

THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1864.

Patent and Family Medicines, FOR SALE AT WARNER & HANNA'S.

For the prevention of HEALTH and CURE of diseases, the following celebrated MEDICINES are recommended, viz. Dr. HAHN'S ANTI-BILLIOUS PILLS, Which have been attended with a degree of success highly grateful to the inventor's feelings.

Dr. Hahn's True and Genuine German Corn Plaster. A certain remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

The Anodyne Elixir, For the cure of all kinds of head ache. Gowland's Lotion. Anderson's Pills.

As all the above medicines have been in general use throughout the United States for about five years, the proprietors are in possession of an immense mass of evidence in their favor.

The citizens of Baltimore are respectfully informed that GREEN TURKIE will be served up on every TUESDAY and THURSDAY from 11 till 6 o'clock during the season, at the house of the subscriber, No. 38, Marsh Market.

ENOCH BAYLEY, 18th June 31.

FROM THE NEW HAVEN VISITOR. Narrative of the loss of the brig Calena, as related by Captain Clark.

The brig Calena, Na. Samuel F. Clark, master, sailed from Milford on the 5th of June last, for Barbadoes, with nine persons on board besides myself. No material occurrence happened on the passage till the 6th of July, when being in lat. 16, 30, long. 57, the weather being squally and most of the light sails handed, at 1 P. M. a squall rose from the eastward, clewed down the topsails, took in most of the mainsail, and such was the violence of the wind that it upset the brig on her beam ends, which settled the top gallant-mast two or three feet under water; our boat soon stove in pieces; we were not able to cut away our masts, and the vessel immediately filled with water; we were obliged to cut away her weather lanyards with our knives. The vessel being full, soon righted, in doing which, carried away her mainmast about 5 feet above the deck, also the cap and heel of the fore-mast went away. We saved a barrel of flour, a barrel of beef, and two cheeses, which we landed on the quarter deck; the wreck having about three streaks heel, occasioned by the fore-mast standing with the heel carried away. Two days we were in this situation, in which time we cleared the wreck in the best manner we could; we saved two small sails with one top-gallant mast, which we erected as a jury mast to set the sails upon; having done this, we put the wreck before the wind, completely under water, excepting half the quarter deck and the bowsprit.

Seven days we were without water, in a warm latitude, the sun almost intolerable, on the 13th cleared some lumber from the hatchway, a hogshead of fresh water came out, of which we were able to save a barrel to the joy of us all—how short the enjoyment! the next day the fourteenth, found the vessel settled in the water; about 4 P. M. espied Desceade, a pleasing sight to us, we had great expectations of getting to land the next day, but our expectations were disappointed, at sunset the weather coming on squally, the wreck deep in the water, the sea made a fair break over us, we all repaired to the last and almost hopeless relief, the bowsprit, where death appeared almost inevitable. At 12 o'clock at night we perceived the main deck breaking up and the wreck sinking from under us, each one endeavouring to save his life. Isaac Piomb and William Dickinson, belonging to Milford were drowned at this time. Myself, the boy, and two people got on a piece of the main deck, about 14 feet in length, and four feet wide, on which we sunk ankle deep; the mate with three others got upon the quarter deck which separated entire. The wreck instantly disappeared; three days were we in this deplorable situation, without the least thing to support nature, having neither hat, shoes, and but very thin clothes, completely drenched with the sea constantly breaking over us, which made the evening chill almost insupportable, in the day the sun scorched our skin to blisters.

On the 17th, we drifted near the Island of Montserrat, where we met with a strong current which carried us quick by the land, the sun about an hour high, the boy (John Jones) took a board from our drift and set off for the shore, which he reached in the evening, soon after the boy set off, Harry Stow fell from the raft through fatigue and drowned; soon after

this Daniel Stiles, the only one remaining with me, swam for the shore and arrived safe. At eight in the evening being almost up with the point of the island, drifted fast by with the wind and current; I saw a light on shore and people round it, I hailed, they answered, it was some negroes cooking their supper, they came off in a boat and took me on shore, where they treated me with christian humanity. They informed me the mate and three other people drifted on shore about the same time, two miles to the windward. The next morning we were all carried to Plymouth, where we met the humanity our situation required, from the friendly inhabitants of the place. I feel particularly grateful for the kind and humane conduct of captain Simper, at that place, who afforded me every assistance which was possible to render a person in my situation.

FROM THE BOSTON DEMOCRAT. STRENGTH OF PARTIES. The aristocracy declared to the world, when Mr. Adams was the president of the United States, "we were a united people," when under that administration no great party question was determined in our national councils, but by the very frank majority of two or three votes!! Since the beloved and patriotic Jefferson, has been president, we hear much of the "strength of parties," of our being, "a divided people," &c. but let us look to it; let us only compare the present majority in our national councils, with the majority under the last administration; and look at the plain statement of facts under the present prosperous and happy administration, every great political or party question, is determined by the commanding majority of nearly two thirds of both houses of congress, and large and increasing majorities in all the states, except two or three, with their governors, and legislatures, are the friends of this administration, yet it seems to be a matter of serious regret, with the federalists, seeing that we are now, not as they said we were, under the last administration, an "united" but a "divided" people.—This is federal logic! this is federal consistency! with a disappointed fallen fiction! never was a party more completely put in the back ground than they now are, and never were a party more desperate and wicked. Notwithstanding they are small and even "contemptible" in numbers, compared with the republicans, yet they are bold and daring enough traiterously and insidiously to suggest measures, the direct tendency of which is to disunite the southern from the northern states.—But thank heaven, they cannot conceal their cloven foot; and there can be no reasonable doubts, but that the large and respectable minorities in the two New-England states (in which federalism, for the present, has its undue influence) is sufficiently strong, to check this daring junto, in their mad career.

PARIS, June 10. Yesterday at St. Cloud, Madame Polignac threw herself at the feet of the Emperor, as he was passing through the Hall, where he receives the Ministers, to the apartment of the Empress, & supplicated him for the pardon of her husband. She had been from six in the morning with the Empress, who in the most affecting manner, had contrived the means of an interview with the Emperor.—The presence of a woman in a place which women are not permitted to enter, occasioned some surprise in his Imperial Majesty, when bursting into tears, she informed him that she was Madame Polignac. The Emperor regarded her with attention, and expressed his astonishment that M. de P. whom he remembered as the companion of his youth, at the Military school, should have engaged in such an odious transaction. Madame de P. attempted to exculpate her husband. Her grief gave additional force to her supplication; and his Imperial Majesty, who was very much affected on the occasion, replied: "As the attempt was against my own life, I may be justified in pardoning him, and I pardon him accordingly."

NEW-YORK, August 27. It is reported that Col. Smith, the President of the New York State Society of Cincinnati, has received a answer to a letter addressed by said Society to Gen. Charles Cotsworth Pinckney, the Vice President General of the Society. Mr. Pinckney, it is said, condemns in the strongest manner the practice of duelling, and proposes that the society at a general meeting, or at their different state meetings, should enter into a resolution neither to give nor accept a challenge. Such a letter coming from a gentleman of high character, and of great bravery, is very important. The letter ought not to be withheld from the public.

Lord Nelson's Battle contradicted.—By the brig Hunter, capt Green, from Barcelona, the report of an engagement between Lord Nelson's and a French squadron off Toulon, is contradicted.

Capt. Green informs, that the British frigate Juno and an armed brig, direct from Lord Nelson's squadron, off Toulon, arrived at Barcelona just before he sailed, which was on the 2d July. At the time of their sailing

the French fleet was snug in port. The Juno had been on that coast five months, and had captured only one brig.

American. BALTIMORE THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1864.

A piece signed JOHN BURKE, is on file.

A CARD.

JOHN HARGROVE has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a tender epistle from a professed "FRIEND TO PLAIN TRUTH," through the medium of the "American" of this day; and begs leave to observe, in reply, that it just proves NOTHING AT ALL,—except the expiring groans of American fanaticism, and its fruitless attempts to establish religious intolerance through the mild climate of our happy country.

The apparent FRIEND should have reflected, that coming forward under the disguise of a Quaker was not sufficient to pass off, dogmatical and unfounded assertions, for logical and sound arguments; It is therefore doubted whether he is in any degree related to the families of the Barclay's or the Penn's.

Neither did he remain under the influence and direction of Plain Truth, when he asserted that John Hargrove formerly "declared against such practices," (as going out to the gardens to see the War-Dance;) or that his character is in any degree "equivocal," or ever was.

It is also much doubted whether the religious principles of Friends hold forth, that "no man who is a believer," or "reads the Gospel with attention can differ" from Mr. Dashiell, and this Friend to Plain Truth, on the point in question,—O, that it is less hostile, and contrary to christianity to step forward, as "a busy body in other men's matters," and deal out two or three heavy blows of calumny and falsehood against John Hargrove, than to attend a War-Dance.

It should not be forgotten also that Friends themselves were formerly banished from Virginia, and put to death in New England because they dared to think for themselves; but now it seems this Friend dare to think for others; and denounce all such as think or act contrary to his own peculiar views of christian liberty, as "wicked."

It is a pleasing consideration however, to John Hargrove, that the glorious and heaven-designed revolution of America, (the principles of which are so ungenerously condemned by this Friend,) have nevertheless emancipated him, and all his brethren, from the unchristian oppressions they were formerly under in this country, and are still laboring under in Europe.

John Hargrove has only to add, that the "Friend to Plain Truth" has paid little more attention to the true merits of the question than Master Burk: It is true he has at length produced the dreadful canon we have been so long threatened with; but, lo! it has now dwindled into a mere recommendation only!—while not one solitary passage from that volume which it was said the whole tenor thereof would criminate us, has been yet produced; any more than the real name of the Revd. ***.

P. S. Since the above Card was sent to press I have learnt, with much pleasure, that our "Friend to Plain Truth" with all his thunders and thous, is no Quaker; but—a member of the Methodist E. Church in this city.

Quere? Has not this gentleman a juster claim to an equivocal & indefinite character than

JOHN HARGROVE? Wednesday, 29th August.

Since our last we have been informed that the three principal claps of thunder near here, which were so distinctly loud & so immediately subsequent to the sight of the electric streams each took effect in three several places in the city. One stroke splintered a tree and knocked down a man, near the mouth of the Tyber; one did much injury to a house on Capitol Hill, and felled two persons; and the other effecting some damage in Mr. Way's printing office, struck down three persons, one of whom died as mentioned in our last.

We were just now informed that the particulars will shortly be given by a gentleman whose inquisitive and scientific mind will do justice to the subject. [Wash. Fed.]

Hint to Mariners trading to Batavia. It is a melancholy truth, that Batavia is considered, in some seasons of the year, the most unhealthy European settlement of any in the East Indies; and that in past years many ships have lost their seamen at that port, owing principally to the bad water procured there, or at the Islands near Java.—To remedy this, or to guard against the evil, as far as human means will avail, the following arrangement is simply recommended to the owners and captains of American vessels bound to Batavia. Let the ship take on board double the quantity of water in the United States to what has been usual for the out-

ward passage, and let no other water be used by the ship's company during the voyage. An extra allowance of 30 or 40 casks of pure water will be sufficient, if managed with prudence and economy. The cost will be trifling; the freight nothing, as the ships go out in ballast, and for the homeward voyage the spare casks might be filled with sugar or Coffee, &c. It is strongly recommended never to drink the Batavia water, or that procured from Prince's Island, or the watering places near Java head. If the water falls short on the homeward passage, the Isle of France may be visited for a supply, or the ship might touch at the Cape of Good Hope or St. Helena, where the water is of an excellent quality. If a single life is preserved by adopting the plan here recommended, it will be gratifying in the highest degree, to An old East-India Sailor. Salem, August 22.

A MATRIMONIAL LOTTERY.

A young man of good character & figure, lately proposed a lottery in the Bourdeaux Journal. The conditions are as follows: All the widows and maidens who have not attained the age of 32, are invited to take of him a ticket at the price of 25 francs. There are to be 400 of these tickets. Only one number is to be drawn from the wheel, and the fortunate holder is to gain the young man for a husband, and to partake with him the 10,000 francs produced by the lottery!

M. Lucien Bonaparte, eldest brother of the Emperor Napoleon, has lately been wounded in a duel with Prince Borghese, his brother in law (the husband of the late Madame La Clerc) who intends to settle in Germany, leaving his wife with her brother. As the Lady, when she entered Rome, drove her own gig, in hand—she perhaps, carries too tight a reign for an Italian Prince.

COINAGE.—On this interesting subject it may not be unacceptable to state the quantities of specie coined since the time of Elizabeth. GOLD SILVER. By Queen Elizabeth, £12,000 4,632,932 James I 800,000 1,700,000 Charles I 1,723,000 5,776,544 Parliament & Cromwell 1,000,000 Charles II 3,500,000 3,524,104 James II 1,400,000 1,337,637 William III 6,511,263 4,000,000 Anne 1,300,000 1,391,626 George I 8,050,000 725,000 George II 11,662,216 304,360 George III 63,772,236 63,600

From this it is evident that the coinage of silver in England has been greatly neglected during the last three reigns, and that the quantity in existence is somewhat inadequate to the circulation of the country.

A PEACE MAD GENERAL.

Its was some time since stated, says a London paper that a maniac had been taken up at St. Cloud, where he had arrived with an account of a Peace having been concluded between France and England.—The following are the particulars of the affair: On Monday the 21st of May, the Inspector of Artillery, G. Le Vasseur, arrived at Paris, from Holland, announcing that England had signed a peace and given up Malta. In waiting for horses at St. Cloud he went into the Palace-royal and the Thuilleries garden, informing the people, in crowds, of this joyful news. When he came to St. Cloud, the Emperor was gone to Malmaison, where he followed his majesty, obtained an immediate audience, and related his peace story: Bonaparte at first spoke seriously to him, assuring him that no negotiation was carried on with England, of course no peace could be concluded. To this Le Vasseur answered, that Mr. Pitt himself had shewn him the Treaty.—The Imperial physicians Corvisard, was in the palace, and ordered to feel Le Vasseur's pulse, whom he declared to be in a violent brain fever. He was then sent to the madhouse, Charenton, where he now is. The General commanded the French artillery in Holland, where this curious peace madness overtook him, and which country he left on the 18th, travelling night and day, with a post chaise and four, in his full regiments, as a General, proclaiming peace every where he stopped, and to every person he met on the road.

Extra couriers were dispatched by merchants from every town where he changed horses. At Septis, a merchant prepared horses before him, and had advanced a league on the way to Paris, where Le Vasseur, with pistols in his hands, forced his positions to overtake the merchant, whom he strongly rebuked for this attempt, saying, "that he alone was charged to inform the Emperor of the peace." At Paris, as well as at St. Cloud and Malmaison, he embraced and kissed every body he met with, in congratulation for the end of war. From Paris above forty extra-couriers were sent to Bourdeaux, Marseilles, Strasbourg

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