

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1864.

FRANKLIN, a beautiful poet of Ireland, is the author of the following Anacreontic.

I TWINE the wreath my brows to bind, And Love among the roses find; Find him lurking like a bee, On harm intent, and harm to me—

LONDON, July 7.

According to the accounts given by deserters there is one hundred thousand men encamped at Ambleteuse and Vimereux, and on the right and left of Etaples; and at Boulogne there are in the harbor and without it 1000 flat bottomed boats, luggers, brigs and transports.

A private letter from Paris, dated June 21, says, "The American minister, Livingston, has returned with good bills for 15 millions of livres; but he was notwithstanding, not received by Talleyrand in the manner he expected, after his financial and political expedition to England; because more money, and a better issue, were hoped for here."

This has caused the paragraph in the Monitor, declaring what is very well known here, and which, a month ago, Government did not conceal, that Mr. Livingston was sent *four sander le terrain*, "to sound the Cabinet," as Talleyrand himself said.

Government, it is said, have received positive intelligence of the enemy's design to attempt a landing, as nearly as possible at the same time, in Jersey and Guernsey. Dispatches were sent off on Thursday to both these islands.

It is stated that the mother of Georges, encouraged by the successful applications which have been made by the relations of several of the individuals who have been found guilty, is on her way to Paris, to implore mercy for her son.

Dartmore is preparing for his benefit at Liverpool. Cooper's dagger with the "four of blood," streaming from its point in red ink, cuts a tremendous figure at the top of his bills.

TORJAX, July 5.—Arrived this morning from Jersey, which island she left yesterday, the William and Mary, Stockholm. She touched at Guernsey on her passage, where admiral Sir James Saumarez's ship was lying with the King's Fish Guard, the Sirius frigate; the latter being on a cruise on the coast of France, and stood close in with the shore, and saw the enemy hoisting their signals. Our gallant tars, whom nothing could deter, rowed ashore in their cutters, and got on the top of their hill, and in a most daring manner, brought away the French prisoners, with their signals, poles and appurtenances, all which they have delivered up to major Saumarez at Guernsey.

GERMAN EMPIRE. Hamburg papers through the following letter, under date Ratisbon, May 14. The Russian Note communicated to the Diet of the 7th inst. was this day read into consideration. The Delegate for Baden and the Arch Duke of Austria declared verbally, that his Imperial Majesty had conceived the mightiest wish, that the French Government should itself have notified the reason which induced it to demand the seizure of persons in the German territory in March last.

there could be no objection to an application to the French, on the part of the Emperor and the Empire, for a sufficient and satisfactory explanation.—The farther consideration of the subject was then deferred for six weeks from the 7th inst. and the opening of the Protocol fixed for the 18th of June.

To-day the following Note was given in by Knat Bildt, the Swedish Envoy Extraordinary.—"His Majesty the King of Sweden having been informed of the contents of the Note given in to the Diet of the 7th instant, by order of his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russians, conceives it to be incumbent on him to declare that when there is a question of Guarantee of the German Constitution, he, as King of Sweden, may consider himself as one of the most ancient of its Guarantees, since he is Guarantor of the Peace of Westphalia. His Majesty, however, does not conceive it necessary to declare his sentiments on the present question, as Guarantee of the Constitution, since he is convinced that the Head of the Empire can explain them to the Diet. The sentiments of the King upon the affairs of Germany are, besides, too well known, and have too often been declared, to be repeated on this occasion."

The following Note was sent to the Diet by the Envoy from Bradenburgh.—"The Envoy said, he had not failed to send the Russian Imperial note to the King of Prussia, the Elector of Baden, and his other constituents, but had not yet received any orders on the subject; he conceived, however, that he might declare, that his Majesty, his most gracious master, had confidence that the First Consul would, of himself, give in such a declaration relative to the late occurrences, so alarming to the Empire, as should, according to the observation of the deputy for Bohemia and Archduchy of Austria, prove conciliatory and satisfactory, and answer the expectations of his Russian Imperial Majesty."

Subsequent letters from Ratisbon state, that "the Ducorial Minister, in the sitting of the Diet of the 18th June, has given the Assembly to understand, that the matter respecting the alleged violation of the German territory, in the arrest of several persons on the right bank of the Rhine by the French, can by no means form an object of deliberation for the Diet."

RATISBON, June 17.

A copy of the note presented to the French ministry by the Russian Charge d'Affaires, M. D'Obri, relative to the late occurrence at Etenheim, is now circulated here; it is as follows:—

According to the orders which the undersigned Charge d'Affaires of the Imperial Majesty the Emperor of all the Russians, has received from his court, he hastens to inform the ministry of the French Republic, that his illustrious master has learned, with equal astonishment and concern, the event that has taken place at Etenheim, the circumstances that have attended it, and its melancholy result. The concern of the emperor is the more lively, as he can by no means reconcile the violation of the territory of the elector of Baden to those principles of justice and propriety which are held sacred among nations, and are the bulwark of their reciprocal relations. His imperial Majesty finds in this act a violation of the rights of nations, and of a neutral territory, which, at least, was as arbitrary as it was unjust; a violation, the consequences of which are difficult to estimate, and which, if considered as admissible, must entirely annihilate the security and independence of sovereign states. If the German empire, after the mistakes it has suffered, which have made it sensibly feel the necessity of tranquility and repose, must still be in fear for the integrity of its territory, could it have been expected that this should have originated on the part of a government which has labored to secure to it peace, and impose on itself the duty of guaranteeing its continuance. All these considerations have not permitted the emperor to pass over in silence this unexpected event, which has spread consternation throughout Germany.

His imperial Majesty has held it to be his duty, as guarantee and mediator of the peace, to notify to the states of the empire, the manner in which he views an action which endangers their security and independence. The Russian resident at Ratisbon has in consequence received orders to deliver in a note to the Diet, and to represent to it and to the head of the empire, the necessity of remonstrating to the French government against this violation of the German territory.

"His imperial Majesty holds it in like manner to be his duty to notify his sentiments directly to the French government, by the undersigned, as his Majesty is assured, that the First Consul will hasten to attend to the just remonstrances of the German political body, and feel the pressing necessity of taking the most active measures to relieve all the governments of Europe from the alarm he must have occasioned to them, and put an end to an order of things too dangerous to their safety and future independence."

The undersigned hereby fulfils the commands of his illustrious master, and avails himself of this opportunity to communicate to the citizen minister for foreign affairs, the assurance of his high esteem.

(Signed) "D'OUBRIL."

NEW YORK, August 30.

The ship Ann, Coit, from Hull, arrived yesterday, was boarded at the Hook by the Leander, who pressed Mr. Charles Ezard and Mr. Francis Harrison, two of her cabin passengers. [American Citizen.]

From the Mediterranean we learn that Commodore Preble had sailed from Messina with his squadron, four bomb-vessels, & four large gun-boats, which Mr. Cathcart, the late Consul at Tripoli, had borrowed of the King of Naples; for the bombardment of Tripoli. The squadron, we also hear, was in good health and spirits.

THE FRIGATES.—Yesterday morning the French frigates, Didon and Cybele, got under way with an intention as was understood of proceeding to sea. When they arrived at the Hook, a strong southerly breeze and flood tide coming in, they were obliged to come to anchor in Gravesend bay. They were at one time within a short distance of the British ships of war the Leander and the Cambrian. It is said that when they came within sight, the British ships fired a gun to windward in token of defiance.

The French frigates, it is expected, intend to proceed at all hazards.

We are informed by Capt. Story, of the Happy Couple, from Gonaves, that an army of 2000 men, under the command of the black general Dessalines, were mustering to proceed against the city of St. Domingo.

Departed this life, on the 28th inst. at Dorset, Long-Island, after a long and very painful illness, which she bore with a christian patience and fortitude rarely equalled, Letitia Franklin, widow of John Franklin, in the 66th year of her age.—The many virtues which this amiable lady possessed will render her memory dear to all who knew her.

The black who was pressed on board the Cambrian from the ship Merchant, Lord, arrived here on Friday, was released, and sent up to town yesterday—along with several other impressed seamen, who had procured men in their passage.

DOLLARS.

By our late London price current, (July 4) Dollars were at one hundred and two cents, and plenty. An act had passed the British Parliament, allowing the Bank of England to receive dollars; after which they passed at one hundred and ten cents. These new crowns were not considered as part of the coin of the realm. Mr. Pitt, in the debate of the bill, said, "he thought the only view in which these coins could be considered, was as Bank Notes issued for small sums, and stamped on silver instead of paper."—They were receiving by Mr. Boulton, and bear the British King's head, finely struck, instead of that of the Spanish monarch.—Their restampment was executed with great dispatch—no less than 528 being struck in a minute; and they cost one farthing a dollar. Many millions had been recoined, and as they pass for more than their intrinsic value, they were not exported, and the bank gained a round sum by the coinage.

On the 28th of April last, the brig Richard of and for Norfolk, sailed from Tobago to touch at Curacao, but that place being blockaded by the English, was not permitted to enter; therefore continued her voyage to Norfolk, and stretched over for the Mona passage, but could not fetch it, and bore up for the windward passage, and on the 12th of May fell in with and was taken by a privateer schooner of two guns and 70 men, under French colors, who after plundering the brig of what was useful for the schooner took all hands but myself and boy, on board the privateer, and put a prize-master, an Indian and four Negroes on board the brig, and ordered them for St. Domingo. The Prize-master said that they had massacred the crews of three ships on the coast of Hispaniola in consequence of their being armed and attempting to defend themselves; (but who they were could not learn) and had positive orders to put every man to the sword that attempted to force a trade with the Brigands. These rovers crossed the Caribbean Sea, and coasted the main until the 4th June, when they concluded to go into Curacao; but while attempting to make a harbor under the covering of the guns of a small fort at the west end of that Island, the British frigate La Francoise came up, and opened a heavy fire on the brig and fort, which was returned from the latter and a brisk fire was kept up for about half an hour, when that from the frigate became too hot for the fort, and most of the garrison quitted their quarters. The prize-master finding the brig must be taken or run on shore, chose the latter, and the people made their escape in the small boat. During this time the prize-master and one negro were wounded, supposed mortally, and the brig's hull and rigging considerably damaged by shot. The brig lay on shore about half an

hour, and backed off when the frigate sent her boat and took possession, manned and sent her to Jamaica for salvage, where she arrived on the 9th June in a very leaky condition. I have the pleasure of informing that my people were put on shore at Santega, all well, and there obtained passage to America.

BENJAMIN JACOBS.

N. B. I afterwards learnt that the prize master died of his wound.

August 31.

The two French frigates, which dropped down to the Hook on Wednesday, came up yesterday afternoon, and anchored at their old station opposite Gibraltar Island.

Some reports were in circulation, during the absence of these frigates from port, that an engagement had taken place between them and the British ships of war off the coast, distant firing being heard as of vessels so circumstanced; but this was occasioned by a sham-fight between the Leander and Cambrian, who were exercising their men in naval tactics.

A SEA FIGHT.—Several passengers in a New Brunswick Packet report, that a heavy firing was heard yesterday, between twelve and one o'clock, which came from two vessels engaged about five leagues S. E. from Sandy Hook. They could plainly discern the volume of smoke which arose, but the hull of the vessels were not to be seen. The engagement, they say lasted about 20 minutes, and that they counted about 100 guns that were fired. The British ships Leander and Cambrian, were then at anchor at the Hook.

The following is an account of a shoal, which some of Admiral Reiner's squadron passed over on their passage to Bombay. On the 27th of September last at noon, the Centurion, sounding, found only 17 fathoms, and then no ground at 35 fathoms. The Lancaster being about a mile to the southward from the Centurion, sounded at the same time, and had only ten fathoms of water, two rocks being then in sight one on each side of the ship which appeared to have much less water on them. After passing by these rocks the water deepened gradually to 17 fathoms, and then no ground at 50 fathoms. The result of the observation made by the ships at noon, determines the latitude of the shoal to be 7 deg. 41 min. south, and its longitude, by means of several lunar observations made about the time, is 72 deg. 62 min. east.

Extract of a letter, dated Madeira, July 26. "We are very abundantly supplied with flour and Indian corn; and since we understand large supplies of those articles are daily expected, we request you will not make any shipments of either for the present."

Extract of a letter from Williamsport, Lycoming county, dated August 22d. 1864.

It is probable you have heard that the Yankee on Tioga shot Edward Gobbin; this has put a stop to all business in that country; they since say he was the wrong person, they meant to shoot the surveyor Henry Donnell. There are forty men in arms on the Tioga, from Sugar Creek and other parts.—Gillet, some time after Gobbin was shot, came with upwards of thirty persons on to the tract in the name of Mark Wilcocks, and cut the hay. The person it is leared to fears they will take his life, and for some time has kept to his house. I am informed that at Tioga Point, they have shot and burnt an effigy of Henry Donnell, and threaten that if he or any other officer should go into that country, they should not leave it alive.—They have stopped travellers and made them give an account of themselves. One of the settlers is now in Williamsport, who had leased a tract of land; he fled the country fearing his life would be taken, and numbers have under like apprehensions removed into the state of New-York.

BY PERMISSION.

Miscellaneous Concert,

In the Garden of Illumination.

On Monday Evening September 3, Will be presented a Humorous Entertainment between a Country Cobler, called

Doctor Last,

And a personage, the resemblance of the

Devil upon two sticks.

They meet, a conversation takes place—Emanuel Last, with a song, called the Physical Snob, Mr. Durang.

SINGING, by Mrs. Coffie

A Ballad Dance, called

THE JEALOUS HUSBAND,

Or, The Scheming Milliner.

In which are several characteristic Dances.

A Song and Dialogue, called

Alle M'Gulloch, or her Child Teddy.

The whole to conclude with

A Whimsical Ballad called

HURRY SCURRY,

OR, THE CLOWN IN THE SUBS.

Tickets one quarter of a dollar.

Mr. Leaman means to give a benefit night to mister C. Durang and A. Durang; and has fixed it on Thursday evening next.

BALTIMORE MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1864.

ADVICES FROM EUROPE, FIVE DAYS LATER.

By the arrival of the Diana, captain Holbrook, 42 days from Liverpool, the editors of the American have been favored with London papers to the 12th July, from which the following extracts have been made. Further selections will be given to-morrow:—

LONDON, July 7.

If any credit is to be paid to the French deserters who arrived at Deal from Boulogne a few days since, the French army is not very well satisfied with Bonaparte's assuming the Imperial dignity. Notice being sent to the army at Boulogne of the day Bonaparte was to be proclaimed Emperor, on that day the General commanding there had an Imperial Crown affixed on his tent, where it remained all day; but at night it was torn off and trampled under foot by the soldiers. Another circumstance they assert, which is very probable, viz. that very often, when the wind sets in shore, the boats in Boulogne harbour are much damaged from their being so numerous and close together; the rolling of the sea dashes them one against the other, so that they are obliged to be constantly replaced, which causes much dissatisfaction.

The Empress Josephine has sent to Vienna a very neat toilette of gold, set with choice diamonds, and a gold snuff box richly inlaid, containing a complete dress of Brussels lace, finer than ever was seen before.

The Imperial Crown, surmounted with a globe, intended for the Coronation of the Emperor Napoleon is already finished, and is extremely beautiful and valuable.

Madame Moreau has caused a memorial to be printed and distributed every where, showing the innocence of her husband. It was read with great avidity at Paris, but 2,000 copies destined for the Army of England were seized by the Police, and the booksellers have since been prohibited from selling it.

It is reported that the King of Prussia has, by the demand of Bonaparte, written a second letter to Louis XVIII. with proposals to resign his claims to the throne of France; but that this unfortunate Prince has given no other answer than that he would send a copy, both of His Prussian Majesty's letter, and of that of Monsieur Bonaparte, which accompanied it, to St. Petersburg.

The splendid marquee which was made for General Marmont, cost 10,000 florins. It contains eight apartments, the largest of which can hold a table of forty covers. It is impenetrable to wind and rain.

It is much more likely, on the Pope's arrival at Paris, that instead of Bonaparte's kissing his Holiness's toe, his Holiness will submit to kiss the hem of his "beloved son's" imperial garment.

By our letters from the Ports, it appears, that the preparations of the enemy at Boulogne and their smaller harbours, render it as probable as any such circumstances can, that some attempt at invasion will shortly be made. Indeed, if they do not mean to have their threat considered by all Europe as absolutely abandoned, their effort must not be much longer postponed. Perhaps, already they are justly suspected of having menaced merely to try our courage, and of retreating now that they find bullying will not beat us. It is, however, not safe for us to relax our exertions merely upon such a probability.—Our troops must be every where on the alert; our Volunteers must stand to their arms, yet a little longer; but the effort of this summer will probably be the last they will have to make for many a year. After the defeat, which France must either sustain at home from her own disgraceful retraction of a threat, or here from an actual repulse, we shall hear no more of invasions, till she shall have a new generation of slaves, ready to be duped and cajoled as the present have been. Our Torbay letter has just brought an instance of the practical hints which our tars so frequently give the enemy, upon the subject of their own security.—The boats of the Sirius frigate, observing some Frenchmen hoisting a flag, to give intelligence of that ship's approach, rowed on shore, brought away the Frenchmen, with their flag and all its appurtenances, and delivered them up to the commander at Guernsey.

LONDON, July 9.

Paris Journals to the 27th ult. and Dutch Papers to the 4th, have arrived since our last. By the Journal des Debats, we are informed, that on the morning of the 25th, at seven, Georges, and all his companions, were taken from Bicetre to the Conciergerie, where their awful sentence was read to them. The only request made by these unfortunate men was, that a Priest might be permitted to attend them in their last moments; and this was readily granted them.—Georges was particularly devout, and remained two hours with his confessor. Between eleven and twelve they were