

From the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

We some years since attracted the attention of the public to a subject which we then deemed it important to investigate—the alleged suppression of the works of Dr. Franklin. No elucidation having been made, the subject has acquired additional consequence. From the silence with which the enquiries made have been treated, the suspicions then all but have derived considerable confirmation. If they are well founded, the transaction to which they relate is of so criminal a hue as to require the severest admonition; and if they are untrue, it is of some importance to relieve innocent men from aspersion. We trust, therefore, that the new notice, now about to be taken, will draw forth information that shall guide the public in the formation of a correct decision.

It was some years ago confidently reported that Temple Franklin, the grandson of the Doctor, to whom was bequeathed his books and papers, repaired to London for the purpose of publishing his life and writings, including several unpublished tracts. It is certain that Benjamin Bache, then residing in Philadelphia, repeatedly stated that a complete edition of the Doctor's works was compiling by Temple Franklin, with a view to publication at London to supply European demand, and that a contemporaneous edition would be printed by him at Philadelphia to supply the demand in this country. This was at least seven years ago. About that time enquiries were often made when the work was to appear; to which it was answered that it might be looked for daily. From that day to this no life of Franklin, or any of his performances unpublished while he lived, have appeared; nor has any reason been assigned by Temple Franklin for their non-appearance. It was also reported some years since that Mr. Dilly, an eminent London book seller, had bought the copyright of the Doctor's works from Temple Franklin for a large sum; on what terms was not stated—but, that instead of publishing them, he had afterwards disposed of them for a larger sum to the English ministry, who bought them with a view to their suppression, and that they have been accordingly suppressed.

In ascertaining the truth of this statement not only the friends of the character of Franklin, but likewise his country and the whole literary and political world are interested. If it be true, it manifests a turpitude that will be but inadequately punished by the severest reprehension. No man enjoyed a wider field for acquiring correct political information respecting the American revolution than Dr. Franklin. He possessed the confidence of his own government, and likewise in an unusual degree, that of the courts to which he was sent. No one from natural penetration, and from the access which his great reputation gave him to the great, was more qualified to trace the secret springs of action. Hence the strong curiosity excited by the expected publication of his works! In France, the focus of information, he occupied the highest reputation, and was in the confidence of all descriptions of persons enjoying equally the respect and society of the votary of pleasure and ambition. His share in the great events of this country is known to all; and it is likewise known that no man among us was better qualified, from the strength of his judgment, and a happy knowledge of men, to develop motives and impartially to record events.

We trust that those who possess the means of satisfying these enquiries will not deem it unimportant to give that information which alone can or ought to allay the national sensibility already excited.

We agree with Mr. Smith in his hopes that some answer may be given to those enquiries; they may tend to explain a connection which has ever appeared mysterious, for although we believe T. Franklin was always a monarchist yet we have been surprised at the confidence placed in him by British ministers. We believe he is or was governor of either Jersey or Guernsey and held other marks of royal favor. [Editor Expositor.]

Latest Foreign Advices.
From London papers to 30th June, received at Norfolk.

We have heard it confidently affirmed, in a very high and well informed political circle, that the brave and meritorious Pichegru was actually racked to death in the Temple, in order to make him confess; and that the body which was exhibited at the hotel de ville was not his. It was surrounded by guards, who cautiously repelled the intrusive curiosity of the populace, heard, at the same time, that no confession could be extorted even by this inhuman means, from the gallant veteran.

Two of the members of the French institute have refused to take the oath to the new emperor. Such refusal was, of course accompanied by their resignation. These two scrupulous persons are La Reveiller Lepaux, the ex-director, and Anquetin Duperron, who has published a work on the East.

It is confidently said that the king of Prussia has resolved to recognize Bonaparte emperor of the French, and that new credentials have been sent to the Marquis de Lucchesini at Paris.

The German papers say, that a fourth kingdom is about to arise in Italy; that Lucien Bonaparte is to be created grand duke of Parma, and king of regent of that of Italy not comprehended under Naples, Sardinia, and Etruria; and that he will keep his residence at Rome—that the Pope is to resign his high offices, & spend the remainder of his life in religious devotions; that the ecclesiastical will be converted into a temporal state, of which the brother of the French emperor will be the head.

A letter from Rome, dated June 3, seems to confirm this not improbable intelligence.

It is now reported that the court of Vienna is laboring to bring about a pacification, and that its mediation has been requested by one of the belligerent powers.

On the 8th instant, at four o'clock in the morning, the emperor of Germany was safely delivered of an arch-duchess.

The Pope has requested the mediation of Austria to reconcile the Emperor Alexander for the outrage his holiness has committed upon one of his naturalized subjects; the offer, however, has been waved, under the pretence that Bonaparte was more able to settle this point than the court of Vienna.

The Helvetic envoy, M. Mallard, and the Batavian Ambassador, citizen Schlimpennick, have already received by couriers their new credentials to the emperor.

It is now understood, that parliament will not rise before the 23rd of next month, as the minister, confident of his strength, means to propose several new measures during the present session.

The *Moniteur* contradicts, in very positive terms, the reports of a continental confederacy being now forming against France; all idea of which is stated to be "mere chimeras, invented by English brains." To these reports, indeed, we have never attached the slightest degree of credit; and the improbability of such an event taking place, for the present, becomes every day still greater.

It is now mentioned in letters from Ratisbon, that "the directoral minister, in the sitting of the diet of the 14th instant, 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 side of the Rhine by the French, can by no means form an object of deliberation for the diet."

It is now said Pichegru was not intentionally put to death; he only died under the operation of the torture applied to make him confess, without effect. It appears all the prisoners were treated in same manner. The torture was applied to them in order to extort the confessions which they are said to have made before the police, and on which they are found guilty. Pichot, servant to Georges, on the trial, said he had been put to the torture to make him confess; and we understand Pichegru was actually racked to death with the same view.

Francois de Neufchateau is nominated president of the senate [Mirror of the Times.]

FROM PARIS, JUNE 16.

MORAU.—It has been announced in the Paris *Moniteur*, (the government paper,) that this General has been banished to America—to what part it is not suggested. Other papers mention that he left his prison on the 21st of June, and proceeded for Perpignan, followed by his consort; and that he is to embark from Spain for America. The General it is said, had no intimation of this arrangement, and had just furnished his apartments in the Temple. When he was on his trial he was treated with much respect. After he delivered his speech before the Court he was loudly applauded by the spectators—and the guards presented arms when he passed. Several of the conspirators have been pardoned on the supplication of female relations, who prostrated themselves at the feet of the Emperor, and were seconded in their prayers by the Empress Josephine and her daughters.

NEW-YORK, August 23.
To the editors of the New-York Gazette.

GENTLEMEN,
I observe in your paper of this morning a paragraph, stating, that the ship Anna, capt. Riley, from Jamaica, met with polite treatment from the French privateer which boarded her off cape Antonio. Politeness with your informer, in my mean robbery and abuse; but it is a definition that I (who lost the greater part of my baggage and was grossly abused) cannot subscribe to. As I have no doubt of your wish to correct misre-

presentation, you will of course publish this, and, if you please, with my signature.

I am, &c. &c.
JOHN CAMPBELL.
No. 26, Broadway, August 21.

The repeated aggressions on our commerce, are continued in the usual manner, by the British ships at the Hook. Yesterday morning, about six o'clock, we are informed, the ship Rebecca of this port, after a voyage of two years, was fired at and brought to by the Cambrian frigate, and six men impressed from her not more than two leagues from the Hook, and the ship detained about two hours.

At about 11 A. M. a schooner *Love* in sight close under the high lands. The Cambrian made a signal to the Leader, which was answered, and they both hauled their wind and stood for her. The former fired at her twice, and then stood off to another schooner (or brig) which appeared in the offing. The Leader continued in pursuit, and fired three guns when the schooner came to anchor. At this time a small breeze, which obliged the Leader to stand off, and the schooner weighed and got safe into the Hook. What was the fate of the other vessel we are not able to state. It is said that as many as sixty of the Leader's people are sick. The ships stand off and on all night, and take their stations in the mouth of the harbour every morning for the purpose of overhauling every vessel bound in and out.

It is worthy of remark, that the Cambrian is the Commodore's ship, and captain Skene is, of course, under the immediate orders of captain Blaney, the same gentleman who some time since ordered the impressment of the Pitt's people, at the quarantine ground.

We are informed that letters have been received from captain —, of the Swift, of this port, which called a short time since from Amsterd.

The letters state that she was boarded by the British ship Leader, the captain of which indorsed her register, ordering her from Amsterdam, as that port is a state of blockade. She has accordingly changed her destination to Fribden.

FRANCE NEWS.—By the *Warchant* from Antwerp, Paris papers to the 16th June, are received at the Office of the *Morning Chronicle*. They are entirely silent on the subject of *Mareau*, & the following is the only article we find in them relative to the other prisoners. It bespeaks a disposition to pardon.

PARIS, July 15.
Lewis Ducorps—Rochelle, Rulston and Armand Gallard, condemned to death but obtained their pardons. In granting this to Rochelle, the emperor said to his mother, who solicited for the crimes of children are often the fruits of the bad education they have received from their parents. The pardon of Ducorps was granted to the entreaties of his sister. Emperor put with kindness several questions to this young person. On hearing that Ducorps is of Rouen, "I am sorry" said he, "that an individual of that city should be found in this odious affair, and I wish to persuade myself that, as you tell me, the youth of your brother, and certain unfortunate circumstances render him less criminal."

Commerce, says the official Journal at Paris, should be cautioned against the false reports of the English newspapers. There exists no disturbance on the Continent. All ideas of a coalition are merely the childish chimeras of English brains. It is equally false that any maritime event of importance have occurred, some slight affairs have taken place in all of which the advantage has been ours. In no war with England have we been in a better situation; and never have our enemies been in one more embarrassing. In short all the injurious rumors they are circulating respecting our state, both interior and exterior are equally destitute of foundation.

The French papers bespeak a state of very active preparation for the contemplated invasion, but contain little interesting information.

An arrette had been issued ordering that all the furniture and moveable effects in the elegant royal palaces of Turin and in all the royal mansions of the Princes, situate in the six departments of Piedmont, should be transferred to the grand meuble of the palace of Turin to be employed in the erection of the Imperial palaces. Persons who have become fair purchasers of these articles are to be reimbursed.

BARLEUR, 20th Prairial.
The captain of the frigate *Ecolier* having entered our road with a division of flotilla, three frigates, three brigs, and many bomb-ketches and gun boats of the enemy came to anchor before it, out of the reach of cannon shot. At 5 o'clock in the morning, the English division attacked the flotilla, and threw many bombs, when a brisk fire took place on both sides. Our gun boats handled the enemy's bomb-vessels so roughly, that they were forced to cut their cables and put to sea. The English frigates, stationed to support the attack, having approached too near our right, a battery on shore discharged a number of mortars, and a bomb was observed to burst on the stern of the frigate which carried the enemy's commandant, who immediately cut his cables, set sail with much difficulty, and made signal to his division to put to sea, which was done in very evident disorder.

These papers are loaded with arrettes relative to civil and military appointments, &c.

August 24.
A ship from Cayenne, which has been expected for some time, was captured off the Hook yesterday. It is said that she is destitute of papers, having been a French prize, purchased by an American, and not neutralized.

Yesterday the body of a man was seen floating in the neighbourhood of the State-Prison, & upon being taken out of the water he was found to be decently dressed, wanting his coat and hat, which, with a glass tumbler, were discovered on an adjoining wharf. The circumstances occasioning the melancholy accident have not transpired.

PITTSBURGH, (Penn.) Aug. 18.
Last week arrived at this place, a number of emigrants, from the Prince of Wirttemberg's territory in Germany, and have descended the Ohio to commence a settlement on Bull Creek. The purchase of 50,000 acres has been made some considerable time. And we may anticipate from their sobriety and decency of deportment a considerable acquisition to the state of Ohio. The whole number at present expected will amount to about 600.

ANNAPOLIS, August 25.
We are authorized to say, that Mr. ARCHIBALD VAN-HORN will be a candidate at the next election for representative to congress, for the second election district of this state, composed of Prince-George's and Anne Arundel counties.

RICHARD TILGHMAN EARLE, Esq. of Queen-Anne's county, is elected one of the council of this state, in the room of DAVIDSON DAVID, Esq. deceased.

LEXINGTON, K. Y. Aug. 1.
On the 17th ultimo, a duel was fought at Kaskaskias, between Mr. William Lowrey, formerly of this place, and son of Mr. Nathaniel Lowrey, and Mr. Hurd from Georgia, in which the former received a mortal wound. As far as information can be obtained as to the particulars attending this melancholy event, it appears that the parties were engaged in a political dispute at a tavern; that in consequence of the altercation, Hurd bestowed on Lowrey several incident expressions, which gave rise to a challenge. Hurd gave the challenge, and it being accepted of by Lowrey, the parties met, when the latter received a mortal wound in the side, of which he died the next day. It is stated also, that Hurd received a fish wound, which did not prove dangerous.

BY PERMISSION.

On Monday Evening August 27, WILL BE A GRAND DISPLAY OF ENTERTAINMENT, in addition to the

Miscellaneous Concert, In the Garden of Illumination. An historic Ballet Dance, called The VALIANT SOLDIER; Or, The Two Robbers.

In which Mr. Durang will dance a hornpipe, with a firelock, and manoeuvre as a military man—a combat between the soldier and robber—first robber Mr. Reach Song—The Beggar Girl, by Mrs. Coffie

A Grand Masquerade, In which will be presented a group of masqueraders, consisting of a variety of characters. The sports will go on in order as customary in masquerading—Singing by Mrs. Coffie—a duet by Mr. Durang and Mrs. Coffie—to conclude with a Figure Dance with rakes and torks, called *The Hay Maker*.

A Comic Ballet Dance, called The Philosopher and Son. The wive to conclude with

A Ballet, called the SAILOR IN DISTRESS OR, THE LANDLADY OF WAPPING. Tickets one quarter of a dollar.

Aug 25

Mediterranean Passports.

Notice is hereby given, that it has been deemed expedient to change the form of the Mediterranean Passport issued to vessels of the United States; that from the eighth day of July next; those of the new form will be issued at the custom houses to every vessel, for which application may be made on a compliance with the terms prescribed by law and surrendering the former passport of which she may be possessed, if any, in which latter case no fees will be required for the exchange; and that by an arrangement agreed upon by the Barbary powers, with whom we are at peace, either the old or the new form of passport will be sufficient to protect the vessels of the United States, from capture until the 1st of July 1865, after which the old form of passport will be unavailable and the new one alone in use.

Department of State, }
23d of May, 1864. }
June 1. } 2aw6m

For Sale,
A Likely Negro Woman, who understands all manner of house-work. Edquire at this office. August 23 4647

In consequence of a report published in the American of Saturday last, that the yellow fever raged in Charleston, South Carolina, captain Forrester, who left there on Wednesday the 8th instant, says, it was remarkably healthy during his stay there, and to his certain knowledge there were not more than three persons buried in the Presbyterian burying ground from the 23d of June until the 1st of August.

We learn from Captain Petry, of the Schooner *Lively* from the City of Santo Domingo, that no attack had been made on that place by the indigenous army under Dessalines, nor was such an event expected, the troops being stationed at a considerable distance. The island throughout was tranquil. An uninterrupted intercourse was permitted to American vessels by the British blockading squadron, who were stationed there for the avowed purpose of intercepting a French fleet which was daily expected with reinforcements.

[N. Y. Gaz.]

At the late commencement of the University of North Carolina, the senior class were dressed in uniform coats of homespun cloth.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Lisbon to his friend in Philadelphia.

Lisbon, July 17, 1864.
"A Captain of my acquaintance being ready to sail for your place, I take advantage of this opportunity to inform you of the state of our market, since my last."

"I then had the pleasure of mentioning to you, that our provisions would not be sufficient for the consumption of our town, but till June, and that the prices of flour and wheat had, in consequence, rose considerably; and, indeed, it has proved as I predicted; good wheat has, in spite of a considerable importation, been sold at 800 Rs. per alger; and flour at 8000 a 8500 Rs. per barrel, from on board, and I suppose that the prices will fix themselves, through the whole summer, at 700 a 720 Rs. for wheat, and from 8000 a 8200 Rs. for flour, & quick sales cannot be doubted, the remains of our crop being now entirely destroyed by the extensive heat, and the prospect neither in the Mediterranean nor in the Baltic are low enough to make undertakings for here, advantageous."

"Indian Corn has been so very much in demand that 600 Rs. have been paid on board, and even now it would fetch 500 Rs. from on board."

"Our new vintage promises very much, and salt will be had at St. Ubes at the end of August."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Wythe Court House (Virginia) to his friend in Frederick-Town (Md.) dated July 30, 1864.

"We have for 10 days been clouded with a dark smoke, and this day I was informed by a gentleman from Kentucky that the Cinch mountain had sunk (for many miles) to the depth of 50 feet; after which clouds of smoke issued therefrom, so that the inhabitants at the distance of 20 miles from the place were not able to discover an object at 20 feet distance. This, I suppose, was occasioned by the burning of the stone coal which is in the mountain."

A writer in the Philadelphia Gazette, in a letter addressed to the Board of Health, has with much good reasoning endeavored to prove the absurdity of coralling Privies with lime during the hot months; a process which, instead of purifying, contributes greatly to vitiate the atmosphere. He says, "An old and full privy will vomit forth more foul air and contaminate the atmosphere to a greater extent in a week, after being well dosed with lime, than it would in the course of a whole summer, if left undisturbed. Throwing lime into a privy has the same effect on it, only in a higher degree, as stirring its contents violently with a stick. The former disengages the foul and foetid air by chemical, and the latter by mechanical agency. But in whatever mode it is thrown into the atmosphere, it is still the same pestilential fluid, and calculated to produce the same effects." To direct lime to be thrown weekly into privies, he adds, is equally "as ridiculous and contemptible as to order their contents to be weekly churned for several hours by some gimcrack apparatus made for the purpose." He considers a belief in the expediency of this measure to be "a vulgar error, worthy to be classed with a belief in exorcism, perikism, and witchcraft."

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, dated June 24.

"The tragedy of the Revenge was performed here last night. The character of Alonso was sustained by Mr. Barrymore, and Zerkow by Mr. Barrymore, and Zerkow by Mr. Barrymore."