

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
WILLIAM P. MCHIN,
(PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)
3, SOUTH-CAY STREET,
NEAR THE CUSTOM-HOUSE, BALTIMORE.

Daily paper 57 and Country paper 5 per ann.
All advertisements appear in both papers.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1865.

THE WANDERER'S GRAVE.

A mound of sand, heap'd on the barren shore,
Which Ocean's quick succeeding billows lave,
Shall off compassion's sacred tear implore,
For 'tis the seaman's solitary grave.
Far from his home, from all his heart held dear,
For competence he brav'd the stormy main;
Urg'd the pursuit through all the circling year,
Thro' Summer's heat & Winter's beating rain.
Fortune, propitious to his ceaseless toil,
Deign'd her fond votary's ardent wish to bless,
Still wore for him her gay deceitful smile,
And crown'd his dreams with promis'd happiness:
Yet here he lies—the visionary form!
That led his vain pursuit dissolv'd in air—
He sunk a victim to the bowling storm,
That rav'd unmindful of the suppliant pray'r.
But as he sunk amid the winter's roar
He rais'd a dim, a supplicating eye!
"Heaven aid my soul on scraph-ying to soar,
"My errors pardon!" breath'd his latest sigh
Borne on the bosom of the beating wave,
His lifeless form was dash'd upon the strand;
Some pious hands here dug his lonely grave,
And rear'd this humble monument of sand.
Soon will the perishable tomb decay
That shruds his ashes in its cold embrace;
Soon will the waters wash the sand away,
And every vestage of his fate erase.
Yet as I wonder on the sea-beat shore,
And watch with musing eye the ebbing wave;
The well remember'd spot shall oft implore
A silent tribute to the WANDERER'S GRAVE.

From the SALEM REGISTER.

By the late arrivals from England, we have additional articles of political history, but nothing which can determine the probable progress of the war. The Ligurian Republic has consented to be incorporated in the empire of France. Since the revolution, it had experienced every evil from its internal divisions, and from the embarrassments of its commerce. Bonaparte, in his answer, has encouraged their hopes, from the notion, of avoiding these great evils. At Milan, he assures them that every security shall be given for the best order of their finances, and that no new burdens shall be imposed. The greatest fidelity is promised in the payment of the public debt. The arrangements for the administration of the government are reported in his answer. The Genoese began this year upon the basin, in their port, and calculate the whole expence of the present undertaking at 900,000 crowns. Something has been said of an interview between the emperor of Germany and the King of Prussia, but while reports of negotiations obtain, and so evidently agree, with the policy of Great Britain, it will not be doubted that many such reports will be in circulation. The best understanding existed between Prussia and Russia. Since the last division of Poland, in 1795, the frontiers of Prussia and Russia had not been defined exactly. They were fixed in general terms upon the river of Memel. The two governments agreed to fix the bounds with the greatest care, to avoid any future disputes. Commissioners were appointed by both courts, and their report was accepted with mutual satisfaction, and very handsome presents were made by the princes to their commissioners. It is said, that Prussia has objected to the subsidies promised England from Sweden, but the circumstances of this remonstrance are not published. No doubts are entertained that the appearances of hostilities between Russia and France lessen, and the subject of a negotiation upon the present state of Europe between these powers is freely mentioned. In England, the appearances of war continue. His majesty appears to entertain no purpose of a direct negotiation with France, but the change of measures is anticipated from the change of the ministry. It is said, Mr. Addington has resigned. The activity of the naval commanders gives reason to suppose that they will not relax from the utmost vigilance in watching the motions of the combined fleet. The French are building ships and increasing their navy by every effort. The Spaniards have still in their ports 32 ships of the line, nearly ready for sea. It is also affirmed, that the Texel fleet has five ships of the line, besides frigates and other vessels of war, with 20 transports, and that troops are encamped, so as to be ready upon the shortest notice. All these circumstances give a serious alarm, in whatsoever event they may terminate. It is insinuated, that the Dutch will endeavor to convey troops into their colony, at the Cape of Good Hope, and that these preparations are not part of their system of European policy, but merely national

provisions for their own colonies abroad.

We have not particular accounts from the English East Indies. It is presumed, that no new projects of the internal wars will be encouraged, in the present state of the nation. They have serious apprehensions for their commerce, and respecting the resources of the yet unconquered parts of the East. Reports are abroad of another sect, under a conqueror, Shah Azar, on the borders of the Guzerat. In the West Indies, we have reason to apprehend the greatest interruption to commerce, from the many privateers which will infest those seas, and will observe no laws of any nation. The Haytians are said to be forming regulations of their trade, in which the first object appears to be their finances. Their commerce will be in the hands of foreigners for the present, and all nations will have an interest in repressing the licentious depredations which are made upon all who visit those seas. The violent measures of the French, to injure the British commerce, will follow it into America. We are assured that no British manufacture is to be introduced, under any pretence, into the Hanoverian dominions. All commerce, of an equivocal nature, must be embarrassed during such a war.

The attention paid to the condition of the Globe has induced travellers to conclude that continued changes are to be expected upon its surface. Grandpre, a French navigator in 1790, whose object was to promote the interest of commerce, agrees in the former statement we made, of the probable changes in the Globe; speaking of Arabia, says, "Arabia without doubt can boast of having been peopled at as remote a period as any part of the Globe. The high mountains of granite prove the antiquity of the country. At the first view of it in a map, it appears to have been an island in the primitive ages of the world. Before the existence of the Isthmus of Suez, and when the Persian Gulph joined the Caspian sea. Since that time its extent has continually increased; and in the lapse of some centuries, the straits of Babelmandel will probably be a second point of contact between Africa and Asia. There is already but seven fathom of water between the isthmus of Mehun, or Perim, which is the usual passage of vessels. There is a depth indeed of four and twenty fathoms in the wide passage, but this depth is confined to the middle only, and is found no where else; in many parts the sands and the high bottoms prevent large vessels from passing. The Red Sea is deeper than the narrow strait, but is almost every where, between the islands and rocks which it contains, thirty or forty fathom. Many parts of it are even said to be unfathomable; but this must be owing to the imperfection of the lines used in sounding; and, I am persuaded, that hereafter it will be a large lake, like the Caspian Sea, when time shall have shut up the strait."

The terror which the Yellow Fever, so called, has raised throughout Europe, has induced every enquiry into its true character. The King of Prussia has offered rich premiums for satisfactory answers to the following enquiries respecting it. In regard to the state of infected substances; its connection with animal exertions, the discoveries of Chemistry; the duration of any contagious quality; its form or character in different countries; its endemic and local existence, and whether confined to the Sea coast.—All these enquiries appear to be suggested by a regard to the safety of life, as well as by the different opinions already advanced on this subject. The evidence of the success of the Kine Pox inoculation, is with increasing strength. Dr. Bremer, of Berlin, reports, that in one hundred thousand cases of such inoculation, no subsequent small pox had been taken. And in Denmark, one report ascertains, that out of nearly 29,000 persons inoculated, not one died during the time of the operation of the pox. Sufficient time seems to have elapsed, to prove that not only is it a temporary, but an effectual guard against the small pox. To remove the public scruples and prejudices, the objection of interest should be removed. This has been done in Europe with great success. The experiment has been also made in America, and the poor of the city of Quebec have the Kine pox gratis. The increase of Charitable institutions is found to agree with the love of liberty and the promotion of knowledge. In London, it is said, in May last, six thousand Charity Children appeared at St. Paul's, in new clothes.

Discoveries of the natural riches of our country are received with national gratitude. Professor Woodhouse, of Philadelphia, in the Philadelphia Medical Museum, informs of the discovery of Maganese of the first quality, in the neighborhood of the Lehigh. Its specific gravity, taken by W. Hembil, sen. before it had absorbed water, was 3,4193, and after the absorption it rose to 3,7767. He affirms that its air was equal in purity to that afforded by a specimen of the foreign, sent to him by Dr. Priestly, and he then remarks, "It is useful to the Physicians, in consequence of the air it affords, and to which some of the most violent diseases, to which the human body is subject, have given way; to the bleacher, paper-maker, and manufacturer of glass, as a destroyer of colouring matter, when combined with the marine acid; to the potter, as giving a black colour and assisting in glazing his earthen ware, and to the philosopher and artist, as containing a gas, which, combined with certain combustible bodies, will generate a degree of heat unattainable by

other means." He then adds a paragraph which we repeat with pleasure:—"As the science of Mineralogy is little attended to in the United States, the invention of this communication is, to induce gentlemen residing in the country, to pay some attention to the mineral productions of their fields, by which means they may greatly benefit themselves, and render the most important services to the arts." The professor then assures that he will pay the greatest attention to all specimens sent to him.

Dr. Cuman, upon the indurated Maganese gives, from Brisson, the specific gravity before it had absorbed water, 3,7076 and after absorption, 3,6039.

We have every assurance of a plentiful Southern Harvest. We have had refreshing rains on Sunday and Tuesday last. Health is restored to Providence, and is general. In the Gazette of the U. States printed in Philadelphia, is published a mean of the Thermometer for eight years successively. From 1798 to 1805. We give the mean for July without the fractions, 76, 76, 76, 76, 74, 75, 76, 81. The highest number is of the present year, and that City remains free from fever.

GENOA, June 2.

Some of our senators, who were sent to Milan to the coronation of the emperor Napoleon, as king of Italy, having returned here on the 24th of May, with M. Sallotti, the French minister, on the next day an extraordinary sitting of the Ligurian senate was held, in which the most important question which could be submitted to the consideration of that assembly was discussed. The Genoese senate, in this meeting, formally declared for an union with the French empire, proclaimed its conditions, and resolved to submit it to the approbation of the people. The decree follows in these words:

"The senate, taking into consideration the actual state of the republic, and considering that an independence, without strength or means to protect its commerce, is only a source of its national prosperity, is of no advantage to the state of Liguria and that it cannot exist without being united to the French empire, particularly since Piedmont has been incorporated with it.—Considering, besides, that the declaration made at the congress of Amiens, by the English government, that it could not recognize the republic of Genoa, until it had resumed its ancient form (a condition to which the Ligurian people could never consent), exposes it to the severe necessity of being involved in all the naval wars which may arise between France and England.—Considering that if, on the one side, the Barbary powers, despoiling the Ligurian commerce, make all maritime communication impracticable; so, on the other, our communications by land are as much interrupted by the necessary system of the French law of customs.—Considering, in fine, that the only means of withdrawing ourselves from a situation so critical, of re-establishing our commerce, of recovering all our rights and privileges, and of removing all the obstacles to our participating with the commerce of France, the immense advantages which peace will assuredly procure for her, is to incorporate ourselves with the French nation, and that to obtain this favor, it is advisable to profit of the journey of the emperor and king of Italy, decrees—

Article 1. The union of the kingdom of Italy with the French empire, shall be proposed to his majesty the emperor and king, under the following conditions.—1st. That all the Ligurian territory, without the least reduction, shall compose an integral part of the French empire.—2d. That the debt of the Ligurian republic is to be liquidated in the same way with the debt of the French nation.—3d. That Genoa shall be a free port, with all the privileges thereto annexed.—4th. That in appointing the land tax, due regard will be paid to the barrenness of the Ligurian soil, and the expences of agriculture, more considerable than in any other country.—5th. That there are neither to be barriers nor custom houses between France and Liguria.—6th. That the law of conscription shall only apply to sailors.—7th. That the export and import duties shall be regulated in the manner the most favorable to the agriculture and manufactures of Liguria.—8th. That all civil and criminal suits shall be decided either at Genoa or in some of the adjacent departments of the empire.—9th. That all the proprietors of national property shall be secured in the possession and full enjoyment of the said property.

Art. 2. The present decree shall be immediately submitted to the decision of the people.

"LAZOTTI LANZOLA,
Chief Secretary."

The registers having been immediately opened throughout all Liguria, to receive the votes of the functionaries and citizens, the decree of the senate was instantly ratified by a great majority of affirmative votes. The registers were collected at Genoa, and entrusted to deputies, who yesterday set out to present them to the emperor of the French, and to entreat his majesty to grant the request expressed. Previous to the departure of the deputies, official communication was made of the wishes of the Ligurians to the Austrian envoy, baron Giusti, in the following note:—

GENOA, June 1.

"The undersigned senator, minister for foreign affairs, has the honor to communicate to his excellency the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of

his majesty the emperor of Germany and Austria, the decree whereby the senate has induced the union of the Ligurian republic with the French empire: a decree which has obtained the sanction of the people, and in virtue of which a deputation has been appointed to lay before his majesty, the emperor of the French and king of Italy, the wishes of the whole nation. His excellency has resided sufficiently long at Genoa to be satisfied of the impossibility under which this country labored of preserving its independence amidst the events which have changed the face of Europe. Too weak to protect our commerce and navigation, we have constantly seen our flag insulted, and our coasts exposed to the pillage of the Barbary powers. While the great powers were occupied in making their flag respected, they abandoned the weaker ones to the outrages of the enemies of the Christian name. Our interior police also was so difficultly circumstanced, that a band of robbers, who had taken refuge in the mountains, were become an object of terror to the neighboring parts.

"On the other hand, England, in the negotiations which preceded the treaty of Amiens, would not recognize the existence of our new state, nor the changes which we had thought proper to make in our constitution, by abolishing the aristocracy, and by preferring to all other advantages, that equality of rights, on which the prosperity of every commercial nation is founded.—She has in spite of our efforts to the contrary, included us in all her wars with France, and our maritime commerce has always been a prey to her tyranny. On the land side, we were so surrounded by the territory of the French empire, that if our city still possess any commerce, we owe it to the emperor, who has treated us with so much goodness, that he has made sacrifices in our favor, to the possible prejudice of Nice and Marseilles. We had every reason to apprehend, that in the course of time, his majesty would not be able to continue to us these advantages; and then, surrounded by the French custom houses without territory, marine or commerce, we should have been the most weak and miserable nation. The decree which united Piedmont to France, had already pronounced the union of our territory with the French empire, and of our city which is only a part of Piedmont.

"In this state of affairs by an unanimity of opinion, which is unexampled in any nation, anxious to show ourselves worthy of our fathers, and unable when left to ourselves, to give our flag that splendor and glory, which our ancestors have obtained for it under different circumstances, we have resolved to recover that splendor and that glory, by incorporating ourselves with a great nation, and by submitting ourselves to the laws of a great prince, who has always manifested towards us sentiments of friendship, and has honored us with his particular protection.

"The Deputation who carry the voice of the Senate, of the doge, and of the people, depart this evening; and when they shall have passed the frontiers of our territories, we shall consider our independence at an end.

"The government has thought it proper to communicate these circumstances to his excellency the baron de Giusti, and to assure his majesty the emperor of Germany and Austria, of their gratitude for the concern he has evinced on several occasions; and at the same time to acquaint his worthy representative at Genoa, that his mission is hereby terminated.

"In placing ourselves thus under the laws of the French empire, we do not in the least add to her continental strength.—Our population, few in number, is far from warlike. The produce of our finances will be entirely absorbed in the expence of the defence of our coasts, and the establishment of our arsenals. France, by this union, will obtain an augmentation of naval force; and we cannot but think that we are doing what is the wish of all the continental powers, namely, to enable her to contend with the enemy of all nations and the tyrant of the seas.

"The undersigned has the honor to reiterate to his excellency the minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary, the expression of his entire esteem, and distinguished consideration.

(Signed) "ROGGIERI."

KEENE, (N. H.) July 27.

It must be a source of no small satisfaction to every person who witnesses with pleasure the growth of this state, to reflect on the spirit of enterprise and improvement, which distinguishes all classes of its citizens. No longer than 6 years since, there was but one grant for a turnpike in New-Hampshire, and that was not then made, and the roads were so extremely bad, that a person could not ride to a neighbouring town without putting his life in jeopardy.—There were few mails and public stages, the inhabitants had comparatively little intercourse with each other, and the means of information were limited.—Since which time a large number of turnpikes have been granted; of which ten pass through this county, and seven meet in this place. Post-offices are established in a large proportion of our towns, and stages run in every direction. Till within about 3 years a stage from this town to Boston could not be supported. One now runs twice a week through this town from Hanover for Boston, and it is understood that another is to commence running in a few days, that will go though the same distance in two days. This spirit so favourable to our prosperity, which

discovers in our citizens a just sense of their interest, is growing still more prevalent, and cannot be too much encouraged.

WASHINGTON, August 19.

FIRE.—On Saturday morning, between the hours of six and seven a fire broke out in a house occupied by Mr. Wilson in E. street, which, with two adjoining houses, were entirely consumed. The flames also communicated to a house belonging to Mr. M'Dermott Roe, but were soon got under by the spirited exertions of the citizens.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1865.

The Criminal court of Baltimore County ended a lengthy session, of about six weeks, yesterday. Among the most conspicuous culprits, were the noted horse-thief John W. Thompson, who assumed on certain occasions, the names of Obadiah Williams and G. W. Randolph; his sentence of Death was pronounced yesterday. Elias Nowland, alias Johnson, who was sentenced to 7 years hard labor, and Michael Welsh to 6 months imprisonment—and beside, to stand 15 minutes in the pillory, this day, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock.

Interments in the different burial grounds of the city and liberties of Philadelphia from the 10th to the 15th inst.

Adults	18
Children	27
Total	45

A New-Haven paper of the 15th inst. says, "there has been but one death in this city since Sunday the 4th inst., and that was an infant of the whooping cough. The citizens in general at this time enjoy an unusual good state of health.

It is said that the house of Lawrence and Co. at Corunna, Spain, have failed for a large amount, and we understand that a number of merchants of this and the neighboring towns, will be great sufferers. (Boston Letter.)

On Monday night the 22d ult. the house of Mr. John Wise, living in South Carolina, about seven miles from Augusta, was struck with lightning, and a Mr. Simeon Cushman, a young man eighteen years of age, was killed in his bed; Mr. Wise and two other men were in the house at the time, one of them was in bed with the person killed, they were all stunned for a considerable time.—Mr. Wise was the first who came to, who supposes it must have lain for ten or fifteen minutes—the young man killed never spoke after any of them came to—he was the son of Mr. Simeon Cushman, of South-Carolina, Edgefield district. (Augusta Centinel.)

Letters from Demerara, dated early in July, mention the continuance of the embargo, but state it was probable it would be taken off about the middle of the month. [Boston Centinel.]

COMMUNICATION.

Mail Stage, by Occoquan to Dumfries.

This day, the mail stage from this place to Dumfries, will commence running on the new road by the town of Occoquan, instead of the old route, as heretofore, by Colchester.

To the exertions of an individual, and at a very considerable expence, the public are indebted for a new and elegant road for ten miles of this route, which makes the distance between this place and Dumfries somewhat shorter and infinitely better.

This new road leads off from the old route by Colchester, a little north of Pohic church, crosses over Pohic creek upon a new and substantial bridge, passes through a well cultivated country to the river Occoquan, which it crosses upon a fine new bridge, winds through the little town of Occoquan, and falls in with the old road some distance from Dumfries.

The flourishing little town of Occoquan, which is the first stage, and distant 15 miles from this place, is one of the most romantic, interesting places, that can be conceived: Situate on the south side, and at the head of tide water of the little river of the same name, it already contains several handsome houses; but what will ever render it a place of industry, activity and business is its flour mills, which are of the best construction; and those already built are capable of grinding two hundred thousand bushels of wheat per year. [Alexandria Daily Advertiser.]

COMMUNICATION.

The editor of a federal paper in Connecticut, who has for a long time been in the habit of declaiming against the constituted authorities of his country, asserts, that it is no proof of the unfaithfulness of a man by his being hated and reviled by a certain description of men. It is something strange we confess to find such a sentiment as this in a federal paper; but we readily assent to it—nay, we can adduce the most unequivocal evidence of its truth. There never was a man who has been so still is; more hated and reviled by the federalists than Mr. JEFFERSON—for these five years past, and even more, he has been almost continually assailed by