

SONNET.

THE VILLAGE SABBATH.

The farm-house left, from upland hills and dells,
The rustic troop crowd thro' the church-yard
lane;
With lively chime resound the busy bells,
As wind their footsteps to the ivy'd fane.
Dress'd in their Sunday shoes, their milk-white
frocks,
The hisping youngsters tudge with shining
face;
The curate, watchful shepherd of his flock,
Smiles on his charge with unaffected grace.
His partner, doctress of the peasant train,
Her offspring by, showers blessings as she
goes;
Their little hands huge books of prayer sustain,
Their cheeks more ruddy than the damask
rose!
Blest emblems of the golden age!—how few
Scenes of tranquility, like your's pursue.

FRANCE.

In the London "Sun," of May 26, we find the following extract of a private letter from Paris:

"Do not imagine that the addresses of the prefects express the opinions of the departments and of the people, more than the addresses of the generals, the sentiments of the officers and of the soldiers, concerning the hereditary imperial dignity in the Bonaparte family. No, the former, as the latter, have either been extorted or bought from individuals, whose ambition or cupidity will write any thing or subscribe any thing; and who has formerly addressed Robespierre as they now do Bonaparte; and as they will do hereafter Louis XVIII. should he be restored to power. The mass of the French nation is tired of the war, and disgusted with the revolution; but at the same time, as totally indifferent about Bonaparte, as about Moreau, or any other great men who have figured in the revolution. Though they want spirit or patriotism to assert their rights, and to publish their opinion, they have sense enough to see, information enough to judge, and experience enough to know, that the return of order and tranquillity depends entirely upon the return of the Bourbons; and that neither Senatus Consultas, decrees of the Tribunate, or commanded addresses, can ensure the rank of Bonaparte any longer than during Napoleon's life; and that those very persons who have now been the first to proclaim the Hereditary Sovereignty of his family, will then come forward as the first pretenders to his dignity, to the exclusion of his relatives; persons, foreigners in France, and who have performed nothing to be tolerated, and less to be elevated for.
"Here exists a faction, which Bonaparte calls the faction of Generals, of which Massena and Macdonald are regarded as chiefs, but to which neither Jourdan, St. Cyr, Berthier, nor even Murat, are strangers. The latter, though related to the Bonapartes, detests as cordially, Joseph, Lucien, and Louis Bonaparte, as Massena himself, but policy causes him to keep upon good terms with Napoleon, who, in his turn, sees him without confidence, and employs him from necessity only, not knowing really to whom otherwise to trust the important place of Governor of Paris. The faction of Generals is regarded by the Senators as very dangerous, and they have therefore advised the First Consul to exclude for the future, as much as possible, Generals from being Members of the Senate. The Tribunes, on the contrary, jealous of the power and pay of the Senators, court the disaffected, and with the Legislative Corps, desire in their body as many Generals as possible—and it is believed, that these two Constitutional Corps will, at any future vacancy of the Chief Magistrate of the Republic, join the faction of the Generals to exclude all Bonapartes from their future pretensions.
"Several thousand works and pamphlets have been printed, and with large numbers distributed in the armies among the officers and soldiers, and great preparations are preparing for the day of Coronation."

FRANCE.

ORGANIC SENATUS CONSULTUM.
Extract from the Registers of the Constitutional Senate, Floreal, year 12.
[Continued from yesterday's American.]

OF THE HIGH IMPERIAL COURT.

ARTICLE 89. OF THE TRIBUNATE.

89. The functions of the members of the tribunate last ten years.

88. The functions of the members of the tribunate last ten years.

(1) We must here inform our readers that the absolute majority means, that more than the half of the members must vote for each of the candidates.

89. The tribunate is renewed by the law every five years.

The first renewal shall take place for the sessions of the year conformable to the organic senatus consultum of the 16th Thermidor, year 10.

90. The president of the tribunate is nominated by the emperor, upon a presentation of three candidates made by the tribunate by secret election and by the absolute majority (1).

91. The functions of the president of the tribunate last two years.

92. The tribunate has two questors.

They are appointed by the emperor, upon a triple list of candidates chosen by the tribunate by secret election and by the absolute majority.

Their functions are the same as those attributed to the questors of the legislative body, by the articles 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25, of the organic senatus consultum of the 24th Prairial, year 12.

One of the questors is renewed every year.

93. The tribunate is divided into three sections; to wit:

Section of legislation, section of interior, section of finances.

94. Each section forms a list of three of its members, among whom the president of the tribunate designates the president of the section.

The functions of the president of section last one year.

95. When the respective sections of the council of state and of the tribunate demand to unite, the conferences are held under the presidency of the arch-chancellor of the empire, or of the arch-treasurer, according to the nature of the objects to be examined.

96. Each section discusses separately and in an assembly of the section, the projects of laws which are transmitted to it by the legislative body.

Two orators of each of the three sections carry to the legislative body the wish of the section and develop the motives of it.

97. In no case can the projects of laws be discussed by the tribunate in a general assembly.

It unites in a general assembly, under the presidency of its president, for the exercise of its other attributions.

TITLE XII.—OF THE ELECTORAL COLLEGES.

98. Whenever an electoral college is united for the formation of the list of candidates for the legislative body, the list of candidates for the senate are renewed.

Each renewal renders the anterior presentations of no effect.

99. The great officers, the commandants and officers of the legion of honor, are members of the electoral college of the department in which they reside, or one of the departments of the cohort to which they belong.

The legionaries are members of the electoral college of their arrondissement.

The members of the legion of honor are admitted to the electoral college which they are to make a part of, upon the presentation of a breve which is delivered to them for this effect by the grand elector.

TITLE XIII.—OF THE IMPERIAL COURT.

101. A high imperial court take cognizance of,

1st. Of personal offences committed by members of the imperial family, by titulars of the great dignities of the empire, by ministers and by the secretary of state, by great officers by senators and by counsellors of state;

2d. Of crimes, attempts and plots against the interior and exterior safety of the state, the person of the emperor, and that of the presumptive heir of the empire;

3d. Of offences of responsibility of office, committed by the ministers and counsellors of state, especially charged with a part of the public administration;

4th. Of prevarications and abuses of power, committed either by captains generals of the colonies, by colonial prefects and commandants of the French establishments beyond the continent, or by administrators general employed extraordinarily, or by generals or admirals, without prejudice, with regard to the latter, to the prosecutions of the military jurisdiction, in the cases determined by the laws;

5th. Of the fact of disobedience of generals or admirals who contravene their instructions;

6th. Of the concussions and dilapidations which the prefect of the departments are guilty of in the exercise of their functions;

7th. Of the forfeitures or party quarrels which may be incurred by a court of appeals, or by a court of criminal justice, or by members of the court of cassation;

8th. Of denunciations for arbitrary detentions and of violations of the liberty of the press.

102. The high imperial court assembles in the senate.

103. It is presided over by the arch-chancellor of the empire.

If he is sick, absent or legitimately prevented, it is presided by another titular of a great dignity of the empire.

104. The high imperial court is composed of princes, of titulars of the great dignities and great officers of the empire, of the grand judge minister of justice, of sixty senators, of six presidents of section of the council of state, of fourteen counsellors of state and of twenty members of the court of cassation.

The senators, the counsellors of state, and the members of the court of cassation, are called by order of seniority.
(To be continued.)

From the American Daily Advertiser.

A Steam Bath (on a simple construction) for the afflicted.

Take a large washing tub, place a narrow board, for a seat across the side of it. Procure a large blanket or coverlet, a small pot or tea-kettle of boiling water, of which mix with cold about a quart lukewarm; then strip, and, standing in the tub, pour the lukewarm water on the head, set the pot and hot water into the tub, and, covering over head and all with the coverlet, sit down on the seat, and keep the cover as close round the tub as convenient—wait the effect; which has often restored the writer, for some years, from frequent and great depression of body and mind, in a few minutes—the greater the depression the quicker the restoration—he has also found it has had a quick effect in restoring from ardent or heavy fevers, so that health followed a few applications; the patient, in fevers, is generally to retire to bed—in cases of density, attendant on advanced age, and in weak or wounded constitutions, I think it will generally enliven so as to enable the patient to perform his ordinary business,—as its usual happy effect is to restore circulation & strength to body and mind, operating from the centre of natural life and circulation—from the heart to the extremities.

If the weather be cool it is best to have an additional covering, and tie them tightly round the tub, in which case a little help is needed.
W. C.
7th mo. 50th.

SECOND Presbyterian Church Lottery.

Authorized by the General Assembly of Maryland, and Corporation of the City of Baltimore.

S C H E M E

1 Prize of	5000
1 —	2000
1 —	1000
3 —	500
8 —	200
20 —	100
40 —	50
80 —	25
200 —	10
3350 —	6
1 first drawn blank	2000
after	200
1 —	4000
1 —	200
1 —	6000
1 —	8000
1 —	10000
1 last drawn blank	1500
3710	42,500
7290 Blanks.	Sum raised 12,500

11050 tickets at 5 dollars. Dollars \$5,000
Not two Blanks to a Prize.

The above Lottery is intended to raise a sum of money, in addition to the liberal subscription heretofore obtained, for building the second Presbyterian Church in this city.

The laudable purpose to which this money is to be applied, together with the advantages in a pecuniary view, which must appear obvious to adventurers, cannot fail to produce a ready sale of the tickets.

It is expedient the drawing will commence the first week in September, or sooner, if a sufficient number of tickets are disposed of. All Prizes in this Lottery will be paid, without deduction, in sixty days after the drawing is completed—Prizes not demanded within twelve months after the drawing is finished, will be considered as generously relinquished for the benefit of the church.

Tickets, at five dollars each, to be had of the Managers.

- THOMAS McELDERRY,
- JAMES BIATS,
- JAMES ARMSTRONG,
- JAMES SLOAN,
- HUGH McCURDY,
- JOHN McKIM, junr.
- THOMAS DICKSON,
- KENNEDY LONG.

may 5 512-2aw

For Sale,

THE following valuable PROPERTY, within one mile of the city of Baltimore, on the east side of Jones's Falls—
Lot No. 1—50 acres of Land highly improved; with a large stone dwelling house, stables and milk house; a well cultivated garden, an apple orchard, containing 200 trees of the best grafted fruit, and other fruit trees of the best kinds. The whole of the above lot is highly improved and will produce timothy or clover in the greatest abundance.
Lot No. 2—14 acres adjoining the above, with the mill and improvements thereon, in complete order.
Lot No. 3—8 acres, one half in wood.
Lot No. 4—35 acres, the land of a superior quality, and all in wood. This Lot, as well as the above, would make a handsome retreat for the summer season—commanding an extensive view of the bay and neighboring country.
Lot No. 5—Three good stone quarries, containing about one acre each.
For terms apply to the subscriber, living on the premises.
JOHN RUTTER.
2aw
July 4

Two pieces, one signed 'LIBERTAS' the other 'NIKELA,' have been mislaid, or disappeared, in a way which cannot be accounted for.

If the authors will furnish us with copies of their essays they shall receive immediate attention.

We are informed, says the Philadelphia Gazette, that Col. Munroe, at present minister to the British court, has been appointed by the President, Governor of Louisiana.

A new political and commercial paper is to be published in New Orleans; by A. Marschalk, late publisher of a Gazette at Natchez—this makes the fourth print which has commenced in that country since its accession to the U. States.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Amsterdam to his friend in Boston, dated May 22.

"Last Tuesday, (15th,) a fleet of French and Dutch vessels sailed from Flushing for Ostend.—It consisted of two French ships of 16 guns, and 20 French sch'rs mounting 7 guns each, viz. two on each side of 36 pounders, one astern and two ahead of 30; 50 Dutch gun boats of three guns, viz. one on each side of 12lb. and one head of twenty-four.

These vessels were manned principally by soldiers, and men who had never been on salt water before. The next day after their departure, (they being still in sight,) a firing began, which lasted with some little cessation about 24 hours.—I have not yet heard of the number of the enemy nor the result of the action; though from the silence of the papers I conjecture it has been rather unfavourable to the republican cause. [Our London papers mention that Sir Sidney Smith fell in with this fleet, and drove several on shore, but the main body escaped towards Ostend, as the vessels of his squadron drew too much water to get sufficiently near to take or destroy them.]

The following sketches, respecting the country and nation of the Choctaws are taken from letters written by Silas Dinsmore, Esq. agent for government, and now residing with the nation, to a private friend.

Choctaw Nation, April 27, 1864.

"Having already given you an account of what this country does produce, I will now give you an account of what it is capable of producing. And first of the necessary articles. Maize or Indian corn, rye, wheat, barley, beans, peas, potatoes, both the Irish and French, every species of hortulan plant known in England, and some that will not grow in that climate. To the above list of necessary vegetables, may be annexed a proportional quantity of beef, pork and mutton, milk, butter and cheese. For raw materials of clothing, skins, wool, cotton, flax and hemp. When this country opens for settlement, it will differ much from most new settlements, if there be not a governmental demand, equal to the produce of the last mentioned article to purge off the usual influx of rascals. Many of the conveniences of life, not absolutely necessary to our subsistence are included in the above list: those conveniences which approach nearer the luxuries, are as follows: fruits, viz. strawberries, currants, whortleberries, plumba of various kinds, every species of grape, and in the southern parts the orange, and perhaps the lime; the fig in greatest perfection in every part of the country. Peaches could be produced in greater abundance than apples in New England. Apples might also be produced but not so well as in the more northern climates. Sugar-cane grows very well towards the Gulf, and in general produces, where cultivated, a profitable crop. At present, however, the culture of cotton supercedes every thing in many parts, and will continue to do so, as long as the high demand for it continues. From the grape the various Wines and Brandy, may be produced; from the cane, sugar, molasses and rum; from peaches, a most delicious, highly flavoured Brandy, and from the grains the different qualities of malt liquor & whiskey. The black mulberry is the natural growth of the rich lands, and the white mulberry might be easily introduced. Silk might be manufactured to any part of the world.—Animals of use, pleasure and sport, may be increased with great ease; as Horses, Goats, Antelopes and Deer. The waters do not abound in fish, though at this place we get a partial supply; Iron abounds in the country, and from the numerous licks, it is probable salt may be made. It is not to be understood that all the land in this country is good. There is a large proportion of inferior quality, and the water scarce in summer."

CHARACTER OF A CHOCTAW.

"For the character of these people, collect all the vices possible for ignorant people to commit, with a certain portion of the most amiable virtues, heighten the contrast, by uniting complacency and tenderness with the most obduracy and

divine temperament—take all together and take out a dose of it to hang a white man, and you ha Choctaw."

SOLILOQUY

Of a Duelist who had killed his opponent.

SCENE—His chamber at midnight—the moon faintly shining in at one of his windows.

Merciful God! to what a situation have I reduced myself, by the fatal inconsiderate act! But a few years have elapsed since my mind was imposed, and at peace with heaven and man—Now, to what a melancholy state I bro't. My heart reproaches me, and ever will reproach me, for listening to the calls of false honor, and taking the life of one who was not my enemy, whom I had injured and insulted. I had I not resolution enough to despise the opinion of that part of the world we consider this barbarous custom as a proof of bravery? Alas, why did I not like man, a christian, resolve to forgive the injury I suppose done to myself? With what self congratulation would I et'r afterwards have looked back on this act of magnanimity! But now, I have drawn on myself evils that will corrode my heart to the end of life. Alas, my bosom is filled with horrors. From above no ray of consolation dawns on my guilty soul. To heaven I cannot raise a prayer, for heaven abhors the murderer.—From the serious and virtuous part of society, I can obtain no relief; their very looks seem to reproach me. As I walk the streets, methinks the finger of detestation is pointed at me. In the side glance & downcast looks of my old acquaintances, I think I read repugnance and reproach. Within my own heart I have still less satisfaction—I have become my own most deadly foe. In the solemn hour of night, when the eyes of the rest of society are sealed in slumber, mine are kept open by remorse and agony. Oh that I could flee from myself! Oh, that I had never been born—or that I had been made a beast or reptile, rather than a rational immortal being. Oh, that I could but believe that death was an eternal sleep—but there is a principle within me that instructs me I shall never die.—The sod may indeed cover this body, but my soul shall live forever, an example of the justice of that God, who has declared that he will punish the guilty."

Alas! in how mild a light the gay and fashionable part of the world regard this crime! Little do they think of the awful event which hurried a frail offending creature to the presence of his God, all covered with offences, unrepented of—Little do they feel for the aged, the widowed wife, the helplessness of the orphan children, when this cruel, this execrable practice so often occasions. Could they justly view this picture, they would not add their sanction to the custom, but would less from society the man whose daringly violates the laws of his country, of humanity and his God.

Let the public sentiment once decisively frown on this relic of barbarism, and it would cease—but while the name of coward is attached to the person who shuns a duel—and while to decline a personal combat is reckoned a disgrace, so long will this murderous practice continue, in defiance of the laws of heaven and society.

DIED, on Saturday evening of cholera morbus, Maj. General WILLIAM IRVINE,

a distinguished and active officer during the whole of our revolutionary contest. Gen. Irvine had a very early command, and was on the Canada expedition, where his talents & gallantry were very important; and occasioned him to be consulted by the commander in chief during the remainder of the war, on all the operations in the middle states. He had the merit of being particularly obnoxious to the enemy, during the war, a criterion of merit which supercedes every other test. General Irvine was a native of Ireland, and educated to the medical profession, which he relinquished at the calls of the country he had adopted long before the revolution. General Irvine has held for some time the office of military intendant, and had charge of the public arsenals. He died president of the society of Cincinnati of this state. But it is in those relations which mark the man more than all the exterior activity of the world that gen. Irvine was most estimable; as the faithful, virtuous and affectionate husband, the fond and tender parent. In him neither disguise nor chicanery, superceded the honest integrity of the heart; sincere in his friendships and as sincere in his dislikes; he respected none but those he deemed worthy, and those he despised he shunned in silence. Could any thing add to the reputation of such a man it is to be found in the fact of a numerous and tender progeny in which his happiness in life was centered, and to part with whom could be the only regret accompanying the close of a life of 63 years. [Aurora]

Extract of a letter from a very respectable house at Liverpool, received at Philadelphia, dated 27th Mo. 1864.

"It is said that the government have it in contemplation to make some important alterations in the Corn Law, with a view to assist the landed interest of the country, which has suffered extremely, from the continued depreciation, in the prices of grain. Our information comes from a quarter, which inclines us