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SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1865.

The Farmer.
From the Evening Fire Side.

IMPORTANT—PARTICULARLY TO THOSE ENGAGED IN RURAL AFFAIRS.

A pamphlet has just appeared, published by Thomas Dobson, of Philadelphia, which gives a history of the Fly that has been so destructive to the grain in many parts of the country within these few years, and recommends what the author hopes will prove effectual for putting a stop to its ravages. He calls it the wheat moth, or Virginia fly, and begins his treatise with an account of the same insect as it appeared in France in the year 1753. This is followed by an interesting description of its characters, transformation and particular habits; and the pamphlet concludes with the following method for arresting the progress of this destructive insect:

"To preserve the grain from farther injury after it is reaped, it should be thrashed out as soon as possible, and such part of it as it is wished to preserve either for feed or grinding should be dried in an oven or kiln, in which the heat should be strong enough to kill the caterpillars without destroying the vegetative principle—This will be effected by 124 degrees of heat of Fahrenheit's thermometer. For the seed grain may be better prepared by being soaked in a strong ley of wood ashes and quicklime, heated to such a degree that the finger can just bear it. Let the grain contained in a basket be stirred in this ley, and the grain skimmed off that float on the surface. When it has been thus soaked for about 2 minutes, the basket which contains it should then be tilted up and suspended by two poles till the ley is strained off. The grain should then be spread very thin on a floor to dry, while a second basketful is prepared in the same manner. When thus steeped and well dried, it will keep a year, and continue fit for sowing.

"In France, mills & granaries, where large quantities of grain were deposited, seem to have been considered as the chief sources of the evil. But in this country it cannot be the case, at least not to so great an extent. No large quantities remain on hand when the warm season approaches, and kiln-drying might destroy any caterpillars which might then exist. It appears that the severity of a hard winter cannot be depended upon for this purpose, but a sufficient number may survive, even in the grain sown, to cause considerable mischief. The roller may however be of service, to prevent the fly from making its way out of the ground. The principal danger seems to exist in the spring barley, which having been kept under cover during the winter, and afterwards sown in fresh-ploughed and consequently light soil, will, if at all infested, be sufficient to spread the evil far and wide. For this cause the writer chiefly attributes the damage last season to a crop of wheat, the seed of which had been brought from a distance and was perfectly free from the fly, which the barley was not and was sown in the same field. If attention be paid in the ensuing spring to the kiln-drying of the grain that remains on hand, and the picking of the seed barley, we may hope to put a stop to this distressing calamity, or at least to prevent its spread. But let it be remembered, that the remedy, in order to be effectual must be universal."

PORTLAND, (Maine) July 9.
FIRE—The inhabitants of this town were last night alarmed with the cry of fire, which proved to be at the head of Union Wharf. Stores No. 1, 2 and 3, with their principal contents, were entirely destroyed, besides one shop occupied by Mr. Wright, tailor, one by Mr. Woodman, hatter, and one by Mr. Hasty, Hacksmith. The losses were principally sustained by captain David Smith, the honorable Woodbury Sorer, and Mr. Robert Boyd, whose stores with their valuable contents, and many of their papers were consumed. Circumstances lead us to suppose that the fire was occasioned by the use of segars, in a still-kept over the stores; which we hope will prove a caution against these dangerous, though too fashionable nuisances. Great credit is due to the prompt attention and good conduct of the citizens of the town: by whose timely and energetic efforts the whole wharf and many adjacent dwelling-houses, &c. were preserved from destruction.

The more merit is attached to them, as the fire was surrounded with combustibles, and the tide was so low as to prevent a free access to the water. The different fire engines of the town were seasonably on the spot.

NASSAU, N. P. June 11.
The armed brig *Alexandrine* returned from Cuba on Sunday, bringing with her two prizes, viz. the armed felucca *Santa Rosa*, which was cut out of the port of Guanaja, by the brig's boats. The *Santa Rosa's* crew consisted of upwards of 80 men, 57 were on board when captured, 6 of whom were wounded, 29 made prisoners, (which were afterwards put on shore) and the rest took to the water; and the armed schooner *La Caridad*; tender to the Spanish king's brig *La Linca*, alias *Pinida*, commanded by the first lieutenant Don Manuel Lenguez. They also captured and burnt an armed launch, carrying one 4 pounder and 23 men, commanded by Don Ventura Gollivaet, an old licensed trader—the crew escaped to the shore before the boats could get on board—three of them were wounded.

Off Palma they captured the Spanish schooner *El Carma*, bound from Guanaja to the port of Vertines on the south side of Cuba, which vessel is not yet arrived.

MIDDLETOWN, July 12.
On Thursday evening the 4th instant, between the hours of 10 and 11, a barn belonging to colonel Daniel Brainerd, of Haddam, was discovered to be on fire, and before assistance could be had, was enveloped in flames, together with about three tons of hay and a new cart. It is supposed to have been set on fire by design.—Loss estimated at about 700 dollars.

BOSTON, July 13.
Captain Marshall arrived at quarantine from St. Bartholomew's, reports, that he spoke a vessel from Guadalupe, the master of which informed, that the Antigua fleet of merchantmen captured by the French and Spanish squadrons, had arrived at that place; and that in consequence thereof the markets for sugar and coffee had experienced a deep depression, the former having been reduced to 4 dollars, and the latter 12.

FROM CADIZ.
Captain Seward arrived here on Friday, informs that there were five sail of the Spanish line, lying in the bay ready for sea; one of 140 guns, two of 74, and two of 64, and 4 others were to drop down in a few days, and wait the arrival of 11 more from Carthage, which were hourly expected.—There was no account from the combined fleet, since they left Cadiz; their destination was still a secret.—Captain S. also informs, that general Moreau had had a friendly hint to leave Spain; and was to take passage either in the ship *Sachem*, of Wiscasset, for Boston, or in the *Washington*, for New Bedford.

FOR SALE,
ONE hundred large brimmed WHITE HATS, green underneath, suitable for the Western East India Market. Apply to
WILLIAM BRANSON,
131, Market-street
July 19

Sale by Auction.
On MONDAY, July 19, at 11 o'clock, will be sold at Price's Alley-yard on Hill-street, on a six months credit, for approved responsible notes,
The American Brig
ELEANOR,
Burthen about 1200 barrels, with all her tackle and apparel, and vessel has just been thoroughly overhauled, and is in complete order to receive a cargo; an inventory of her materials may be seen at the vendue office, at the corner of Second and Frederick-streets, previous to the sale.
THOMAS CHASE, Aucr.
July 19

Sale by Auction.
On MONDAY NEXT, July 20, at 11 o'clock, will be sold at Price's Alley-yard on Hill-street, on a six months credit, for approved responsible notes, will be sold on the premises,
A valuable LOT of GROUND, fronting 30 feet on Saratoga-street, and running back 100 feet on an alley. Terms will be made known at the time of sale.
VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Aucrs.
July 18

Codfish, Raisins, &c.
8 Hds. Newfoundland CODFISH
50 boxes fresh MUSCAT RAISINS,
Also,
1 chest Impartial TEA, and
1 cask ALMONDS.
Just received, for sale by
BIGELOW & PROUD,
Bowly's wharf,
July 18

Benj. & Geo. Williams
Have received per sloop *Malinda*, captain Wood, from New-York,
100 barrels Prime Pork
25 do Navy Mess Pork
They have on hand,
300 pieces Russia Duck
30 do do
25 bales India goods, suitable for the West India market, and entitled to drawback.
4 boxes Florence silks
430 barrels 1 and 2 Boston Beef
200 barrels Mackerel
152 kegs Hogs' Lard
50 do Butter
30 boxes Mould Candles
50 do Soap
80 tierces and half tierces Rice
20 pipes Cogniac brandy
19 do Bordeaux do
10 do Spanish do
5 do Holland Gin
8 hogsteads 4th proof N. E. Rum
1 hogstead West India Shrub.
July 19 col'd*

Wanted to Purchase,
A NEGRO MAN, a waggoner, with a family. Apply to
A. ROWAN,
No. 147, Market-street
march 28

American.
SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1865.

Our correspondent at Nassau, writes us, under the date of the 28th ult. that the schooner *Dart*, formerly belonging to this port, captured by a British privateer and sent in there and condemned, was fitting out as a privateer.

We are informed says a Philadelphia paper, that Capt. MURRAY, is appointed to command the *ADAMS* frigate, ordered to disperse the French picarons off our coast.

The Philadelphia Board of Health have offered a reward of 200 dollars for the apprehension of those concerned in burying secretly the bodies of the dead in the public burying ground of that city. They mention three late instances of bodies being imperfectly interred at night.

Capt. Hart, arrived at Charleston, in 17 days from St. Thomas, informs, that an American sch'r arrived at St. Thomas, two days before he sailed, the master of which stated, that on the 10th June, in lat. 19, N. long. 62, W. he fell in with 22 sail of the line, standing to the eastward. They shewed no colors, but he was convinced they were the combined French and Spanish fleets, and from the course they were standing, supposed them on their return to Europe.

It is at length ascertained that the ship in the offing, is the British sloop of war *Driver*, letters having been received in town from her commander. It is reported that she chased the two French privateers *Mathilde* and *L'Emerance*, but they both made their escape in the night. [Charleston Times.]

ALL IN THE WRONG—As the federal papers are in the habit of finding fault with every thing done by the general government, they will certainly hit upon whatever is wrong. It would be miraculous indeed if under any human government all should be right; but we contend that nothing goes wrong by system, as nearly every thing did under Mr. Adam's administration. The whole is now calculated and intended to go for the people's good; not for that of half a dozen aristocracies. That government which ranges wealth, pride and religion against the rights of the body of the people, never intends to compass the people's good.

Every government must have energy enough to carry itself into effect; ours has enough for that purpose; but energetic government, so loudly demanded by the aristocracies, is a government, in which the energies are to be exercised by themselves on others. The body of the people never cry out for energetic government, and if all the federalists in the United States could be gathered into a small compass, as they might now be, and were to form a government for themselves, it would have very little energy in it. The business of energy depends on having a great many, on whom to exercise it.—*Amer. Cit.*

We have great pleasure in stating the arrival in this city, of DR. MAC NEVIN, late an eminent physician of the city of Dublin. This gentleman distinguished himself in the Irish cause in 1798. He was a member of the executive committee of that ill-fated country, and consequently a sufferer in its unsuccessful attempt to shake off English domination. [American Citizen.]

From the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser.

PARAMARIBO.
NOTIFICATION.
By Brigadier General William Carlyon Hughes, Commanding His Majesty's land forces in the Colony of Surinam, and Lieutenant Governor of the same, &c. &c.

It having been found necessary, from representations made to the Lieutenant Governor, to order, that neutral vessels trading to this port shall moor in a given spot, and not be allowed, as heretofore, promiscuously to anchor amongst the other vessels; the harbour master is hereby authorised and directed to point out, below Fort Zelandia, the precise anchorage for Neutrals.—Further that no boat or punt shall be permitted to pass to or from such vessel before the hour of six in the morning or after six in the evening for the purpose of loading or unloading, and that after eight at night no communication whatever by boats of any description shall be allowed with said neutrals, unless in cases when urgent necessity shall be made to appear, under a penalty of 50 guilders for each offence.

Given under my hand at Paramaribo in the Colony of Surinam, this 8th day of May, 1865.
W. M. CARLYON HUGHES.

A letter from Captain Merrivether Lewis, to the President of the United States.
FORT MANDAN, April 1th, 1865.

DEAR SIR,
HEREWITH inclosed you will receive an invoice of certain articles, which I have forwarded to you from this place; among other articles you will observe by reference to the invoice 67, specimens of earths, salts, minerals, and 60 specimens of plants; these are accompanied by their respective labels, expressing the days on which they were obtained, the places where found, and also, their virtues, and properties when known; by means of these labels, reference may be made to the chart of the Missouri, forwarded to the Secretary of War; on which the encampment of each day has been carefully marked; thus the places at which these specimens have been obtained may be easily pointed out and again found should any of them prove valuable to the community on further investigation.

You will herewith also receive a part of Captain Clark's private journal, the other part you will find inclosed in a separate tin box. This journal will serve to give you the daily details of our progress, and transactions.

I shall dispatch a canoe with three, perhaps four persons, from the extreme navigable point on the Missouri or the portage between this river and the Columbia river, as either may first happen; by the return of this canoe I shall send you my journal and some one or two of the best kept by my men. I have sent a journal kept by one of the sergeants to Captain Stoddert at Fort Lewis, in order as much as possible to multiply the chances of saving something, we have encouraged our men to keep journals, and seven of them do so; to whom in this respect we give every assistance in our power.

I have transmitted to the Secretary at War every information relative to the Geography of the country we possess, together with a view of the Indian nations, containing information relative to them, on those points with which I conceived it important the government should be informed.

By reference to the muster rolls forwarded to the War Department, you will see the state of the party; in addition to which we have two interpreters, one negro man servant to Captain Clarke and one Indian woman, wife to one of the interpreters, and a Mandan man, whom we take with a view to restore peace between the Snake Indians and those in this neighbourhood, amounting in total with ourselves to 33 persons; by means of the interpreters and Indians we shall be enabled probably to converse with all the Indians we shall meet on the Missouri. I have forwarded to the Secretary at War, my public accounts rendered up to the present day; they have been much longer delayed than I had any idea that they would have been when we departed from the Illinois; but this delay under the circumstances which I was compelled to act, has been unavoidable.

The provision perogue and her crew could not have been dismissed in time to have returned to St. Louis, last fall, without evidently in my opinion hazarding the fate of the enterprise in which I am engaged, and I therefore did not hesitate to prefer the censure that I may have incurred, by the detention of these papers, to that of risking in any degree the success of the expedition. The detention of these papers has been a source of serious disquiet and anxiety to me, and the recollection of your particular charge upon that subject has made it still more poignant. I am fully aware of the inconveniences which must have arisen to the War department from the want of these vouchers, previous to the last session of Congress; but how to avert it was out of my power to devise. From this place we shall send the barge and crew early tomorrow morning, with orders to proceed as expeditiously as possible to St. Louis, by her we send dispatches, which I trust will get safe to land; her crew consists of ten able bodied men, well armed, and provided with a sufficient stock of provisions to last them to St. Louis; I have but little doubt they will be fired on by the Sioux, but they have pledged themselves to us that they will not yield, while there is a man of them living. Our baggage is all embarked on board six small canoes, and two perogues; we shall set out at the same moment that we dispatch the barge, one or perhaps both of these perogues we shall leave at the falls of the Missouri; from whence we intend continuing our voyage in the canoes and a perogue of skins, the frame of which was prepared at Harper's Ferry. This perogue is now in a situation that will enable us to prepare it in the course of a few hours; as our vessels are now small, and the current of the river more moderate, we calculate on travelling 20 or 23 miles per day, as far as the falls of the Missouri; beyond this point, or the first range of rocky mountains, situated about 100 miles farther, any calculation with respect to our daily progress, can be little more than bare conjecture. The circumstance of the Snake Indians passing large stocks of horses, is much in our favor, as by means of horse's the transportation of our baggage will be rendered easy and expeditious over land from the Missouri to the Columbia river.—Should this river not prove navigable where we first meet with it, our present intention is to continue our march down the river, until it becomes so, or to the

Pacific Ocean. The map which has been forwarded to the Secretary of War, will give you the idea we entertain of the connection between these rivers, which has been formed from the corresponding testimony of a number of Indians, who have visited that country, and who have been separately and carefully examined on that subject, we therefore think it entitled to some degree of confidence. Since our arrival at this place, we have subsisted principally on meat; with which our guns have supplied us amply, and have thus been enabled to reserve the parched meal, portable soup and a considerable proportion of pork and flour, which we had intended for the more difficult parts of our voyage. If Indian information can be credited, the vast quantities of game with which the country abounds, through which we are to pass, leaves us but little to apprehend from the want of food. We do not calculate on completing our voyage within the present year, but expect to reach the Pacific Ocean and return as far as the head of the Missouri, or perhaps to this place before winter. You may therefore expect me to meet you at Monticello, in September, 1866. On our return we shall probably pass down Yellow Stone river, which, from Indian information, waters one of the fairest portions of our continent. I can foresee no material or probable obstruction to our progress, and entertain therefore the most sanguine hope of complete success. As to myself, individually, I never enjoyed better health, than I have since we commenced our voyage. My inestimable friend and companion Captain Clark, has also enjoyed good health generally; at this moment every individual of the party is in good health and excellent spirits, zealously attached to the enterprise, and anxiously to proceed; not a whisper of discontent, or murmur is to be heard among them, but all in unison act with the most perfect harmony. With such men I have every thing to hope and but little to fear.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENTS.

On Wednesday morning last, a melancholy accident befel a child of Mr. James Dixon's of this town, about seven months old—the circumstances were, a woman in moving some beds, put one bed on another, without discovering any one on it, that the fond mother had lain her infant, where its innocent slumbers might not be disturbed by the family, with some thin cover over its face to guard off the flies—in something more than an hour, she went up stairs, supposing it to be awake, when shocking to relate, she found her darling infant suffocated between the beds! which called forth a scene of distress, that can only be described by the feelings of the reader. Every medical aid was immediately offered to effect its restoration, but without success.

A jury of inquest was held, and returned as their deliberations, that the child came to its death by another bed being accidentally laid upon the one on which the said infant was lying. [Eastern Star.]

A melancholy affair took place on the 2th ult. in Robeson county. A runaway African Negro of John McNeill, Esq. of Lumberton, called at the house of Mr. Wm. Harrison, and in his absence, took from it a gun which was hanging ready loaded with 20 buck shot, he nevertheless took down a shot bag, and put in 20 more shot, and then went off into an adjoining swamp. When Mr. Harrison returned home, on being informed of the circumstance, he collected a couple of neighbours, who, with their guns, went with him in search of the Negro. They soon found him sitting under a tree, and being within a few feet of him, Mr. Harrison called to the Negro to remain where he was, or he would shoot him. The Negro instantaneously fired at Mr. Harrison and the enormous load of straglin went through his body; and what is wonderful, he made a step, fired at the negro and shot him in the neck, so that both fell and died in a few minutes! The two neighbours of Mr. Harrison both fired at the negro, the one missed him and the other lodged some small shot in his side, but Mr. Harrison's shot had proved mortal.—Mr. Harrison was a respectable citizen, and we are concerned to hear, that he has left behind him a wife and four young children. [Raleigh (N. C.) paper.]

Yesterday afternoon four persons were killed by lightning on board a small vessel in Occquan Creek, near the mills—one of them belonging to this town, Mr. ISAAC JANNEY; two others resided at and near the mills, Mr. ROBERT LINDSAY and BECKWITH KOEFLER; the fourth was a black man.—We understand, just as the vessel was getting under way, they stepped on board to sail about two miles for pleasure, and had not been there more than five minutes before they met their untimely end. [Alexandria Daily Advertiser.]

On Friday the 5th inst. was committed to prison in Herkimer, a man who calls himself John West, detected in passing counterfeit bank notes, on the Farmer's Bank, at Troy. They are bills altered to ten dollars; but so badly executed that any person by comparing them with genuine bills may easily distinguish them. On said West, was found a bill of the Bank of Albany, altered to five dollars, and an impression on writing paper of the plate with which the alteration had