

American,
AND
Commercial Daily Advertiser

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WILLIAM PECHIN,
(PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)
31, SOUTH GAY-STREET,
NEAR THE CUSTOM HOUSE, BALTIMORE.

TUESDAY, JULY 1, 1866

Baltimore & Frederick Town Turnpike road Company.

THE President and Managers have this day required the Fourth and Last instalment of Five Dollars on each share of stock, to be paid at the Bank of Maryland, on Tuesday the first day of July next.

Persons residing in or near Frederick Town, may make payment to John M. Plerson or George Bair, jun. Esq's. and those residing in Washington county, may make payment to Thomas Sprigg, Esq.

By order of the president and managers,
J. LEWIS WAMPLER, Sec'y.
may 1

F. Hurxthal & C. Hasenclever,

Next door to the Frederick-Town turnpike road office, Buchanan's store, No. 3, Sharp-street.

HAIRIE imported by the ship Joseph and Phoebe, A. McCorkell, master, from Bremen, a general assortment of

German Manufactures;

Among which are,
Linen, Bed Ticks, Woollens, Trimmings for S. Millers, Ribbons, Looking-Glasses of all sizes, Slate-Pencils, Whetstones, Beads of every description, and a variety of articles too numerous for insertion.

The whole of which they offer for sale on the usual terms. Having an opportunity of receiving their Goods from the manufacturers direct, they are convinced of being in a situation to sell at very acceptable prices, and hope to be favored with the custom of Exporters and country Merchants.

June 12

Sale by Auction.

WITHOUT RESERVE.

THE Commissioners appointed under a decree of the honorable chancellor of Maryland, to divide the property held in company, by Daniel Bowly and Thomas Yates, have now completed the division.

And by order of Gabriel Wood and Edward Harris, executors, (trustees of Yates and Campbell.)

The sale of Mr. Yates's part, together with all the other property which he assigned to the said trustees, in the year 1860, for the use of Yates and Campbell's creditors, will commence at the vendue warehouse, at the corner of Second and Frederick-streets, on FRIDAY, the 11th of July, at 10 o'clock, precisely.

Four Squares on the east side of Jones's Falls, on the south of Wilkes-street, which are laid off into 80 lots, fronting on the Falls, President, Albemarle, Granby, Exeter and Hect-streets.

One Square bounded by the streets, Alice-Anna, Exeter, and Albemarle, and on the south by the lodging, being 316 feet on the Basin, which is laid off into 15 lots.

Four Lots fronting on Exeter & Polly streets, about 200 feet to the north of Mr. George Hussey's dwelling-house.

Two Lots on Granby and York-streets, opposite to Mr. John Ellis's.

Two Lots fronting on Albemarle and Granby-streets, lying about 100 feet to the north of Wilkes-street.

150 feet of Ground, fronting on the south side of the Basin, near to Messrs. William Wilson and Sons' wharf.

All the remaining Lots, being part of Hampstead Hill, fronting on Market-street, Fea's Point, and Baltimore street continued.

Twelve thousand acres of Land, lying on the river Buchanan, in Randolph county, in the state of Virginia, about 50 miles from Morgan town, which Lands were granted to the late doctor Thomas Bond, of Philadelphia, in the year 1783, in patents of 4 and 600 acres.

A tract of Land near Reister's town, being part of Hale's Venture, containing 72 acres.

And for the purpose of finally closing the concern, the trustees will sell 125,000 dollars of Morris and Nicholson's notes, as also, all the book accounts, bonds, notes, &c. assigned to them by Yates and Campbell.

Plats and title papers, &c. are lodged at the vendue office, where every information respecting the property, may be obtained, previous to the day of sale.

THOMAS CHASE, Auc'r.

June 24

Sale by Auction.

The assignees of Thomas Yates being desirous of closing the concerns with all possible convenience, have ordered the following PROPERTY to be sold at auction, the 11th day of July, at the vendue warehouse, at the corner of Second and Frederick-streets, on terms which will then be made known:

Four Lots of GROUND on Bowly and Yates's addition, in fee simple, and distinguished on their plat by Nos. 28, 29, 38 and 43, fronting on President-street.

Five lots Nos. 67, 70, 71, 72 and 73, fronting on Wilket and York-streets, and about 80 feet on the Falls.

Four lots Nos. 84, 85, 86 and 87, fronting on Wilkes and Albemarle-streets, about 120 feet on each.

One Lot of GROUND on Roger's addition, fronting on Water and Burke-streets, and distinguished on the plat by No. 654, lying to the west of the sugar-house.

The HOUSE and LOT now occupied by Enoch Bailey, opposite to the centre market-house, which is under lease to him for 10 years from January 1862, at \$483 per annum, with liberty to purchase the annuity, at a stipulated sum, any time during said 10 years.

5,000 acres of LAND in Bourbon county, in the state of Virginia.

Four acres of LAND on the Belle-Air road, about 6 miles from the city, on which is a Frame HOUSE nearly finished, which was formerly the property of Captain Geddes.

Plats and title papers may be seen at the vendue office previous to the day of sale.

THOMAS CHASE, Auc'r.

June 25

For Sale for Life,

A NEGRO WOMAN aged about 20 years. Apply to the printer.

June 24

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership of JOHN CHALMERS and SON is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the said firm, are requested to bring them in properly authenticated for settlement, and those who are indebted are desired to make immediate payment to John Chalmers, jun. who is duly authorized to settle the same, and those indebted must come forward promptly, as it is not possible to give further indulgence.

JOHN CHALMERS,
JOHN CHALMERS, Jun

JOHN CHALMERS, jun. has on hand a quantity of ROPE YARN of superior quality, prepared at Washington for the U. S. navy, and as their demand does not call for it, he has in his power to offer it for sale to the merchants of Baltimore; any who wish to avail themselves of an opportunity of being supplied with good Cordage, may obtain it by leaving their orders at No. 1, Chesapeake, or with James Chalmers, jun. corner of County-wharf, Fell's-street, Fell's Point, where they can be supplied on the shortest notice.

June 27

John B. Jauffret,

No. 49, NORTH GAY-STREET,
BAS ON HAND.

20,000 lb. Surinam & Porto Rico COFFEE, in hhds and bags,
10 bales Surinam COTTON,
19 seroons Guatemala INDIGO, (floatant)
80 boxes white Havana sugar,
15 bales JALAP,
1 trunk GREEN UMBRELLAS,
4 bales Madras HANDKERCHIEFS, of the best standard colors and handsomest patterns, each bale containing 80 pieces.

Short yellow, company and white NANKES.

The whole of the above articles are entitled to discount—and which he offers for sale on a liberal credit for good notes, or to barter for German goods.

June 9

Jacob & William Norris

Have just received for sale,

80 boxes St. Julian's Claret, of vintage 1801, excellent quality.

15 pipes pure Holland Gin,

10 hhds 1st quality St. Croix Sugar,

20 small caddies 1st class Imperial tea, 12 lbs each.

1500 gallons 1st quality Cider Vinegar,

100 nice lump Bastard Sugar, suitable for preserving.

June 14

Wanted Immediately.

A WET NURSE with a fresh breast of milk, if immediate application is made at this office, may hear of a situation in a private family.

June 30

Five Dollars Reward.

LETT on Sunday morning, 29th instant, in Mr. Leaman's Garden, in the privy, a SILVER WATCH; the person who has found it will please to leave it at this office, or at Mr. Leaman's and receive the above reward.

June 30

Stray Cow.

CAME to the subscribers residence, on the Frederick-Town road, about a quarter of a mile from this city, a yellow COW, with white legs and belly, and a small white spot in her forehead, supposed to be about five years old, and gives milk. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

HUGH HAMILTON.

June 30

Stray Horse.

I DO hereby certify, that Edward Bond brought before me, the subscriber, a justice of the peace, as a stray, a Bay HORSE, about 15 hands high, a star in his forehead and his near hind foot white, a short thin tail mixed with grey hairs, paces a little, trots & canters; has a small scar on the hind part of his near fore leg near the pastern joint; no perceptible brand. Given under my hand this 24th day of June, 1866.

SAM. OWINGS.

June 30

For Amsterdam,

The Ship

SHIPHERDESS,

Miller Smith, master. Will sail in about ten days; coffee in bags, or articles of small bulk will be taken on moderate freight. Apply to

LEVERING & NELMS,

D. L. THOMAS, Ship-Broker.

June 30

Union Mills

FOR SALE BY AUCTION.
Will be offered for sale at the auction room of Thomas Chase, on Thursday, the 10th July next, at half past 11 o'clock, on a credit of 6, 12, 18, 24 and 36 months, for approved indorsed notes, bearing interest from the day of sale.

These MILLS are situated on the banks of Jones's Falls, about two miles from the city of Baltimore, have two good pair of Burrs, with every other convenience for manufacturing of wheat, and will be sold with all the Land attached thereto, (about fifty acres) or with a suitable portion necessary for the mill seat, &c.

For further information apply to

SAMUEL BYRNES,

Commerce-street wharf.

dt10J

Sale by Auction.

On MONDAY,
The 7th July, at 11 o'clock precisely, will be sold at Mr. Waters's wharf, Fell's Point, on a liberal credit,

The entire CARGO of the ship Hunter, captain Gould,

Consisting of

474 hhds. of the 1st and 2d quality Trinidad SUGAR, and

44 hhds. MOLASSES.

THOMAS CHASE, Auc'r.

June 30

5 Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the commons of Baltimore, a sorrel HORSE, about fifteen and an half hands high; eight or nine years old; one of his hind feet white; a star in his forehead; switch tail; some white under one of his fetterlocks; trots and canters; lame in his right shoulder when he canters; has lately been used to the dray. The above reward will be given, and reasonable charges paid, if delivered to the subscriber at No. 60, High-street, Old-town.

WILLIAM DEW.

June 21

From the American Citizen.

Of the cause of the Yellow Fever, and the means of preventing it in places not yet infected with it, addressed to the Board of Health.

A great deal has been written respecting the yellow fever. First, with respect to its causes, whether domestic or imported. Secondly, on the mode of treating it.

What I am going to suggest in this essay is to ascertain some point to begin at in order to arrive at the cause; and for this purpose some preliminary observations are necessary.

The yellow fever always begins in the lowest part of a populous mercantile town near the water, and continues there without affecting the higher parts. The sphere or circuit it acts in is small, and it rages most where large quantities of new ground has been made by banking out the river for the purpose of making wharves. The appearance and prevalence of the yellow fever in those places, being those where vessels arrive from the West Indies, has caused the belief that the yellow fever was imported from thence. But here are two causes acting in the same place. The one, the condition of the ground at the wharves, which being new made on the muddy and filthy bottom of the river is different to the natural condition of the ground in the higher parts of the city, and consequently subject to produce a different kind of effluvia or vapor; the other cause, is the arrival of vessels from the West-Indies.

In the state of Jersey neither of these causes has taken place, no shipping arrives there and consequently there has been no imbankment for the purpose of wharves, and the yellow fever has never broke out in Jersey. This however does not decide the point as to the immediate cause of the fever, but it shews that this species of fever is not natural to the country in its natural state; and I believe the same was the case in the West Indies before imbankments began for the purpose of making wharves, which always alter the natural condition of the ground—no old history of the West-Indies, that I know of, mentions such a disorder as the yellow fever.

A person seized with the yellow fever in the affected part of the town and brought into the healthy part, or into the country & among healthy persons, does not communicate it to the neighborhood, nor to those immediately around him. Why then are we to suppose it can be brought from the West Indies, a distance of more than one thousand miles, since we can see it cannot be carried from one town to another, nor from one part of a town to another at home; but a healthy person going from a healthy part into an affected part will be seized with it, which shews it has a limited existence, and is not communicable. Is it in the air?—This question on the case requires a minute examination.

In the first place, the difference between air and wind is the same as between a stream of water and a standing water. A stream of water is water in motion, and air is wind in motion. In a gentle breeze the whole body of air as far as the breeze extends in breadth moves at the rate of 7 or 8 miles an hour. In a high wind at the rate of 70, 80 or 100 miles an hour. When we see the shadow of a cloud gliding on the surface of the ground we see the rate at which the air moves; and it must be a good trotting horse that can keep up with the shadow even in a gentle breeze—consequently a body of air that is in & over any place of the same extent as the affected part of a city may be, will, in the space of an hour, even at the moderate rate I speak of, be moved 7 or 8 miles to leeward and its place and over the city will be supplied by a new body of air coming from a healthy part the contrary way, and then on in continual succession. The disorder therefore is not in the air considered in its natural state and never stationary.—This leads to another consideration on the case.

An impure effluvia arising from some cause in the ground in the manner that fermenting liquors produces an effluvia near its surface that is fatal to life, will become mixed with the air contiguous to it, and as fast as that body of air moves off it will impregnate every succeeding body of air however pure it may be when it arrives at the place.

The result from this state of the case is, that the impure air or vapour that generates the yellow fever issues from the earth, that is from the new made earth or ground raised on the muddy and filthy bottom of the river, and which impregnates every fresh body of air that comes over the place in like manner as air becomes heated when it approaches or passes over fire, or becomes offensive in smell when it approaches or passes over a body of corrupt vegetable or animal matter.

The muddy bottom of rivers contains great quantities of impure and often inflammable air injurious to life, and which remains entangled in the mud till set loose from thence by some accident. This air is produced by dissolution and decomposition of any combustible matter falling into the water and sinking into the mud, of which the following circumstances will serve to give some explanation.

In the fall of the year that New-York was evacuated (1783) Gen. Washington had his head quarters at Mrs. Berrian's Rocky hill in Jersey, and I was there—Congress sat then at Prince Town. We had several times been told that the river or creek that runs near the bottom of Rocky-hill, and over which there is a mill, might be set on fire, for that was the term the country people used: and as Gen. Washington had a mind to try the experiment, Gen. Lincoln, who was also there, undertook to make preparations for it again the next evening, Nov. 5th. This was to be done, as we were told by disturbing the mud at the bottom of the river and holding something in a blaze as paper or straw, a little above the surface of the earth.

Colonels Humphries and Cob were at that time aids of General Washington, and those two gentlemen and myself got into an argument as to the cause. Their opinion was, that on disturbing the bottom of the river some bituminous matter arose to the surface, which took fire when the light was put to it. I on the contrary supposed that a quantity of inflammable air was let loose which ascended through the water and took fire above the surface. Each party held to his opinion and the next evening the experiment was to be made.

A scow had been stationed in the mill-dam, and Gen. Washington, Gen. Lincoln and myself, and I believe Col. Cob, (for Humphries was sick) and 3 or 4 soldiers with poles were put on board the scow in Batteaux. General Washington placed himself at one end of the scow and I at the other. Each of us had a roll of cartridge paper which we lighted and held over the water about two or three inches above the surface, when the soldiers began disturbing the bottom of the river with the poles.

As Gen. Washington sat at one end of the scow and I at the other, I could see better any thing that might happen from his light than I could from my own, over which I was nearly perpendicular.

When the mud at the bottom was disturbed by the poles, the air-bubbles rose fast and I saw the fire take from General Washington's light & descend from thence to the surface of the water, in a similar manner as when a lighted candle is held to as to touch the smoke of a candle just blown out, the smoke will take fire and the fire will descend and light up the candle. This was demonstrative evidence that what was called setting the river on fire was setting the inflammable air on fire that arose out of the mud.

I mentioned this experiment to Mr. Rittenhouse of Philadelphia the next time I went to that city, and our opinion on the case was, that any combustible matter (vegetable or otherwise) that underwent a defoliation and decomposition of its parts, either by fire or water in a confined place so as not to blaze, that the air or vapour that issued from it would be inflammable and would become flame whenever it came into contact with flame.

In order to determine if this was the case, we filled up the breach of a gun-barrel about five or six inches with saw-dust and the upper part with dry sand to the top, and after spiking up the touch-hole, put the breach into a smith's furnace and kept it red hot so as to consume the saw-dust, the sand of consequence would prevent any blaze. We applied a lighted candle to the mouth of the barrel, but as the first vapour that flew off would be humid it extinguished the candle; but after applying the candle three or four times the vapour that issued out began to flash. We then tied a bladder over the mouth of the barrel which the vapour soon filled, and then tying a string round the neck of the bladder above the muzzle took the bladder off.

As we could not conveniently make experiments upon the vapours while it was in the bladder, the next operation was to get it into a vial. For this purpose we took a vial of about three or four ounces, filled it with water, put a cork slightly into it, and introducing it into the neck of the bladder, worked the cork out by getting hold of it through the bladder. The water then emptied itself into the bladder and the air in the bladder ascended into the vial. We then put the cork into the vial and took the vial from the bladder. It was then in a convenient condition for experiment.

We put a lighted match into the vial, and the air or vapour in it took fire and blazed up in the manner of a chimney on fire. We extinguished it two or three times by stopping the mouth of the vial, and putting the lighted match to it again, it repeatedly took fire, till the vapour was spent and the vial became filled with atmospheric air.

These two experiments, that in which some combustible substance (branches and leaves of trees) had been decomposed by water in the mud, and this where the decomposition had been produced by fire without blazing, shew that a species of air injurious to life when taken into the lungs, may be generated from substances which in themselves are harmless.

It is by means similar to these that charcoal, which is made by fire, without blazing emits a vapour destructive to life. I now come to apply these cases, and the reasoning deduced therefrom, to account for the cause of the yellow fever.

First, the yellow fever is not a disorder produced by the climate naturally, or it would always have been here in the hot months. The climate is the same now as it was 50 or 100 years ago. There was no yellow fever then, and it is only within the last twelve years that such a disorder has been known in America.

Secondly, the low grounds on the shores of the rivers at the city, where the yellow fever is annually generated and continues there about three months without spreading, were not subject to that disorder in their natural state or the Indians would have forsaken them; whereas they were the parts most frequented by the Indians in all seasons of the year on account of fishery. The result from these cases is, that the yellow fever is produced by some new circumstance not natural to the country in its natural state, and the question is, what is that new circumstance?

It may be said, that every thing done by the white people since their settlement of the country, such as building towns, clearing lands, levelling hills and filling up valleys, is a new circumstance; but the yellow fever does not accompany any of these new circumstances. No alteration made on the dry land produces the yellow fever. We must therefore look to some other new circumstance, and we come now to those that have taken place between wet and dry, between land and water.

The shores of the rivers at New York, and also at Philadelphia, have on account of the vast increase of commerce, and for the sake of making wharves, undergone great and rapid alterations from their natural states within a few years, and it is only in such parts of the shores where those alterations have taken place that the yellow fever is produced. The parts where little or no alteration have been made, either on the East or North river, and which continue in their natural state, or nearly so, do not produce the yellow fever. The fact therefore points to the cause.

Besides several new streets gained from the river by embankment there are upwards of eighty new wharves made since the war, and the much greater part within the last ten or twelve years; the consequence of which has been that great quantities of silt or combustible matter deposited in the muddy bottom of the river contiguous to the shore, and which produced no ill effect while exposed to the air and washed twice every twenty-four hours by the tide water, have been covered over several feet deep with new earth and shut up, and the tide excluded. It is in these places, and in these only, where the yellow fever is produced.

Having thus shown from the circumstances of the case, that the cause of the yellow fever is in the place where it is produced, or rather in the pernicious vapour issuing therefrom, I go to shew a method of constructing wharves, where wharves are yet to be constructed, as on the shore of the East river at Corlaer's Hook, and also on the North river, that will not generate the yellow fever, and which may also point out a method for removing it from places already infected with it. Instead then of imbanking out the river, and raising solid wharves of earth on the mud bottom of the shore, the better method would be to construct wharves on arches built of stone. The tide will then flow in under the arch, by which means the shore and the muddy bottom will be washed and kept clean as if they were in their natural state without wharves.

When wharves are constructed on the shore length-ways, that is, without cutting the shore up into slips, arches can be easily turned, because arches joining each other length-ways serve as buttments to each other; but when the shore is cut into slips there can be no buttments. In this case wharves can be formed on stone pillars, or on wooden piles planked over on the top. In either of those cases the space underneath will be a commodious shelter or harbor for small boats, which can go in and come out always, except at low water, and be secure from storms and injuries. This method, besides preventing the causes of the yellow fever, which I think it will, will render the wharves more productive than the present method, because of the space preserved within the wharf.

I offer no calculation of the expence of constructing wharves on arches or piles; but on a general view I believe they will not be so expensive as the present method. A very great part of the expence of making solid wharves of earth is occasioned by the carriage of materials, which will be greatly reduced by the methods here proposed, and still more so were the arches to be constructed of cast iron blocks. I suppose that one ton of cast iron blocks will go as far in the construction of an arch as twenty tons of stone.

If by constructing wharves in such manner that the tide water can wash the shore and bottom of the river contiguous to the shore, as they are washed in their natural condition, the yellow fever can be prevented from generating in places where wharves are yet to be constructed, it may point out a method of removing it, atleast by degrees, from places already infected with it, which will be by opening the wharves in two or three places in each