

AMERICAN... Daily Advertiser... \$5 dollars per annum... APRIL 22, 1865... Powder... Inspected GUN POW... NATHAN HUDSON... Purchase... A. ROMAIN... Office... Philadelpha... & Smith... Mulikin... & Smith... Sale... OVAL... ded This Day... RICE... WEBSTER & Co... GOODS... ICE...



(By Authority.)

AN ACT Authorizing the discharge of John York from his imprisonment.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the marshal of the district of New York, be authorized and directed to discharge John York, late a collector of the direct tax, for the eighty third collection district, in the state of New York, from his imprisonment, upon a warrant of distress, issued against him, by the supervisor of said district, Provided, that he take before any judge of the United States, or any judge or justice of the peace, of the state of New York, so much of an oath imposed upon persons imprisoned for debt, by the second section of the act, entitled, "An act for the relief of persons imprisoned for debt," as relates to his not having transferred his property, with intent to defraud the United States, and provided that he shall assign and convey all the estate, real and personal, which he may own or be entitled to, to some person, for the use and benefit of the United States, under the direction of the secretary of the treasury: Provided also, that any estate, real or personal, which the said John York may hereafter acquire, shall be liable to be taken and sold, in the same manner, as if he never had been imprisoned and discharged, as aforesaid.

NATH. MACON, Speaker of the House of Representatives. A. BURK, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate. March 2, 1865, APPROVED, TH: JEFFERSON.

From the Charleston TIMES.

THE PHYSICIANS Of the Charleston Dispensary, to the Patients of that Institution.

The Small Pox is now so prevalent in the city, that danger is to be apprehended by all those who have no security against it. We therefore earnestly recommend to you, to be immediately inoculated with the Cow Pox. To shew the decided superiority of the Cow Pox, both with respect to convenience and safety, is the object of this address.

The SMALL POX Occasions an interruption of business, often requires a nurse, and a painful attendance for ten or twelve days, and a change of clothing to moderate the eruptive fever, at the risk of cholera and cold.

The COW POX Occasions no interruption of business, requires no nurse, nor any change of clothing.

Can only be transferred from one patient to another by inoculation. Is seldom attended with any considerable fever, or any that lasts a single day—is never attended with convulsions.

Rarely produces any eruption beyond the circle of the vaccinated part, and of course can create no anxiety. Never affects the eyes, nor leaves any scars or marks other than on the accidental spot where the disease was located.

Is on the whole attended with so few inconveniences, as scarcely to be called a disease, and never ends in death.

That the Cow Pox affords effectual security against the Small Pox is demonstrated by evidence sufficient to satisfy every candid mind. The experience of hundreds of physicians, and of thousands of patients, concur in this point. We have known of no case where the Small Pox has followed the Cow Pox, though many of our vaccinated patients have afterwards been much exposed to the Small Pox, and considerable numbers of them inoculated for it.

Consulting Physicians. David Ramsay, M.D. (Vrins). Attending Physicians. Joseph Glover, Frederick Daleho, Philip G. Frazier, Joseph Johnson, Edward Dargel Smith, John Parker Gough, Thomas Denny, George Logan, Michael Fronty, Thomas Stock. The above are the physicians of the Charleston Dispensary.

[The following is extracted from the third number of "The Philadelphia Medical Museum," conducted by JOHN REDMAN COX, M. D. of Philadelphia, and just published by Mr. THOMAS DOBSON, at No. 41 South Second street.]

The following valuable extract from a Paris paper, (the Gazette Nationale ou le Moniteur Universel, for Oct. 4, 1804.) will doubtless be read with the highest satisfaction by the friends of vaccination throughout America, as an ample proof, in addition to former testimonials, of the security obtained by that practice against the small pox.

"His excellency the Minister of the Interior, has communicated to the central society of the vaccine established near him, the result of a counter proof which, by the concurrence of circumstances accompanying it, ought to make an epoch in the history of vaccination.

"Six black children, the first who were vaccinated in the Isle de la Reunion, (Isle de Bourbon) and whose infection afterwards served for more than 5000 other individuals, were embarked in the vessel, the Young Caroline, (infected with the small pox) and carried to one of the Isles des Seychelles, where the vessel was obliged to perform quarantine. These six children remained 3 months on board, constantly placed in the focus of the infection; and pains were taken to make them live, eat, and sleep with the infected. They were also, during the quarantine, twice inoculated for the small pox, each time with large incisions in both arms. It is stated by the register, daily kept, that these six children having slept under the bed clothes of the persons having the small pox, in contact with their pustules, eating and drinking out of the same utensils, having been twice inoculated from those, who afterwards fell victims to their disorder, were preserved from all contagion, and continue at the present time in perfect health.

"This counter proof is perhaps the strongest in the history of vaccination, from the particular circumstance, that these six children after reaching the place of quarantine, lived for 15 days in the midst of twenty blacks in the constant small pox, of whom six are dead; of twenty to twenty five other blacks in the state of scabbing, desiccation and convalescence, seven of which number died before the vessel arrived; and all were contained between decks of a small vessel in a space of 8 feet by 10 or 12. This counter proof merits a place in the immense collection of useful experiments made in Europe upon vaccination; it fulfils moreover, the important end proposed by government, and it confirms in the most unqualified manner the antivariolous property, which the numerous trials made by the most distinguished physicians had attached to the new inoculation."

It is to be hoped that after reading the above, even the most sceptical will be convinced, and that stricter attention to the anomalies of the disease, will serve to explain the supposed cases of subsequent small pox; and enable us to guard against their future recurrence.

Agricultural. From the New England Farmer.

ON STALE.

STALE, the urine of animals. The urine of different animals are said to possess the same properties as their dung. They are of more importance as manures than farmers in general are aware of. They may easily convince themselves of this, if they will only consider how much more a piece of ground is enriched by folding than one of the same size would be, by laying the same dung, or an equal quantity, upon it, that is dropped on by folding.

If a stale of farmer's stock were all saved and well applied, it might perhaps be of near as much advantage as their dung. Every possible method should therefore be taken to prevent the loss or wasting of it. Floors where beasts are lodged, should be perfectly tight; and they should be constantly well littered with substances that will absorb and retain stale; even the common earth when nothing else is at hand. Pens in which beasts are kept should have a layer of mulch; or else the surface of the ground should be taken up, and used as a manure. Otherwise the urine is lost.

Mr. Hardib praises the Dutch for saving the urine of cattle as carefully as the dung, to enrich their lands. The older it is, the better it is for this purpose. When it is deprived of its fire hot particles by time, it will be a great fertilizer of every kind of soil. Columella recommends old urine to be an excellent application to the roots of trees. But care should be taken not to apply too much of it. For trees have been sometimes killed by urine.

BOSTON, April 15. COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE. Prices at Lisbon, February 16. Indian corn, 600 & 620 reas—white Beans, 700 & 800—black eyed Peas, 450 & 500—Flour, superfine, 12 dollars—salted Beef, 10 & 12—Pork, 14 & 16—Pitch, 8 & 9—Tar—5 & 6—Turpentine, 6 & 5—Rice 6 & 5—Dry Codfish, 4600 & 4400 reas—Rozin, 3200 & 3600—Bees Wax, 400 & 440—Hams, 1800 & 3000—Pipe Staves, 130 & 140 dollars—Hhd: do 60 & 70—bbl. do. 40—Lisbon Wine, 160 & 110 dollars.

FROM THE HAVANNA. March 16, 1865.

"I have now the pleasure of informing you, that in addition to the articles mentioned heretofore, the following goods are admitted in neutral vessels, viz. sugar-rail, per box; carpenters' and other tradesmen's tools; whale oil, sole leather, dressed skins, for boots and shoes; Russia sheeting, raven duck, Brabant linens, ticklenburgs, ofsnaburgs,annels and baizes. Besides the permission now granted for importing the above articles, we are about opening the port for all other kinds of merchandise, which I think will soon be declared, as well as the measure for reducing the duties on every thing."

NEW-YORK, April 19.

A French passenger, who arrived here yesterday in the brig Lion, in 14 days from St. Thomas, informs that the French fleet had failed from Fort Royal and gone to the City of St. Domingo, with 2000 troops, to be landed at that place. No news had reached St. Thomas of a second French Squadron having arrived in the West Indies, or, of the British Squadron under Admiral Cochrane.

Captain Hunt, arrived at Portland, informs that the Spaniards were making preparations to besiege Gibraltar, to effect which, they were arming a great number of salt boats!

BEAUFORT, (S. C.) April 1, 1865.

Yesterday an election was held in Beaufort, to form the Corporation, agreeably to law—when the following gentlemen were elected:

- Intendant. Robert Barnwell, Esq. Wardens. Doctor J. E. B. Finley, Doctor J. Stuart, Doctor Archibald Campbell, Barnwell Deveaux, Esq. Thomas Fuller, Esq. Captain Samuel Lawrence.

Payson & Smith, Have received by the schooner Charlotte, Fellows, from New York, 40 casks Malaga Wine 100 boxes Muscatel Raisins 250 casks Sun do. And from Boston, 10 hogsheads N. E. Rum. April 20 d6t

TOBACCO.

90,000 lbs Virginia TOBACCO, The greater part of which is Fat Mountain Tobacco, of a very superior quality, just received and for sale by A. BOUGHAN, No. 99, Bowley's wharf. April 20 d6t

For Sale,

At No. 19, Water-street, Red, green, yellow and black Morocco Skins All sorts of Leather for hatters use White Leather for wetting Shamoy and buck-skins 150 dozen sheep-skins, for book-binding Carrying-knives and graining-boards All sorts of tanners' and curriers' tools Spanish hides, and first quality Tanners' oil Seal and upper leather Boot legs and calf skins Skirting and hog skins All sorts of saddlers' leather With a general assortment of leather for the West India market. April 20 JAMES BOSLEY. d1m

Debating Society,

MET, according to appointment, at Alexander T. Davidson's large hall, the sign of Hope, No. 50, Market space, on Monday evening the 15th inst. when the following question was, in the presence of a large assemblage of members of the society, ably discussed... 1st. Whose actions add most to the sum of human happiness, the miser or the spendthrift? Decided in favor of the miser. Questions for Debate on Monday evening next, April 22d:

1st. Is it reasonable to believe that the variety of colors in the human race originated from one family? 2d. Has civil society been more productive of happiness than the natural state? Debate to commence precisely at 7 o'clock, where gentlemen who wish to promote the institution, are, by the ancient members, particularly requested to be punctual in their attendance, whereby those who have an inclination to take a part in the debate, will have the advantage of hearing the commencement. Tickets of admission 12 1/2 cents, to be had at the bar. All ladies who have an inclination to hear the debates will have free admission, and that, without the trouble of calling for tickets, and they are by the society particularly invited to honor them with their presence. Done by the committee of the society. April 20

Charles Wirgman Removed to No. 40, Water-street, near the Custom House. When he offers for sale, 170 gross of Porter Bottles 20 cases of Red Iron 200 boxes Negro Pipes 5 cases Hats, assorted 5 baskets of very best Double Gloucester Cheese 5 doz Iron Tea Kettles, assorted A quantity of Iron Balls, do. sizes, and A quantity of split, small & large nails, &c. March 19

American. MONDAY, APRIL 23, 1865.

On Saturday the elegant ship United States, owned by Captain James Blay, was launched from the ship yard of Capt. Price; she is an elegant and staunch built vessel, and does much credit to the builder. Per advertisement, she will be ready this day to receive a cargo.

We learn that the body of Mr. John Fowler, who was murdered some time since by three of his negroes, was found on Friday last near the white Rocks!

The last returns from Bolton for governor or of Massachusetts, including 26 in Maine, state the votes to be, for Strong, Sullivan, 33566 3069

The Mayor of the city of New York has offered a reward of 200 dollars for the apprehension of JOHN BANKS, who is accused of having murdered his wife Margaret Banks, on the 25th March last, on Bowery.

Description of John Banks—He is a native of France, or French Flanders, and speaks broken English, as to be taken for a Dutchman. He is 5 feet 4 and a half inches high, stout built, of a yellow complexion, somewhat pitted with the small pox, his left arm stiff and crooked, he is about 30 years old, and had on when he went away, a round blue cloth tailor's jacket and trousers.

Capt. Gray, of the brig Sally, who arrived at Boston on Saturday, from Berbice, informs, that when he left that place every preparation was making to defend it against the French fleet, which was daily expected there from Cayenne; and that a short time previous to his departure, official information was received at Berbice, of the sailing of two French frigates and eight transports with about nine thousand troops on board, from Martinico bound to Cayenne, & from thence it is supposed they were destined to Berbice, which it was thought would surrender immediately; and that they were to attack Demerara soon afterwards. In consequence of the above, martial Law was declared at Barbados, Demerara, and Berbice, and all means adopted for a vigorous defence.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—A number of men digging up the earth, in the town of Dover, N. H. for the purpose of making an aqueduct through Mr. David Waldron's land, discovered a vein of dark brown sand running from east to west, much impregnated with globules of the best quality. Upon close inspection globules of this metal were found dispersed through this vein from the size of the smallest grain of sand to that of a duck shot—which leaves no room to doubt, but upon further attention, larger quantities may be discovered.

COMMUNICATION.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE small-pox having been again unfortunately introduced into this city by a late arrival from the West-Indies; I think it proper once more to call your attention to the kine-pox. The great number of persons in this city who are yet liable to take the small pox, is much to be regretted, and nothing but an immediate attention to inoculation can prevent its spreading among us. By the use of the kine-pox we had entirely banished this dreadful disease (now nearly two years) from this city; and it is only in consequence of the most shameful inattention on the part of certain individuals among us to make use of the kine-pox, that the public are in any danger of feeling its fatal and distressing effects at this time. It is certain, as has been reported, that many instances have occurred of the small-pox having been taken after a supposed inoculation for the kine-pox; but these cases are not at all to be wondered at. It is indeed extraordinary that so few mistakes (as we have yet heard of) have been made; but it is to be considered the very hanging matter in which vaccination is frequently performed, and how inattentively its progress or termination have been noticed, either by the patients themselves or by their inoculators; our surprise must cease when we are told of persons who take small pox after having had the kine-pox. It has often happened, even after I have produced a vaccine vehicle by a proper inoculation, that the patient has either through carelessness, or accidentally, injured the part inoculated in such a manner as to render it altogether impossible for me to determine whether the small-pox would take effect after it or not. Every case of this kind I have recorded as uncertain, and only wait for an opportunity to reinoculate them either with the vaccine or variolous matter, before I would pronounce them secure from the small-pox. But besides the numerous cases of this kind, I frequently discover, among those who are inoculated at this institution even with the best matter, eruptions of small-pox, in which the arm is much more inflamed, and the patient much more distressed, with a large sore, than would have been the case had the kine-pox really taken effect in a genuine manner. From what course these eruptions arise, has not yet been satisfactorily determined; but I am led to believe they can arise from a variety of