

The Farmer.

From the AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Receipts for preserving Turnips from Insects.

Turnips are so frequently destroyed by a small fly, which feeds on them while quite young, that farmers are, in a great measure, deterred from attempting to cultivate that valuable root. The following receipts, to prevent the ravages of that destructive insect, having been published in Europe: be pleased to insert them in your Museum, for the benefit of that very useful class of citizens, the yeomanry of the country.

PHILIP SCHUYLER.

RECIPT FIRST.

To a quart of turnip seed add one ounce of brimstone finely powdered; put both into a bottle, large enough to afford room to shake them well together every day, for four or five days previous to sowing, keeping the bottle well corked.

SECOND RECEIPT.

Take such a quantity of elder leaves, as when bruised, will yield juice sufficient to cover the turnip seed you intend to sow, in which let it soak about 12 hours; the next day, mix it with the bruised leaves and sow altogether.

If turnip seed is sowed while it rains, it does not require to be harrowed in, and the young plants shoot so strongly, that they soon gain strength beyond the power of the fly.

From the Boston Gazette.

USEFUL INFORMATION.

Messrs. Russell & Cutler,

The season is such, that it requires every prevention to be used, to preserve the health and lives of our fellow mortals, and more especially in sea-ports and cities, where the air becomes very much impregnated by the effluvia that arise from putrid substances, which are thrown into the streets and docks. The most dangerous of these is that which arises from putrid vegetables, such as salads, and the pods of peas and beans that have been kept till they have become very much withered, and soon will ferment and become putrid when thrown from the doors and windows of the houses, and trodden in the mud. It is highly necessary, that every family should see that their yard and street be kept clean from every kind of substance, when we have not a sufficiency of rain to wash them. Whenever a person has received into his lungs any of this putrid gas, it will immediately raise a fermentation, and become so acrimonious as to destroy the crisis of the blood at once—and by the globules of the blood being broken and mixing with the serous juices, it soon causes a constipation, and putrefaction will immediately take place. To remedy this, it is necessary that we make use of such kind of diet and drink, as will prevent any kind of fermentation taking place in the system. As it is common for mankind to perspire a considerable deal in hot weather, it is necessary that these vacancies should be supplied with some kind of fluid or other; and we ought to make use of the most antiseptic kind of drinks, and those that will the least ferment, when taken into the body, especially in hot weather.

I have been in the study of Botany for some years, and have travelled through the vegetable kingdom, in search of the virtues which it contains; and have tried many experiments to know their qualities—and I feel myself in duty bound to expose to the public, at this hot and critical season, one of the greatest antiseptics in nature.

THE HOP, OR LUPULUS,

is one of the greatest antiseptics that can be produced on the continent of America; or even on the heads of the old kingdom; so much so, that even their liquor will prevent a piece of meat from putrifying in very hot weather; and of course a beer made of hops will preserve the juices of the body more than any other liquors whatever, because that fermentation will not take place in the liquor, unless something is added in order to excite it.

I believe, that if hop liquor was made use of in those effluvia and seaports, which are so often visited with epidemic disorders and the yellow fever, that we should hear of very few that would fall victims to its virus.

The virtue of hops is such, that it will very much correct the bile, and even dissolve gall stones in the liver, and cleanse the kidneys from sand and gravel, and dissolve and carry off the stone in the bladder, by its diuretic and diuretic quality.

Those who drink freely of hop beer, will not be troubled with the jaundice or

dysentary, and will have no occasion of taking emetics or cathartics to keep themselves regular. The flour of hops is a great soporific and ease of pain; so much so, that when opium has failed to give ease, you will find by hanging them in your bed chamber, and strewing a few of the flowers between the sheets, that the patient will rest easy and quiet. I should advise to quit those fermentable liquors, such as malt beer, and virous and ardent spirits, and make use of hop beer as a substitute, and I think we should not hear of any putrid disorder prevailing; among us, although the season is uncommonly hot.

The quantity to make a barrel is small, 10 or 12 ounces are sufficient. I shall say nothing more at present concerning hops; but will ere long, refer the public to a Medical Portfolio, where a general description will be given of roots and herbs for the use of the public.

HERBARIUM.

From the Philad. Atlas Gaze.

The following recent instance of tyranny, exercised by the British Government at Surinam, having been made the subject of conversation in several circles in this city, I think it a duty I owe to the public and myself, to publish the circumstances as they have been sworn to in my affidavit before the Mayor of the City on my arrival; and which were noted down at the time.

J. H. HORTON.

PARAMARIBO, June 2.

Proceedings of the Governor of the British Colony of Paramaribo, in Surinam.

Being loaded and nearly ready for sea, I repaired as usual to the custom house, for my clearance, but I was informed on my arrival, that the Fiscal had refused to sign my certificate, unless I would take on board two criminal negroes, who were under condemnation of banishment: This I informed them I could never think of doing, and went immediately to the American Consul, and informed him of the Fiscal's resolution: he advised me to go and by the business before the Governor. Accordingly I went, and waited on his Excellency, not doubting but that he would interfere in my favor; but alas, I soon found my mistake—I met the Governor and his Secretary standing at the door; I advanced, and addressed the Governor as follows: Sir, your most obedient; I have business of importance to acquaint you with. The Governor asked, what is it? I answered—The Fiscal, sir, refuses to sign my clearance, unless I will take on board two criminal negroes, that are sentenced to be banished from the Colony; the Governor replied very well, take them. I asked must I take them? the Governor replied yes, you must take them: I answered, I think it hard; the Governor replied, I can't help that, you must take them; they will answer you a very good purpose; they will be fit members for you Americans. I then asked, but why sir, if they are such useful members of society do you not keep them in your own colony? The governor answered, because we don't fit them, they don't answer our purpose, they don't suit us, but they will do very well for you, they will answer you a good purpose. I answered, neither do I like them, nor can I take them; the governor said, you must take them. I replied, how shall I answer this to my country when I return? I expose myself to a very heavy fine, besides incur my country's displeasure. The governor answered, O pooh, things of this nature are easily answered in America; I replied, he that as it may general, I cannot take them; the governor then answered, in a pre-emptory tone of voice, then remain there, looking towards the shipping at anchor; the governor then walked away.

I then addressed the secretary, and asked, is there then no alternative? The secretary replied, none at all, you must take them. I went immediately to the consul, and requested him to make out my protest as soon as possible, for I should immediately abandon both vessel and cargo; the consul advised me to form no such resolution, he said that he would do all that lay in his power to assist me, he wished me to carry a letter to the governor, accordingly I went and gave the letter to the governor's secretary—I waited until the next day, but no answer came to the letter. I was then advised to go once more and see the governor, that perhaps he had altered his resolution. I thought the prospect small, but notwithstanding, I went at about 9 o'clock in the morning. I met the secretary at the door, and addressed him with, your servant sir; I asked is the governor within? the secretary replied, yes; I asked, can I see him? he said no, it is not an hour to wait on the governor. I answered, I ask pardon for intruding, but I thought it an hour to wait on any gentleman. The secretary said, if you are on the affair concerning these criminals, my orders from the governor are, to inform you that you must abide by the laws of the colony; that I know no such man as the American consul in the colony, and that you must take them. I then asked, will you give me a writing from under your hand to certify that they were put on board by your order? he answered, with a raised tone of voice, and a consequential air of importance, I will give you nothing at all.—All hopes were now at an end, I must submit and have them put on board without having any thing to show my

country, on my return home, how I came by them. I then went to the Fiscal, and endeavored to dissuade him from his resolution, but seeing him determined, I requested of him a certificate to prove that they were put on board by his authority. At first he refused, but at length being softened on a long information of the situation my vessel and ship's company were in, and being made sensible of the difficulty that I should have on my arrival in America, at length consented to give me a certificate to show that they were put on board by his authority, also that he had delivered me fifty sliders a piece for their passages, and that I had refused to take L. He then sent two constables, armed with staves and cutlasses, and took them from prison, and put them on board—nor could I then get my clearance, until I had given a receipt that they were on board, and that I would take them out of the colony. He informed me also, that special orders would be sent down to the officer of the Fort at Beau's Point, to see that those criminals were on board when I passed the fort, and to fire on any boat that should leave the vessel, or attempt to land after I put the fort.

J. HAVENS HORTON, Master of sch. Julian, of Newburyport, sworn July 13, 1865, before me.

MATHEW LAWLER, Mayor.

[TRANSLATION.]

By the office of the Fiscal, is given to Capt. J. Havens Horton for exportation out of this colony, the sch. Julian, the crew negro called Judas, an old man, Ruanna Totten, and the free negro woman, Adlibo (an Lingo); for the exportation he was ordered the sum of fifty sliders each which he refused to sign, that he would accept nothing but.

F. H. SPILLING, Senator and Fiscal.

I, CHARLES ERDMANN, sworn interpreter of foreign languages, in and for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by lawful authority duly appointed, do certify that the above is a true and faithful translation of a certain original paper written in the Low Dutch language, annexed hereto.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal of office, at Philadelphia, the 19th day of July, A. D. 1865.

(Signed)

CHARLES ERDMANN.

The printers who have any regard for the rights of neutral nations, or the honor of the crown, are requested to give the foregoing a place in their papers.

LONDON, June 4.

There appears to have been much dissatisfaction expressed by the French Ambassador at Lisbon, on account of the entry into that port of the expedition, under the command of general Craig. We have been favored with a letter on this subject, of which the following is an extract:

“Oporto, May 12, 1865.

“The French Ambassador has made some very strong remonstrances to this Government on the subject of the entry into Lisbon of the English expedition. He, however, had previously demanded (and his demand was granted) a similar privilege for the combined fleets, should circumstances have made such a step convenient or necessary. We hope this remonstrance is nothing more than a diplomatic form—but we know that Arango is daily harassed and teased by the English and French ministers.

“An express arrived last week to Junot from Bonaparte at Turin. Lascaris is appointed commander in chief in Italy.”

June 5.—A paper of yesterday (The Times) contains the following article:—

“The case of Mr. Osborne Markham, or rather of the Navy and Admiralty boards, with regard to that gentleman, engages the attention of the political circles. Mr. Markham is (or was a very few days ago) one of the commissioners of the Navy Board. When his seat was offered him, he left the bar, and resigned the Chancellorship of the See of York, and a commission of the Bankrupts. Disapproving some of the transactions of the Navy Board, he expressed himself with freedom and dignity at that table, which produced a complaint to Lord Melville, the first Lord of the Admiralty, to whom his colleagues represented, as a great grievance, that he had absolutely presumed to take notes or memorandums of the proceedings of the Board. Lord Melville, upon inspection of these notes, was pleased to express his approbation of them, but at the same time to dispense with Mr. Markham's attendance at the Board for a short term. Upon Lord Barham's coming into office, a design has been nearly perfected for forcing Mr. Markham to exchange his seat at the Navy Board, which is a patent place for life, and of a considerable dignity, for a situation at the Transport Board (an inferior and dependant board, and which has only a temporary existence.) Mr. Markham has repeatedly, in conference, and by letters to his majesty's ministers, decidedly refused to accept this offer; notwithstanding which Lord Barham has proceeded in obtaining his majesty's consent, and the new patents have been made out. Mr. Markham remaining firm, the Admiralty Board have not ventured to seal the patent. Mr. Markham remains suspended, and the matter will be brought before Parliament. Mr. Markham is son of the Archbishop of

York, and brother to Admiral Markham, Lady Mansfield, &c. &c.

Corn Market, Mark-Lane, June 5.—The supply of wheat here is large, with several more arrivals of foreign; it is evidently on a decline in price, excepting that of fine quality, which is still scarce.—The late great sale by auction, was from 100s. to 120s. per quarter ordinary and damaged.

General average as under:—
Wheat, 53s. 6d. to 85s. per qtr.
Fine do. 53s. 6d.
Rye, 48s. 6d.
Price of Flour.
The Flour, 75s. to 78s.
Seconds, 65s. to 75s. per sack.

Last week some thousand quarters of wheat were sold by Auction in Mark-Lane, and many more to day, which occasions so little doing in the general way. It is supposed that there are nearly 250,000 quarters now on their way to England from Russia, Dantzic and other ports; this must inevitably tend to a reduction in the price of this article, and consequently Bread it is presumed will be cheaper.

PORTSMOUTH, July 16.

On Friday and Saturday last, was raised in this town, a large frame 53 by 70 feet, designed as a place of worship for the society, known by the name of Baptists. The spot on which this building is erected is one of the most eligible and central in Portsmouth. The society rapidly increases in numbers and respectability, and bids fair to be the most numerous of any in town.

VINCENNES, (I. T.) May 23. The first general court in and for the district of Louisiana, was opened in the town of St. Louis, on the 7th inst. Judges Vandor Burg and Griffin presided. [A grand Jury was impanelled, charged at length, and found a number of indictments, which were traversed; and the court, after a session of 13 days, and doing a variety of business, adjourned.]

We are happy to have it in our power to contradict the report of a party of men being sent up the Missouri by Mr. Morrison, to go across the country and trade with the Spaniards at Santa Fe, and killed by the Indians—as that gentleman has sent no such party out.

LOUISVILLE, June 6. We are able to inform the public that the subscription books for the Ohio Canal Company were opened on the 1st inst. in this town, agreeably to the provisions of the law incorporating said company, and that near 200 shares are subscribed for.

Sale by Auction.
On WEDNESDAY NEXT,
The 31st instant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at No. 34, Market-street, will be sold,
A quantity of household furniture, consisting of beds, bedsteads, tables, chairs, looking glasses, bureaus, side board, &c. &c.
Also,
An negro boy about 9 years old.
VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auctioneers.
July 25

1000 Dollars Reward.
On Saturday evening, between dark and ten o'clock, the Office of Discount and Deposit, established in this city, was forcibly opened by thieves, and a sum of Money in paper and specie, chiefly small change, contained in a small wrought Iron Chest, was stolen therefrom. The villains who perpetrated this daring robbery, were not able to succeed, although they made the most violent attempts to penetrate the vault; all they effected was to tear off the Iron Chest above mentioned, and its contents. Among other bank-notes therein, was a parcel of old defaced notes, two of which were for 500 dollars each, of this office; the indorsements on them entirely filled their backs. The said notes are generally much defaced, ragged, and scarcely fit for circulation.—About the hour this act was committed, a person was seen with an iron chest in a wheel-barrow, passing over Griffith's bridge. There is no doubt but several villains were engaged in the atrocious robbery.—The above reward will be given to any person or persons who will detect and bring them to conviction; and should one of the accomplices engaged therein make a discovery, so that the rest be convicted of the fact, he shall receive the above reward, and interest made with the governor of this state, to obtain for him a full and free pardon.
DAVID HARRIS, Cashier.
July 29

John Stickney
Has for Sale, at his Store, No. 1, Pratt-street, near the lower Bridge,
Spirits of Turpentine
Black and Bright Varnish
Tar
Paints
Pitch
Paint and Oil
Turpentine
Lamp Oil
Rosin
Copal and Japan Varnish
British, Boston & Baltimore Windw Glass.
Also,
Wine, Brandy and other liquors of the best quality, and on very low terms.
July 17 d2t—law2t

BRIMSTONE.
The subscribers have just received,
150 boxes superior quality Brimstone, about 80lbs each; also, 100 half boxes first chop Havana Sugar, and 150 gallons old Shrub, by retail, 10 boxes white Havana Sugar—for sale by
JACOB & WILLIAM NORRIS.
ON HAND,
20 quarter casks good Port Wine; 50 chests Hyson Skin Tea; 30 ditto Old Hyson; 20 ditto Souchong; 30 casks Shulan Tea; 15 chests first chop Imperial; genuine Old Spirits and Cogniac Brandies; old Madeira, Lishon, Port and Sherry Wines; 40 pots New-York Oysters; 50 boxes Claret, 1 dozen each; real Cider and Wine Vinegar; 20 boxes London Mustard; 20 do. white Soap; 30 do. dipt Candles.
July 20 law4t

In consequence of information having been received at New York, of an infectious disease prevailing in the city of New-Haven, the mayor of that city has issued his proclamation, directing all vessels arriving from N. Haven to perform quarantine, and prohibiting the entrance to the city or county of New York, of any person who shall have been within the said city of New Haven, within 14 days next preceding.

COMMERCIAL IMPORTANTS.

Regulations of the Intendant General of the Island of Cuba, (translated for the N. York Gazette)
By SENATOR DON RAFAEL ROUBAUD, Intendant General of this Island, has determined, in a decree of the 28th June last, that the regulations pointed out in the manifestos and ordinance, of the 8th Feb. anterior, for the general Administration of the revenues of the marine, for the Commerce of Neutrals, receive the following addition.

The Consuls or Vice Consuls of the neutral ports from whence expeditions are made (and in the case of there being no Consuls resident therein, the persons authorized by the Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty) shall certify to the accounts or invoices, with the expression of the particular port of the Island to which they are directed; with an individual relation of the number, weight, measure, quality and value of the kinds and effects comprehended in the cargo; under the intelligence or knowledge that whatsoever shall be discovered that was not included in the invoice, will be confiscated without any indulgence."

Havana, July 3, 1865.

Consulate of the United States of America.

ISLAND OF CUBA,

Havana, 11th June, 1865.

For the information of the merchants and others in the United States, the undersigned consul thinks it his duty to make known, that by an official act of the captain general and Intendant of this Island, under date of the 29th ult. a reduction of the duties on imports in foreign vessels took place of about 7 per cent. on all duties made after 26th ult. So that the actual duties now payable on such imports in this island are about 25 1-2 per cent. on the valuation here.

Also, by the said act, goods and merchandise of the growth or manufacture of Spain, accompanied with proper documents from the custom houses from whence they cleared in that kingdom, knowing them to be such and imported into this island, are subject to no more duties than if imported in Spanish bottoms viz. about 6 1-2 per cent.

HENRY HILL, Jun.

By the sch'r Diana, from Curacao, arrived at New York, we learn that a British squadron, under command of Capt. Murray, in Franchise frigate, one other frigate, two brigs, and four schooners, were blockading Curacao; and four days previous to the Diana's sailing, they made a descent upon Carraccas Bay, to the windward of the island, landed 120 men, cannonaded the fort, and in the evening were repulsed and beat off, leaving behind three prisoners, an 18 pound cannonade, and 20 muskets. The troops re-embarked and went to the leeward where they landed their sick and wounded amounting to 70 men. We are further informed, that the whole leeward part of the island, from the West end, within 20 miles of the town, had surrendered to the British, which they had burnt and destroyed. Mr. Robert Caen, had been arrested by the Dutch government, upon suspicion of his corresponding with the British—we further learn that it was the determination of the Governor of Curacao, not to surrender the town to the British, but rather to bury himself in its ruins.

At the city of St. Domingo, Gen. Ferand was preparing to defend himself from an expected attack from Dessalines, the Black Emperor.

Judging from present appearances, says the Kingston Plebian, the crops of grain and grass in our vicinity will be uncommonly productive. Winter grain has been very little affected by the insect or mildew. The season has been very favorable for grass; and the late warm weather has produced an astonishing benefit to the corn.