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AND
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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1853.

State of Maryland, City of Baltimore, ss
By **THOROWGOOD SMITH**, Mayor of the
City of Baltimore.

A PROCLAMATION.
WHEREAS it has been represented to me by the Commissioners of Health, that they entertain a well-founded apprehension that the malignant disease with which the city of New York is at this time unhappily afflicted, may be introduced amongst us unless the usual intercourse be interrupted.

I have therefore, in pursuance of the advice of the said Commissioners of Health, issued this PROCLAMATION—hereby prohibiting the entrance into the city of Baltimore, or within three miles thereof, of all persons whomsoever, as well as of all baggage or other goods, which have come from the said city of New York until they shall have been at least fifteen days therefrom, excepting only the public mail and such persons or things as the Commissioners of Health may admit by a special license in consequence of any circumstance appearing to them whereby the health of the city is endangered. And in addition to the prohibitions contained in a Proclamation issued by me on the sixth day of September instant, interdicting the usual intercourse with the city of Philadelphia—the inhabitants of this city and the precincts thereof, are hereby expressly enjoined not to entertain, receive, or admit any person or persons into their houses who may have arrived here from either the city of Philadelphia or New York, unless he, she, or they, shall have previously obtained a special license as aforesaid.

This PROCLAMATION to remain in force until publicly revoked by me, or which all persons concerned are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly, under the penalty of Three Hundred Dollars for every offence, one half to the informant, and the other half for the use of the city.

Given under my hand and the corporate seal of the city of Baltimore, (L. S. C.) more, this 9th day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three.
THOROWGOOD SMITH,
Mayor of the City of Baltimore.
September 9, 1853.

State of Maryland, City of Baltimore, ss
By **THOROWGOOD SMITH**, Mayor of the
City of Baltimore.

A PROCLAMATION.
WHEREAS it has been represented to me by the Commissioners of Health, that they entertain a well-founded apprehension that the malignant disease with which the city of Philadelphia is at this time unhappily afflicted, may be introduced amongst us unless the usual intercourse be interrupted.

I have therefore, in pursuance of the advice of the said Commissioners of Health, issued this PROCLAMATION: hereby prohibiting the entrance into the city of Baltimore, or within three miles thereof, of all persons whomsoever, as well as baggage or other goods, which have come from the said city of Philadelphia, until they shall have been at least fifteen days absent therefrom, excepting only the public mail, and such persons or things as the Commissioners of Health may admit by a special license in consequence of any circumstance appearing to them whereby the health of the city may be endangered.

This PROCLAMATION to remain in force until publicly revoked by me, or which all persons concerned are to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly, under the penalty of Three Hundred Dollars for every offence, one half to the informant, and the other half for the use of the city.

Given under my hand and the corporate seal of the city of Baltimore, (L. S. C.) more, this 6th day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three.
THOROWGOOD SMITH,
Mayor of the City of Baltimore.

Health Office Baltimore,
SEPTEMBER 19, 1853.
Resolved, That Peter Dulany be, and he is hereby authorized, to examine all travellers from the Northward, whether in the public stages, or otherwise as they pass, at Murrey's tavern.—That he take down their names, and the places from whence they came—that he charge them their peril, in case they have come from either Philadelphia or New-York, not to enter the city, or come near thereto, under the aforesaid tavern, under the penalty of Three Hundred Dollars, unless they obtain permission, agreeably to the Mayor's Proclamation, and that he make report daily to this board.
By order of the Board,
ASHTON ALEXANDER, Pres't.
ADAM FONERDEN, Sec'y.

Galt and Thomas,
HAVE imported in the Diana and Fame from Liverpool, an assortment of
HARDWARE,
And expect a further supply by the next arrivals.
September 23 d42-60

Coffee, Sugar and Logwood.
107 lbs and 158 bags Jamaica Coffee
158 boxes and 2 hds White Sugar
127 do and 2 do Brown do
About 20 tons Logwood,
For sale by
VON KAPFF & BRUNE.
September 23 d5t

John A. Guenet,
No. 14, Harrison-street,
HAS FOR SALE,
200 casks French Claret, of a superior quality
100 boxes white and brown Havana Sugars
110 barrels ditto ditto
40 boxes best Havana Segars
2 boxes Ivory (very large teeth)
29 Demi-Johns Honey, and
A few barrels Coffee.
September 23 d6t

TO RENT,
TWO HOUSES, one a Brick, the other a Frame; situated about half way between the town and fort. The houses are both convenient, and with one or both may be had about 5 acres of ground. The situation is pleasant, and would suit for a snug retreat from the bustle of the city, or it is calculated for a public house, and would do well for a garden, or as an enclosure for live stock for the convenience of shipping.
At 30,
A LARGE QUANTITY OF
PITTSBURG ORDAGE.
For sale by the subscribers, who are usually constantly supplied with an extensive assortment of
GROCERIES,
Which they will sell on pleasing terms.
JOHN & JAMES HUGHES.
September 21 d6t

Henry Howard,
WOOLLEN DRAPER, HEN'S MERCER AND TAILOR.
No. 1, LEMMON-STREET.
Has imported the SWEST FASHIONS, from London, and has selected a handsome assortment of
FANCY FALL COATS.
All of which he will cheerfully dispense to practical customers.
N. B. Ladies Riding Habits and Pelisses made in the first style.
September 23 d4t-60t

Small & Savage,
No. 75, MARKET-STREET.
HAVE received by the different arrivals, a general assortment of
FALL GOODS,
Among which are, carpets and carpetings, the patterns of which are superior to any imported this season; and a large assortment of cloths, Cassimeres, Velvets, Constitution cords, Dimities, Marseilles, Irish Linens, and Sheetings, ladies and gentlemen's Hosiery of every kind; Calicoes, Cambric, Muslins, India muslins, extra long Silk & Kid Gloves, Chalks, Tickleburgs, and sundry other articles, all of which will be sold wholesale or retail at the most reduced prices for cash, or good acceptances in town.
September 12 d

GERMAN LINENS.
WE have imported in the ship Washington, from Varel,
500 pieces Bretagnes
50 do. Crecas a la Morlaix
50 do. Doules
30 do. Listadoes
200 do. Bonten
16 bales Tickleburgs and Osnabergs, which we offer for sale on the usual credit, or barter for Coffee and Maryland Tobacco.
KENTNER & VON HARTEN.
September 21 d

Jno. Campbell White & Sons,
HAS FOR SALE,
90 chests Young Hyson Tea
100 chests Hyson Skin Tea
40 chests Hyson Tea
20 chests and boxes Imperial Tea
45 casks Gun Lead
200 cases and 200 lbs. Indigo
40 casks Patent Shot large sizes
200 pounds Nutmegs
50 quarter casks Malaga Wine
70 quarter casks Sherry Wine
40 pipes 4th proof Cognac Brandy
5 pipes 4th proof Spanish Brandy
20 puncheons 1st proof Jamaica Rum
30 quarter casks Lisbon Wine
50 quarter casks and 10 half pipes Teneriffe Wine
25 bales soft shell Almonds
30 barrels Roll Brinstone
35 casks London refined Salt Petre
10 casks butter in shipping order
20 bags Pimento.
September 21 d

HAN EATIC HOTEL,
NO. 4,
NORTH GAY-STREET,
NEAR MARKET-STREET.
THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has opened the above mentioned house, which is large and commodious, in a central and healthy part of the city, contiguous to the banks, auctions, custom house and public wharves, and which he has fitted up (and will always endeavor to keep) in a style of neatness and convenience, adapted to the entertainment and accommodation of travellers, and agreeable to gentlemen who may occasionally resort to the house.
The bed chambers are clean and airy, and proper attendance will be given to keep them so—the lack building is provided with good stables for upwards of twenty five horses, and a roomy shed for carriages, with the entrance from Frederick-street.
The best wines and liquors, will be always kept, and strict attention paid, that every thing shall be executed in a manner to give satisfaction in the hope of deserving public favor and encouragement.
Gentlemen will be accommodated with board and lodging or board only, by the week or quarter.
MORNEWECK & CO.
N. B. Horses taken in at lively unreasonable terms, and attended with the greatest care.
September 21 d4t-60

FOR THE AMERICAN.
To the People of Maryland.
"The trial of facts where they arise, is one of the greatest securities of the lives, liberties, and estate of the people."
[Declaration of Rights, Art. 18]

In the preceding papers, the oppressive inconvenience, ruinous delay, & enormous expense, which are unavoidably incurred from the trial of facts in the general court have been detailed, and from the unerring test of experience, it has been pointed out, to be an intolerable burthen, to compel parties, witnesses, and jurymen to attend this court, from the several counties. It is to be examined whether the bill submitted to the consideration of the people, in its principles and provisions, contains a redress adequate and commensurate to those grievances. If it does, it must be conceded, that it will be better promotive of the welfare of the state, and ought to be adopted.

One of the great & leading principles, or features of the bill, is to provide for the trial of facts in the several counties. For this great and desirable purpose, the whole state is to be divided into six judicial districts, the districts composed as designated in the bill. In each district, three characters, as ably qualified as the judges of the general court, are to be appointed by the governor and council, who are to compose the county courts in each respective district; these judges of course will be appointed by the same power, which now appoints the judges of the general court, will hold their offices by the same constitution and tenure, have equal salaries, and will be selected from the same class of citizens. In fact, the bill contemplates that instead of the now general court planted at Annapolis and Easton, to whose dome the people come to, a general court will be brought into each county to the people. These county courts thus established, and thus ably organized, are to have, hold, and exercise in the several counties, all and every the powers, authorities, and jurisdictions which the county courts now have, use, and exercise, and which shall be hereafter prescribed by law. These provisions completely invest the courts to be erected, with the trial of all facts in the counties where they arise. And provision is made, to secure in all cases a just and impartial administration of justice. For in civil cases, it is provided, that upon a suggestion in writing, or before the term the issues are joined, or by other party, supported by affidavit, or other proper evidence, that an impartial trial cannot be had in the county where the suit is instituted, the cause may be transmitted to any county in the district, and in the course of practice, if this remedy is found to be inadequate, the legislature may from time to time provide a more complete remedy. A somewhat similar provision is made to secure an impartial trial in criminal cases. By the existing laws the suggestion is restricted and only to be made, by the attorney general in behalf of the state in criminal cases; this bill extends this important privilege to the person prosecuted, as well as to the state.

Admit then that justice is administered in the several counties with impartiality, and integrity, from the characters who will be selected to compose the several county courts in each district, it may, with fairness, be calculated upon, that it will also be ably administered under the contemplated system. The judges who compose the county courts, are confined to their respective districts, in the United States, and in some of the individual states, and in England, the whole territory is laid off into circuits and so many judges only appointed, amongst whom, the circuits are so distributed, particularly in the United States, as to make it a requisite qualification of a judge, that he must be able to bear the fatigue, and hardship of a post rider. The district courts to be established under the proposed bill, will have all the advantages of the circuit system, without its fatiguing inconveniences.

Another great principle contained in the bill is, that it ingrafts the county court establishment into the constitution. The county courts, at present, are mere creatures of legislative will, they may be, and they have been modelled agreeably to the caprice of single legislatures. The proposed bill is calculated to give greater permanency, stability, respectability, and talent to this part of the judiciary system. This is assuredly an important object, and well worthy to be attained.

Another great principle, or prominent feature in the bill is, that instead of the present weakly constructed court of appeals, and which if the plan proposed is adopted, will be superfluous and superannuated, a court of appeals shall be erected, composed and constituted of the chief judges of the several judicial districts, which shall hold, use, and exercise all and singular the powers, authorities, and jurisdictions heretofore held, used, and exercised, by the court of appeals of this state, and also the appellate jurisdiction heretofore used, and exercised by the general court, to hold their courts on the Eastern and Western Shores respectively, at such times and places, as the legislature shall appoint, with power to appoint their clerks. The provisions of the bill it should seem are sufficiently broad to carry this great principle in full and complete effect. This court being composed of the six chief justices of the judicial districts, it may be presumed, that in point of uprightness,

integrity, impartiality, law, talent, and every other requisite qualification, it will be as ably constructed a court as any in the union, that its decisions will be solemn and weighty, and obtain general confidence, and be submitted to without murmur, which, it is said, is not the case with the decisions of this court at the present.

Another great object to be obtained, from this construction of the Court of appeals, will be, that as they are all sworn to the same laws, have had the same education, have pursued the same studies, converse and consult together, communicate their decisions, rules and resolutions, and this at least twice every year, at the place of holding the appellate court, their administration of justice, and conduct of trials, will hence be consonant and uniform, whereby that confusion and contrariety will be avoided, which now necessarily exists in the County Courts, from the number of uncommunicating judges. And which must always arise from unconnected establishments. The judges in Worcester, decide, that such is the law of the land, in Cecil a contrary decision may take place, nay this contrariety of decision may and does take place, even in adjoining districts; but this contrariety of decision, it is expected will cease, when the judges who preside in the several County Courts frequently meet together, and an interchange of opinions and decisions frequently occurs. But it may be said, that they will be counterbalanced by the opportunity that will be furnished to the judge, who has given the decision below, in arguing with the other judges of the Court above, to have his judgment or opinion affirmed. The men who will be selected as Chief Justices, will be, it is expected, honorable, upright, candid, and intelligent men, and not men made up of low art, craftiness of mind, and base cunning; but should such a character as the latter, unfortunately creep into the appointment, and attempt base and indirect means, to have an opinion, or decision contrary to law, sustained by the court, and held up to public execration; on the contrary how often does it occur in the courts in England, that instead of being interested and solicitous to have an erroneous opinion confirmed, the judge who gave the decision informs his associates of the error that the opinion may be reversed. And we may calculate that an American judge will possess as much liberality and upright integrity as any English judge.

It will not be contended but that if the bill shall be adopted, the section to repeal the constitution, and abolish the court of appeals, and general court, is sufficiently broad and comprehensive for the purpose, and these provisions of the bill adequate to carry into effect the contemplated principles.

In a subsequent paper the subject will be resumed.

A COUNTRYMAN.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.
OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.
September 17th, 1853.

SIR,
I am directed by the Board of Health to cause the following important communication from Dr. Samuel Bard to Dr. David Hosack, to be published. I shall therefore esteem it as a favor, if you will give it a place in your useful paper.

I am, sir, with great respect,
Your most obedient servant,
JAMES HARDIE.

WM. COLEMAN, Esq.
"MY DEAR SIR,

"Mr. Livingston, our late Minister, put into my hands a few days since, a treatise on the means of disinfecting the air, and of preventing and checking the progress of contagion, by L. B. Guyton Morveau, which, if you have not seen, I earnestly recommend to your perusal. In the mean time as it is a late publication, and but few copies have reached this country, I send you this concise account of it; and if you think as I do, that what it proposes deserves our most serious attention, and that the means he recommends ought, on proper occasions, to have a fair and candid trial; you may by sending them to the public papers give them all the publicity you can. Guyton Morveau's theory and practice are built upon the supposition that the poison of infection, particularly in the instances of jail, hospital and ship fever, yellow fever and plague, arises from and is composed of exhalations from putrifying animal and vegetable substances, and that these are to be seized on, chemically changed, neutralized, and rendered inoffensive by acids.—You will perceive that this is the same sentiment and leads to a practice similar to that described by Dr. Carmichael Smyth, and successfully made use of by him in purifying the air, and stopping the progress of a terrible disease in the hospital of Winchester, and under his directions, so on board the hospital ship and the Russian fleet at Sheerness; for which service he received a reward of five thousand pounds sterling from the parliament of Great Britain. Guyton Morveau, however, claims the honor of this discovery, and proves that he practised it so early as the year 1773, when he published an account of his success in purifying by these means, the air of the principal church at Dijon, rendered insupportably offensive by emptying the sepulchral vaults, belonging to it; whereas Dr. Smyth's discovery was not published before the year 1800.

It appears from Guyton Morveau's facts and experiments, that all acids in a state of gas possess the power of neutralizing, changing and correcting purid and contagious exhalation.

Common vinegar, wanting the volatility necessary to render it efficacious in purifying the air, is only useful in its fluid state, in which form however it is of great advantage when employed in washing the clothing, bedding, and apartments of the sick. When obtained in the form of acetic acid, or radical vinegar, it possesses all the volatility necessary for rendering the air pure, and becomes very efficacious, and perfectly safe and agreeable in its application, but it is too expensive for general use. The vitriolic acid, as it is easily obtained in a volatile state from burning sulphur, appears to be as powerful a corrector as any other, but from the suffocating nature of its fumes, its use is confined to purifying empty ships, the empty apartments of hospitals, prisons, and private houses, and particularly to purifying clothes, bedding, and goods in close rooms. The nitric acid possesses all the volatility and activity necessary, and was made use of by Dr. Smyth unquestionably with great effect, but it requires great care and a minute attention to a variety of circumstances, to render it perfectly inoffensive to the sick and their attendants, and from a little mismanagement red and suffocating fumes are apt to arise, which render its application in a variety of the most important situations somewhat difficult. The muriatic acid is recommended by Guyton Morveau as possessing a greater degree of volatility and activity than any other, as penetrating every recess and corner where infection may lurk, as being easy in its application, and safe and inoffensive to the sick and attendants, and on the whole as affording the most sure, the most easy, and least expensive mode of disinfecting the air, correcting and staying contagion, and checking the progress of jail, hospital, and ship fever, yellow fever and plague. He describes two processes for obtaining this object: the first for destroying infection in ships, in the empty wards of hospitals and infirmaries, in the store houses of infected goods, in rooms in which persons have died of infectious diseases, and in other places contaminated by putrifying substance. Place in the middle of the apartments to be purified in a chafing dish of live coals, upon it an iron dish or any other vessel that will bear the necessary heat, fill it nearly with sand, sink in the sand a bowl of glass, china, or stone ware, containing a quantity of common salt; let the windows and chimney be close shut, and as soon as the sand and salt shall have become heated, pour on the salt common vitriolic acid, (oil of vitriol;) leave the room immediately and keep it close shut for seven or eight hours. For the large ward of an hospital containing fifteen or twenty beds, and about 600 or 1000 square feet, and of proportional height, nine ounces of salt, and seven of oil of vitriol will be sufficient. A room from 12 to 15 feet square will not require more than about one ounce of common salt and about 3-4ths of an ounce of oil of vitriol. I purposely avoid Guyton Morveau's exactness in these proportions, as the only inconvenience of using too much of either of these ingredients is a trifling waste, and the only caution necessary is not to use too little. By this management Guyton Morveau asserts an infected room may be purified at a single fumigation, no injury, however, and certainly greater security will be gained by repetition.

For fumigating sick chambers, where it is necessary to repeat the process, sometimes so often as twice in 24 hours, and to direct the acid fumes upon and around the beds of the sick, in proportion to the reproduction of the contagious effluvia it is necessary to observe a different & more exact process.

For a room from 12 to 15 feet square, take half an ounce of common salt, and somewhat less of oil of vitriol, pour the oil of vitriol into a glass, china or stone vessel, heat them moderately, and placing them on a table or stool throw into it by small portions at a time, the common salt, and stir the mixture from time to time with a glass rod, or a piece of common window glass as the fumes are observed to abate.—The only cautions necessary in this process, are not to touch the oil of vitriol, nor to spill nor sprinkle it on the floor, bedding, clothes, or any animal, vegetable or metallic substance, all of which it attacks with violence and will destroy; by which the gas is rendered impure. For larger rooms, two or more sets of apparatus may be made use of, placed in different parts of the room, which occasionally may be carried round or near the beds of the sick, only avoiding to set at liberty too great a volume of gas at once, which may excite some cough, & altho' no way dangerous, may prove troublesome or painful to the sick. All the advantages to be derived from these fumigations with the muriatic acid gas are greatly increased by employing the gas in a state of super oxygination, and this is easily obtained, by adding to the common salt previous to the addition of the oil of vitriol a small quantity of the black oxyd of manganese (common manganese used by the Potters for giving the black glazing to their wares, and to be had of most drug gists.) For this purpose take two parts of common salt, one of the manganese in powder one and a half of water and two of oil of vitriol, grind the salt &