

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, O C T O B E R 23, 1800.

LONDON, August 24.

THE Dutch were greatly alarmed by the sailing of the expedition from Yarmouth; they supposed it to be destined against Zealand.—They have conspired several large gun boats at Rotterdam, for the defence of the coast, and which carry guns of immense calibre.

Most of the treatises upon the Cow-pock, written by English authors, have been transmitted, and are in vogue in Germany; where, as in Cork, and most parts of Ireland, inoculation with vacunal matter has been introduced with the happiest effect.

Phosphorus, administered internally, proves to be an antidote to the celebrated Italian poison, called Aqua Toffano, for which a remedy was not before discovered. Phosphorus taken internally has likewise proved efficacious in curing the gout, epilepsies and fevers, and has recovered persons poisoned with lead or arsenic.

A new, and at least spacious treatise on dentition in children, has recently been published by an eminent physician in Hanover, who declares the disease to be easily remediable; and "that, as a pathological phenomenon, it exists only in the fancy and ignorance of medical practitioners."—We trust, for the sake of the suffering, helpless objects it implicates, that this new theory may warrant the confidence of its author.

GLASGOW, August 28.

Any improvement or discovery which has a tendency to remove or alleviate the distresses of human nature, ought to be rendered as public as possible. With this view we have extracted from the London Medical and Physical Journal, the following account of a machine for curing distorted limbs, invented by Mr. Robert Watt, surgeon, Paisley: "There is one quality to which the human race is not unfrequently subjected, and for which, surgery, as far as I know, has made little or no provision, namely, distorted limbs of infants. What I chiefly refer to are those two species of distortion, known by the terms VARUS and VALGUS; in some cases the disorder lies in the ankle joint, while the leg and knee are perfectly natural; in others, and perhaps the greatest number, it is occasioned by a binding of the bones of the leg, by which the toes are turned either out or in, according as the bones are bent to the one side or the other. A case of the first kind, where the disorder lay principally in the ankle joint, occurred to me lately. J. Wardrop, a child about seven weeks old, had her feet so distorted, that the toes of the one pointed directly to the side of the other. Upon the external angle of the left, and down the back of the foot, there was a considerable rising with a corresponding hollow in the other side, which shewed that the bones of the ankle joint were shifted completely out of their place. The right foot had more of the natural shape, but with regard to the direction of the toes, it was as much distorted as the other. The soles of both were considerably turned upwards, so that, when walking, she would have gone directly upon the outsides of her feet. From her birth until application was made to me, various attempts had been made to correct the deformity; shoes, boots, and bandages of all kinds had been tried, but without success, some of them it was found impossible to retain for any length of time, or if retained, they hurt the feet so much, that they were under the necessity of removing them; others, and that the greatest number, if they did not harm, they did as little good. When she was first put under my care, as I had never seen a case of the same kind treated before, I began to turn over every volume upon surgery I could lay my hands on; but finding nothing to my purpose, save in general terms, I began to think for myself, when I fell upon the following contrivance, which, I am happy to say, has answered the purpose extremely well." For an account of the machine, with the manner of using it, we refer our readers to the eighteenth number of the above Journal, where it is given at length and accompanied with a very good engraving. In a postscript, Mr. Watt gives an account of a second case of the same nature, but considerably worse than the one above described. He treated her in the same manner and with equal success. In the course of two months she was completely cured, and her feet are now as natural and well shaped as any other child's of the same age. He concludes, "from his success in treating these two cases, that there is no kind of distorted limb, however formidable they may appear, if taken in time, but may be cured by the same means." We understand that the same gentleman has invented a machine for curing distortions of the back, shoulders, and neck, which promises to be of very considerable utility in those complaints.

BOSTON, October 6.

A letter from Charleston, S. C. contains the following: "We have (unexpectedly) good news from Georgia. It is pretty certain Mr. Jefferson will not get the votes from that State; this is not light rumour,

but solid information—in this state I am sanguine we shall do justice to the federal cause."

PROVIDENCE, October 6.

Captain Young, in the ship Susan, arrived here on Thursday, from St. Ubes. On the 27th ult. in lat. 42. 30, long. 63, a hawk alighted on the ship's fore-top-gallant mast head, with a label affixed to one of his legs, which captain Young took off—it was written, without date, "Ship Ulysses, William Murgford, master, from Bengal, bound to Salem."—The "feathered mercury" was hospitably refreshed by the seamen, and then dismissed. The Ulysses has arrived at Salem.

NEW YORK, October 10.

Extract from Dr. Beddoe's Essay on Pulmonary Consumption.

"HAPPILY, the successive endeavours of English physicians promise a brilliant era for humanity. An effectual remedy for consumption seems to have been nearly ascertained; and on referring to the history of the most brilliant discovery in physiology, and this, the most useful discovery in medicine, it will appear singular that they should have been approached by the same gradual steps. The predecessors of Harvey were acquainted with such proofs of the circulation of the blood that it is astonishing they did not combine them so as to leave no doubt in their own minds or in the minds of others. In like manner there existed, before the two physicians who have taught its safe, easy, and effectual employment, such proofs of the antiphlogistical powers of the Foxglove that one must wonder its use had not, a number of years ago, become general.

"The facts published by Dr. Darwin and others about the same period, (1783) so far overcome the apprehension of a large portion of the faculty, as to induce them to prescribe Foxglove in dropsy. As the period necessary for its exhibition in dropsy is but short, its violent effects appeared less intolerable. But there could be no hope of healing ulcers of the lungs in so short a time, and the use of so formidable a remedy in consumption seemed either to be rejected by the common feelings of a patient and physician, or else it was administered with a degree of timidity, which could not fail to deprive it of its efficacy.

"In this situation the use of Foxglove in consumption remained, and the sick were left without relief, and without hope, till Dr. Drake, and Dr. Fowler, led by an enlightened view of cause and effect, seemed to have discovered what long had been the universal wish, but hardly, perhaps, the expectation. Doctor Drake proposed to himself two objects—He hoped that the Foxglove, by promoting absorption would prevent that hurtful change in the ulcerous discharge, which he, in common with Dr. Darwin, supposes to be produced by contract of air. At the same time by powerfully retarding the action of the arterial system, the secretion of matter might be diminished or suspended. He doubted indeed whether by the cautious and continued use of Foxglove, he should be able to render these consequences sufficiently permanent to promote a cure. He had the satisfaction, however, to find in two instances, that the pulse could be lowered to forty strokes in a minute, and the depression continued till a complete and permanent cure was effected."

"Dr. Fowler's attention was directed to the Foxglove, as a remedy likewise to be useful in phthisis, by its almost uniform effect in rendering the action of the arteries more slow than natural, at the same time it seems to excite the absorbents. Deceased parts of the body may be removed by depriving them of all supply of blood, and even by diminishing, to a certain degree, the natural supply, while the absorbent vessels are left to act in full force. My friend hoped that all this might be effected by the operation of Foxglove on the tubercles in the substance of the lungs; and, proceeding upon this idea, he has been successful in many cases of confirmed consumption, in some of which the patient seemed to have not many days to live."

"In his letter to the author many months ago, he exposed the fullest confidence that this treatment would generally succeed. Both these physicians thought and acted independently of one another. In cases of pulmonary disease, where the existence of tubercles was indicated by every symptom, and where they seemed ready to break out in open ulcers, I have fully verified their observations; and I daily see many patients in pulmonary consumption, advancing towards recovery with so firm a pace that I hope consumption will henceforward, as regularly be cured by the foxglove, as ague by Peruvian bark. It is evident that no new cases need be offered to advance beyond the first stage, and few into it."

"I mean not to conceal that the Foxglove is a dangerous, which means only that it is a powerful medicine—I say nothing of the manner in which it should be administered, because no person unqualified in

physic should attempt to administer it. I hope, however, that every reader of this treatise, will insist that it shall cautiously and perseveringly be administered to his consumptive friends. All other methods are comparatively frivolous;—methods absolutely so. And I know from experience, that the Foxglove may be given with safety, to hectic and probably consumptive infants, a few months old."

S. J.

October 11.

A gentleman is now in town, who has seen at Jeremie, a proclamation issued by Toussaint, inviting all French persons who have emigrated from St. Domingo, to return thither, and stating that their persons and properties shall be secure. In consequence of which we understand that a great many French people now in this town mean to embrace the opportunity of returning to that island.

Few events have excited greater consternation among the mercantile part of our citizens, than the late elopement of Nathaniel Olcott. This young man, by habits of assiduity and frugality, had succeeded enough to procure a credit of between two and three hundred thousand dollars, with which he has finally absconded.

When we trace his conduct in its various consequences and probable results, we can with difficulty believe that such infamy could exist in the breast of a human being. Had he preyed only on the property of those who could not have been materially affected by it the public sympathy would be less exquisite and extensive. But, he has done more—he has betrayed the confidence of his warmest friends, and reduced to misery those previously distressed. The event, however, which excites the greatest horror, and fills the measure of his crimes, is the untimely end of the amiable and unfortunate Mr. R.———! Although it is impossible to suppress our indignation for Olcott, and his deeds, it is with extreme reluctance we do it, when we reflect on the wounded feelings of the truly respectable family with which he is connected. Nothing but a sense of public justice could induce the measure.

A reward of 2000 dollars is offered for the swindler by the bank of New-York, and we have reason to expect that he will be apprehended and secured, as many have gone in pursuit of him—some for the sake of the reward, but more from nobler views—those of saving their families from threatened ruin.

It is now time that a fatal blow should be given to the spirit of fraudulent speculation, which has, in many instances, been crowned with success amongst us, that Europeans have imagined we have reduced it to a science.—In order to accomplish this desirable end, our laws relative to bankruptcy and swindling should undergo further revision and correction; that we may the better distinguish the unhappy debtor from the designing speculator.—And those who reflect on the duties of society, and who are zealous for national respectability, should rather sacrifice their lives, than place in the legislative councils, characters of blasted reputation, however eminent their talents may be for political intrigue.

October 13.

Letters from London by the Galen, say, that insurance on American vessels had again fallen to five guineas.

The agitation which took place at the theatre of Vienna, was on the 10th of July; the play performed was "The Peace of the Pruth." The subject of it is this—It may be recollected, that after the battle of Pullawa, and whilst PETER the GREAT was occupied in the city of Petersburg, the foundations of which he had just laid, the Turks, less excited by CHARLES XII. than by their own interests, suddenly broke the truce they had made with the Czar. Peter the great had the misfortune of suffering himself to be shut up in the year 1711 by their army on the banks of the river of Pruth, in a position where he was left without resource. In the midst of the general consternation of his army, the Czarina CATHERINE, who had followed him along, thought of an expedient—she negotiated with the grand vizier BALLAGI MAHOMET—she offered him advantageous propositions of peace; he suffered himself to be tempted, and the prudence of the Czar finished the rest. Without examining what relation the reigning empress of Germany could have with the empress of the history, they represented that event under the title of the Peace on the Pruth; and as the words peace, peace, were often repeated, those passages were applauded in the most marked manner.—The guards endeavoured to impose silence; the cries became louder. The emperor and the empress, who were present, knew not how to act. The word peace was re-echoed, and accompanied with injurious expressions against the emperor. Their majesties abruptly quitted the theatre, and the curtain was dropped, notwithstanding the public desired the play might be finished.

The crowd on leaving the house, exclaimed—Down with the council of war! In the midst