

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1805.

Miscellany.

FROM THE AMERICAN.

Messrs. PECHIN & FRAILEY,

WITH indescribable pleasure I read doctor Bre-
vitt's observations on the blackberry leaf. I
have long had an ardent desire to publish to the world
the virtues of the root of the same briar. If he
means the low running blackberry, by some called
dewberry, I can add, as a further proof of its effi-
cacy, that I was cured by it of a violent dysentery,
after being abandoned by the most eminent physicians
in New-York. My brother, who with an anxious
solicitude watching his apparent dying sister, and hear-
ing her complaint (in a voice scarcely audible) of the
cruelty of being abandoned by the faculty replied,
with joy illuminating his countenance, "I have this
moment recollected a sovereign remedy, and one
wherein the pride of the faculty was not a little hum-
bled. You are not ignorant, my dear sister, that my
youthful days were devoted to the service of my coun-
try. There was a time in the army when the dysen-
tery prevailed to such a terrible degree, that nothing
could be heard but the distresses of the sick, or the
groans of the dying. The physicians tried their skill
in vain. At length there passed by an old Squaw,
who demanded to know the complaint. After being
informed, she wept for the ignorance of the learned
physician, and taking him by the hand, shewed him
the low running blackberry or dewberry, of the roots
of which she made a strong decoction, or tea, and
caused the patients to drink three teacups full, milk
warm, and during the operation to drink plentifully of
water, (it operates in this complaint, as a gentle
purge.) All who drank of it recovered." Give me
to drink of it also, I pray you, my brother, said I.
In haste it was prepared, and in three hours after tak-
ing of it the nature of the complaint was entirely
changed, and I recovered after a few days to the
astonishment of all the neighbourhood, who were in
hourly expectation of my death.

Sometime after, residing in Charleston, South-Carolina,
a Methodist minister called on me and informed
me, with tears in his eyes, that his little daughter
lay very sick with the dysentery, and the more physick
she took the worse she seemed to get; and he likewise
added that he had buried a little daughter of the same
age, and with the same complaint some years past. I
prescribed a teacup full of the strong decoction of the
root of the low blackberry, the effect was similar to
that taken by myself—she recovered in a short time,
to the great joy of her worthy parents.

I resided, afterwards, in New-England, and took
a fancy to a charming little boy of one of my indi-
gent neighbours, who indulged me with the company
of the child frequently at my house, for days and
weeks together, and having at one period missed him
for a week, it led me particularly to inquire for him,
when I was informed that he was buried that morn-
ing with one of his sisters, and that the third and only
surviving child lay almost expiring with the same com-
plaint, the dysentery—I flew to the house of sorrow
and of death, in order to save one child, if possible,
when to my surprise I found my favourite boy still
living, although very sick—his two little sisters had
been buried that morning. I demanded of the mo-
ther who their physician was, and whether he pur-
sued the same course of medicine with this child as
with the two others who had died? She answered that
he did to her certain knowledge. Does your child
grow worse or better? It grows worse and worse, the
same as the other children did, replied the mother.—
Why then in the name of common sense, does he not
try some other means?—I then demanded the situa-
tion of the two children previous to their death,
and was told that they swelled very much, even to
have the appearance of almost bursting—I then ob-
served my little favourite more attentively, when I
discovered his hands and feet were very much swelled.
—Shew me the medicine, said I, almost frantic with
grief and fear.—When, behold, it was calomel! I
concealed my feelings from the mother, but privately
threw the calomel into the fire, for fear she should
administer it during the time that I was gone in search
of the physician—I could not find him; and as there
was no time to be lost, I took the liberty to wrest the
dear little boy from the jaws of death, without his
leave, by giving him the strong tea made of the root
of the running blackberry, and afterwards, a dose of
gentle physic, to carry off the effects of the calomel
from the system, for which deed the quack has never
forgiven me.

At another time as I was journeying with my fam-
ily through a small village in New-England, I
called at a house where there was a young lad in bed
very sick with the dysentery—I directed the mother
to prepare the tea as above and give him two teacups
full, which was done, and so pleasing and unexpect-

ed was the cure, that the lad was sent by his mother
to return me thanks at my own house, in less than
two weeks, although at the distance of six miles.

A FEMALE.

FROM THE WINDHAM HERALD.

Mansfield, (Con.) March 4, 1804.

MR. BYRNE,

BY publishing in your paper the following account
of the manufacture of silk, you will oblige a number
of your readers.

The culture of the white mulberry trees was begun
in this town more than thirty years since, by Messrs.
Hanks and Aspenwall, who become possessed of that
ardour which bordered on enthusiasm for the raising
of silk. This was produced by reading the late cele-
brated doctor Elliot's small treatise on the field of
husbandry. No pains were thought too much by
them, to accomplish the objects of their wishes;
voyages to Long-Island were made, and journeys to
the western parts of this state, until after several un-
successful attempts, they procured the seed of the so
much desired tree. A nursery was sown or planted,
from which many young trees were taken and set out
on land favourable for their growth. As this is lux-
uriant in its growth, and soon produces fruit, other
nurseries were sown, and about the time that the
legislature gave a bounty upon the raising of raw silk,
and afterwards a further encouragement for setting
out and cultivating the mulberry tree, there was about
180 lbs. weight of silk produced in the town.—This
encouraged a number of persons to petition the gen-
eral assembly for an act of incorporation, and they and
their associates were made a body corporate and polit-
ic with ample powers, and an exemption from taxa-
tion for twelve years for any works or machinery nec-
essary to carry on the business. No advantage of
this charter was had by the corporation as no skilful
workman could be procured—the business, however,
was continued with ardour, after the state bounties or
premiums were discontinued. It was long before
the knowledge of the best method of feeding and order-
ing the silk worms was obtained, and of reeling
and spinning the silk, all of which has now become
familiar. The business has been progressing, and the
last year, (1804) there has been raised in this town,
between twelve and thirteen hundred pounds weight
of well dried raw silk, every pound of which, when
made into sewing silk, is worth about seven dollars,
and finds market at Boston, Providence, &c. It is
sometimes sold near home, partly for money, and for
such necessaries and ornaments, as muslin, or would be
had if not procured in this way. Was the silk made
in this town manufactured in the several fabricks of
silk in common use, every one may judge as well as
I, how large a district it would supply.

This silk, for strength and durability is far prefer-
able to any imported from Asia, &c. and may be in
this state raised to almost any given quantity, without
injury to agricultural interest, as the business is per-
formed chiefly by women and children, without ex-
pence to the husbandmen in labour, or any other way,
except to keep the good ladies, their daughters and
maids, a little busier than ordinary for two or three
weeks, during which time, it must be confessed, they
have a laborious task.

The writer believes it will at some future time be
a subject of legislative and perhaps national considera-
tion, whether we shall send all our solid coin at a great
risk and hazard six thousand miles, to purchase ar-
ticles that may be raised and manufactured at home,
even for exportation. B.

FROM THE PARIS ARGUS.

Statement of the English forces both at home and
abroad.

- East-Indies and on their way thither, 2296 caval-
ry, 13522 infantry.
- Ceylon, 260 artillery, 6464 infantry.
- Windward Islands, 726 artillery, 10514 infantry.
- Jamaica, 340 artillery, 3835 infantry.
- Bay of Honduras, 927 infantry.
- Gibraltar, 512 artillery, 4074 infantry.
- Malta, 456 artillery, 6084 infantry.
- English North-America, 412 artillery, 3782 in-
fantry.
- Bermuda and Bahama Islands, 39 artillery, 434 in-
fantry.
- New South Wales, 490 infantry.
- Greece.
- On board bomb ships, 26 artillery, 344 infantry:
- Ireland, 4070 cavalry, 968 artillery, 29042 in-
fantry, 19423 militia.
- Jersey and Guernsey, 112 artillery, 290 infantry.
- Total; 21223 cavalry, 8559 artillery, 124878 in-
fantry, 89809 militia.

Foreign Intelligence.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, July 2.

NOTWITHSTANDING various reports in the
public papers, it is not ascertained that Mr.
Monroe, the American minister, had left Madrid on
the 26th May. Whenever he leaves that city, he
comes immediately here to resume his station; and
then Mr. Erving, late consul and agent of the U.
States, and chargé d'affaires here, goes to Madrid as
secretary of legation and charges d'affaires to that
court. Gen. Lyman has succeeded Mr. Erving in his
late employment here.

The Prussian monarch (by a note through Baron
Hardenberg) has avowed his resolution to prevent
the subsidiary treaty with Great-Britain for 25,000
Swedish troops, being carried into effect.

The articles of impeachment against lord Melville
were ordered to be printed on the 4th July, and to
be taken into consideration on the 9th. There are
8 specific charges—five of them amount to 84000l.
deficiency—the other three regard the supposed viola-
tion of the law in drawing the naval money, &c.

There is a considerable degree of bulle in the
Downs. The fleet assembled there has been joined
by more than fourteen small frigates—larger num-
ber than is usually attached to such a fleet—which
has given rise to many conjectures.

July 3.

We informed the public yesterday, that his majesty
has lately been afflicted with a complaint in his eyes.
It is with deep regret we have to state to-day, that
that complaint is of a most serious nature.

We received this morning the Paris papers to the
26th, and Dutch to the 27th ult. The decree for
incorporating Genoa has been carried into execution,
and on the 11th June that ancient republic was finally
destroyed, and the French flag hoisted upon all the for-
tifications and ships in the harbour! There is in the
Moniteur an article, inserted we may be sure not
without design, from Castiglioni, in which a pompous
display is given of the strength of the French army
encamped, amounting to 48 battalions of infantry,
45 squadrons of cavalry, and a large train of artiller-
y. "Besides this army," says the article in ques-
tion, "we have a division at Genoa, another at
Florence, a third at Naples, and, in short, more
troops in Italy than we ever had, independently of
the corps of Italian troops, who appear anxious to
render themselves worthy of their sovereign." In
reading this article, it strikes us that this pompous
display of military strength was made under the im-
pression of suspicion with respect to the designs of
Austria, and with a view to convince her that this
was the most unseasonable time for her to undertake
any thing against the French power in Italy. It
would not have been necessary for Buonaparte to
have had more troops in Italy than ever he had, for
the mere purpose of coronation parade. Had he not
been suspicious of Austria, he would have avoided
pouring so many troops into Italy, in order that he
might not give umbrage, or induce the court of Vi-
enna to believe, that he viewed it with suspicion.

July 4.

M. De Novoziloff's mission is considered by the
Paris Journalists, as likely to lead to peace between
Russia and France. They observe upon it, "if Rus-
sia had unsuitable proposals to make, she would
not incur the expence of an embassy, because the cha-
racter of the emperor Napoleon is now too well known
in Europe, for any one to hope to impose upon him
by political illusion or boasting. Russia has neither
an interest nor the means of contending with a colos-
sal power so well established as France; and hence it
is permitted to reckon upon an approximation which
may be useful to the two countries." At any rate,
the Parisian Journalists will not admit of the proba-
bility of a Continental War. "At Paris, as well as
Vienna," they say "every thing concurs in assuring
us that peace will not be disturbed." The desire
manifested by the emperors of Germany and France to
preserve the good understanding that exists between
the two courts—every thing changes our hope to cer-
tainty. The result of this security is the same at
Paris as at Vienna. The funds at both places have
risen. At Paris they continue to rise, and the five
per cents, which were but at 60 when the emperor
set off for Italy, were on the 23d June at 62." The
rise of the Austrian funds was certainly not produced
by any pacific hopes, but by the determination of the
government to repay at fixed periods the sums lent by
the Dutch to Austria during the war. We believe
that so far from being on good terms with Buona-
parte, she has lately presented a strong remonstrance,
and demanded an explicit declaration with respect to
his views in Italy.