

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, SEPTEMBER 19, 1805.

Miscellany.

EXTRACT.

WIVES, CHILDREN AND FRIENDS.

This deservedly popular song is the production of Mr. SPENCER, son to the duke of Marlborough. It has had the effect of electricity on the minds of Englishmen; and the government has found it a valuable auxiliary for rousing the people to military enthusiasm, by placing before them, in three words, a summary of all their blessings for which they are now contending.

[Mercantile Advertiser.]

WHEN the black letter'd list to the gods was presented,

(The list of what Fate for each mortal intends,) At the long string of ills a kind angel relented, And slipp'd in three blessings—Wife, Children and Friends.

In vain angry Lucifer swore he was cheated, For justice divine could not compass its ends; The scheme of man's fall, he maintain'd, was defeated, For earth becomes Heav'n, with—Wife, Children and Friends.

If the flock of our bliss is in stranger hands vested, The funds ill-secured oft in bankruptcy ends; But the heart ill-uses bills which are never protested, When 'draw' on the firm of—Wife, Children and Friends.

Tho' valour still glows in his life's waning embers, The death-wounded Tar, who his colour defends, Drops a tear of regret, as he dying remembers How blest was his home with—Wife, Children and Friends.

The Soldier whose deeds live immortal in story, Whom duty to far distant latitudes sends, With transport would barter whole ages of glory For one happy day with—Wife, Children and Friends.

Tho' spice-breathing gales o'er his caravan hover, And round him Arabia's whole fragrance descends, The Merchant still thinks of the woodbines that cover, The bower where he sat with—Wife, Children and Friends.

The day-spring off youth, still unclouded by sorrow, Alone on itself for enjoyment depends; But dim is the twilight of age, if it borrow No warmth from the smiles of—Wife, Children and Friends.

Let the breath of renown ever freshen and nourish The laurels which o'er her dead favourite bends; O'er him wave the willow, which only can flourish When dew'd with the tears of—Wife, Children and Friends.

Let us drink! for my songs growing graver and graver, The subjects too solemn insensibly tends; Let us drink!—pledge me high!—love and beauty will flavour The glass which I fill to—Wife, Children and Friends.

And if, in the hope this fair island to plunder, The tyrant of France to invade us pretends, How his legions will shrink, when our arm'd freemen thunder The war song of BRITONS—Wife, Children and Friends.

From the TRUE AMERICAN.

Mr. Bradford,

WE have had some alarm in the country lately, from a report of the existence of an extremely venomous worm, whose bite is said to be mortal. This reptile is of the size of the potatoe worm, or rather smaller, of a green colour, and feeds exclusively on the Lombardy Poplar leaf—Its sting and bite, I have heard, have already caused the death of two gentlemen, one in 3 hours, and the other in 6, as well as that of a Cat, exposed as an experiment, and who died in three or four hours!

Quere—Have any Naturalists, or others, heard of this worm? If so, will they be good enough to communicate it.

From the WESTERN TELEGRAPHE.

THE following cure for a Felson, has never been known to fail but once these 13 years. It is both cheap and safe.

Take any sort of glass, pounded fine, and goose dung and rue, with a little Indian meal; mix all together with cold water thin; apply a pretty large poultice; when the finger seems dry and hot, wet the poultice and apply it again, in twelve hours make a new one; two or three seldom fail to cure.

N. B. When the Felson is coming on, the person will imagine there is a small briar or thorn in the end of the finger, or opposite the joint under the nail.

From the PORTLAND GAZETTE.

CRANDEL'S SALVE.

THE efficacy of Crandel's Salve, in the cure of wounds, bruises, &c. induced a number of gentlemen to obtain from him, for a valuable consideration, an exposure of the ingredients with which it was made, and the manner of making it. It was, however, obtained upon the express condition, that it should not be made public until the death of Mr. Crandel. This event taking place, it is thought proper, and it may be of general benefit, to publish the same from the original, signed by him, and attested to before a magistrate—It is as follows, viz.

The following are the ingredients used in making the Salve, which I have commonly made and sold, and which is generally called *Crandel's Salve*, viz.

One gill of Neat's-foot oil—one gill of linseed oil; one quarter of a pound of white-lead—one quarter of a pound of red-lead—half an ounce of the gum of myrrh—half an ounce of camphor—three ounces of rosin—one ounce and a half of bees-wax—a large table-spoon full of West-India rum—for what I call half a mess.

The manner of making it is as follows, viz.

First—Take the Neat's-foot oil, and boil it in a white earthen mug, and keep stirring it, (not in iron or brass mugs, or a mug that has been greased or oiled,) until it has done sparking, which it will if there is any water in it. Then put in the linseed oil, and keep stirring it till it boils and has done sparking; then put in the white-lead, and keep stirring it till it begins to rise, breaking the lumps; and taking out the gravel, if there be any—then put in the red-lead, and do the same, being careful to put in no grit. Boil this mixture until the colour turns, not boiling it too much, and being careful not to let it boil over; then let it cool a little, and then put in the gum of myrrh; then put in the camphor; then the rosin; then the bees-wax, stirring it after one ingredient be put in, so that they will be well mixed before you put in another; then put in the rum, drop after drop, when it cools a little, so as not to let it foam and run over; keep stirring it until it has got cool; and then it is made.

PHILIP CRANDEL.

LONDON BREWERIES.

STATEMENT of the quantity of Strong Beer brewed in London by the first twelve houses, from the 5th July, 1804, to the 5th July, 1805.

Barclay & Perkins,	152,500 bbls.
Meaux, Reed & Co.	136,700
Truman, Hanbury & Co.	126,400
Whitbread & Co.	103,600
Shum, Combe & Co.	85,700
F. Calvert & Co.	71,200
Goodwyn & Co.	71,100
J. Calvert & Co.	46,200
Elliott & Co.	46,100
Cox & Co.	34,200
Clower & Co.	34,200
Biley & Co.	32,000

Total, 939,900

INGENUITY OF THE SPIDER.

T. A. KNIGHT, Esq. of Herefordshire, has, in a treatise on the culture of the apple and pear, introduced the following anecdote concerning this curious animal: "I have frequently placed a Spider on a small upright stick, whose base was surrounded by water, to observe its most singular mode of escape. After having discovered that the ordinary means of retreat are cut off, it ascends the point of the stick, and standing nearly on its head, ejects its web, which the wind readily carries to some contiguous object. Along this, the sagacious insect effects his escape, not, however, till it has previously ascertained, by several exertions of its whole strength, that its web is properly attached to the opposite end. I do not know that this instance of the sagacity of the Spider has been noticed by any ontomological writer, and I insert it here in consequence of having seen in some periodical publication a very erroneous account of the origin of the Spider's threads, which are observed to pass from one tree or bush to another, in dewy mornings."

AGRICULTURAL.

ADVICE TO FARMERS.

THE early planted potatoes having been checked in their growth, the late rains have caused them to grow, which will totally spoil them. Farmers will do well, therefore, to examine their potatoes, and where they find the young ones growing, it will be best to dig them. It is now a good time to sow rye on the ground from which potatoes are taken.

[Providence paper.]

Foreign Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, September 8.

By the ship Oliver Ellsworth, captain Bennet, arrived last evening from Liverpool, we have received London papers to the 25th July inclusive. The Star of that date announces the arrival of Mr. Munro from Madrid. The news of peace being concluded between this country and Tripoli is confirmed by intelligence received at Paris and London, but the terms of it are still unknown. The French gun-boats and praams have lately been very active, and notwithstanding the vigilance of the British cruisers, several divisions from Dunkirk, &c. have succeeded in getting into Boulogne. Admiral Cornwallis, in consequence of the intelligence received by the Curieux, has recalled a squadron sent to strengthen the Ferrol station, and extended his fleet from Ullant to Cape Finisterre, in expectation of intercepting the combined fleets on their return from the West-Indies, leaving only a few vessels to watch the motions of the Brest fleet. New disturbances have broken out in Egypt.

GERMANY.

VIENNA, July 3.

All the regiments have received orders to be in readiness to march. The two regiments of Transylvania are already gone, and have carried with them their recruits, whom they had not time to clothe. The artillery, which is at Budweis, is to be conveyed in waggons, to Inner Austria, whither great quantities of ammunition have been sent. Besides the troops in Italy, two large camps will be formed near Pettau, in Styria, and near Warradin.

Count Cobentzel is extremely ill. The archduke Rainier has been appointed minister of the interior. It is reported that foreign troops are about to enter the Valteline and the Pays de Vaud.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, July 18.

A king's messenger, with dispatches from general Sir Eyre Coote, K. B. arrived at Cork on Friday last from London. It was expected that the general would immediately embark for Jamaica. Four regiments of infantry, it was understood, would accompany him—the 89th, 92d, 8th and 83d. The transports at Cove, not employed in this embarkation, were to return to Portsmouth. The 24th regiment was to disembark, to do duty at Middleton.

July 22.

Admiral Cornwallis, on being apprized of the return of the combined fleets to Europe, recalled a squadron of five sail of the line, which he had detached under the orders of Sir Richard Strachan, with a view, as was supposed, to reinforce the Rochefort and Ferrol squadrons.

The French and Spanish force in the harbour of Ferrol, is now ascertained to amount to thirteen sail of the line, besides frigates. It was supposed they would put to sea the first opportunity, and run for Corunna Bay, in order to give our squadron off there the slip.

July 23.

Houraschid Pacha, governor of Egypt, has informed the Porte, that the chief of the Arnauts, Scid Mahomet Ali, has refused obedience to him and to the Porte, on account of the arrears of pay, and has actually headed the troops under his command against that general and the Turks, in consequence of which he, being the weakest, was compelled to seek shelter with his troops in the castle of Cairo, where he continued when he sent the advice; also, that Eli Bey had advanced against Alexandria, with a considerable corps assembled at Roletta, with an intention of making himself master of that place; he therefore repeatedly and very urgently prayed for a reinforcement, and reiterated the reasons often alleged, that the greatest detriment, and possibly the loss of Egypt, might result from it, if the Arnauts were not soon paid and dismissed. On receipt of this intelligence, the Grand Seignior immediately summoned a Divan, and the new captain Pacha has received orders to sail for Egypt without delay, with the troops and ships that were then ready, to succour Houraschid Pacha; with the assurance that a more considerable reinforcement would follow.

July 24.

It is reported that the troops which went out with general Craig have been landed at Malta. General Craig, who is vested with a discretionary command in the Mediterranean, remained behind at Gibraltar, but meant to follow the troops in a few days.

July 25.

Mr. Munro, the American minister, has arrived at Blake's hotel, Jermyon-street, from Madrid.