

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[LVth Year.]

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1809.

[No. 323]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, February 1, 1809.

From the Newport Mercury.

LOCKED JAW.

FOR the benefit of mankind, a correspondent wishes to communicate the following narrative to the public: That some years past, spending an evening with a friend, a very respectable master of a ship—a man of great information, acquired by reading and visiting different countries, the conversation happened to turn upon that dreadful malady, the Locked Jaw, when he observed, that sometime before he had on a voyage to the Island of St. Eustacia, and while there became acquainted with a physician of the first eminence in that island, and that he heard him observe in company, on the subject of the Locked Jaw, which was introduced in the course of conversation by a person present, that he had, during his practice, many cases, and that he never lost a patient with it. This assertion surprised the captain, and led him to inquire of the physician his particular mode of treatment, in which he had been so successful; to which he replied—That he had directed the application of warm Lye, made of lime, as strong as possible; if the foot and hand was wounded, the same to be applied repeatedly into the Lye—and if any part of the body which could not be immersed in it, then in that case the affected to be bathed with flannels wrung out from the warm Lye.—In consequence of the like remark being collected to have been heard by a lady lived in the captain's family, the following are now communicated to the public, with a pleasing hope, that they will prove beneficial to some unhappy patient at a future day.

Capt. Charles Gorton, of this town, master of a vessel, aged 30 years, active and enterprising, being busied about his vessel on the 23th day of July, 1807, the weather warm, on some occasion he was, with great agility, from her deck, which was high above the wharf where she lay, very unfortunately upon a heavy plank, from which protruded a rusty spike, six inches in length, with a craggy point, with such force, that the spike pierced through the sole of a pair of boots he then had almost new, and would have gone through his foot had not the uppers of his boot prevented; even the exertion of his own to extricate him from the plank to which he was fast, failing, two stout men, who were on the wharf, being called to his assistance with great difficulty relieved him from the most excruciating torture he assisted in getting home—a physician was called in and administered the Lye, which was immediately produced effect, when the before-mentioned lady, hearing of the accident, humanely repaired to Capt. Gorton's house, and recommended a trial of the Lye, which was immediately produced from a leach which had been previously set in the family a few days before his wounded foot was put into the Lye, previously warmed, and the result was the effect, within 15 minutes the anguish was entirely taken out, he went to bed and slept quietly. The next day and for ten days, morning and evening, the application of the Lye was made—no pain or uneasy sensation remained but what is incident to a common sore, and on the eleventh day Capt. Gorton walked abroad!

Was not the Locked Jaw prevented, and his life in all human probability saved, by the application of the Lye? He has not the least doubt of it himself, and is ready to attest to the truth of the narration.

Samuel White is re-elected by the Legislature of Delaware to the senate of the U. States for six years ensuing.

From the American of Monday last.

State of Maryland, sc.

I, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Executive Council of the said state, do certify, That the fines that were imposed on John Giddleman, John M'Daniel, George Wallaslager, Barney Jourdan, Joseph S. Crane, John Bryan, Jacob Cable and Samuel Davidson, by the court of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery for Baltimore county, for assaulting, beating, and tarring and feathering Robert Beatty, are remitted, except 1 cent in each case.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand at the city of Annapolis, this 28th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine.

NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

Thomas Harwood, Esq. clerk of the court of oyer and terminer and general gaol delivery, Baltimore county.

The State of Maryland, sc.

To all our bailiffs and good people to whom these presents shall come greeting. Whereas, John M'Daniel, George Wallaslager, Barney Jourdan, Joseph S. Crane, John Bryan, Jacob Cable, John Giddleman and Samuel Davidson, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery for Baltimore county, held in January, 1809, were presented for assaulting, beating, and tarring and feathering Robert Beatty. And whereas, on their submission they have been fined each fifty dollars, and sentenced to three months imprisonment, except Samuel Davidson, who was fined twenty dollars, and sentenced to be imprisoned one month, all of whom at the expiration of their respective imprisonments, are further sentenced to enter into a recognizance before the court or one of the justices of the same in the sum of 500 dollars each, with security in the like sum of 500 dollars, to keep the peace and be of good behaviour for the term of 12 months.

And whereas the said John M'Daniel, George Wallaslager, Barney Jourdan, Joseph S. Crane, John Bryan, Jacob Cable, John Giddleman and Samuel Davidson, have petitioned for a pardon of said sentence, in which a number of the most respectable citizens of Baltimore have united. And whereas, it has been proved by satisfactory testimony, that said Robert Beatty is a British subject, who lately deserted from the Island of Bermuda, that the said Robert Beatty abused the Americans, declaring them a set of rebels, the offspring of convicts, transported for thieving, murder and treason, that the president and congress, were a set of French jacobins, that they supplied Buonaparte with money to carry on his war, that if a war takes place between this country and Great-Britain, he would join Great-Britain and fight against this country. And whereas, it has been represented, that all the said persons are native Americans, mostly shoemakers, and that the said Beatty is a shoemaker, and that they warned him against such abuse, declaring they would tar and feather him, that he persisted in it, and that in consequence of that insult they committed said offence. And whereas, at this crisis, when our national honour is insulted by Great-Britain, our citizens under their influence, murdered in the execution of our laws, and the murderers rescued by force from condign punishment. When by proclamation the king of Great-Britain has invited our citizens to violate the laws and treasonably gives aid and comfort to our enemies, a spark of honest zeal for their country's cause, and a respect for their ancestors, appear to have lead them to this transgression of the letter of the law, to defend the spirit and principles of the revolution, and the character of their progenitors. I have no doubt from the practice of our ancestors, during our glorious revolution, this is one of the cases con-

templated by the framers of the constitution, in which the prerogative of mercy was intended to be exercised. In consideration whereof, I have thought proper to pardon the said John M'Daniel, George Wallaslager, Barney Jourdan, Joseph S. Crane, John Bryan, Jacob Cable, John Giddleman and Samuel Davidson, for the said offence, and do hereby order and direct that they be released from the confinement to which they have been adjudged, immediately on the receipt of this.

Given under my hand and the seal of the state of Maryland, this 28th day of January, eighteen hundred and nine.

By the governor.

ROBERT WRIGHT,
NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

Copy of a letter from Capt. Tingey, superintendent of the Navy-yard, stating the situations of the frigates lying there.

NAVY-YARD, Washington,
20th January, 1809.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to state, in reply to your note of this morning, that the frigates United States, Essex and John Adams, are now in as good order in their hulks as on the days they were launched, and can be rigged in a few weeks if so ordered, and suitable appropriations made.

The frigates Congress and Adams, might also proceed to a station in the mouths of any of our bays or harbours, but I do not consider their hulls in a situation fit to bear the sea in heavy weather.

The frigates Constellation and New-York I consider as unfit to proceed from this yard, until they have had a thorough repair, and the remaining frigate, the President, is now progressing under a thorough repair, and may, I presume, be ready for sea in May next, with the number of Carpenters now employed here.

I have the honour to be,

Very respectfully,

Sir, your obedient servant,
THOMAS TINGEY,

Hon. Stephen R. Bradley.

Extract of a letter from lieut. Foley to the British vice-consul here, dated on board his majesty's ship Sandwich, at sea, 29th Dec. 1808.

"I have just been favoured with your letter of the 27th instant, and am much surprised at the reports in town, concerning my interfering with any person whatever, since I have been lying in these roads, except one small schooner that came close on Monday night. I ordered her to be brought to by a musket being fired ahead of her. They afterwards sailed two or three times round the Sandwich, and used every means in their power to insult his majesty's flag and myself, as far as their tongues could have effect. As to firing any other guns in the roads, except signal-guns, whoever has reported what you have mentioned, is a most infamous liar, which I beg you to inform whoever are concerned in the government of the place, so as there may be no further misunderstanding."

[Savannah Museum.]

Capt. Seymour, commanding the British frigate Amethyst, captured, on the 10th of Nov. after a very gallant action, the French frigate Thetis, of 44 guns, and 330 men, having also on board 106 soldiers, bound from L'Orient to Martinique. The French captain was killed, as were 135 of his men, and 102, including all her officers except three, were wounded. The British lost 19 killed, and 31 wounded, among whom was a lieutenant of marines. The French ship was dreadfully shattered, and was finally taken by boarding after a contest of more than two hours. [Monitor.]

William Finley, Esq. has been elected State Treasurer of Pennsylvania.

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives, January

PREPARATION FOR WAR.

MR. NICHOLAS said that never was a period in any country which more required the union and exertion of all its citizens to extricate from its difficulties, than the situation of this country required at the present time. The two most powerful nations of the world, (said he,) are in a state of war against this country. Their aggressions against us have been continued for twelve months; whilst we have used every honourable means in our power to avoid war. I have repeatedly declared my determination never to submit to the wrongs received; when the embargo failed we must resort to the vigour and patriotism of our citizens. Sir, we have too much reason to believe that the moment is at hand when nothing else can extricate us from our difficulties. My attention has been particularly called to the necessity of a measure of the sort I allude to, about to propose from the opposition made to the preparation for war by gentlemen who rely wholly upon an embargo as a coercive measure, I declare that as long as it continues, no preparation should be made with a view to a state of war. If the country remains in a situation unprepared to meet war until the period when every man would be satisfied that the embargo ought to be raised, we shall be compelled to continue it six, eight or ten months longer, till we can prepare for actual war. But, sir, in our preparations, more defence should not be the sole object. We are the injured party in the contest. This state of things imposes upon us the necessity of being prepared to prosecute the war; because if we seek redress for injury, the defence of the country will not answer the purpose—and therefore there is a greater necessity for extensive preparation. After these observations, Mr. N. offered the following resolution which he moved to refer to a committee of the whole.

Resolved, as the opinion of the committee of the whole, that the U. S. ought not to lay beyond the — day of — to repeal the embargo laws, and to resume to maintain and defend, the navigation of the high seas, against any nation or nations having in force edicts, orders, decrees, violating the lawful commerce and neutral rights of the United States.

After a few observations from Mr. Dana, expressive of a wish to see the whole system, and the object of the preparation for war precisely defined, expressing, at the same time, a desire to give the subject an early consideration, the resolution was made the order of the day for Monday next, with preference to to-day, 53 to 45.

Judge Croke, the governor pro-tem of Nova-Scotia, addressed the legislature of that province on the 6th inst. He took occasion to say, that "in the present aspect of subsisting hostilities and the various national relations, as the probability that the government of the United States will be ultimately actuated by enlightened views for the welfare of their country, seem to promise a continuance of the tranquillity of the province."

The assembly, in answer, said, "we sincerely hope that the United States will continue that pacific system, which they have so greatly benefited amidst the wars, convulsions and revolutions of the states of Europe."

Extract of a letter from New-Haven, January 21.

"A public meeting is to be called this place on Saturday next, to petition the governor to convene the legislature immediately."

7000 letters were received at New-York by the B. Packet and the Philipsburg.