

rarely attained by veterans, the
of your corps does equal honor
the skill of the officers and the
fention of the men. With such
fenders our country has nothing
Every thing I have said to
body of the militia, applies equi
to you—you have made the sa
sacrifices—you have the same co
to defend, the same motive
unjust had I not noticed as I de
the excellence of your discipli
and the martial appearance of y
corps.

TO THE MEN OF COLOR
Soldiers—From the shores of
I collected you to arms I
ted you to share in the peril and
divide the glory of your white
tyemen. I expected much from
for I was not informed, of the
qualities which must render you
formidable to an invading foe
knew that you could endure hun
and thirst, & all the hardships of
—I know that you loved the la
your nativity, & that, like oursel
you had to defend all that is
dear to man but you surpass
hopes; I have found in you, un
to those qualities, that noble en
siasm which impels to great de
Soldiers—the President of
United States shall be informe
your conduct on the present occ
and the voice of the represe
tatives of the American nationa
applaud your valor, as your gen
now praises your ardor. The re
my is near; his 'sails cover
lakes; but the brave are unne
and if he finds you contending
ourselves, it will be for the priz
valor, and fame, its noblest re
By Command,
THOS. L. BUTLER, Aid-de-Ca

From the Enquirer.
The Epidemic Sore Throat, whi
now desolates several counties t
far from the Metropolis, is supp
to be a new disease, and has rec
ed many names—it is the same ep
demic which prevailed in this co
try the last winter, and proved
fatal, until its character was und
stood. In the Virginia Argu
last April, I described the disea
an Epidemic Catarrhal Fever,
Malignant Influenza, neither co
gious nor mortal if properly trea
After describing the manner i
which it affected the head and
breast, I stated—"But there i
another mode of attack more t
dreaded, because of its more r
progress. The force of the disea
is sometimes spent upon the f
and throat, producing an inflam
quinsy which threatens and has
casioned suffocation in from 15
18 hours from the attack.—Th
form of the disease, (as well as
attacking the head and breast) i
roduced by shivering, head-ach
stuffing of the nose, hoarseness,
a spitting of white frothy m
from the throat, with very l
cough, and a breathlessness. Th
patients rise up from bed declari
they must choke, complain of g
diness and faintness, and some
puke. The tumefaction of th
throat is not always great en
to account for those alarming
ating feelings. The muscles o
respiration, and particularly of
glottis, must be spasmodically
One of these paroxysms cou
not be survived many minutes
Neither the breathing nor co
resemble croup. Very large glan
lar swellings sometimes occur
the neck."
From a congestion of accu
tion of blood in the vessels of
throat, the inflammation looks
markedly dark, and is coated
some parts with viscidated muc
or coagulating lymph, which g
most alarming aspect to the disea
It is these appearances which ha
caused it to be called Putrid S
Throat.—Fatal mistake! for
treatment proper in the latter
case, urges the inflammation
swelling of the former to subs
tion. These white crusts do
conceal ulcers, nor is the bre
offensive, as in putrid sore
Instead of red pepper and blue
gargles, and washes, found so
ful in the Putrid Sore Throat,
mildest and most assuasive app
tions are required in the prev
epidemic. An infusion of red
leaves, with a little alum in
lead-water, or barley-water ali
acidulated with dilute vitri
muriatic acid, make the best ki
gargles, which should never b
plied with a mop.
For the disease affecting ne
the head breast or throat, the
ral indications of cure are
To moderate the violence of
ver at the beginning, and to
reduce the inflammation, an

ent these fatal effusions of coagu
ating lymph on the brain, lungs
and throat.—2dly: To excite and
continue a moderate perspiration—
3dly: To restore vigour to the
weakened system.
The first indication is performed
by blood-letting at the beginning,
regulated by the state of the pulse,
and the violence of the inflammat
ory symptoms, which seldom last
longer than two or three days. To
ceed, after this stage, is to destroy
the patient, or to plunge him into a
state of lingering, typhoid debility.
A few drops of blood from the
nose have oftentimes relieved the
head, and a division of the jugular
artery, or opening the jugular
vein, be the best mode of taking
blood in the violent stage and thro
at.—Vomiting and purging by
tartar emetic, or tartar emetic
combined, should next be
used, and a large blister laid betwe
the shoulders or around the throat.
These three remedies promptly an
sally applied, seldom fail to disarm
the disease of all its terror. A
the disease of the greatest extremity
person in the apparent danger,
suffering and of apparent danger,
has been up and about in a few
days, by the use of these remedies
—The second indication is per
formed by giving tartar emetic or
James's powder, in or kendosa, and
using wine whey, sage tea, or any
other mild tepid drink. A combination
of tartar emetic & a grain, opium
calomel and camphor each two
grains, every four or six hours, is a
most efficient medicine; it seldom
fails to excite perspiration, and if
continued, in consequence of the
obstinacy of the fever, will pro
duce a salivation; which, with blis
tering, is the only remedy likely to
obviate the fatal effects of effusion.
The last indication, is to remove
weakness, which is best done by a
light nutritious diet and exercise.
JOS. TRENT.

Doctor Graves, of Tippahannock,
is said to have treated the disorder
with great success—six patients in
his own family have been conva
lescent. Doctor Ball, of Northum
berland, has been extremely fortu
nate in his prescriptions—among
other things, he uses a gargle of
muriatic acid, and a bath of the
same for the inside of the throat.
The sick rooms ought to be fre
quently fumigated with the gas of
this acid—it may be easily done by
pouring the oil of vitriol upon a lit
tle common salt, and going around
the room. If we are not mistaken,
these chemical compositions were
found wonderfully efficacious in ar
resting the progress of infection in
the hospitals of France and of
Spain.

The pulse at the beginning is small
and contracted; one or two bleedings
until the patient feels faint or sick, will
make it full and soft; when further
bleeding would endanger his falling into
a typhoid state, difficult to manage, in
asmuch as it will not bear the usual
stimulant practice of typhus fever.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.
ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JAN. 26. 1815.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.
We feel constrained to inform
our subscribers, that the increasing
price of materials necessary to gar
ry on a printing establishment, ad
ded to the difficulty of the times,
makes it necessary for us to request
a disbursement of their accounts.
It is but seldom we trouble them in
this way, and hope the request above
will be attended to.

In old federal times, when a small
tax was thought necessary to pay
the interest of the public debt, and
provide for a war with the French
government, which was thought un
avoidable, such a clamour was ex
cited by Democracy, as changed the
politics of the country. Now,
democrats accumulate them upon
the people, with a profusion seldom
witnessed. We do not say that
they are unnecessary—for we be
lieve the present mendicant state of
the treasury calls for them; but our
opinions of the measure, which ren
ders them necessary, remains still
the same. It is reported, that Mr.
Secretary Dallas has proposed ano
ther scheme of finance, which will
have a very serious operation upon
the productions of our soil. What

is, rather extraordinary is, that their
feelings should have so changed as
to submit, without murmuring, to
these exactions from government,
when the trifling amount of three
millions formerly struck them with
such horror.

We have seen, with much pleas
ure, a determination on the part of
the legislature of this state to create
some defence for the state against
the incursions and depredations of
the enemy. Should the Bill for
raising a regular force fall, as there
is too much reason to apprehend,
our only reliance will then be on a
reorganization of the militia, agree
able to a plan now under considera
tion in the House of Delegates.
That a more efficient system than
the one now in being is necessary,
no man, who has studied its provi
sions, and seen how easily they may
be evaded with the most perfect im
punity, will pretend to doubt; there
fore it is that we hope the legisla
ture may not rise before they have,
in some way remedied this evil.
Could the authors of the war have
foreseen the curse they were en
tafing upon their country, when
voting for this measure, they surely
would not have rushed so heedless
ly into it—Though warned of its con
sequences they turned a deaf ear to
the voice of reason, and they no
longer feast themselves with the
prospect of gathering laurels from
the snows of Canada, when every
energy and resource of the nation
have become necessary for defence.
While this act of folly is so much
to be reprobated, there is none, it is
presumed, who would not make any
sacrifices, sooner than see their
country overrun by an enemy. It
then the state should be neglected
by the government, which is bound
by every political tie to furnish it
with protection, it becomes a duty
of the state to protect itself. Ex
perience has taught us, that little
could be expected even were the
general government in a situation
to afford it, and self-preservation, a
duty paramount to all others, calls
aloud upon the state to extend its
protecting arm to an exposed and
defenceless sea-board. Whatever
can be done by the militia we think
is provided for in the bill above-
mentioned—it is giving to officers an
authority of which they were very
deficient in the old law, and which in
these times is absolutely necessary.

LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.
HOUSE OF DELEGATES.
Tuesday, Jan. 17.

The bill to incorporate the United
Brethren, or Moravian Society,
of Graceham, in Frederick county,
passed, and sent to senate.

Mr. J. Thomas delivers a bill to in
corporate a company to make a tur
npike road from the turnpike lead
ing from Westminster, through Har
man's Gap, to Hager's Town, to
Emmitsburg, in Frederick county.

The house resumed the considera
tion of the bill to provide for the
better defence of the state, and pre
vent the necessity of frequent calls
of the Militia; and on motion by
Mr. Crabb, the question was put,
That the blank in the eleventh sec
tion of the bill, which regulates
the bounty to be paid to recruits, be
filled up with fifty dollars? Resolv
ed in the affirmative—yeas 43, nays
17.

On motion by Mr. A. Hands, the
question was put, That the follow
ing section be added to the bill,
"And be it enacted, That the
Governor and Council be and are
hereby authorized and required,
previous to the raising of the whole
or any part of said troops, to obtain
from the President of the United
States assurances that two fifths
of the number raised shall be station
ed on the Eastern Shore of Maryland,
except in cases of emergency? Res
olved in the affirmative—yeas 31,
nays 30.

On motion by Mr. Stonestreef,
the question was put, That the fol
lowing preamble and section be ad
ded to the bill,
"And whereas, according to the
terms of the constitution of the U
nited States, it is the duty of the
general government to provide for
the common defence, and for that
purpose adequate power is vested in
them to control the resources of the
country, & it would therefore be in
expedient for this general assembly
to lay taxes and impositions upon
the people of this state, in addition
to those which they have already to
pay to the general government; and
therefore,
Be it enacted, That the provisi
ons of this act shall not be carried
into effect, and shall not in any wise
be considered as operative, until the
executive of this state shall have re
ceived from the government of the U.
S. an explicit and satisfactory assur
ance that the said government will
forthwith defray the expenses of this
act? Determined in the negative—
yeas 18, nays 41.

On motion by Mr. Bradford, the
question was put, That the house
adopt the following as an additional
section to the bill:
"And be it enacted, That all of
ficers commissioned under the provi
sions of this act, shall be subject to
perform militia duty under the mil
itia laws of this state, and of the U
nited States, until they shall be cal
led into actual service under and in
virtue of the said commissions? De
termined in the negative—yeas 20,
nays 35.

The bill having been read throug
hout, and further amended, the ques
tion was put, Shall the said bill pass?
The yeas and nays being required
appeared as follow:
AFFIRMATIVE.
Messrs. Millard, Neale, Boyer,
B. Hands, Spencer, Browne, Hood,
Dorsey, Turner, Jenkins, Warner,
Stansbury, Harryman, Caldwell,
Hambleton, Seth. A. Hands, Bay
ly, Waller, Cottman, Toottel, Le
compte, Griffith, Beard, Mitchell,
Hogg, Somerville, Waring, Duvall,
Emory, Burgess, Wright, Stevens,
Wilson, Handy, Williams, Quinton,
J. Thomas, Howard, Forwood
of Jac. Dallam, Bradford, M'Don
ald, Barney, Kell, Schnebly, Ma
son, Lantz, Hilleary, M'Mahon,
Tomlinson—54.

NEGATIVE.
Messrs. Evans, Taney, Potter,
Gabby, Jones, Kilgour, Riggs—7.
So it was resolved in the affirma
tive.
Adjourned.

**BIOGRAPHY OF ANOTHER
AMERICAN HERO.**
"Immortal may their memory be
Who fought and bled for liberty."
Letter from colonel Howard, of Balti
more, one of the heroes in the deci
sive battle at the Cowpens:
SIR—It gives me pleasure to hear
from the papers, that you are about
to publish the life of another hero of the
revolution. I mean
Gen. Francis Marion
of South Carolina. I entirely agree with
generals Green, Lee, and other excel
lent judges, that he was an officer of
uncommon merit, and one who render
ed great services to this country during
the revolutionary war. One trait in his
character, especially deserves immortal
credit; he was not ambitious of com
mand, and when the good of his country
required it, he would act in any station.
In the battles of Scott's Lake, Motte's
Fort and Friday's Ferry, he acted with
colonel Lee; and although he was en
titled to the command, yet, from patri
otic motives, he permitted Lee, in
a great measure, to direct the operati
ons.
Wishing that you may so succeed in
defining the character of General
Marion, as to rouse our youth to the
imitation of his valor and his virtues,
I remain, sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN E. HOWARD.
The Rev. M. L. WEEMS.
Belvidere, Nov. 25.
How well he deserved such praise
will appear by considering the singu
larity gloomy situation of our country
when Marion commenced his military
career.
When one of our finest armies under
Gen. Lincoln was captured at Charles
ton, and another under Gen. Gates was
cut to pieces at Camden, when a choice
division under General Sumpter was
completely surprized, and that under
Beaufort entirely massacred; when by
such a run of horrible blunders and
disasters, the last spark of liberty seem
ed to be extinguished in the Southern
States, and multitudes of frightened ci
zens thought of nothing but getting
British protections—then it was, in
that dark and hopeless state of our
country, that Marion came forth. In
stead of floating with the coward herd
down the stream of despair, he rose
upon the wings of genius and virtue
against the cloud of war, and like the
eagle of Heaven, seemed to rejoice in
the darkening storm. 'Tis known to
many of his countrymen now in congress
that at this awful crisis he had but *thir
ty men*; with only *two rounds* of pow
der and ball! and *thirty swords*! And
yet, with this slender stake he played
the game of war with such astonishing
skill, that in five weeks he gave the en
emy as many signal overthrows—Brit
tons were captured—troops dispersed—
whigs, reanimated crowds flocked to
his standards, and battles were fought on
a larger scale, and with a success which
ultimately accomplished his great wish,
the liberty and glory of his country.
In short, it is hoped that the reader
will find in the *Life of Marion*, a rich as
semblage of that *moral and military*
heroism, which, while it charms all
hearts, has an admirable tendency to
multiply in our land, *virtuous youth*
soldiers of sentiment, and *excellent*
partisan officers!.
This interesting work, in one volume
of near 300 pages, neatly printed and
bound, and to be delivered to subscri
bers for one dollar.
M. L. Weems, author of the *Life*
of Washington, is now receiving sub
scriptions for the *Life of Marion*.
"There is no reading so proper for
American youth, as the biography
of American worthies."—Geo. Wash
ington, Jan. 25.

Public Sale.
To be sold at public sale, on Mon
day the 6th day of Feb. 1815, if fair,
if not the next fair day, at the subscri
ber's plantation, near South river
Church, some
VALUABLE YOUNG NEGROES,
a parcel of Sheep, Household Furniture,
a Wheat Fan, with sundry other arti
cles too tedious to mention. The sale
will commence at 11 o'clock, and the
terms be made known on the day of
sale.
SAMUEL MACCUBBIN,
2 Anne-Arundel county,
Jan 19, 1815.

Public Sale.
By virtue of an order from the orphans
court of Anne-Arundel county, will
be offered at public sale, at the sub
scriber's, in London-town, on Thurs
day the 2d day of February next, if
fair, if not the first fair day there
after,
The unexpired term of service of
Three Negro Boys,
and several other articles. The terms
of sale, six months credit
Samuel Harrison, excr.
of John O. Jones.

Public Sale.
BY virtue of an order from the Or
phans court of Anne Arundel county,
will be exposed to sale, on Wednesday
the 25th day of January, 1815: a part
of the personal property of Mrs. Anne
McCawley, late of said county, de
ceased, consisting of several
VALUABLE NEGROES,
Men, Women and Children; Stock and
Household Furniture.
The Sale will be at the residence of
the subscribers, to commence at 11 o'
clock, and the terms cash.
George W. Higgins?
Anna Higgins. 5
N. B. All persons having claims a
gainst the estate of Anne McCawley,
deceased, aforesaid, are requested to
bring them in, legally authenticated, by
the day of sale.
George W. Higgins?
Anna Higgins. 5
Jan. 15th, 1815. ts.

30 Dollars Reward.
Ran away from the subscriber, on
Sunday the eighteenth ultimo, a NE
GRO BOY named SAM, about six
teen years of age, an apprentice to
the blacksmith's business; he is about
5 feet 6 inches high, and has a down
look when spoken to; he was bound
to the subscriber by the late George
Bevans, esq. The above reward and all
reasonable charges will be given to any
person who will deliver the said boy to
me in Annapolis.
Jan. 15, 1815. Thomas H. Brown.

For Sale,
A STOUT, HEALTHY, YOUNG
NEGRO MAN.
Fifteen years of age. Inquire at this
office.
January 5, 1815. 4 ts.

Notice is hereby given,
THAT I shall apply to the next April
court of Prince George's County, for
the benefit of the insolvent law, to re
lease me from debts which I am unable
to pay.
Jeremiah Brashears,
January 4, 1815. 3m.

**A HANDSOME, LIGHT,
RIDING GIG,**
Just finished, and constructed of the best
materials and after the latest fashion,
for sale by the subscriber, at his shop
in Corn-Hill street; where all work in
THE COACH-MAKING LINE
is executed with neatness and dispatch.
The terms will be made accommodat
ing. 3X Jonathan Hutton,
January 12, 1815.

A Wood Cutter wanted.
The subscriber wants to hire, for the
present year, a Negro Man who is a
good hand at cutting wood. For such
an one liberal wages will be given.
Jan. 12, 1815. 3 T. H. Bowie.
ts.

This is to give notice,
That the subscriber hath obtained
from the orphans court of Anne-Ar
undel county, in Maryland, short let
ters of administration on the estate
of Richard Fiddell, late of Anne-Ar
undel county, deceased; all persons hav
ing claims against said estate, are re
quested to produce them to the subscri
ber legally authenticated, for settlement,
and those indebted to the deceased,
to make immediate payment to
Philip Fiddell, adm'r.
Jan. 12, 1815. J. H. Bowie.

NOTICE.
The Commissioners of the Tax for
Anne Arundel County, will meet on
the first Monday in February next,
Henry S. Harwood, Clerk.
December 6, 1814.