

General Remarks.

Clysters are to be considered serviceable only as far as they cooperate with more important remedies, and those of a stimulating kind should be generally preferred.

To acco clysters are highly pernicious; so is tobacco in any form, as it has a powerful tendency to destroy rather than increase the powers of life.

The following clysters will answer almost every purpose:

To a pint of warm water, add 2 tea-spoonful spirits of hartshorn, or a heaped tea-spoonful of flour of mustard, or a table-spoonful of the essence of peppermint; but if neither of these can be obtained, put to the same quantity of warm water half a gill of brandy, rum or gin, or two table-spoonful of common salt.

Bleeding, if necessary, should be one of the first remedies; but can be proper in persons only of a full habit of body, or in those who have received an injury on or near the head.

Emetics should be dispensed with unless it be ascertained that the stomach is oppressed with tooed or spiritous liquors. When required, give three or four table-spoonful of ipecacuanha wine, or a table-spoonful of antimonial wine, or thirty or forty grains of ipecacuanha powder, or two grains of emetic tartar dissolved in a wine glass of water, either of which may be repeated if necessary, every quarter of an hour.

Electricity will prove useful only in the hands of such persons who are thoroughly acquainted with the treatment of persons seemingly dead.

From the Ohio Federalist.

VINEGAR.

An antidote against the bite of a Mad Dog.

On passing through Flushing town yesterday, I was informed that several mad dogs had lately been killed in that neighbourhood; that considerable damage had been done by them; and it is reported that one or more children have also been bitten by them. Considering the serious consequences of the bite of mad animals, brought to my remembrance a receipt which it appears that Vinegar is a sure and never failing antidote against that deadly poison. It was discovered accidentally by a physician, who was called on to attend a woman who had been bitten by a mad dog. He found her evidently under the influence of the fatal disease. He gave orders for a messenger to follow him, to his shop in an hour. He then went home and prepared something of a liquid substance which he considered the strongest and best adapted to counteract the poison. This he put into a bottle, and wrote directions that she should take half a gill every half hour until he came. Presently the messenger came and in a great hurry the Doctor handed out a bottle and the directions, and bade him make haste. About half an hour after he discovered the mistake he had made by sending a bottle of sharp Vinegar, instead of the bottle containing the medicine he had prepared. He immediately ordered his horse, and rode in haste to his patient. She had taken the second dose of the Vinegar. On entering the room he perceived an alteration in her countenance for the better, he felt her pulse, and found evident symptoms of a change in her condition. He considered it as a Providential discovery and continued to administer the Vinegar. The patient continued to mend, and finally recovered without the aid of any other medicine than sharp vinegar. Soon after that another case presented. A boy was bitten, and the same doctor was applied to, who administered vinegar in the same manner as he had accidentally prescribed to the woman aforesaid, and it had the desired effect. Several other cases afterwards occurred, of persons and animals of different kinds, all of which succeeded; and in all cases where vinegar was taken by man or beast which had been bitten by mad dogs, they did not go mad while at the same time, others bitten by the same dogs went mad. Therefore the said doctor, after having proved this remedy in more than seventy cases, considered it as a duty incumbent on him to communicate it to the public. And now considering the

bad effects resulting from the bite of mad dogs, I feel free to leave this with the printer to communicate if he sees cause to do it for the benefit of mankind.—D. C.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, June 26.

VIOLENT TORNADO.

A Tornado of extraordinary violence is said to have been experienced on Friday last in the upper part of this county. Barns, stables, out-houses, fences, trees and hay-stacks, which lay within its course were blown down and destroyed. Fortunately no inhabited houses were injured, and no lives lost. One gentleman had a large hay-stack swept away, of which not the least remains have since been discovered.

For the Maryland Gazette.

Mr. Editor,

It will no doubt create considerable wonder in your mind on receiving a communication from one, so unaccustomed to meddle with public affairs, and so completely devoted to his own private concerns as myself; but your astonishment must diminish in proportion as you become acquainted with the subject of it; which, though on a slight or partial view, may be reckoned of minor consequence to the interests of our populous and fruitful county, will, upon a mature consideration of it, be found to be of the first magnitude and moment, and even sufficient to bring into action the quill of a humble, plain old farmer, whose only earthly wish is to live uprightly, happy and free, and die satisfied that he leaves his children the immunities and privileges which he himself, up to the present time has enjoyed, and which never until now were threatened with destruction. This subject is no other than the removal of the seat of government from Annapolis to the already overgrown and riotous town of Baltimore. The what strange and sudden intimation, to what latent and sinister motive, the late attempt to this effect may be ascribed, the author is unable to speak with certainty, and is unwilling to consume time in useless conjectures concerning, as he simply intends by writing, briefly to shew, as completely as his feeble abilities and circumscribed intelligence will permit, why Baltimore-town is altogether an unfit place for a numerous deliberative body, legislating for the government and advantage of the whole state, to hold its sessions. To do this, he conceives it barely necessary to say, that the turbulent disposition which the people of that place have so frequently manifested, affords strong, indeed irresistible evidence, that no assembly could deliberate in safety, or without interruption, upon any question which in any wise involved her interest. This, itself, therefore shews, that in every instance in which the interest and the prosperity of the farmers of the counties clashed or came in contact with those of her wealthy men, in whose hands it is not questionable rests the power of fomenting riotous assemblies to awe your legislature into silence, the farming interests of the state would be subverted, and those of her great commercialists and speculators established upon their ruins; or, such cases would be dismissed without being definitively acted upon, though many of them might be of vital importance to us, and require the immediate and positive interference of the legislature.

There is no one of my fellow-farmers, experienced in intercourse with Baltimore, who is totally unacquainted with the frauds practised upon us by her merchants & speculators. However, if there should happen to be any such, or any who doubt whether frauds have been played off upon us, let such be asked, why the legislature at its last session, enacted the law entitled, "An act to prevent the fraudulent sales of flour and whiskey?" This was no unnecessary measure, or the respectable petitioners for it would never have presented it to legislative view: But, is it to be presumed that such a law would have passed had the general assembly convened in Baltimore?—No my fellow farmers, it is not!—The combinations of intriguing and artful men of that town, who are ever vigilant about all things which touch their interests, would, either by threats from their tools, have deterred your legislature from passing it, or by their arts and wiles have wheedled and cajoled a majority of that body into the notion that such a law was altogether unnecessary. This just law alone would have been so falsely construed by them as to have been made to appear to the ignorant wretches at their command a sufficient cause for tossing its honourable reporter in a blanket, or for making him feel all the pleasures of the cold bath by a dip in the basin. But setting all this aside, what greater evidence do we want than that furnished by the Baltimoreans when they were informed that their town had been enlarged by a law attaching the eastern and western precincts to it. What was the effect of this law? Like a fresh stream of air to an expiring coal, it fanned and gave new life to the mob-spirit, which many thought extinct, but which it then appeared by the threats and execrations dealt out upon those who voted for it, had only laid dormant in their breasts. Some, it has been asserted, openly declared, that had the legislature held its session in Baltimore at that period, they would have driven the members from their seats. And farther, this influence of Baltimore would not operate in this way alone. Public edifices would be erected; and institutions created and endowed, by money from the treasury, and when this office was emptied, and the entire funds of the state exhausted, the honest husbandman would be taxed to replenish them, and have no security given him against a repetition of the offence. But the waste and turbulence of the inhabitants of Baltimore are not the only objections which exist to the removal of the seat of government to that place, where every convenience necessary for the accommodation of the legislature, and the different officers of the state government compelled to reside in the metropolis, would remain to be purchased, while that sumptuous and spacious building, which is now used for the purpose of an Annals, would be left a sacrifice to the corrodng hand of time, and serve only as a melancholy monument of the former greatness of the place, and the extravagance and wickedness of those who caused its destruction.—I, to speak the truth, unflinchingly, I have no confidence in the fine professions of the men who promised our legislators last year, that the establishment of the seat of government in Baltimore should be no expense to the state. These men would probably advance money to the legislature complying with their wishes, but would most certainly pray to be reimbursed by their successors. But my objections to the removal do not end even here; as I cannot bring myself to believe, that in a town as famed for dissipation and public amusements as Baltimore is, and holding out as many allurements to vice as she does, that the business of the people would be as sedulously attended to, or as quickly and correctly despatched, as it is in Annapolis. On the contrary I sincerely believe, that one session in Baltimore would cost the state at least one-third more than it now does, and that the business would not be half so judiciously managed as it now is. But the cost of the sessions is one of the most unimportant considerations which can occur to the mind. The independence of the counties, the continuance of their present influence in the legislature, to keep in check the horde of merchants and speculators, both foreign and native, who are striving to curtail our power and consequence, and in so doing to bring the yeomanry of the state into a kind of servitude to them, are subjects, which while they should call forth the serious apprehensions of the worthy cultivators of the soil, should produce in their minds a decided hostility to all politicians favourable to a removal of the seat of government to Baltimore; as such a step would be at once giving to her influence so much to be dreaded by the counties; and which, to conclude, would be striking a death blow at the farming interests of the state.

An old Farmer of Frederick County, Frederick county, 11th June, 1817.

New-Orleans, May 2.

By a late arrival from Vera Cruz, we have obtained more exact information upon the true situation of Mexico, than that forwarded by the Spanish insurgents, published in their papers, and repeated in some of the North American journals. We learn that, in spite of the famous expedition of 10,000 men, ships, frigates, &c. the arrival of which was emphatically but erroneously announced, under date of March 24, New-York, a single

schooner brig, under the independent flag blockaded Vera Cruz, and has taken several prizes, one with 28,000 dollars in specie, and intercepted a correspondence which places the political situation of the country in its true point of view.

In one of those letters the royalists say, "the fire of insurrection increases, and is not likely to subside, as was hoped. The insurgents make use of every amnesty granted them only to escape to their comrades again on the first opportunity." It appears the republican chiefs have found the necessity of central authority; general Ryon, report says, has subjugated all the province of Valladolid. A new general has been sent to the Province of Vera Cruz.

Madville, Penn. May 30.

Tuesday last came on the trial of George Speth Vanholland, charged with the murder of Hugh Fitzpatrick, late of Bloomfield township, Crawford county, in February last, and continued until Wednesday evening, when the jury retired, and after an hour's absence returned with a verdict—"GUILTY of murder in the first degree."

On the part of the Commonwealth, the evidence was full, clear and conclusive. It exhibited a history of crime and brutal wickedness, we might almost venture to say, unexampled in the annals of criminal jurisprudence. On the part of the accused no testimony was offered.

Thursday morning he was again brought to the bar of the court to receive the awful sentence of death. He appeared much excited. To the question put to him by the court—Whether he had any thing to say in way of defence, he rose on his feet, and in a faltering voice replied, "I can say any thing—I'm unwell."

The president of the court then addressed him as follows:

You have been convicted of the highest crime against the laws of nature. In your trial, we believe, that you have been deprived of no legal right or privilege, to which you were justly entitled; and when the circumstances are considered, under which the fact charged against you, was perpetrated; that in the house where you had been kindly received and hospitably entertained; at the dead hour of the night, when sleep had rendered the family defenceless, you rose and maliciously and cruelly slew your benefactor! Who can doubt of your guilt, or of the justice of that verdict which has been pronounced against you?

The safety of society imperiously demands that you should be cut off as a dangerous member. You have no reason to expect a pardon from the governor. You ought then earnestly to endeavour to be prepared for that event, when you can now have no rational hope of escaping and devoutly to apply to Him, who alone can pity pardon and purify and fit you for happiness in that state of being, into which beyond the grave you soon must inevitably enter.

The last sad duty of this court remains—that we pronounce the sentence which the law has appropriated to the crime of murder in the first degree, of which we are convinced that you have been justly convicted. That sentence which this court now adjudge and awards, is, "That you be taken from hence to the goal of the county of Crawford, and from thence to the place of public execution, and that you be there hanged by the neck until you are dead."

From the New-York Columbian.

Discovery of another Mammoth communicated by one of the discoverers.

The learned world will rejoice to hear, that the bones of another of these huge animals were discovered at the village of Chester, five miles east of Goshen, Orange County, on Tuesday and Thursday, the 27th and 29th May last. The discovery was made by and in the presence of Dr. Samuel L. Mitchell, Messrs. William, Peter and Isaac Townsend, Mr. John Yelverton, P. S. Townsend, M. D. Mr. Miller, Wharrey and Silvanus Miller, Esquire. The fact which led to the search originated from a conversation between the above gentlemen at the house of the hon. Anthony Davis, in this village, Monday evening, May 26. It was mentioned in the course of this conversation, that a large bone had been dug up here in a bog meadow, about 12 years since, which at that time excited a good deal of remark

among the neighbours. Mr. Yelverton, brother of the owner of the bog meadow, recollected the circumstance distinctly, and on the following morning pointed out the particular spot. He felt satisfied himself that a number more lay undisturbed in the soil. After exploring along the ditch of the meadow a few yards, we struck upon something of the sound and feel of bone—and on removing out the mass of water, laid bare the massive remains themselves. The bones were fully removed, and brought to the city on Saturday last by Messrs. Mitchell and Townsend; and are now deposited in the apartments of the Lyceum, under whose auspices these gentlemen were travelling at the time of this important discovery.

The following extract from the Report of their proceedings, filed to the Lyceum, at the meeting on Monday, June 2d, 1817, will fully illustrate what has been promised:

"It was the good fortune of the Commissioners to find another skeleton of that huge creature the Elephas Mastodon, who though apparently extinct, was formerly an inhabitant of New-York. This happened on the 27th and 29th of May, upon the farm of Mr. Yelverton, near Chester, a village in the town of Goshen. The soil is a black peat or turf, sufficiently inflammable to be employed for fuel. Its surface is overgrown with grass, forming a luxuriant meadow for grazing. The herbage and the bottom in which the turfs grow, have a near resemblance to the turf meadow of Newton, Queens County, Long Island. The sward and turf covering the skeleton are about four feet deep. Beneath these is a stratum of compact vegetable stems and films, resembling compressed straw or drift stuff, lying the sea-shore, about a foot or a half thick; and under this is a stratum of fine bluish and soft clay. Specimens of these are brought away and are herewith presented. The bones raised were parts of the lower jaw with its teeth, of a radius of a humerus, of an ulna and of the bones of the feet, ribs, and of vertebrae. The epipharynx bone was found with the grinders and tusks in their natural situation. Mr. Townsend and Dr. Seely, who had from the beginning aided with their own hands the acquisition of these curious remains, now laboured with the greatest assiduity in the pit to uncover completely & elevate connectedly the important parts of the animal.

The unparalleled association of bones teeth and ivory prongs, was after much exertion denuded of the mud and developed to view. They lay upside down, or in other ways their natural position was inverted as if the creature had died in a pine posture. The palate bones were perfectly in sight, with the huge molars on each side. The point forward where the jaw joins the auxiliary bone in quadrupeds, two ivory tusks protruded. These were not inserted in sockets at least no such holes or sockets could be found, but they seemed to be formed by a gradual change of bone to ivory, or of osseous to fibrous matter. In this respect the conversion resembled the jaw-tooth of the laurian reptile of the vesivivans already in the cabinet of the professor of Natural History, which organization the jaw is converted gradually to tooth. The direction was forward, with a curvature outward and upward between the tusks could be seen felt the usual processes to which proboscis had formerly been attached.

They were short and stout. On attempting to loosen the tusk from its clayey bed, it crossed, though touched, in the most delicate manner. They proached with the gentlest touch it flaked off in considerable portions, and cracked through in other places.—Finding it impossible to preserve it in its natural state, recourse was had to measure the relics as they lay, and of drawings from them as accurate as possible. As the fragments of the tusks were handed Dr. Seely measured them by a rule, and their amount reckoned in pounds, to be eight feet six inches, or take into calculation the space of connexion with the jaw as being three inches; or more the length of the tusk nine feet or upwards of ten feet. The circumference at the two feet and two inches diameter of the tusk was three feet. The upper was

and smooth, like the tusks of other elephants. Dr. Townsend made a sketch of the parts before they were removed, which it will be seen how the parts are situated in relation to the tusks, and how tusks are to be considered as holding a middle place in their anatomical structure, and between teeth and horns. The various parts of the animal were disinterred, and the drawings and illustrations, are herewith submitted to the society.

Although the fragile nature of these bones might render it impossible ever to get them into a complete skeleton, the commissioners state it as a matter of the highest probability, that the mammoth as huge perhaps walked the earth, reposes in a swamp, not more than fifty miles from the site of this discovery. He has already heard an exciting voice of the Lyceum, which has been promised:

"The tusks, though so changed in their nature, are Mac Neven, honorary member of the Lyceum, mentioned in the report, as having been converted into carbonaceous matter."

Captain Singleton, of the Liverpool Packet, from Liverpool, (arrived at Philadelphia) has on board about 20 passengers from Liverpool, by their appearance reflecting credit on the ship and her commander.—The incomparable vessel CLEOPATRA'S BARGE, Mr. Crowninshield, arrived at Philadelphia on the 1st of May, from the Mediterranean; it is supposed to have proceeded from the Mediterranean on the coast of Gibraltar, Carthage, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Naples, to the Ionian Sea and Gulf of the Islands of Candia; thence along the coast of Scanderoon, Tripoli in Syria, Jaffa in Palestine; thence to the westward along the coast, to touch at Alexandria, Tunis, Algiers and Genoa, thence to the Western Ocean. The Barge have provisions and good land falls, her never fail nor her topsails back until she arrives again at part in Columbia's happy life!

From the Boston Evening Intelligencer, May 24.

The Boundaries of the United States. The Commissioners of the fourth and fifth articles of the Treaty of Ghent, for the purpose of settling the boundary between the north eastern frontier of the United States and the British dominions, and to determine whether the lands in the Bay of Passamaquoddy and the Bay of Fundy, are included in the boundaries established by the treaty of 1783, in this place on the 10th inst.

The commissioners of the fourth article were employed some days after their meeting, in the examination of facts, maps and plans, in order to settle the boundary of the coast on both sides. After Mr. Austin, Esq. agent of the United States Commission, opened an argument in behalf of the United States, which employed a week.

Mr. Chipman, Esq. the agent of the British Government, then entered into his argument in favour of the claims of the United States, which occupied him one week. These respective arguments were interchanged, the Commissioners adjourned to meet on the 10th of September next, and the parties will be heard to each other. The commissioners of the fourth article of the late treaty of peace, two parties of explorers of thirty persons of each, a suitable number of men, proceeded from the mouth of the St. Croix, and pursued a line to the highlands, wide the waters which flow to the Atlantic, from those to the St. Lawrence. The explorers adjourned to meet on the 10th of May next, to report of the exploring of the surveyors.

The Treaty of Commerce, provided that in the event of a difference of opinion upon the subject of the boundary, under the consociation of Commissioners, His Britannic Majesty and the Government of the United States should