

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, June 11.

UNWELCOME VISITORS.

We have learned with regret that swarms of small yellow bugs, resembling that called the Rose Bug, are making serious ravages among the fruit trees on several farms in the neighbourhood of this City.

How far their work of destruction extends into the country beyond this, we know not.

At a meeting of the Agricultural Society of Maryland, at Annapolis, on the tenth day of June 1818, pursuant to adjournment, when Col. Henry Manadier the President, and Brice J. Worthington, Esq. Vice President, were called to their chairs, and Richard Harwood, Esq. the Secretary, being absent from disposition, Nicholas Brewer was appointed Secretary, Pro. Tem.

The Society then proceeded to appoint judges to award premiums according to previous notice. And Brice J. Worthington, Lewis Duvall, Horatio Ridout, Virgil Maxcy, and Thomas Snowdon, Esq. were appointed, who proceeded to examine the several subjects exhibited to the Society, and awarded as follows:

The prize for the best Bull raised in Maryland, to Nicholas Brewer, for his bull O-Carroll, raised at Covington.

The prize for the best Cow and Calf, to Henry Thompson of the city of Annapolis.

For the second best Cow & Calf, to Frederick Wells of the city of Annapolis.

For the best pair of work Cattle, to Col. Henry Maynardier, being a pair of spayed Heifers of uncommon size and strength.

For the two best Ewes & Lambs of the long wooled breed, to Col. Henry Maynardier.

For the best Ram, to Col. Henry Maynardier, for his full bred Merino Ram Palfox.

For the two second best Ewes & Lambs, to Col. Henry Maynardier.

For the two best Pigs, between the ages of 4 and 8 months, to Bennett Hurst of the city of Annapolis.

For the best Colt of 3 years old, or under, to Col. Lewis Duvall.

For the best Plough for common purposes, of an improved construction, to the invention of the person applying, to D. H. Wiggins of Anne Arundel county, for a plough with double mould board, and highly approved of by the Society for the cultivation of Tobacco & Potatoes.

For the best Pough of his own invention, for ploughing in small grain, to Virgil Maxcy, Esq. of Anne Arundel county, for a plough turning three furrows at the same time, with three horses & one driver, equal to three common seeding ploughs, thereby saving the labour of three horses and two drivers.

A prize of two dollars to Mrs. Baldwin for a Cotton Counterpane of Household Manufacture.

For the greatest weight of best Tobacco cured without fire, the produce of twenty-five plants, to Col. Henry Maynardier.

Test, NICHOLAS BREWER, Secretary pro tem.

STATE OF EUROPE.

The following is the most important article, as being apparently to be relied on, that we have seen, having reference to the Congress of European sovereigns, which, it has been some time announced, is to take place in the ensuing autumn. The source of the following exposition of the objects of that meeting, is not indeed official; but it wears an imposing dress, and affords the most distinct indications we have any reason to expect of the views of the allied powers.—Nat. Int.

From the Times, April 13.

All the French papers of Tuesday last copy an article from the demi-official paper, called the Austrian Observer, contradicting, in the most positive terms, a report that had been spread, that a part of the army of occupation, after evacuating the French territory in the approaching autumn, has to be stationed on the right bank of the Rhine, to secure the tranquillity of France, and to maintain the new arrangements of Europe. This report had, it is said, excited great alarm, and been fabricated for a sinister purpose. The paper in question says, that it is not only authorized to contradict such a rumor, but likewise several others which are in circulation, respecting the approaching meeting of the Sovereigns. The following passage in it refers to both these subjects: "It is known, that the fifth article of the treaty of Paris, November 20, 1815, contains the following dispositions: 'The duration of the military occupation of the frontier provinces of France shall not extend beyond five years. It may cease sooner, if at the end of three years the allied sovereigns, after having maturely examined, in concert with his majesty, the king of France, the respective situation of affairs, and the progress which the re-establishment of order and tranquillity has made in France, shall be unanimously convinced that the grounds which determined them to this measure no longer exist.' It clearly results from this article, that the question, whether the military occupation of France shall cease at the end of 1818, or be prolonged two years farther must be decided in the approaching autumn. This question, of so great importance to the tranquillity and welfare of Europe, requires a mature examination, and consequently, demands a diplomatic meeting of the cabinets to which the decision, according to the treaty, belongs. The object of this meeting, therefore is no secret, however rash it would be to predict the result; for, as it must be first decided in that meeting, whether circumstances are such as to warrant the withdrawing of the army of occupation, or to require its continuance, it would not be possible for the cabinets to regard the principal question, as already decided, before it is discussed. It is, besides, very improbable, that in an affair remaining so undecided, there can be any question regarding the ulterior measures that it may be necessary to adopt on the contingency of that decision. But even though we were to surrender ourselves to arbitrary conjectures, it would be necessary to adopt one with greater probability on its side than that by which an attempt has been made to impose upon the credulous readers of newspapers; for the idea that the allied powers, who now occupy the posts and the fortresses of the French frontiers should withdraw their army, to place it in new positions on the frontiers, and in the fortresses, of the right bank of the Rhine, is so extravagant, that we cannot conceive how it could have obtained a moment's credit. Every thing which has been said, for some months, in the public prints, concerning the object of the approaching meeting of the sovereigns, and the affairs on which they are to treat, is pure invention. This meeting cannot be called a congress, to which, at present, we give a sense more determinate, and much more extensive. It is intended for a great deliberation, in which the courts which signed the treaty of the 20th November, 1815, will take part. The objects which the journalists have assigned it, are of a kind so strange and ridiculous, that they do not deserve a separate refutation. From a similar source flow all the rumors which are in circulation on a pretended separate congress, which is to take place at Vienna, Prague, or Cracow, before the general meeting. The known plans of the sovereigns, for the ensuing summer, contradict this report. The emperor of Austria sets out for Dalmatia on the 10th of April. At the end of the same month, the emperor of Russia leaves Warsaw to return through the southern provinces of his empire to Moscow, where he will not arrive till the end of June; about the same time, the king of Prussia will pay a visit to the emperor of Russia and his august daughter, the wife of the grand duke Nicholas. The three monarchs will not meet on the Rhine till the month of September, and then they will assemble at a place to be fixed upon between this and that period. "These facts suffice to dissipate the reports which owe their origin to the restless mania of writing. But we will not place in this class the man who announces that a Russian and German army is to remain a year on the right bank of the Rhine to maintain the tranquillity of Germany. When the inventors of such fabrications attribute to the sovereigns the design of allying the dangerous spirit of innovation which shows itself under a thousand different forms, it would be sufficient

to answer them, that this spirit is not, thanks to Heaven, produced in Germany, except under one form, and that is not formidable enough to excite the idea that an armed force is necessary to be employed to subdue it."

HYDROPHOBIA.

From the Magazine of last month, edited in this city by the Rev. J. H. Rice.

Died, on the 27th day of March, Edward Taylor, youngest son of Mrs. Sarah Taylor, of Richmond, aged about 12 years.

The circumstances of this mournful case are briefly these: Forty-five days before death, E. T. was bitten by a mad dog belonging to the family. Previously to this, the dog had manifested an unusual degree of ill nature; but no other symptoms of madness. At the time when the wound was inflicted, the subject of it was amusing himself with experiments on the temper of the animal; and there is reason to believe that the dog seized him without knowing precisely what was seized. Because the boy being with the dog on the outside of a small house used as a kennel, kicked against the side of the house, and uttered the customary sounds, for encouraging dogs, suddenly placed his hand on a hole in the kennel. The dog sprang forward and inflicted a severe wound both in the back of the hand and in the palm next the thumb. The dog was soon after tied; and when the writer of this saw him was entirely calm, eating freely, showing no horror of water, without froth about the mouth, recognizing the members of the family, and giving the usual indications of affection when kindly called.

Immediately after the infliction of the wound, the part was well washed with strong brine; and some other simple remedies were applied. As soon, however, as it was seriously apprehended that the dog was mad, recourse was had to the East Indian composition, usually called the bezour stone. This stone was applied four or five times to the wounded parts, and was said to have performed its office perfectly well. The anxious mother became entirely easy on the subject, fully believing, that by virtue of the stone, her son had been secured against the dreadful disease. It may be proper however, to observe, that every direction given by the owner of the stone was punctually observed, and that the wound was kept open for several weeks. At length, however, it was healed, and all was thought to be well.

On the forty-second day after the bite was inflicted, E. T. began to complain. The symptoms precisely resembled the appearance attending diseases common to the season. It was apprehended that he had taken cold, that he was bilious. A dose of calomel was administered by the mother at night, which not operating sufficiently, it was thought advisable to aid by gaulther salts next morning; in attempting to swallow the solution such difficulty was discerned, that the writer of this article was immediately sent for, and I found the sufferer lying in bed, with no symptoms that could in the least indicate disease, except a continual sighing, for which no reason could be assigned. One or two experiments, however, with liquids, induced the suspicion that it was a case of hydrophobia. In these, and in every other that was made, the difficulty was not in swallowing, but in getting the water into the mouth, and the lips closed upon it.—That once accomplished, the swallowing was perfectly easy. This decided fact overthrows a hypothesis which has considerable currency, respecting the prominent symptom of the disease. E. T. was a boy of uncommon resolution, and made most powerful efforts to resist the spasmodic motions produced by every attempt to receive liquors. On the approach of water, however, a working in his breast and shoulders took place, which increased as the liquid approached his lips, and in every instance in which he succeeded in swallowing, there seemed to be a convulsive motion just as the mouth and cup came in contact; and the water was rather thrown in the mouth than taken in the usual way. At other times, the moment that the liquor touched the lips of the patient, his jaws were thrown wide open, and his tongue thrust out of the mouth, as far as for its length, it could be projected.

[It deserves to be particularly remarked that neither previously, nor during the progress of the disease,

was any change discernable in the cicatrice. The wound after having been kept open for several weeks, was healed; and from the first symptom to the termination of the case, the condition of the scar was the same—it was recent, and of course red. The patient did not complain of pains shooting from the cicatrice to the head; nor was there any except a temporary discoloration of the arm, produced by friction; and this was used on account of some slight soreness and stiffness supposed to have been induced by taking cold.]

From the Virginia Patriot, May 18.

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WASHINGTON, June 5.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of respectability residing at Washington, to his friend in this city dated

WASHINGTON, June 5. "The want of society makes this place by no means pleasant; but we may look forward to a rapid change as the Red River country is daily increasing in population. Emigrants are settling on its banks above us; they are generally from Tennessee, Kentucky, and Virginia. It certainly is a delightful country; the lands fertile; the climate equal to that of Maryland. I sincerely wish the government would take possession of all to the westward of this post; in time we shall have some fighting near it. Three Frenchmen, late officers of the Bonaparte, arrived in this town from Galvestown. I sent for them and on examination, they stated that Gen. Lallemand, and Gen. Grego, with 62 officers, had erected a fort in that neighborhood; the Gen. L. had observed, that he expected a larger force; that he had out the ideas of settling a colony, but there was more attention paid to military discipline than clearing lands. These men, it appears, are with Lallemand in Philadelphia who promised to take them to Tombigby to settle lands. He states, that the General has usurped such strict military power, that they were compelled to abandon him. They leave this to-day for Orleans Laite (they say) has from 800 vessels in the bay of Galveston. This is carrying on pirating in bold manner."

He complained chiefly, for the greater part of the time, to use his own words, of the beating of his heart. The heat of the surface was considerable, but not extremely great. The action of the pulse very rapid, but the stroke feeble. One hundred drops of laudanum, given in the course of a few hours, seemed to increase the restlessness, and rather aggravate the symptoms. Towards the close, great complaints were made of heat in the head; and at the patient's request, cloths wet with cold vinegar, were constantly applied. The poor sufferer during the whole time, knew his friends; and although naturally a most affectionate child, he appeared, during the short period of his disease, to be much more so than usual. The kindest terms which language affords were adopted to express his feelings towards his afflicted mother and other relatives. The only indications of an alienation of reason, made by him, consisted in his once or twice entreating his surrounding friends by name, to pull him out of the water, and not suffer him to be drowned. Except this he appeared to be in full exercise of his reasoning powers. His eyes, without any expression of fierceness, were so brilliant as to require considerable effort to look him in the face. The course of the disease, as has just been intimated, was very short. It was not more than 20 hours after the first appearance of hydrophobia were exhibited, until the agony was over. The symptoms became worse so rapidly, that what was thought of as a remedy one hour, was seen to be totally unfit the next; and the very respectable physicians who were called in, could only look on and acknowledge the imperfection of the science of medicine.

CHARLESTON, May 22.

EDITORS CORRESPONDENCE. Kingston, (Jam.) May 20.

"I have only time to write you the following important notice. Confirmation. OF THE DEATH OF GEN. MORILLO.

"By the arrival here yesterday or rather at Port Royal, of H. M. brig Rileman, captain Deane from St. Martha, the news of the death of the blood thirsty Spanish General DON AGUSTIN MORILLO, from his wounds, is confirmed. The heroic defender of liberty, and the cause of humanity and justice, have reason to celebrate the demise of such a cruel and barbarous warrior; one, who having made a dear bought conquest of Carthage, marched without remorse to the apathy and inconsistency of the Directors of the unfortunate people of the Kingdom, a people heartily disposed to fight in defence of the glorious cause they were embarked in, but owing to the duplicity and fear of their leaders, were taught to abandon their arms, and submit without resistance to the handful of old Spanish soldiers, who subjugated them to the Capital of the Kingdom St. Fe de Bogota, where an imitation of the horrors scene resorted to in Carthage, was filled with terror and gloom. The Capital of Coudnamare, where for a time, ought but the expression of her patriot sons were heard to rend the air, victims to rapacity and hostile inclemency of a despot's supreme will.

"Columbia of the South, rejoiced at the fall of the Spanish Corbachus, and the last hope of Ferdinand the 7th, in this part of South America. Behold! the champion of the despot's rotting domain, has been despoiled his sanguinary career; his remedies that have been celebrated, the author concludes with these words: "These facts lead us to conclude, that in the actual state of science we know no medicine which can constantly cure hydrophobia when it is well ascertained; and consequently that it is indispensable to cauterize the wound with a hot iron in order to stop its progress. The good effects of this practice will depend upon the time which it is done. If delayed too long, they will be null."

Cure for the Tooth-Ache.—Procure a plate filled with water, and place a substance in it to rest a heated iron on, (a common box smoothing

iron heater will answer,) put about a quarter of an ounce of best linseed on the hot iron, and cover with a large funnel, the end of which is to be held in the mouth. The fatness of the seed will extract worms and effectually cure the tormenting pain. The operation does not give the slightest uneasiness.

plains receive the remains of a Spanish Chieftain, the erection of monuments for her fidelity and perseverance for the support of her singular dignity and felicity, her perpetual Liberty and Independence." City Gaz.

Winchester, (Vir.) May 30.

Trial of the Murderers. An examining court was held in this place on Monday last, and continued by adjournment until Tuesday evening, for the trial of the negroes charged with the murder of Dr. Robert Berkeley, as stated in our last. The mass of testimony exhibited, rendered it impossible to finish the trial of the Executive, in whom the power of pardon is vested, rendered it impossible to finish the trial of the four of the offenders; two of whom, London and Sarah, were found guilty of the murder in all its aggravated circumstances, and are to be executed on Friday the 10th of July next—Barnaby and Robin, who were not present when the murder was committed, but aided in furnishing fuel for the burning of the body, were also convicted of murder and sentenced to be executed, but were recommended by the Court and prosecuting Counsel to the clemency of the Executive, for transportation.

The statement given in our last, has proved literally correct. London was sent to the house to inform the Doctor, Randolph had returned; on the Doctor arriving at the cabin he found Randolph there with a large club in his hand, which he attempted to take from him; a scuffle ensued; the negro extricated himself and gave his master a blow which brought him to the ground; the blows were at short intervals repeated until their object was accomplished. The principal actors in this part of the tragedy, were Randolph, London and Sarah, who from all the testimony, it appeared were the only three present at the commission of the murder, and who, it was also very evident, contrived the plot. London and Sarah were then dispatched to the dwelling house (kitchen) for the other negroes; when a consultation was held as to the manner of disposing of the body; it was at length determined to burn it up, which was done—Sarah had possessed herself of her master's keys, and soon after the murder repaired to the house, where, on a sideboard, she found a large sum of money, it is believed not less than ten or twenty thousand dollars, part of which has been recovered; but it is feared the remainder has been destroyed. The trial of the remaining part of those engaged in the murder (except Randolph, the principal) was postponed until this day;—Randolph is to be tried on Monday;—he confesses all the circumstances. Three will undoubtedly be hung, and probably three transported. It gives us pleasure, in reference to the character of the deceased, to state, (although it was irrelevant to the subject at issue) that the most ample and respectable testimony was exhibited, which placed his character, as a man, in a very exalted point of view. He was represented by several highly respectable witnesses, treating his slaves with the best humanity, and, indeed, excelling in indulgence.—Gazette.

We understand (says the Savannah Republican of the 10th ult.) that a court of inquiry has been ordered to investigate the conduct of Captain Obed Wright, relative to the destruction of the Chehaw gun.

St. Stephens, (Alabama) May 9.

Governor Bibb returned to this place on Sunday last. An expedition against the hostile Indians having been arranged, a detachment of volunteers marched from Claiborne the day previously. It is understood that the Spanish Territory will no longer furnish an asylum to the enemy.

Yesterday the governor received intelligence from major Young, who commanded at Fort Crawford, that he had organized a force consisting of regulars, militia from Camp Mott and Choctaws, proceeded down the Escambia in boats, attacked the hostile Indians on Pensacola Bay, within one mile of the town of Pensacola on the 25th ult. killed nine, wounded twelve or thirteen, and took eight prisoners, with the loss on his part of one man only. Lieut. Allen commanded the militia. The expedition was—so

cautiously and that the energy of danger upon the day after Pensacola in forbidding that give any support informed the not be protected time, advised sue for peace Major York terms of the detachment. It is highly that the period our fellow citizens may safely rely.

From the Sea Serp.

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From the L.

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