in the human frame, each according to its nature and to the exigency of the case; but if from other causes, this action is not formed, the same specific remedies become ineffici-

Suppose, then, this theory is sound, why may not scull cap be the specific that excites a curative action in the human frame in the case of the bite of a rabid animal, just as the remedies above enumerated do in the above enumerated cases; and why should there not occur an instance, where, from the certain other causes, this action should not in the latter case, be formed? If so, you then place it on the same footing with the medicines first enumerated, and the same reasoning that induces you still to employ those, though they may occasionally fail, ought to induce you to employ this, though a single instance has occurred where it has also failed .-To reason otherwise, would be to turn the exception into the rule, and would lead to endless error.

I have done. Having thus hastily made such remarks as occurred to me at the moment, I regret only that I am restricted both by want of time and want of room, from summing up the whole, and presenting the argument in a more condensed form to the reader. This case will excite attention elsewhere, and I doubt not will receive a better and more able discussion of its

PS. If I am right in my coniecture, as to the writer of "A Physician," I readily acquit him of all designed misrepresentation-he is incapable of it-but he is too hasty to be quite accurate in his facts.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTA-TIVES.

Wednesday, Feb. 23. Mr. Lowndes offered the follow-

ing resolution for consideration: Resolved, That the committee on naval affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of extending to the widow of Captain Oliver H. Perry, the provision which is now made by law for the widows and children of naval officers, who die from wounds received in action.

Mr. L. observed that it was conceived that the family of Commodore Perry was embraced by the existing laws which provide for pensions, as it was not to be supposed the generosity or magnanimity of Congress did not intend to comprehend such a case; but as this appeared to be doubted, he had deemed it proper to propose the enquiry which he had submitted.

The resolution was adopted nem.

Mr. Randolph rose to offer a motion. He believed it would be very difficult for any member of the house -certainly it was not possible for him-to keep pace with the honourable gentleman from S. Carolina, (Mr. Lowndes,) in the race of honour and public utility. That gentleman had, by the motion which had just been adopted, anticipated When he had this morning heard the tower guns announcing the return of the birth day of Washington, Mr. R. said the thought had come across his mind-in reference to certain proceedings in this House and elsewhere-"this people draw nigh unto me with their lips, and honour me with their mouth, but the r h arts are far from me." His purpose, Mr. R. stated, was to make a motion in relation to the wife and children of the late Oliver Hazard Perry, of the United States navy. It was his opinion, Mr. R. said, whether correct or not, that the country owed more to that man, in its late contest with Great Britain, than to any other whatever, always excepting Isaac Hull-that man who had first broken the prestige, the enirass of British invincibility. He had frequently, Mr. R. said, heard persons of that country speak in terms of admiration of the atchievement of Capt. Hull, in his escape from a fleet of the enemy, in the Constitution frigate-of the admirable seamanship which he had dis. played-of his professional skillbut he had never heard any of them speak with cordial applause of his achievement with the Guerriere that proud frigate of the first class dence with Mr. Forsyth. General which had carried her name, in defiance, emblazoned in large letters | way to the U. States," on her foretopsail, that the Ameri-

can picarcons might bewilte al His Majesty's Ship, and make no misthey were generally shent, or their praise very faint. Mr. R. believed that Old England would consent that forty l'akenhams, with all their legions, should have been buried in the alluvial lands of the Mississippi, to take back the single action of the Guerriere-because that action had done more than any thing else to open the eyes of Europe, and dispel the ocean. Next in glory to the victory over the Guerriere, was that on Lake Erie, by the gallant Perry -and this Mr. R. said, was not inferior in lustre to any event in the naval history of England, from that of La Hogue, under Admiral Russel. One, said Mr. R. has shewn us the way to victory with single ships, the other with fleets. Shall we suffer his family to melt up the plate that was given to him by his countrymen, by corporate and legis lative bodies, in compliment to his gallantry, to buy bread? He would say no more, but at once offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That provision be made by law for the support of the family of the late Oliver Hazard Perry, Esq. of the United States Navy, and for the education of his chil-

Mr. Lowndes concurred with great cordiality in Mr. R's resolution. He felt in its fullest force the sentiment of gratitude to the man who had first taught his country to hope for victory by fleets, as well as by single ships; and Mr. L. said it was only because he had sup posed that the house would not at this time give its approbation to a proposition such as Mr. Randolph had offered, that he had contented himself with the very inferior one which he had submitted.

Mr. Hizard, of Rhode Island, did not rise to say much on a subject, which he said he could scarcely trust himself to speak on at all. But he rose to offer his thanks to the gentleman from Virginia and the gentleman from South Carolina, in behalf of the name of Perryto thank them in behalf of the state which gave him birth; to thank them in the name of his amiable widow; to thank them in the name of their common country.

The resolution was adopted; and On motion of Mr. Randolph, a committee of three was appointed to bring in a bill in pursuance there-

Kennebunk, Feb. 19. Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this village, from his brother, dated

"Natchitoches, Jan. 15, 1820. "Being near the Head Quarters of the late Republican Army of Texas, you will naturally expect me to make some mention of this formidable expedition.

"From the flattering accounts and pompous proclamation of Gen. Long, many people in the northern states. believed that a considerable degree of respectability was attached to this expedition-But it was at best, corr. R.) had intended on this particular day, for reasons which would suggest themselves to the mind of every one, to offer to the House ideas. I was acquainted with almost all the officers, and particularly so with Gen. Barker. Col. Johnson, and Major Smith-A part of this army were taken by the Spaniards and sent to Mexico for trial; a part of them ran away; and Gen. Long, with some of his officers, are now at Galveztown with the celebrated pirate Lafitte. I have seen some of the officers who made their escape from the Spaniards, and have arrived at this place; they have lost their fortunes, and have returned ragged and almost starved.

"Thus has ended this formidable army, which has at no time amounted to more than 70 men, officers in cluded. I met Gen. Walker on my way here; he says he is going to Natcher to raise new troops, that he shall then go to New Orleans, complete his number, and transport them by water to the mouth of the Rio Grand. He appeared very sanguine in the opinion that they shall yet be successful."

"Washington, Feb. 21. "It is understood that recent dispatches received from Madrid announce, that the Spanish government has refused all further correspon-Vives was in Paris in Dec. on his

MARYLAND GAZE DTB.

Annapolis, Thursday, March 2.

SOUTH RIVER BRIDGE.

The Law passed by the Legisla ture at its fate session, to incorpor ate a company to build a bridge over South River, has already been published in our paper; but as many of our readers may have forgotten its the illusion of British supremacy on provisions, we deem it necessary to give a brief abstract of them.

The first section authorises the commissioners to open books of subscription for stock, to the amount of \$20,000, in Annapolis, Queen-Anne, Bladensburgh, and George Town; to be divided into 1000 shares of \$20 each; one dollar on each share to be paid at the time of sub scribing.

The second section authorises the commissioners to open the books at such time as they may think proper, and provides that they shall be kept open three successive days and then closed; and if it shall appear that 500 shares shall have been subscribed for, or whenever that number of shares shall be subscribed for, then the company are declared to be a body politic and corporate, with the usual privileges.

The third section provides for the election of nine directors by the votes of the stockholders, and also provides for the re-opening of the books in case the whole am unt of stock should not be subscribed for at the first opening of the books.

The fourth section authorises any one commissioner to receive subscriptions of stock after the day arst appointed for opening the books.

The fifth section specifies the number of directors necessary to constitute a quorum, and points out the minner in which vacancies are to be filled.

The sixth section provides for an annual meeting of the stockholders to elect directors.

The seventh section empowers the president and directors to locate and fix the site of the bridge. and to contract for the building of the same. The eighth section fixes the rates

of toll, which are as follow: for a single person six and a quarter cents; for a horse six and a quarter cents; for a single carriage thirty-seven and an half cents; for a phaeton, chariot or coach, seventy-five cents; 4 horse wagon, seventy-five cents; 2 horse wagon, thirty-seven and an nalf; a cart thirty-seven an and half; horned cattle, each twelve and an half; sheep and hogs three cents; oxen in gear six and a quarter each.

The ninth section provides for a semi-annual dividend of the profits. The tenth section points out the manner in which shares are to be transferred.

The eleventh section gives the stockholders the power of making by-laws.

The twelfth section points out the manner in which the directors shall be chosen.

The thirteenth section authorises the president and directors to augment the capital if it should be ne-

he fourteenth section respects forfeitures of stock-any person failing to pay any one instalment for the space of one month after due notice, forfeits all prior payments.

The fifteenth section provides that the bridge shall be built in a secure and substantial manner, &c. The sixteenth and last section invests the bridge and all its profits

in the company for ever. Upon an inspection of the law it will be seen that the terms of one instalment only, viz. the first, are specified—the others are left to the discretion of the commissioners. This provision, we understand, was made in order that the commissioners might consult the convenience of the subscribers, and make the future instalments payable at such times, and in such amounts, as they should ascertain would best comport with their convenience and ability. The first payment, it will be seen, is but \$1 on each share; and we are authorised to state, that a second will not be called for until the ensuing harvest and crops of tobacco are disposed of-and it may be remarked, that in the interim the bank dividend will take place. All the future instalments also we understand, will be in small amounts, and made payable at such periods as will best suit the public convenience; and it is probable that some of the instalments will not be called for until after the next year's crops are disposed of. When we are asconvenient to subscribets, World, dulge the hope that hone will be deconvenient to subscribets, terred from subscribing to the full extent of their wishes, by their present want of money.

Among the many advantages which are likely to result from the erection of this bridge, and which have been already detailed, it may be ad-, ded, that the proprietors of the Steam Boat will be essentially be nefitted, as no doubt many people from the lower counties will prefer this joute to Baltimore, when no obstruction interposes at the ferry.

For the Maryland Gazette.

TO THE PLOPLE OF CALVERT COUN-

Messrs: Kent and Beckett, in their memorial to the general assembly of Maryland, deemed it expedient to implicate the character
of the judges of the Calvert election. Retired as you are from the
seat of the state government, it is impracticable for you to learn the extent of the censure, which they designed to attach to the judges .-It therefore becomes necessary that their petition, and the answer of the judges, should be printed and circuated among you, so that you may form a correct opinion of the merits of this controversy. The demand made by the judges for an enquiry into their conduct, was not gratified by the committee of elections, although it was invited by their political friends. After you shall, during this summer, deliberate on the merits of these charges, thus made against your citizens, you will be enabled to decide if those who have dared to give currency to unfounded and calumniating reports, are fit to be the representatives of the people of Calvert. While you struggle for the triumph of the party to which you mutually belong, enjoin the observance of truth, and a respeet for character, and banish from your confidence those who disregard the one, or attempt the destruction of the other. No member on the floor of the house of delegates, dared to impeach the character of the judges; on the contrary, Mr. Montgomery, who cannot be charged with a leaning towards federalists, pronounced on their conduct a high eulogium.

To the Honourable the House of Delegates of Maryland. The Memorial of Daniel Kent and

John Beckett, of Calvert county. humbly sheweth-That at the late election for de-

legates for Calvert county, your memorialists, with others, were candidates for the suffrages of the people of that county, and although they have not been returned as elected, by the judges of the election, yet your memorialists are prepared with ample and competent testimony to shew and prove to this honourable gainst your memorialists in the house, that they received a full and petition, filed among the archive fair majority of the legal and quali- your house, and therefore for fied voters, who voted at the election. Your memorialists further represent, and are prepared to prove, that the election was conducted by some of the judges, in some of the listricts, with the most direct and palpable prejudice against your memorialists; and that various improper means were used to favour the

election of the three persons re-

turned as elected, and to prevent

the legal voters of the county from

electing your memorialists.

That some persons, legally entit led to vote, were denied that inestimable privilege, who would have voted for your memorialists, when at the same time a number of persons not qualified to be voters, were permitted by the judges to vote for the persons returned as delegates from the county. And to such extent did the judges permit this im proper disposition to lead them, that in one instance, a man who had voted, 28 was well known, for the persons returned as elected, but not for either of your memorialists, after he had voted, came again to the judges, and stated that he had not given them, when he voted, the paper which he had prepared and intended to be his ballot; and therefore asked permission to sote a second time, on which representation the judges again received a second ballot from this voter. When the tickets were counted it was fairly

sons returned as delegates. In various other instances the election was conducted with a view to prejudice the election of your may regret the cause which gir

ascertained that this man had made

had voted two tickets for the per-

of the legal enters and your for the persons and rest in the legal enters and the legal to the persons and the legal to the persons and the legal to the persons and the legal to the legal but they protest, dell ready to offer competer to prove, that take from it turned as elected the ille-which the judges retaired will not, for a moment doubt, athe petitioners, when reflecting the course to be by them adoptpresente the returns, determined

and give your memorialing of votes intended to be gived rejected by the judges and plainly be seen that your mists have a fair and just major ver the persons returned in gates. Your memorialists filent that this honourable will not suffer any persons seats'in it, as members, wie county, to be deprived of they by any stratagem or means. shall have been devised or a ed. Your memorialists the pray, and earnestly solicit, the honourable house will take the into their most serious consider, and grant them such reli may in their judgment think

DANIEL KENT JOHN BECKET (COPY.)

To the Honourable the House of gates of Maryland

The undersigned, four of the ing judges of the elections held the first Monday in October la Calvert county, for delegates a general assembly of Maryland leave to suggest, that if you personally acquainted with life and character, they would approach you to repel the unlent charges, deeply affecting ther name, which Daniel Kent and Beckett, Esqrs. have exhibite gainst them to your house, in t petition, controverting the ret of the elections from Calverte ty; but inasmuch as your mene ists, from their retired habits pursuits in life, are scarcely to without the limits of their cou while the petitioners, from the cumstance of having been rece honoured with seats in the gen assembly of Maryland, are ka to most of the prominent charac in this state, and therefore an cusation against your memorial sustained by their signatures, n affect most seriously the fit standing in life of your memor ists, if the same was not contrid ed; they flatter themselves t that you will appreciate their accessible to those characters, may either from private resentate or party considerations, thinks per to give publicity to the st ments therein contained. Ist petition your memorialists area bited as disregarding their of oaths, which bound them to pres at the elections without favour partiality, and "as conducting" election with the strongest prejud against the petitioners, and v using the most improper means favour the election of the reun candidates."

Your memorialists cannot but tribute this general censure 199 disappointment which the petitis ers may have experienced in pursuit of a favourite object, for not proceeding from this can your memorialists must attribute. to a settled design to promote the future party pursuits, by assist the integrity of your memorials to bring odium on the party in whith they are classed; for your ment alists are confident, that even ! petitioners do not, they cannot lieve their own invectives, for the have long known your memorials. and in no one act of their life ce they find grounds for believing the your memorialists are so destitute of principle. To such general chi ges your memorialists can only ose a general negation, and at lemn declaration in the presences that God, before whom you and the shall appear, that the Calvert election, so far as depended on the a false representation, and that he was conducted with integrity. 18 impartiality.

However much your memorialist

cause for congratulation, that know how to be petitioners have wentured to give to order an in Appe and feature to one specifi- conduct, and mon of misconduct alleged to have en practised by your memorial-Those who have experience as to

Met and present to your consi-ties, that act of your memori-which they deemed the most gut departure from their official mandif they shall be proved to regiven to you a false colouring this specification, and presented stulated statement of facts, by mionsly suppressing those parts lich were necessary to give you a liview of the whole ground, and this heavy accusation (judged by ento be the weightiest of all,) have been entirely harmless and eperative, as to the result of the that an accusation, the inference is irresistible, officers of the state other causes of complaints cial conduct, should be a conduct, should be a conduct, should be a conduct. irst your memorialists, are more rolous, and form no ground to late the harsh invectives used them against your memorialists. They have rashly stated, "that to than extent did the judges perthis improper disposition to lead en, that in one instance, a man o had voted, as was well known, the persons returned as elected, after he had voted, came again the judges, and stated that he had the judges, and stated that he had a given them, when he voted, the per which he had predared and sended to be his ballot, and there-resided permission to vote a seasume, on which representation a judges again received a second list from this voter; when the thets were counted, it was fairly ertined that this man had made distrepresentation, and that he droted two tickets for the perunturned as delegates." The rating of this accusation is, that armemorialists, with the design iscreasing the number of votes

your memorialists thus deliberly permitted the number in fa-u of the returned members to mjustly swelled, they admit that metit the imputations of the tioners, the rebuke of this house, the scorn of the good. But if, the other hand, the petitioners withit the transaction, to which yallude, to kepiace in the hurry confusion inseparable from a my contested election, was instancously corrected, and proed no effect on the aggregate of rotes, how unjust, how cruel is charge against your memorialthus published to the world! for memorialists will not permit aselves to suggest what judgu, you and all Ironourable men pronounce on such conduct;— they will only say, that the mocode recognizes no diff. rence of the letters add between those who wilfully as-I falsehood, and those who wingly suppress a truth. Whesuch a suppression of truth been practised against your me-

mists, the following narrative

he transaction, from which this

hrour of the returned members,

mitted a voter, whom they knew

be the friend of the returned

utwo votes were received and

ated for them, when in justice

conlyought to have been. This is a most serious charge, and

didates, to poll twice, and that

siztion springs, will enable you half the election, James man of fair character, the hustings, and depothis ballot in the box; he again predand claimed a right to vote, ng that he had by mistake put he ballot box a paper containing plement of the polis of the preyear. He was required to arto the statement, which he to the best of his knowledge ard; the ticker was found and irred unopened to Daniel Kent, quies and no sitch statement was at in the ballot box. The oath citizen, Reyond all reproach, ifer this Ratement, and Mesers. their and Kent dare not give a. ther confirmation of their rash braced each year memorialisis them, appeal to when the fat or, who enjoy the Dessings of a drop fell, an

nations are. que against them, I most deliberale cenibres and mintiples which govern the shall be manife, who, influence and who, to eff seek the destru ter of your jud ceive from your that condemnat later they will honest men of

trath and hate Your memor by a respect which has not sailed even by their love for have a deep inte tion of their far the respect for viction that the so that if guilt should be publis that the jealous cited against th and that their r just punishmen good serse of t who wantonly a their fellow citi take such steps will elicit a fo the whole truth duty bound will

(Signed,) JOSEPH 1 SAMUEL JOHN H. JOHN BR

Richard Gra sayeth, he was of the polls in district of Calv after opening th which was man second ticket rison, was tak judges, and v ticket gave it to make such u proper. Sworn to be

justice of the p del county. (Signed.)

January 4, 1 *Mr. Kent, admitted this s

From t We have see Boston Centine

Chief of the which confirm lebrated King Tamaahmaah. had occasioned mong his succe to threaten a war. This old of 150,000 dol coffers; the de also a bone of ports, that Cap Macedonian, v Would to He. take possession differences we reign here." lony of the Ur

The Execut

nia Fisher, took place yes of the city, a tence. They jail about a qu in a carriage, prisoners, we man, and an o were guarded district with was spent in Fisher protes the came for to the last, bu lived a wicker He met his fa and expressed new sheriff fo manity. His so much for she appeared belief, to the would be par 2 o'clock the