

## DISEASES OF SHEEP.

As far as I have learnt, it has been but a few years since the worms have been discovered to breed in the heads of sheep, though it is probable they have from time immemorial. They are not only found in the heads of sheep, but also in the deer of our forest.

I am fully satisfied that these grubs do more injury to the sheep of our country, than all the diseases with which they are afflicted, and we may add to this that they are killed by dogs and wolves. I therefore consider that a true history of these worms, their manner of breeding, together with the best method of destroying them, will be important to the public, especially at this time when our farmers are so generally turning their attention to the breeding of sheep and supplying our infant manufactories with wool.

1st. These grubs proceed from a large bee, which lays its eggs in the nostrils of sheep, the last of August and first of September, where they soon hatch, so that by the 20th of the month, you may discover in the cavity between the nostrils and the wind pipe, from 25 to 100 small white grubs, with black heads and a black streak on the back, and in June a black streak crosswise. They continue in this place till July and August, at which time they get their growth, and are as large as a pipe stem, and near an inch long, with four large teeth as hard as bone. They then leave the sheep and soon cast off their skin, when the bee appears, and is ready to lay a new parcel of eggs.

### SYMPTOMS.

The symptoms do not appear till towards spring, at which time they may be discovered, by sickly countenance and loss of flesh, notwithstanding all the grain and roots that can be given them; sometimes running at the nose, (though not always,) and snorting as if trying to blow something from the head. In some instances they will suddenly spring about in a wild frantic manner, and drop down dead. When this last symptom takes place, the grubs have made a lodgment in the brain. When they do not die in this manner, the grubs make the sheep so poor that their wool stops growing, becomes loose and much of it falls before shearing, many of the lambs are lost, and those that live are stunted by reason of the ewes being poor and sickly, and consequently give little or no milk; sometimes the sheep will linger long, pining away continually, and not die until June or July.

### REMEDY.

Take half a pound of Scotch snuff, pour two quarts of boiling water on it, stir it, and let it stand till cold, inject about a table spoonful of this liquid and sediment up each nostril of the sheep with a syringe. This must be repeated three or four times at proper intervals, from the middle of October to the first of January; the grubs are then small and are much easier destroyed than afterwards, and have not injured the sheep as they will if deferred until later. Half an ounce of assafetida, pounded in a little water, and added to the snuff, will make it more effectual. The owner of the sheep need not be alarmed when the operation is performed, to see the sheep very drunk and apparently in the agonies of death, as they will in a few minutes recover. I never knew any bad effects to follow. Dry snuff may be blown up the nose with a quill and have a good effect; but it is a tedious dirty job. I have tried vinegar and blue dye with but little or no success.

The reason why it is necessary to perform the operation so often is, that in the heads of the sheep there are many cavities, and a little above each nostril there is a substance wound up into four folds, the grubs get into these cavities and folds, where it is not common to reach them the first operation, but by repeating it three or four times, at proper intervals, they will crawl out and all be destroyed. The reason of my directing the sediment of the snuff to be injected, together with the decoction, is, the sediment is retained in the head longer than the liquid, which makes it more certain to prove effectual.

The above knowledge I have obtained from dissecting the heads of a number of sheep, in different seasons of the year, and making exper-

iments on some before they were killed, and in this way I could discover exactly the effect of the different medicines.

If the above directions are strictly attended to with all the sheep of our country, more than a million of dollars would be saved in the United States yearly; as all sheep (in this part of the world at least) are infected with these vermin; if any doubts if, let them examine sheep from the 20th of September to the first of June.

I have found that our sheep are sometimes afflicted with the consumption on the lungs. Bucks that have been put to too great a number of ewes, without being well fed with corn or beans, a little before tupping time, are most subject to this disorder.

### SYMPTOMS.

The eyes uncommonly bright and shining, water constantly running from them, and a gradual loss of flesh, they generally decline till the latter part of the winter and then die. I lost a Buck last winter with the above symptoms, and on dissecting, I found every part natural except the lungs, which were nearly all ulcerated.

### REMEDY.

Tar, or tar water is good, but after the disorder is fully seated, it is doubtful whether any thing will be of service.

### FOOT ROT.

This disorder is occasioned by sheep going in wet pastures. There is an issue in the division of each hoof, a little above the hoof, some have erroneously supposed it to be a living worm. When the sheep stand long in water, it affects the issue of their feet, so that an inflammation takes place, and if they are not removed to a dry pasture the feet will rot off. Perhaps it would be better for those whose land is low

to take out those issues, which may be easily done, by putting the finger the under side of the foot and pressing upward, then with a sharp penknife cut through the skin around the mouth of the issue, and with a strong pair of tweezers it may be pulled out, the place will then heal and the sheep will not be liable to the rot in the foot, tho' they should run in wet pastures. But when the pastures are dry, which on the whole is best for sheep, I think it not proper to pull out the issue; for this reason the God of nature has made them thus, and undoubtedly for the benefit of the sheep, as much as the issue in the legs of hogs.

### JOHN T. ADDOMS.

Plattsburg, Oct. 10, 1822.

[Northern Intelligencer.]

### A HINT.

Suppose that a farmer consumes thirty cords of wood yearly. A green cord of wood is computed to weigh fifty-six hundred weight, and a cord of dry wood thirty-eight hundred weight. It appears, he that sleds green wood, sleds twenty-seven tons of water more than the other; and when we come to reflect that it often time happens in our hill towns that they sled the wood half a mile up hill—sure it is time farmers began to think about things that differ, and work head work as well as hand work, if they would thrive.

This economist of time and ox flesh, would probably have a year's stock of wood always ready cut in his lot.—Vermont Rep.

### AN EFFECTUAL

#### Method of Destroying Rats.

Set a trap and take one alive, smear him over with a composition of oil of vitriol and oil of turpentine, turn him loose into his usual haunt, and no more rats will be seen. This method has been tried, and the premises have been cleared of these vermin for upwards of 2 or 3 years.

### BALTIMORE

## PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly.—From the American Farmer.

Flour, best white wheat, \$7 25—H'd st. S. F. \$6 62 1/2—Wharf do. \$6 12 1/2—Wheat, white \$1 35 to 1 40—Red do \$1 32 to 1 35—Rye, 71 to 75 cts.—Corn 60 to 62 cts.—Oats, 55 to 57 1/2 cts.—Beef, live cattle, \$5 to \$5 50 per cwt.—Beef, 8 cents per lb.— Bacon, round, 10 to 11 cts.—Pork \$5 50 to 5 50 per cwt.—6 to 8 cents per lb.—Mutton, 5 to 6 cts per lb.—Beans \$1 37 1/2 to 1 50—Peas, black eyed, 55 to 60 cts.—Red Clover seed, \$6 50 to 7—Timothy seed \$5—Flax Seed 75 to 80 cts.—Whiskey, from the waggon, 32 to 34 cents per gal.—Apple brandy, 30 to 32 cts.—Peach do. 25 to 30 cts.—Shad, none in market.—Herring, No. 1, \$3 62 1/2 per bbl.—No. 2, \$3 37 1/2—Fine salt 80 to 90 cts. per bush. Corn, do. 75.

MARYLAND TOBACCO.—Not in great demand, prices same as before. March 10.

## FOREIGN.

### LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the fast sailing ship Belvidere, Captain Hobson, from Liverpool, the editors of the Baltimore American have received London papers to the 22d January, and Liverpool to the 24th.

From the American of the 10th.

### SPAIN & THE ALLIED SOVEREIGNS.

In our papers we find the copy of a circular from the allied sovereigns to the cabinet of Madrid.—We find also the notes which Russia, Austria and Prussia have severally addressed to their respective charge d'affaires at Madrid, to be communicated to the Spanish government. These documents would alone occupy an entire paper. We extract an account of the highly interesting proceedings which occurred in the Spanish Cortes upon these documents.

London, January 22.

A government messenger had arrived in London with advices from Madrid to the 13th. The Russian, Austrian and Prussian ambassadors had received their passports, and were on the point of leaving Madrid. The Paris papers say they left it on the next day.

The latest express from Paris was of so warlike a nature that it produced a great effect on the French and Spanish funds.

### FROM THE ETOILE.

Paris, Jan. 19.

M. le Count de Lagarde is recalled from Madrid.

Last night a courier was sent off from the Office of Foreign Affairs to Madrid.

Yesterday at noon the Russian Ambassador sent off a courier extraordinary to Petersburg.

The Russian army assembled in Poland is 100,000 strong.

On Saturday night a courier extraordinary was sent off by the Minister of Foreign Affairs to Spain with orders to the French Ambassador to leave Madrid.

Bayonne, Jan. 9.

"We hear that an order is arrived to make five millions of cartridges.

"The garrisons of Vittoria and Bilbao are in motion for Navarre."

From the Liverpool Mercury of January 24.

### THE EXPRESS FROM PARIS.

Madrid, Jan. 10.

Yesterday, the Cortes held an extraordinary sitting to deliberate upon the letter of M. the Count de Villele to M. the Count de Lagarde, and the notes of Russia, Austria and Prussia. The galleries were thronged with a multitude of spectators.

M. de San Miguel, the minister of foreign Affairs, opened the sitting by stating, that the government of his majesty had received official communications from the Cabinets of France, Russia, Austria, and Prussia, through the medium of the ministers of these powers at Madrid. Although, he observed, the affairs to which these notes related did not precisely come under the province of the Cortes, yet the government was desirous of giving a proof of the harmony which reigned between the two principal bodies of the state, by making known to the assembly the contents of the said documents, as also the answers of the government of his majesty. The latter flatters himself with having followed, on this occasion, the course indicated to him by his patriotism and the national dignity.

M. de San Miguel, after having read the letter addressed to M. de Lagarde, read the following answer:

To the Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty at Paris, &c.

"The government of his Catholic Majesty has just received communication of a note sent by his most Catholic Majesty to his Ambassador at this court, and of which your excellency will receive a copy for your information.

"The government of his majesty has few observations to make upon this note, but in order that your excellency may not be embarrassed as to the line of conduct you ought to pursue under these circumstances, it has deemed it its duty frankly to state to you its sentiments and resolutions.

"The Spanish government has never been ignorant that the institutions spontaneously adopted by Spain would excite the jealousy of several of the Cabinets of Europe, and that they would be the subject of

deliberation at the Congress at Verona. But, firm in its principles, and resolved at every sacrifice to defend its present political system, and the national independence, it has tranquilly awaited the result of this Congress.

"Spain is governed by a constitution promulgated, accepted, and sworn to in 1812, and recognised by all the powers who assembled themselves in Congress at Verona.

"Perfidious counsellors prevented his Catholic Majesty, Ferdinand VII. from swearing, on his return to Spain, to this fundamental code, which the whole nation desired, and which was destroyed by force, without any remonstrance on the part of the powers who had recognised it; but an experience of six years and the general will, engaged his majesty in 1820 to conform to the views of Spaniards.

"It was not a military insurrection that established this new order of things; at the commencement of the year 1820. The courageous men who so decidedly declared themselves in the Isle de Leon, and successively in other provinces, were only the organs of general opinion, and of the desires of the whole nation.

"It was natural that a change of this nature should make some disaffected; it is an inevitable consequence of all reform which has for its object the diminution of abuses. In all nations there are individuals who can never accustom themselves to the yoke of reason and justice.

"The army of Observation, which the French government maintains at the foot of the Pyrenees, cannot calm the disorders which afflict Spain. Experience, on the contrary, has proved, that the existence of this sanitary cordon [recently transformed into an army of observation] has only increased the hopes

of the fanatics who have propagated the cry of rebellion in our provinces by cherishing the idea of an immediate invasion of our territory.

"The principles, the views, or the fears, which have influenced the conduct of the cabinets which assembled at Verona, cannot serve as a guide to the Spanish government. It abstains, for the moment, from making any reply to that portion of the instructions of M. the Count de Lagarde, which immediately relates to the said Congress.

"The days of calm and of tranquility which the government of his most Christian majesty wishes to the Spanish nation, the latter does not less anxiously desire for herself and her government. Both being persuaded that the remedy can only be the work of time and perseverance, they are, as they are bound to do, making every effort to accelerate their useful and salutary effects.

"The Spanish government appreciates the offer made to it by his most Christian Majesty, to contribute all in his power to its happiness; but it is persuaded, that the means and the precautions which his majesty adopts, can produce only contrary results.

"The aid which the French government ought, at the present moment, to give to that of Spain is purely negative; it must dissolve its army of the Pyrenees, repulse the factious enemies of Spain, who take refuge in France, and oppose itself in the most energetic manner against all those who indulge in defaming, in the most shameful manner, the government of his Catholic Majesty, as also the institutions of Spain and her Cortes. This is what the right of nations demands, a right respected by those states in which civilization reigns.

"To say that France desires the welfare of Spain and her tranquility, whilst firebrands like these, which feed the evils that afflict her, are kept continually flaming, is to fall into an abyss of contradictions.

"Whatever may be the determination which the Government of his Most Christian Majesty may deem it expedient to come to under these circumstances, that of his Majesty will be to continue tranquilly in the path traced out to it by its duty, the justice of its cause, and the character of firmness and attachment to constitutional principles, which eminently distinguish the nation, at the head of which it is placed, and without entering, for the moment, into an analysis of the hypothetical and ambiguous expression contained in the instructions sent to the Count de Lagarde, it concludes that the repose and prosperity of the nation, as also every thing which may increase the elements of her welfare, ought to interest no Power more anxiously

than herself; that her motto and the rule of her present & future conduct, are constant attachment to the Constitution of 1812; peace with all nations, and especially the never admitting the right of any Power whatever to interfere in her affairs.

"Your Excellency is authorized to read this Note to the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, and to give him a copy, if he require it. Your judgment and prudence will suggest to you the firm conduct, a conduct worthy of Spain, which you ought to pursue at this moment.

"Such are the communications which his Majesty orders me to make to you.

[Signed.]

EVARISTE SAN MIGUEL, M. de San Miguel afterwards read the three notes of Prussia, Russia and Austria, and said:

"The Government of his Majesty has considered that it was neither becoming nor just to reply to these notes, because they are full of invectives, calumnies and suppositions, directed not precisely against the nation, but against those who govern and against the individuals who have co-operated to our regeneration.

"The government of his Majesty having knowledge of the contents of these notes, has thought it becoming (reserving, however, the right to publish its principles and the justice of its cause in a sincere exposition of the history of our revolution) to declare in the most decided tone, that it neither recognises in any manner, the right of intervention nor admits the necessity for any foreign Cabinet to meddle with its affairs.

"I have now the honour to read to the assembly the note, which will serve as an answer to the different cabinets."

"It would be unworthy the Span-

ish Government to answer the notes of Russia, Austria and Prussia, because they are only a tissue of lies and calumnies; it confines itself to making known to you its intentions.

"1. The Spanish nation is governed by a constitution which was solemnly recognized by the Emperor of Russia in 1812.

"2. The Spaniards friends of their country, proclaimed, at the beginning of the year 1812, this constitution, which was abolished solely by violence in 1814.

"3. The Constitutional King of Spain freely exercises the power vested in him by the fundamental code.

"4. The Spanish nation does not in any way interfere with the constitutions and internal regime of other nations.

"5. The remedy for all the evils which may afflict the Spanish nation only concerns herself.

"6. The evils which she experiences are not the effect of the constitution, but of the efforts of the enemies who endeavour to destroy her.

"7. The Spanish nation will never admit the right of any power to interfere in her affairs.

"The government will never deviate from the line traced out to it by its duties, the national honour, and by its unalterable attachment to the Constitution sworn to in 1812.

"I authorize you to communicate verbally this paper to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Power to which you are accredited and to deliver him a copy, if he require it.

"His Majesty hopes that the prudence, the zeal and the patriotism which distinguish you, will suggest a firm conduct, such as is worthy of the Spanish name under present circumstances. This is what I have the honour to communicate to your Excellency, by order of his Majesty.

"I renew to you the assurances, &c.

(Signed)

EVARISTE S. MIGUEL, Madrid, Jan. 9."

A debate followed the reading of these documents, which though short, evinced the manly honest indignation of the Cortes, and the cool but firm bearing of the Spanish character. The president of the Cortes said, that "faithful to their oaths and worthy of the people whom they represent, they will never permit a change or modification to be made in the constitution by which they exist."

### SITTING OF THE CORTES, Jan 11.

Senor Gallano stepped into the tribune, and read the draught of the message, which was to this effect: "The Cortes manifest to his majesty that they have heard with the greatest astonishment the assertions contained in the notes of the cabinets of Paris, Vienna, Berlin

and Petersburg, because these diplomatic communications, being inconsistent with the established practice of civilized nations, are insulting to the Spanish nation, its Cortes and its government, and that they have at the same time heard with the greatest satisfaction on the judicious and decorous answer made by the Spanish government, which exposes the falsehood of the imputations cast on the nation, and expresses its determination to maintain its rights." After some further observations on these points, the message concludes by declaring to his Majesty, "that the Cortes are prepared to maintain at every risk, the dignity and splendour of the constitutional throne, and of the King of the Spain, and the independence, the liberty and the honour of the Spanish nation; and to decree whatever sacrifice may be necessary for the preservation of interests so invaluable."

Senor Saavedra, in an energetic speech, remarked, with relation to the notes of the Holy Allies, that those which the Austrian, Prussian and Russian governments had transmitted, were to be regarded rather as incendiary provocations, than diplomatic communications.

## Maryland Gazette.

Annapolis, Thursday March 13 1823.

There will be a meeting of the Executive Council on Monday the 5th day of May next.

NINIAN PINNEY.

### EARTHQUAKE.

A letter from Valparaiso received in Baltimore, and published in the Chronicle, gives the following account of an Earthquake at that place.

Valparaiso, Nov. 25th, 1822.

I have just escaped from one of the greatest dangers that I ever experienced. On the night of the 19th inst. we were visited by a terrible earthquake, which has laid this fine place in ruins, and shaken all Chili to its foundations. What few houses are still standing are so shattered that they can be no longer tenanted.—The inhabitants have retired to the hills, and are living in tents. You cannot imagine the horrible condition of this place; there will no doubt be a famine, as provisions now are selling at the most exorbitant prices. About three hundred people have been taken out of the ruins, and every day two or three are found.

I was sitting with some friends in my room when the first thing heard was the falling of the roof, and on rushing forwards, I found it impossible to stand, the earth was in such violent agitation! I fortunately got into the street before the house fell—the next moment the earth was rent asunder, leaving a tremendous chasm. The objects on all sides, the screams of the dying and of the fugitives, and the danger which surrounded me, filled my mind with the most awful emotion. At length, I was delivered from danger by the interposition of one of my friends—and I have been living ever since on board ship. Ever two or three hours there is a convulsion of the earth which communicates itself to the vessels in the harbour.

### PHILOSOPHICAL.

FREEZING.—It is owing to the expansion of water in freezing, that rocks and trees often split during intense frosts. According to calculations of the Florentine academicians, a spherule or little globe of water only one inch in diameter expands in freezing with a force superior to the resistance of thirty and one half tons weight. Mr. Williams attempted to prevent the expansion, but during the operation the iron plug which stopped the efflux of the bomb shell contained the freezing water, and which was more than two pounds weight, was projected several hundred feet with great velocity, and in another experiment the shell burst. The malleability of man never appears so conspicuous as when he attempts to counteract the operation of laws which were designed by infinite beneficence for his preservation and comfort. The law in question eminently important, and nature made it unalterable.

This property of water is to its advantage in splitting slate. Colley Western the slate is from the quarry in large blocks, these are placed in an opposite direction to what they had in the quarry.