DR. HULLE TRUSS. TOR the relief and car of Hernix Rapes
ture. This Surgical instrument is now so
well known to the Medical information, and so
extensivy used by unfortunate inferens labouring under the disease of Hernix, that a partier
lar account of its mechanical construction of
its surgical effects is thought unnecessary.
The subjoined remarks from Physicians and
Successary of him respectability in our country The subjoined remarks from Engineers and Surgeons of high respectability in our country, are the results of much practical experience in

the use and application of this truss.

James Thatcher, M. D. author of the Mod. ern Practice, in his second edition, under the ern Fractice, in his second edition, under the subject of Hernia, remarks "Dr. Hull is exclusively entitled to the credit of and adapting the true Surgical principle for the radical care of Hernia. He happily conceived the idea that the paid of the Truss should be so constructed as simply to support the muscular fibres around the ring or aperture as much as possible, in the state in which they are maintained in perfect health. Unless this be attained the parts can never recover their natural tone, whatever may

Samuel Ackerly, M. D. in his excellent e-lition of 'Hooper's Medical Dictionary,' under the head of 'Truss.' after enumerating the evil formerly worn, says, 'This evil was not fulremedied until Dr. Amos G. Hall, of New ork, turned his attention to the aubject, and by his improvement in the construction of true ses, has rendered it certain that all recent rup-tures and those of children, may be permanent y cured, and those of old people and of long tanding, may, in many cases, also be reme-ied. The pad of Dr. Hull's Truss is concass nd not convex; and hence the raised circular

and not convex; and hence the raised circular margin, by proper adaptation, presses upon the sides of the hernial opening, and tends to close the sperture and cure the hernia.

M. L. Knapp, M. D. late Physician and Surgeon to the Baltimore General Dispensary, in a communication to Ducter Hull, says: I have applied your trusses in several hundred axes during the last three years. A great save been radically cured; and some of these were cases of long standing, where all other russes had failed. I send you a note of thanks from Mr. P. a citizen of great respectability, who was cured of a buil acrotal supture, if who was cured of a built scrotal rupture, if thirty-five years standing, by wearing one of your trusses for two years. He had worn o-ther trusses twenty nine years. His son, also, aged 16 years, ruptured from his infancy, was ured under my care in less than two years. -ling, in a labouring man forty years old, was cured under my notice by one of your trusses in six months. A case of groin rupture, from lifting, in a labouring man, thirty years old, on whom I applied one of your trusses, the day afer the injury, was cured in three months -Experience alone, can make known to the Sur-geon the full powers and excellence of these instruments. Your trusses are exclusively referred by the Professors in both of the Medi al Schools in this city, and the Faculty in gen-

Baltimore, January, 1850.

Valentine Mott. M. D. Professor of Surge ry, says. The great and signal benefits which are produced by this Truss, result from 118 strict subservience to, and accordance with Scientific and Surgical principles.

The operation and effect of this Truss is

directly the reverse of all Trusses heretofore in use; which being convex, tended to enlarge the dimensions of the rupture opening.' I am of opinion that the union of Surgical design & mechanical structure in this instrument rend what has long been the desideratum of Practical Surgeons in Europe and America.

Professor Mott also in lecturing upon Her nia, recommenda Dr. Hull's Truss to the exclusion of all others.

Apply at the office of Dr. KNAPP. 57, Fayette street, east of Monument Square, Bal-March 11

THE STEAM BOAT



MARYLAND

MARY LAND

HAS commenced the Season, and will persec her Rostes in the following meaner:
Leave Easton overy Wednesday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Cambridge, and thence to Annapolis, and thence to Baltimore, where she will arrive in the evening Leave Haltimore, from the Toncco Inspection Warchouse wharf, every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Annapolis, thence to Cambridge, if there should be any passengers on board for that place, and these to Baston; or directly to Easton, if no passengers for Cambridge.

to Baaton; or directly to Easton, if no passes, yers for Cambridge.

She will leave Beltimore every Monday morning at all o'clock for Chesterdown, calling at the Company wharf on Corsica creek, and crustaing from Chesterdown to Baltimore the same day, calling at the wharf on Corsica creek.

All beggege and Parkages to be at the risk f the pwaers. LEMUEL & TAYLOR, Com. April &

## The Maryland Carette,

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1830.

PAINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

JON GREEN,

Church Street, Annapolis, PRICE-THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Kentucky Reporter. Let no one mourn when I am dead, My weary wanderings o'er for then, at least, my aching head Will threb and think no more. Let no one weep when I am dead, For then my tears shall cease; Reposing on no restless bed, Let 20 one griese when I am dead,
On then, my grief how calm!
No more my heart, by anguish led,
Shall seek for friendship's balm. Let them but say, Her heart was kind, fler spirithigh and pure:
That e'en the calm and patient mind Not always can endure. Let them but say—Her weary feet,
At last, have censed to roam;
Flist, with unrest, in Heaven she'll seek,

> AUTUMNAL EMBLEMS. By William Howit.

. THE THISTLE DOWN. Lightly soars the thistle down; Lightly doth it float; Lightly seeds of care are sown-Little do we note. Lightly floats the thistle down; Far and wide it flica;

What earth denied-a home."

By the faintest zipliye blown Through the shining skies. Watch life's thistles bud and blow, Oh! 'tis pleasant folly! But when all our paths they sow, Then comes melancholy.

INTERESTING NARRATIVE.

In travelling through the Western States. I have heard and seen a few things which I have deemed worth recording. In another journal of this city. I have published some of them: the following if you think proper, I will thank you to insert in the Chronicle.

The individual whose story is given helow, I met in the State of Indiana, and learnei by mere accident, that his life had been samewhat peculiar. He at first refused to gire me his history; and I had to me some with manifest repugnance that he entered upon the relation, pleaded haste, and finally left me unsatisfied as to some parts. Gentlemen present assured me that I had been parfort mate-that they had never known him so communicative on these subjects before, but that I might, in their opiniplace implicit reliance in his statementsas his character for veracity was fair. I will endeavour to give his narrative, as rearly as his own words, assisted by a few hasty

STORY OF GEORGE ASH.

My father, John Ash, was one of the carliest emigrants to Kentucky, and settled near Bardstown, Nelson county, many miles from any other white settlement. In the from any other white settlement. In the month of March 1790, when I was about on the field. We marched to meet Wayne on the field. We marched to meet Wayne ten years of age, we were attacked by the killed, the rest taken prisoners. We were the was taken to the Indian army, that he separated from each other, and excepting a might give us some account of Wayne's might give us some account of wayne's unger sister, who was taken by the same at had me in possession. I saw none of my family for seventeen years. My sisthe was small; they carried her two or three days, but she cried and gave them trouble. The Chippeway Indians cut him up, roasted, they tomahawked and scalped her, and and they tomahawked and scalped her, and part of the American army, and fought them part of the American army, and returned bone. left her lying on the ground. I was after this transferred from one family to another, rectal times, and treated harshly, and calling the dog: till at length I was domesticated in a family, and considered a member of it. After this, my treatment was like that of other children of the tribe. The Shawness, at this time, lived on the Big Miami, about twenty miles above Dayton.— Here we continued until Gen. Clark came out and attacked us, and lairnt our town. We then and attacked us, and lairnt our town.
The property of the state of the same out sgainst us. Fight hundred and ally warriors went out to meet him: and on afty warriors went out to meet him: and on their way, were joined by fifty. Kickapoos. The two armies met about two hours before anset. When the Indians were within alout half a mile of St. Clair, the spies came ranning back to inform us, and we stopped. We concluded to encampt if was too late, they said to begin the place. They would defer the sport till the next day's Gen. Blue sacket was our commander. After dark he called all the chiefs around him, to listen to that he had to say. Our fathers, said he, used to do sa we now do our sibe used to do say to now do our sibe used. called all the chiefs around him, to listen to when we take into consideration his ignominated to the had to say. Our fathers, said he, used to do sa we now do but alle used to do sa we now do but their to their knowledge the disparity was not very great to another tribes—they could trust to their knowledge the disparity was not very great away arength and their numbers, but in this By their own shewing, likewise, their ar-

er and our numbers bear no comparison to those of our enemies, and we can do nothing, unless assisted by our Great Father above. pray now, continued Bine Jacket, raising is eyes to heaven, that he will be with us to night, and (it was now snowing) that tomorrow he will cause the sun to shine out lear upon us, and we will take it as a token of good; and we shall conquer.'

Blue Jacket appears to have been a priest as well as a warrior. Upon this point I intended to make some inquires but had not an opportunity

About an hour before day, orders were given for every man to be ready to march. examination, it was found that three fires, or camps, consisting of tilly Pottowattamies, had descried. We marched till we got within sight of the fires of St. Chir. Then Gen. Blue Jacket began to talk and sing a hymn, as Indians sing hymns (Here the narrator nentioned some ceremony that I did not well understand ) The fight commenced, and continued for an hour or more, when the Indians retroited. As they were leaving the ground, a Chief, by the name of Black Fish, ran in among them, and in a voice of thunder, asked them what they were doing, where they were going, and who had given them orders to petreat? This caused a halt, and he proceeded in a strain of the ed eloquence to exhort them most impassio to courage and to deeds of daring; and concluded by saying, what the determinations of others might be, he knew not but for himself, his determination was to conquer or You who are like-minded, follow me, petuous, and the carnage, for a few moments shocking Many of the Indians threw away es leaping in among the Americans, and did the butchery with the tomahawk .-In a few moments the Americans gave way; he Indians took possession of the camp ar artillery, spiked the guns, and parties of Inlians followed the retreating army many niles. Eleven hundred Americans were The number of Inest dead on the field. dians killed, together with those who afterwards died of their wounds, amounted o only thirty-five. In this battle, a ball passed through the back of Ash's neck, and left a scar, which he showed me. He fell, and says his recollection returned while an Indian was carrying him away on his back. years after, he ascertained that he had brother in St. Clairs's army, who was killed Who can say that he did not in this battle. direct the ball that did the fatal work? for all who have seen Ash, will allow that he

was not a man to be idle in battle. After this haule, Islanted with eight others, ject was to renew the friendly relations be the report was incorrect, and that I knew tween that nation and our own tribe; and two something of his son. He asked with eagerof our number were regularly accredited ambassadors for that purpose. We made a visit were desirous of strengthening themselves against the whites, by foreign allimans.

While we were absent, our tribe had a hat-

tle with the whites near fort Hamilton- The | nim?' American army was commanded, I think, by Gen. Bradley. After our return, Wayne came out against us with 800 men. runners to all nations to collect together warriors, and soon an army of 1500 men were who then lay at fort Recovery. We took one of Wayne's spies in our march, a Chickasaw. movements, but the Indians were so enraged at him for his treachery, that they fell upon him in his narrative and killed him, Our army was then in great want of provisions. — The Chinpeway Indians cut him up, roasted, ithout much success, and retur Wayne marched on the towns, and only 300 warriors could be mustered to meet him.— We went out; however, and fought him in two battles, within three days of each other. The Indians were in effect conquered, and the war ended. Gen. Blue Jacket, that windlessed the floor of the same ter, hoisted the flag of truce, and marched into Greensville, to treat with Wayne.

We are all familiarly acquainted with the history of these Indian wars of the galland and unfortunate St. Clair, and of the chivaland uniorithate St. Clair, and of the chiyaterous and successful Wayne. This, for aught I know, is the first Indian account of these transactions that has appeared; and if it is correct, and I have abundant reason to think it is, it must go at least to diminish our censure of St. Clair, if it does not detract from the credit of Wayne. St. Clair suffered him-self to be surprised by the Indians in their own territory, a fault which Washington thought admitted of no excuse; besides, his army exceeded the enemy's in numbers. But

conflict we have no such reliance—our power my consisted of nearly a thousand men, and I and this completes the history of George my consisted of nearly a thousand men, and and such men as are not easily conquered by any Ash. Ash is about six feet in height, of light force, for their own motto was, 'we conquer. Ash is about six feet in height, of light force, for their own motto was, 'we conquer. Ash is about six feet in height, of light force, for their own motto was, 'we conquer. Ash is about six feet in height, of light complexion, with a fine blue eye, and in the order of the properties of a well days of his prime. Might have exhibited all days of his prime. seventeen years; he had long since identified himself with them, spoke their language perfeetly, and had almost forgotten his own-and had adopted their dress and their modes of life. His right ear is fixed in a peculiar manner for the purpose of wearing jewels. The edge of the ear, about a third inch deep, is cut off, except where the ear joins the head. This rim hangs down on the face, and serves as a kind of loop. The parting gristle of the nose is perforated there is, likewise, a hote in his left ear. I made some enquiries as to his painting. He said he painted, and ware about a hundred dollars worth of silver in ornaments, when he visited the ladies! In his nose he wore three silver crosses, and seven half moons, valued from five to six dollars each. proceeded to describe his decorations for excursions of gallantry, and the reception he met with, I could not but reflect upon the

effect which ornaments have with the fair in all ages, and among all nations. "After peace," he proceeded, 'I told the sated for my trouble. Indians I wished to go to the white settlements, and see if any of my family were living.—They at first unde objections, but fi-nally consented, and in full dress, with a good horse, a good gun, and a good hunting Messrs A. & C. Minerdog, I started for Fort Pitt. After traveli ing alone fourteen days in the wilderness, I arrived at my place of destination. I there found a brother, and learned that my father was still living in Kentucky. After staying some time at Fort Pat, I was employed die. 'You who are like-nunded, to 198 and they raised the war whoop, which is He ing some time at Fort Patt, I was common and they raised the war whoop, which is He by a gentleman as a guide through the well-by a gentleman as a guide throug neighbourhood of Detroit, I told my employer he might go on, and that I would spend the winter an ong the Indians with my w for I had taken a wife before I left them.

He called for me in the Spring, and we returned to Fort Pitt together. I here sold family to have a kill on the tarm and try it my horse, and proceeded down the Obio rimy father. I arrived at his house in the who told him be would thereby ruin our land night, called him up and requested entertainment for the night. He said he denied such a request to no man, who ever he might be, but evidently was not much pleased with my appearance, for I was still in my Indian dress, and could speak but a few English. He paid me but little attention, gave a servant some orders about my lodging, and was about retiring to be i, when I drew him into conversation by asking him some our note conversation by asking him some questions about his family. I asked him if he had not a son George (many years before) taken by the Indians? He replied that he had, that he learned he was in St. Clair's defeat, and that he was killed. I assured him that before you. He looked at me with searchingscrutiny for a few moments, and commencof a year, and were successful in the objects ingscritting for a ten moments, and community of a property of our mission. The nations north of the Ohio ed pacing the room. He wilked up and down limestone and timber to burn its ed pacing the room for two hours before he untered a attention will confer a fixour on the room for two hours before he untered a lattention will confer a fixour on the room for two hours before he untered a lattention will confer a fixour on the room for two hours before he untered a lattention will confer a fixour on the room for two hours before he untered a lattention will confer a fixour on the room for two hours before he untered a lattention will confer a fixour on the room for two hours before he untered a lattention will confer a fixour on the room for two hours before he untered. rallimeas. syllable, Would you know your brother tribe had a hat- Henry, and he at last, if you should see Would you know your brother I told him no, for he was a mere in-

> should, and though late in the night, role several miles to bring him.' In this part of the narration, I perceived that Ash's eyes grew moist, and that his voice was husky. He rose to depart, but by some entreaty he was induced to return and conclude his tale.
>
> My father, \* said he had become wealthy,

fint when I went away

ife thought I

possessing negroes and fine horses in abun dance, but my mother was dead, and my father had married a second wife, who was not backward in letting me know that was no place for me. I started again for the Indian country, crossed the Ohio, and pitched my camp on the spot where my house now stands, on the bank of the Olio, exactly opposite the mouth of the Kentucky. After another visit to my red brethren, and a friend gave me a horse to ride. I found them preparing a deputation for their great father, the President, and nothing would do but that I should make one of the party. With a number of chiefs, I set out for Philadelphia, and ber of chicks, I set out for Philadelphia, and after visiting the President and all the great people there, and by them no doubt thought a very good Indian, I returned to my old camp where I now live. As a compensation for my service in this mission, the Indians granted me a tract of land opposite the mouth of the Kentucky, four miles in length on the river, and one mile back. When the territory was ceded to the United States, the Indians neglected to reserve my grant. had cultivated some parts of my land, and was worth more than the government price It was offered for sale, and I petitioned Con It was offered for sale, and I petitioned Congress to secure to me what was in fact my own. They denied me the request, but per mitted me to purchase as much as I could at the government price. I had considered my self rich in lands, but poor in cash, and my domain was reduced to about two hundred acres. On this I have lived ever since—

the symmetry and proportions of a well male Indian. He extently felt, and still cherishes, a strong projudice in favour of Indian character and manners. Till the last ifteen years he generally wore his jewels and Indian ornaments. This perhaps contributed to the prejudice and suspicions which existed against him, during the late war, and before that time. Suspicions were entertained that he was in some way concerned with the Indianant the massacreef the Pigeon Roost; About that time a woman passed through the port said that Ash, in his Indian days, had His neighbours, however informed me, that these prejudices and sus-Ash has long suppicions have died away. Ash has long sup-ported a fair character, is a member of the Methodist church, and considered a good christian. If the reader of this narrative finds as much satisfaction in the perusal, as I did in hearing it, I shall be amply compen-

LIMING LAND.
From the Village Record. SHIPPENSBURG, Sep. 8. 1830.

Gentlemen-I own a small firm near this place, and for many years back there has been used on the same a ten or a ten and a half of Plaster of Paris yearly, and in my opinion for the last few years the plaster has done but little good to the crops. I have been informed that in Chester county the farmers have in a great measure given up the use of plaster and have taken to Liming their lands, and that they have found it their interest to continue the Liming. Liming has not been practised in this vicinity that I know on two or three fields, to which he agreed; but after enquiring amongst his neighbours, and get not more than half crops, we gave it up for the present. you live in the neighborhood of those who I good opportunity of knowing the effectstrouble to publish a piece in your paper on your to have it re published in the Franklin Repository, which has a considerable circuation in our neighbourhood. If liming useful at all, it might then become a public bracht to our formers here, as they are generally well supplied with a great pleaty of limestone and timber to burn it with. Yours obedient servant. DAVID MCLURE.

To DAVID MCLURE, Esq.
P. M. SHIPPENSBURG, Pa. Sin, To your letter, wishing informa-tion in respect to the use of LIME, as a manure, by the Farmers of Chester county, I reply with pleasure; happy to impart any information that may be useful to any portion of my fellow citizens. Lame is used as a manure, extensively, in every part of Chester county, where it can be obtained. It is estimated that from five to eight hundred thousand bushels, are consumed, for that purpose yearly; and the beneficial effects of its free application, to all our soils is demonstrated, after an experience of more than thirty years, in the four-fold increased productiveness of the land, and by the fact, the

receive double that quantity the lighter loamy soils will be benefitted by thirty bushels to an -cre. My neighbour, ABNER Hoores, one of the best farmers in this vicinity, put last year on two fields, 90 hushels to an acre. Within the Borough, 1 purchased, 6 years ago, 38 acros of land, 26 of which are arable on the 26 acres, follow-

sufficiently well the quantity they distribute often spread it from the tail of the cart.

On what crops, or in what state the land | ed him his co

should be when lime can be best applied. merly. More and more, spinion is setting down, to that expressed by Me. John Cheen an excellent forman and the spinion is setting. an excellent farmer on the Brandywine. is of less consequence what state your land is in that the main chance—that is—rer on the LIME FRANK." As a top-dressing for grass its salutary effects are admitted tout the most usual mode, and that which I should recommend; will be found in the custom that which a state of the contract of the custom that which is contracted to the custom that we have the custom that which is contracted to the custom that we will be contracted to the custom that we will be contracted to the custom that we can be contracted to the custom that we will be contracted to the custom that we can be contracted to the custom that here; connected with the most approved manner of farming, which I subjoin,
A farm of 100 acres of cleared land is di-

vided into seven or eight fields, for the purpose of pursuing a judicious rotation of crops, which is deemed indispensable. A field of which is deemed indispensed down in the clover soil is carefully turned down in the spring, as early as the frost will admit. this field the dressing of lime is spread and well harrowed. Corn is then planted, takinclusived. Corn is then panels, it is inclusived, inclusive in laying out the furrows not to break the sod beneath. In preference to the plough, a hop harrow is here in general use, fordressing the corn, and the sod not broken at all, or not until the last dressing. As soon as the crop is rine, the stalks are cut close to the ground and put up in shocks in the field to be husked at leisure; the stalks are hauled to the barn, and fed during the winter, to the cattle; much will be eaten, but the chief benefit I imagine is derived from their being trodden into the barn yard, absorbing juices which other vise evaporate or was's away, and thus contributing to produce a large quantity of manure; the first object of every good farmer.

The next spring, while another clover field is managed in the same manner, the ground on which corn had grown is put in either oats or barley. When this crop is harvested, thouground is ploughed, and the chief manure of the barn yard drawn upon it. Twenty cart loads, for two horses is deemed a good dressing; and this quantity, you must he aware is only to be obtained by the best management. Spreading manure, ploughing nanagement as second time, sowing the wheat and applying six quarts of Timothy seed to the acre; and in the following March 6 quarts of Clover seed, are properly understood by you as well as by us. I may however, remark that you live in the neighborhood of those who I nearly double the quantity of grass seed for merly used—is now sown, and with manifest a good expectanity of knowing the effects farm, you will see that one will be in Corn; one in oats or Barley, one in Wheat, and please, mention the usual quantity put on an five in grass, cuabling the farmer to feed cat acre, and at what time it is put out. spring the for the market or to keep a dairy as may or fall, or both—with any hints on the sub- best suit his taste. The number of cattla ject that may be useful to one who knows kep', however, by increasing the quantity nothing about it -or if you would take the of manure, enables the farmer, by the aid of lime, rapilly to enrich his land while at the the subject of liming land. I would endea- same time he increases its products and consequent profits.

As a caution, permit me to say; expect no magical effects from lime; it will not operate suddenly like Plaster of Paris; but he assured it will give body and strength and fertility to your lands; and a few years experience will convince you that lime as a manure, is in the highest degree valuable.

CHARLES MINER.

LORENZO Dow.—This anecdote is related of him as a well authenticated fact:—At the close of a religious meeting, he observed that the was inclined to Matrianov. If any lady of his congregation had similar inclinations she was requested to rise. A ladva little adof Lorenzo visited her—she became his wife, and shared her fortune with him.

TENDERNESS .- An elderly lady, residing at Margate, went into the market a few days ago, having made up her mind to buy a goose. There were but two in the market, both in the custody of a little cherry-cheeked lass from Brichington, who, to the surprise of her cus-tomer, positively refused to sell one without ductiveness of the land, and by the land, and by the land best and most prulent farmers, continue its use and in increased quantities.

A proper dressing of Lime per acre, is about forty bushels—a strong clay soil may receive double that quantity with advantage: ever, she thought proper to in

ever, she thought proper to inquire of the yearder why she had so peremptorily declined
selling them separate.

If you please my lady, was the naire answer, my mother said as how the geese had
lived together fifteen years, and it would be
cruel to part them.

of which are arable on the 26 acres, following the example and advice of experienced farmers, I put immediately 1300 bushels of Lime. This at the kiin, in the Valley, about six of the price of hauling added brought it 171 cents. The effects have been perfectly satisfactory.

On the subject of the mode of application, it may be proper to say, that the Lime, as taken from the kiin, is placed in a heap convenient at once to the field and water, for the purpose of alacking, after which it is dropped on the land at suitable distances in heaps of about a bushel each, and then spread like of about a bushel each, and then spread like guifficiently well the quantity they distribute often spread it from the tail of the cart.

On what crops, or in what state the land to the carmission in the navy.