

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[LVIIIth YEAR.]

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1809.

[No. 3273.]

Miscellany.

From the New-York Evening Post.

HYDROPHOBIA.

Not in the habit of republishing what are called quack remedies, but I republish the following, because I personally know Mr. Lewis, the person spoken of, and have been witness to some of his cures, for cures they undoubtedly were. I am glad the public are now put in possession of his valuable secret, but I am sorry that the poor man has not been in any adequate degree remunerated for it. He ought to be secured a little independence. [Continued.]

CURE FOR THE HYDROPHOBIA.

Communicated in a letter from a friend in New-York to his correspondent in Salem.

HAVING observed in the Evening Post of the 4th instant, a communication from a Salem paper of the 1st, respecting a mad dog which made its appearance in the neighbourhood, I conceive it of importance to make known what I believe to be a specific remedy for the canine madness, and a certain cure against the poison by which it is produced. The remedy to which I allude has been made use of with great success by a poor man of the name of Lewis, a resident of the Chester county, in this State. It was communicated to his father many years since, and has been a secret in the family for a considerable time. Whenever a mad dog appeared in the neighbourhood of Mamaroneck or the Purse, and bit either man or beast, it has long been the custom, previous to the secret being made public, to send for Lewis, (the father of the son who, as from long experience it was known would, by administering a simple remedy, destroy with certainty the poison, effectually cure the person or animal who had been bitten. It has too often happened that dogs, supposed to be mad, but not actually so, have bitten persons, to whom what has been considered as remedies have been administered, and no ill consequences resulting from the bite, whatever may have been administered, has obtained the reputation of an infallible cure. From the failure of these in several instances, people generally had but little confidence in the powder used by the Lewises, and were convinced by actual experience of its efficacy. Instances have, I am told, occurred of several creatures being bitten by dogs considered to be mad, and the Lewises, when applied to, have, in order to prove the value of their medicine, requested the owners to let one of the dogs, which being done, they have cured all the dogs, and the one so let aside has died with the symptom of the hydrophobia. This circumstance, if true, (and from the result of the cures I have made I believe it to be so) is the character of the remedy made use of by Lewis beyond a doubt. I have had opportunities of speaking to a number of persons well acquainted with Lewis, who had particularly tried the course he pursued in various instances, and they all concurred in expressing their full conviction of its efficacy.

The remedy he made use of is nothing more than a plant that grows in the fresh woods of our country. The botanic name is "Scutellaria galericulata." In the Medical Encyclopedia it is mentioned under the name of Scullcap, and is there so fully described that it may be known without difficulty. This plant Lewis used to gather, and reduce it to a powder, in order to prevent a discovery of what it really was. It was found out by a person who obtained some from him in a powdered state; observing in it, he planted them in his garden, and they came to perfection. Since then, or some one of his family, in order to remove every doubt as to the certainty of the cure produced from the seeds being the one actually made use of by Lewis, gave him five dollars to show it to him, and it proved to be the same.

Among the number of cases in which it has been applied with success, it may be necessary to mention only the following one, of which I had from the persons mentioned, of whom I purposely inserted the particulars:—U. F. father-in-law of M. had a few years since a number of his dogs bitten by a mad dog. Being satisfied that the dog was mad, he sent immediately for Lewis, who when he came, showed him with a quantity of the powder described, and directed him to make a

cat, and give it to the animals every other day, and on any mess they were fond of; and on the 3rd day intercepting a small portion of brimstone, this course was adopted and continued for three weeks. It happened that before the termination of that period, he disposed of the cows to a neighbour, who was accustomed with his being bitten, and to whom

he gave some of the powder, with directions not to fail giving it to the creature; this, however, through carelessness, was neglected, and the consequence was, that it went mad, and died, while all the others continued perfectly well. About two ounces of the herb, when reduced to powder, and divided into several portions, is sufficient to cure man or beast, if administered in time. I cannot learn with certainty, that if not given until the hydrophobia commences it will have the desired effect; it is difficult, if not wholly impossible, when the disorder has risen to a height to induce the patient to take any kind of food whatsoever; indeed in most cases when it is presented to them, they are seized with violent spasms, and fall backward strongly convulsed—to attempt forcing them to receive it, is attended with great danger. I am credibly informed, that a man in New-Jersey, endeavouring to give a drench to a cow in that situation, died from the poison communicated by the saliva of the animal falling on a wound he previously had received on his hand. It is therefore best to administer it as early as possible; it has however been in some instances deferred until the patient has shown some signs of illness, and then effected a cure. In cases of this nature, the decoction of the herb should be given stronger than in others. In the instances which have come to my knowledge of animals being bitten by a mad dog, the periods between the times they were bitten and the commencement of the hydrophobia varied very considerably. In some, the effects of the poison were discernible in a few days, and in others not under two or three months.

As perhaps thou mayest have some difficulty in obtaining a copy of the Encyclopedia, to which I have referred, for an account of the plant, the following description will probably enable thee to discover it, should it grow in your neighbourhood.—It is perennial, and flowers about the middle or latter part of the summer. Its stem is square, and its leaves come out opposite each other; the feed stem within the leaf. It bears a small violet coloured blossom, and grows from one to three feet high, according to the richness of the soil. I am informed by a person of the Lewises, that the old man came by his knowledge of this remedy by being bit by a mad dog, and hearing of an old German who was famous for curing poisons, applied to him, and having by his assistance escaped the danger he had incurred, obtained from him, in confidence, the secret of the means by which his cure was effected. Thou mayest rest fully assured, that every thing which I have stated respecting this remedy I have the greatest confidence is correct. My information has been derived from the most respectable sources, from persons of probity, who were eyewitnesses to the facts which they related; and I have no doubt, but that in a very short time I could collect more than one hundred instances of cures by the Lewises since the remedy came to their knowledge. My confidence in the virtues of this herb is so great, that I would trust my life to it, rather than to the skill of all the physicians in the city, should I be so unfortunate as to stand in need of it. Physicians in general are, I believe, honest enough to confess, that they know of no remedy for the disease communicated by the bite of a mad dog. If therefore thou shouldst incline to make public any part of what is contained in this communication, thou canst make such extracts as thou mayest judge proper, not unnecessarily mentioning the names I have made use of, as I insert them merely from the expectation that thy knowledge of the persons would give thee greater confidence in what I have related.

ELDER WINE.

THE season for making Elder Wine, farmers, is at hand. The following excellent receipt is offered to you:

"Take 12½ gallons of the juice of ripe elder berries, and 37½ gallons of water that has been recently boiled; and to every gallon of water add 3½ pounds of sugar, which will incorporate when warm; add ½ an ounce of ginger, and ¼ of an ounce of allspice to every four gallons of the mixture, and when the whole is cooled down to blood warmth, add ½ pint of brewers yeast, and let it ferment very slowly for 14 days—then bung the cask—let it stand for six months—it will be fit for use. This wine is a most excellent cordial."

From a late Charleston paper.

A Pumpkin, which grew on the plantation of Colonel Stevens, at Pocotaligo, was weighed in this city yesterday—its weight was 110 lbs. it measured in length 3 feet 3 inches, and in circumference 5 feet 2 inches.

From the North American.

Extract from the Messina Gazette of July 31, 1809.

A VESSEL, under a neutral flag, from Civita Vecchia, has furnished us with a copy of the declaration issued by his Holiness Pius 7th, at the time of the sacrilegious invasion of all his dominions, and of the patrimony of the church; and likewise of the sentence of excommunication issued against Buonaparte and his accomplices, on the 10th of June; which acts of the Pope are herewith published, to render them more generally known throughout the Catholic world.

PIUS POPE VII.

The disastrous designs of the foes of the Apostolical See are at length completed.

After suffering the violent and iniquitous spoliation of the fairest and most considerable portion of our dominions, we now behold ourselves deprived entirely, under unworthy pretexts, and with the most grievous injustice, of all our temporal sovereignty, with which our spiritual independence is closely connected. This consolation accompanies us, under the pressure of this severe persecution, that it has not been incurred for any wrong done to the emperor, or to France, which has been always the object of our tender fatherly solicitude; nor on account of any worldly political artifice; but because we would not betray our duties or our conscience.

No one, who professes the Catholic religion, and much less he, who presides over, and is principally bound to announce it, can displease God for the sake of pleasing men.

Bound moreover to God, and to the Church, to transmit our rights whole and entire, we protest against this new spoliation, and declare it null and void.

We reject with the most determined resolution the assignment of any allowance intended for us or the members of our College (of Cardinals) by the emperor of the French.

We should be overwhelmed with disgrace in the sight of the Church if we submitted to receive our subsistence from the hands of the Usurper of her patrimony.

We resign ourselves entirely to Divine Providence, and to the devotion of the faithful servants of God, and shall be satisfied piously to conclude the bitter career of our painful life.

We adore with profound humiliation the inscrutable designs of God. We invoke his mercy over all our good subjects, who will be always our joy and our crown; and after having discharged, in these most distressing circumstances, our duty, we exhort them to preserve, in all integrity, their religion and faith, and with lights and tears between the porch and the altar, to unite themselves with us in supplication to the Supreme Father of Lights, that he would graciously be pleased to work a change in the wicked designs of our persecutors. Given at our Quirinal Apostolical Palace this 10th June, 1809. (L. S.) PIUS POPE VII.

Conclusion of the sentence of Excommunication.

PIUS POPE VII.

By authority of the Almighty God, and of the Saints Peter and Paul, we declare you Napoleon Buonaparte, and all your accomplices (co-operators) in the act, which you are now executing, to have incurred the sentence of excommunication; under which, by our apostolical letters, contemporaneously published and affixed at the usual places in this city, we declare all those to have fallen, who since the forcible invasion of this city on the 2d of Feb. 1808, have committed the violence, against which our successive secretaries of state by our order, and we ourselves, have protested in two consistorial allocutions (discourses) of the 16th of March and 11th July, 1808; and the same penalty attaches to all mandataries, supporters, advisers, and all others, who have executed themselves, or procured the execution of the above mentioned usurpations and violence. Given at Rome, at the church of St. Maria Major, June 10, 1809. (L. S.) PIUS POPE VII.

A Noble Example.

VACCINATION.

WE mentioned recently that the town of New-Bedford were making arrangements for a general inoculation for the Kine Pock, under the conduct of Dr. Waterhouse. We have now the great satisfaction of informing the friends of humanity, that the doctor has already vaccinated upwards of a thousand persons; and our New-Bedford correspondent informs us, that it is conjectured that 18 hundred persons will undergo the operation in that township. [Boston Paper.]

From the Federal Gazette.

MAXIMUM

Of the prices in St. Domingo, in the month of April, 1809, the most critical period of the siege of that place, both by sea and land, in consequence of the excessive scarcity of most articles of food.

Wheat Flour, per lb.	Dolls.	1 00
Do. Bread, 30 ounces,		6 00
*Manioc (root) per bag,		60 00
Do. made into bread, per cake,		1 00
Starch, procured from Guyoaca*, per lb.		50
Rice, per lb.		50
Corn, do.		60
Rum, per bottle,		6 00
Negro Rum, per demijon,		60 00
Inferior Wine, (there being none of good quality,) per bottle,		2 00
Sugar, per lb.		3 00
Coffee, do.		62½
Sweet Oil, per bottle,		6 00
Fresh meat, beef or pork, per lb.		2 00
Fresh mule's flesh, per lb.		75
Do. horse's do. do.		1 00
Do. dog's do. do.		50
Cats, * per individual,		2 00
Domestic parrots, do.		1 50
Common fowls, do.		10 00
Turkeys, do.		20 00
Eggs, do.		37½
Spanish hides,† do.		1 50
Hog skins, do.		1 00

Do. do. cooked and prepared in the manner of a cheese, and in other forms, per pound,		50
Salt pork, sold by parcels, per barrel,		70 00
Ham, per pound,		2 00
Butter & lard, do.		3 00
Dog's fat, do.		2 00
Fish, do.		1 50
Cheese, do.		2 00
Candles, do.		6 00
Candles, (wax,) made in the island, lb.		3 50
Soap, per square (about 5 lbs.)		12 00
Plantains, (bananas,) per dozen,		2 00
Beans, per pound,		1 00

The French inhabitants of the city who had established gardens at the commencement of the siege, sold other vegetables at a moderate price. The supplies, however, thus afforded, proved insufficient; and the grass which grew along the streets was eaten.—With regard to the articles of provisions not enumerated in the above statement, we may assert that they were entirely wanting, or confined to very few families.

We, the subscribers, certify the above maximum of prices to be correct. Certified by us, the Mayor of the city.

(Signed) GAZAN.

COUNT MONTERAN, the President of the Supreme Court.

CHAMBALE FENEYROL, Imperial Attorney General.

* The articles marked thus* are farinaceous productions, which, when eaten in their crude or natural state, are deleterious. It is in consequence of a certain mode of treatment alone, that they become esculent.

* Rats were not sold, but were eaten by those who had the good fortune to catch them.

† This article would have been sold at a much higher price, but for the generosity of M. Boulard, who had about 1200 in his store house, before the commencement of the siege, and sold them at the rate mentioned.

From a late Lynchburg Paper.

VINEYARDS PRACTICABLE.

IT is a fact, that the European Grape may be ingrafted on the common grape vine of this country. Mr. Daniel Foster, a native of Germany, and well skilled in the business of a vine dresser, has made a successful experiment this season. Several vines have grown from his grafts; one of them is at least 12 feet long—there are others of different lengths—and some of them do now actually bear a number of good clusters of fruit, although they were ingrafted last spring.

We are authorized by Mr. Foster to inform the public, that any person who may wish to cultivate this valuable and delicious fruit, can have his assistance and advice for the operation.—Gentlemen may now very easily secure vines, for use and ornament, if they will dig up the common vines, about the last of November, and transplant them into their gardens, &c. and at the proper season call upon Mr. Foster, who will furnish grafts and ingraft them for a moderate compensation.

Mr. Foster lives in Bedford county, about two miles from the mansion-house of Colonel James Callaway.—Citizens of Lynchburg may obtain satisfactory information by applying to the Editor of this paper, who is an eyewitness of the fact.