

Cure for the bite of a mad dog

Translation of a letter from the Count de Surville, (Joseph Bonaparte,) on the subject of the loss of his house by fire.

Point Breeze, Jan. 8, 1820.

William Snowden Esq.
Judge and Justice of the peace, Bordentown.

Sir—You have shown so much interest for me since I have been in this country, and especially since the event of the 4th inst. that I cannot doubt it will afford you pleasure to make known to your fellow citizens how much I feel all they have done for me on that occasion. Absent myself from my house, they collected by a spontaneous movement on the first appearance of fire which they combated with united courage and perseverance; and, when they found it was impossible to extinguish it, exerted themselves to save all the flames had not devoured, before their arrival and mine.

All the furniture, statues, pictures, money, plate, gold, jewels, linen, books and in short every thing that was not consumed, has been most scrupulously delivered into the hands of the people of my house. In the night of the fire, and during the next day, there were brought to me by labouring men, drawers in which I have found the proper quantity of pieces of money and medals, of gold and valuable jewels, which might have been taken with impunity.— This event has proved to me, how much the inhabitants of Bordentown, appreciate the interest I have always felt for them; and shows that men in general, are good when they have not been perverted in their youth, by a bad education; when they maintain their dignity as men, and feel that true greatness is in the soul, and depends upon ourselves.

I cannot omit on this occasion, to repeat what I have said so often, that the Americans are without contradiction, the most happy people I have known; still more happy if they understand their happiness.

I pray you not to doubt of my sincere regard. Your's &c

JOSEPH, Count de Surville.

Cincinnati Ohio, Dec. 7.

Cotton from Alabama.—Among the many avenues to commercial dealings and beneficial intercourse which are constantly opening, as our fine western regions are brought under the operations of industry, the circumstance that supplies of excellent cotton are now transported to this place from the northern parts of the state of Alabama, is the most recent, though not the least important. Large consignments of this valuable staple are hereafter expected to be made from the same quarter. The effect of this new accession to the trade of our town, will probably be to excite so much competition as to place it on a fair level with other commodities on the score of price; by which means a more free and general use can be made of it, not only in manufacturing establishments, but in multitudes of families for various domestic purposes. If our cotton manufactures are to flourish, the raw material must be furnished on fair terms; and this cannot be expected to take place until competition shall produce some salutary correctives with respect to price. This will be a natural consequence of the increasing supplies of this article in the U. States, which has already experienced a material depression in foreign markets, owing, in part, to the unusual quantities raised in other countries. Large districts both of the state of Alabama and Tennessee will most likely be induced to seek a market for much of their cotton among the manufacturing establishments of the Ohio country, in consequence of the ease and cheapness with which it can be transported by water, and from the steady and growing demand which the rapid multiplication of inhabitants, and a corresponding increase of wealth and improvements must necessarily require. Nor is it unreasonable to suppose that much of the raw material can be conveniently paid for in manufacturing goods and in the surplus produce of our soil. The great southern sweep of the Tennessee river presents a commodious and easy channel of communication to an extensive area of fine country congenial to the growth of the cotton plant, comprising in its course large portions of Tennessee and Alabama.

Every day furnishes to our countrymen some new and interesting views of the beneficence and liberality of nature, in the grandeur, extent and positions of the great western rivers. But their real utility can be estimated only by future generations. When their banks shall sparkle with towns and cities, and the population of the country shall be "like the stars of Heaven for number," then will our magnificent streams be more correctly appreciated: as they will then give employment and support to innumerable multitudes. They will be the exalted theme of poets, and will not be "unknown to song."

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

Comptroller's Office.

Pursuant to the directions of an act, entitled "An act granting a compensation to John M. Crous, for discovering and publishing a cure for the hydropobia or canine madness," passed the 28th day of Feb-

ruary 1806, I do hereby certify that the said John M. Crous hath this day deposited in this office a certain writing purporting to be the remedy used by him with perfect success for more than twenty years past for the cure of the hydropobia—which writing is in the words and figures following: **Cure for the bite of a Mad Dog.**

"The following is an account of the remedy and cure for the hydropobia or canine madness—made by John M. Crous, in conformity to an act of the Legislature of the state of N. Y. passed at their present session, viz.

1st. Take one ounce of the jaw bone of a dog, burned and pulverized, or pounded to fine dust.

"2dly. Take one scruple of the verdigrease, which is raised on the surface of old copper by laying in moist earth; the coppers of George I. or II. are the purest and best. Mix these ingredients together, and if the patient be an adult, take one common tea-spoonful a day, and so in proportion for a child according to its age. In one hour after take the filings of the one half of a copper of the above kind, if to be had; if not, then a small increased quantity of any baser metal of the kind—this is to be taken in a small quantity of water.

The next morning before eating, repeat the same as before. This if complied with after the biting of the dog and before symptoms of madness, will effectually prevent any appearance of the disorder; but after the symptoms shall appear, a physician must be immediately applied to, to administer the following viz:

"Three drams of the verdigrease of the kind before mentioned, mixed with half an ounce of calomel, to be taken at one dose.— This quantity the physician need not fear to administer, as the reaction of the venom then diffused through the whole system of the patient, neutralizes considerably the powerful quality of the medicine—and

Secondly, if in four hours thereafter the patient is not completely relieved, administer four grains of pure opium, or one hundred and twenty drops of liquid laudanum. The patient must be careful to avoid the use of milk for several days after taking any of the foregoing medicine.

JOHN M. CROUS.

Attached to this article is a deposition of John M. Crous taken and subscribed before Chief Justice Kent of the State of New-York, dated 24th March 1806, and the whole is certified by Elisha Jenkins, Esq. Comptroller of the State of New York under date of the 25th of March 1806.

Pennsylvania Banks.

The following is a condensed statement of the official return made to the Auditor General by the several Banks incorporated in pursuance of the "Act regulating Banks." The annexed abstract shows completely the situation of every bank that has made return—the amount of Specie in their vaults, and the notes in circulation on the 1st of November last.

Banks.	Specie.	Notes in circulation.
*Bedford Bank	19,194 72	18,361 89
Reaver	975	27,545
N Liberties	111,910 82	211,519
Pittsburg	30,688 69	60,422
Delaware	15,539 68	53,270
Germanstown	12,666 44	58,245
Chambersburg	19,071 96	30,484
Chester	83,189 15	92,378
Gettysburgh	17,210 72	33,805
Montgomery	14,786 16	59,418
Swatara	2,110 68	5,605 71
Carlisle	15,539	11,016
Centre	12,486	45,732
Commcr. B. Pa	77,193 76	81,585
Easton	36,609 80	84,696 68
Bucks county	7,596 70	44,287
F. B. Lancaster	58,014 24	160,936
Reading	3,821 93	130,643
Harrisburg	16,693 15	44,588
Huntingdon	9,859 43	31,500
Lancaster	12,862 20	32,242
Marrietta		35,539
Mechanics' B. of city & co. of Philadelphia	27,500	71,000
Brownsville	18,582 90	11,417
Nordampton	9,817 28	41,299
Northumberland	806 34	36,833 50
Meadville	9,621 63	87,288
Schuylkill	164,922 19	173,370
Union Town	535	19,000
Greensburg	\$4,590 38	15,504
York	35,417 49	36,675

* This bank has blended its specie foreign and turnpike notes.—§ Specie and notes of banks paying specie.—§ Specie and paper.

INVENTION.—I. Coffin and G. Smith, of No. 15 north seventh street, Philadelphia have advertised their new patent Air Stoves, for heating rooms and cooking by heated air. They say "the stove is of a simple construction, and can be built in the fire place, or any other part of the house. The stove can be neatly finished and ornamented at a moderate price. There has been a thoro' trial of the stove, & we find that one cord of wood will last at least 12 weeks in the coldest weather, for heating one room and do the cooking for a family."

Congress of the U. States.

SENATE.

Monday, January 31.

Mr. Sanford presented to the Senate certain Resolutions of the Legislature of New York, declaring the right of Congress to require of new states, not comprised within the original boundaries of the United States, the prohibition of slavery as a condition of their admission into the Union; and instructing the Senators from New York to oppose the admission of any such state without such a condition; which resolutions were read.

Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the U. States be requested to lay before the Senate such information as he may possess relative to the execution of so much of the first article of the late treaty of peace and amity between his Britannic Majesty and the United States as relates to the restitution of slaves, and which has not heretofore been communicated.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Missouri Question.

Mr. Barbour of Virginia, rose and addressed the Senate more than three hours, against the proposed Restriction; but, before concluding his speech, intimated a desire to be allowed to defer the remainder of his remarks to to-morrow; and the subject was accordingly postponed.

The Senate then went into the consideration of Executive business.

Tuesday Feb. 1.

Mr. Otis submitted the following resolutions for consideration:

Resolved, That the committee of Finance be instructed to enquire into the expediency of reviving, for—years, the law making foreign gold coins a tender.

Resolved, That the committee on Finance be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for the payment of the Mississippi Stock by the issue of Treasury Notes, bearing interest at—per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of Government, to such of the proprietors thereof as may elect to receive payment in this way.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Missouri Question.

Mr. Barbour, of Va. concluded the speech which he commenced yesterday, against the Restriction.

Mr. Roberts, of Penn followed, in support of the Restriction; and in reply to the gentlemen who had opposed it.

Mr. Johnson, of Ky. succeeded, and closed the debate, in a speech of some length against the Restriction.

No other gentleman rising to speak, the question was then taken on the Restrictive amendment offered by Mr. Roberts, which is in the following words:

"Provided also, That the further introduction into the said state, of persons to be held in slavery or involuntary servitude within the same, shall be absolutely and irrevocably prohibited;"

And decided in the negative, by yeas and nays as follows:

YEAS,

Messrs. Burrill, Dana, Dickerson, King, of N. Y. Lowrie, Mellen, Morrill, Noble, Otis, Roberts, Ruggles, Sanford, Taylor, Tichenor, Trimble, Wilson.—16.

NAVS,

Messrs. Barbour, Brown, Eaton, Edwards, Elliot, Gaillard, Hunter, Johnson, of Kentucky, Johnson, of Lou. King, of Alab. Lanman, Leake, Lloyd, Logan, Mason, Palmer, Parrott, Pinkney, Pleasants, Smith, Stokes, Thomas, Van Dyke, Walker of Alab Walker, of Geo. Williams of Miss. Williams of Ten.—27.

So the amendment was rejected, and—The Senate adjourned.

Wednesday Feb. 2.

Mr. Noble presented to the senate the memorial of the legislature of Indiana, praying that no law may be passed changing the terms of sale of public lands, and representing the injurious effects which such a law would have on the western states; which memorial was read and referred.

The senate took up the resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. Otis, and agreed thereto.

The senate then resumed the consideration of the

MAIN AND MISSOURI BILLS.

Mr. Burrill, of Rhode Island, moved to amend the 5th section, of the amendment respecting Missouri, wherein it is provided, that the constitution, whenever formed, "shall be republican, and not repugnant to the constitution of the United States," by adding to this provision the following clause:—"nor to the three first articles of contact in the ordinance of the 13th of July, 1817, between the original states and the people and states of the territory north west of the river Ohio."

[The three articles of the ordinance of 1817, here referred to, are as follow:

Art. 1. No person, demeaning himself in a peaceable and orderly manner shall ever be molested on account of his mode of

worship or religious sentiments, in the said territory.

Art. 2. The inhabitants of the said territory shall always be entitled to the benefits of the writ of habeas corpus, and of the trial by jury; of a proportionate representation of the people in the legislature, and of judicial proceedings according to the course of the common law. All persons shall be bailable, unless for capital offences where the proof shall be evident, or the presumption great. All fines shall be inflicted. No man shall be deprived of his liberty or property, but by the judgment of his peers, or the law of the land, and should the public exigencies make it necessary, for the common preservation of rights and property, it is understood and declared that no law ought ever to be made, or have force in the said territory that shall in any manner whatever, interfere with, or affect, private contracts or engagements, bona fide, and without fraud, previously formed.

Art. 3. Religion, morality, and knowledge, being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall for ever be encouraged. The utmost good faith shall always be observed towards the Indians; their lands and property shall never be taken, without their consent; and in their property, rights, and liberty they never shall be invaded or disturbed, unless in just and lawful wars authorized by congress; but laws founded in justice and humanity, shall, from time to time, be made for preventing wrongs being done to them, and for preserving peace and friendship with them.]

Mr. Burrill followed his motion with a speech of considerable length in its support; after which,

The subject was, on motion of Mr. Lowrie, postponed to to-morrow; and The senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday Jan. 31.

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. Baldwin, of Pennsylvania offered the following resolution, which was twice read and committed to a committee of the whole House.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following amendment to the constitution of the United States be proposed to the Legislatures of the several states; which when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the states, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the said constitution:

That Congress shall make no law to erect or incorporate any Bank, or other monied institution, except within the district of Columbia, and every Bank, or other monied institution, which shall be established by the authority of Congress, shall together with its branches, and offices of discount and deposit, be confined to the District of Columbia.

Wednesday Feb. 2.

Mr. Kent, from the committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill concerning the banks of the District of Columbia, [substantially continuing certain charters until 1825; to prohibit the issue of notes below the denomination of five dollars; and providing that, if, previous to 1825, a consolidation of certain banks shall take place, their charters shall be extended to the year 1840.] The bill was twice read by its title, and committed.

Mr. Strother offered the following joint resolution.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secret Journal of the Old Congress, from the date of the ratification of the definite treaty of peace between the United States and Great Britain, in the year 1783, to the formation of the present government now remaining in the office of the secretary of state, be published under the direction of the President of the United States, and that one thousand copies thereof be printed and deposited in the library, subject to the disposition of congress.

The resolution having been twice read, Mr. Strother moved that it be ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow. He saw no objection to its taking this course, which would afford the opponents of the proposition, if it had any, the opportunity fully to urge their objections; and would have the advantage, should it meet the favor of the house, of being acted on at once, and not lost or endangered by the delay that would attend the usual course of commitment to a committee of the whole &c.

Mr. Smith of N. C. was opposed to the motion; and hoped, as it was a proposition involving the expenditure of money, that it would take the ordinary course, and be committed. He moved, therefore that the resolution be committed to a committee of the whole House.

After some conversation between Messrs. Strother, Smith, and Livermore, as to the course proper for the resolution to take, Mr. Smith withdrew his motion.