Mr. Hook—The popular errors, in regard to the most hideous of human maladies, "hydrophobia," and the dangerous tendency of those errors, and especially, at the present crisis, when many dogs in the town have lately been bitten by one, known to be rabid, imperiously call for information which may assist in removing the delusive and dangerous impressions of its "uniformity of character," "period of affection," &c. &c.

If you agree with me in the propriety, you will please to insert the following communication, published in 1825, containing two well authenticated cases, which cannot fail to shake an ordinary faith in the "*nine day's doctrine*," as well as that in the "*uniformity of symptoms*," and the supposed difficulty of communication.

Mr. Scott.— I have witnessed with astonishment the dissatisfaction of some of our citizens, occasioned by the town ordinance, for the confinement of dogs, which was considered by the Board, and the reflecting portion of the community, a measure essential to the safety of the town, when a large number of the dogs had notoriously been bitten by a dog, unquestionably affected with hydrophobia; and being the mover of this measure of security, and (as I am told) censured for it by some, it is incumbent upon me, to defend the measure, by assigning my reasons for proposing it.

The ordinance compels the confinement of dogs for three months. The oppositionists entertain the idea—first, that nine days are sufficient to test the power of the infection; and secondly, they contend that the dog giving rise to the alarm, was not rabid. The gross error of the first idea is manifest from the medical records of ages past, which prove, that six months is by no means an unusual length of time, for the virus to lie dormant, and then to come into action; a case in point, occurred in this place some years ago. Mrs. Hooper had a favorite dog bitten; she confined him for six months, he was believed to be secure, and released; on the following night, he discovered the effects of the deadly virus; he travelled into Castle-Haven Neck, destroyed an immense quantity of stock, and necessarily jeopardized human life. A case occurred a few weeks ago, published in the American Farmer, and certified by a gentleman of the highest respectability, (Mr. Jacob Hollingsworth) going forcibly to contradict the much celebrated "nine days doctrine;"

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

Woodly Farm, 24th Jan 1825.

DEAR SIR—A case of hydrophobia happened about three months since, with one of my dogs, which was followed by two others, two and three weeks after; *all* of which were killed immediately on discovery. The last was a favorite bitch that had pups four or five weeks previous to her madness, and the pups were destroyed except *one*, which was taken from her because she neglected it. I left every assurance that this pup had escaped the infection, being kept entirely from its mother three weeks previous to her madness; but judge my surprise, when seven weeks after, this pup went mad, snapping at every body near it. I am at a loss to conjecture whether it imbibed the disease from the nourishment afforded by its mother, some weeks before she *betrayed* symptoms of madness. With regard to the symptoms of madness in dogs, they are equivocal, though one symptom is a substantial evidence, that other dogs will avoid and run from that which is mad, and which I have proved with mine. A common idea prevails in the country, that if a dog escapes nine days after being bit, he may be let at large, and no further alarm apprehended; to correct this, I feel it a duty to give the foregoing statement, which you can use as you please. I am, respectfully, yours,

JACOB HOLLINGSWORTH

Both theory and facts establish the truth that many causes may concur to destroy the power of the rabid infection entirely; or they may co-operate to protract its dormant state, to an almost incredible period: Inasmuch as *intense cold, sudden changes of temperature, a marked drought*, or a *peculiar condition of the animal economy*, are known to favor the production of the primitive disease, with the canine genus of animals, which alone are subject to it; so may the reverse of those circumstances retard the action of the imparted virus, upon the animal which has received it, and at an unsuspected moment, when the lapse of many months has quieted the apprehensions, an infected dog may destroy the life of his master; or, what is worse, may bring in endless grief, the promising hope of his family, or that of his neighbor, and his friend.

The second ground of opposition appears to be a hope that the dog said to be rabid, was not so; though it is admitted he exhibited symptoms of it; it is alleged in support of this hope, that some of the physicians have so declared. I have heard every physician who saw the dog, declare their belief that he was rabid; and had they not, I should have considered *them* rabid; their known intimacy with authorities of medical science, must imply a knowledge of this truth, viz: that all the hydrophobic symptoms, and numerous diagnostics are *incongruous* and *fallacious*, except alone the *instinctive dread*, which the most fierce and [illegible] dogs manifest at the sight of a [illegible] animal, and the disposition of the latter to attack them, without regard to size, [illegible] habit. That this infallible under[illegible] sign was strongly marked in the [illegible] in question, all admit, and all authorities pronounce it, *conclusive*.

The term "hydrophobia," expressive of the *fear of water*, has been derived from its effect upon the human system; It is a symptom by no means essential, or even usual in this disease of the canine genus; a fact which is important to be generally known, as the want of it has produced much mischief by leading to erroneous judgement and fatal security. Your's respectfully,

JOSEPH E. MUSE.

March 5, 1825.

In addition to the above, I will state another case, coming within my own knowledge—and for the benefit of those pathologists, who teach that the rabid virus can only be communicated by introduction into the sanguiferous system. A horse was bitten by a rabid dog—in a few weeks, he was violently affected with rabies, and was shot: he was placed in a cart, and removed: another horse, recently twelve miles from the place, and consequently, not exposed to the original source of infection, was seen to lick the blood of the rabid horse in the cart—and in a few weeks, he died of hydrophobia.

The corollary to be drawn from the above premises is, clearly, that the pathology of hydrophobia is not at all understood:—the media of communication are not so limited as generally supposed—"the stomach indirectly, as well as the blood directly, may perform the woful function," the symptoms are not uniformly the same; but indefinitely diversified—and as *curatives* are not known, and *prophylactics* are the only reliance; it is a moral duty, which every honest member of society will perform, to kill every dog that is ascertained to have been bitten by a rabid animal—for the safety of himself, his family, his neighbors and his friends.

J. E. M.

The Smithsonian Legacy.—The London Herald furnishes the annexed proceedings in the Rolls Court London, in the case of this legacy:

United States of America versus *Drummond* —*February* 10, 1837.

The bill was filled on behalf of the President of the United States, claiming £100,000, which was bequeathed to the United States. It appeated that Mr. Smithson made his will, by which he bequeathed the bulk of his fortune to his nephew, Henry James Hungerford for life and after his decease to all and every child and children of the said nephew, whether legitimate, and in case he should depart this life without leaving any person who should be entitled to the fund, he bequeathed the whole of his fortune to the United states, to enable them to found a college 'for the increase and diffusion of useful knowledge among men.'

It was alleged that the said Hungerford had died without leaving any person who was entitled to the property in question. These circumstances, it seems, were communicated to the President of the United States, who obtained an act of Congress, authorising and empowering him to sue for the same in England; and he executed a power of attorney to Mr. Rush, authorizing him to adopt such proceeding.

Mr. Pemberton (with whom was Shadwell) stated the case, and claimed payment of the legacies.

Mr. Twiss (with whom was Mr. Stuart) submitted that there were several questions to be considered before the fund could be parted with, even assuming that the bequest to the children, legitimate or illegitimate, of his nephew, H. J. Hungerford, had failed,

Mr. Wray, who appeared for the Attorney General, observed that the Crown was interested in the event of the bequest being declared void.

Lord Langdale observed that he would not allow any matter of form to prevent the progress of the proceedings, but would allow the plaintiff to amend his bill, for the purpose of making the record perfect. He certainly considered the title used by the Presidentin proceedings of the Courts of the United States, would be the correct one to be used in all proceedings is this country.

WHAT HAS CONGRESS DONE?

This question may be well asked—but the answer—will the loyalists give it? Heretofore they have been in the habit of throwing all failures and delays on the "*factious and aristocratic Senate!*" But what subterfuge will they resort to now, to delude and gull the people? Is the Senate still a "*factious and aristocratic body?*" Oh no—it will not do so to speak. It votes well for a Public Printer at least; and of course, is no longer "*factious and aristocratic*." How stands the House of Representatives? Why, that too votes well for Public Printer, and therefore, must be exactly as it should be. What then is the reason that the two bodies have failed to redeem the pledges made to the people? During the last year, we were assured that since the administration had secured a *majority* in both Houses, all things would go on smoothly; and every thing would be done to the satisfaction of the people. The compromise bill was to be repealed—the revenues reduced—the public lands secured against greedy speculators—the currency purified—the metallic basis enlarged—and reform and economy introduced.—What has become of all these promises?—Where is the compromise bill? It stands where it was. Where are the tariff duties? Just where they were. Where is the *reduction?* None has been made. Where is the land bill? In the tomb of the Capaulets Where is Mr. Wright's humbug bill?—Sleeping among the rubbish, Where is Mr. Cambreleng's humbug bill? Lying by the side of its companion. Where is the currency bill? In Gen. Jack n's pocket, wending its way to the hermitage—Where are the precious metals. On the way to Europe. In short, were is the whole crop of humbugs which have been flourishing for the last four years. All bitten—blasted—mildewed forever.

Now, what is to be done next? Sow another crop?—of course this must be. He who angles, when he loses his bait, has but to bait again. We shall have as many humbugs again before August, as we had at the beginning of the season. Be it so.—If the people of this country choose to permit themselves to be deceived a hundred times by the same shallow artifices, it is their own fault, and they deserve to suffer the consequences. We wash our hands of all participation in the business. They have been told, from time to time, that the royalists were deceiving them. They would not hear nor heed. If, notwithstanding the past, their appetite for humbugs is still unsatisfied, they will have fresh dishes served up for them.—*Washington Reformer.*

From the New York Gazette.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship Westminster, Captain Moore, from Portsmouth, and North America, Dixey, from Liverpool, both of which sailed on the 18th ult. we are put in possession of London papers to the 17th and Liverpool to the 18th ult. The continental news has been mostly anticipated by the Paris papers per Albany. The London money market was rather calm at the latest dates, but many still entertain apprehensions that the suffering was by no means at an end.

By reference to the Liverpool markets, it will be seen there has been a further reduction in cotton.

A Frankfort paper states that reports prevail in Italy of revolutionery plots having been concocted there, in connection with the repeated attempts on the life of the king of the French as well as with the late military insurrection at Strasburg. In consequence of these reports, it is said that the members of the family of Buonaparte in Italy, who possess large estates, especially in the dominions of the Pope, are more strictly watched than before the mutiny of Strasburg. It is even affirmed that an intimation has been given to them, that it would not be unwelcome if they took up their residence somewhere else.

SPAIN.

Letters from St. Sebastian of the 10th represent the Queen's army to be in high spirits.—Gen. Evans was to move on the 12th or 13th, with the effective troops, who were to be assisted by a powerful force on the coast under the direction of Lord John Hay. An officer of the staff of Gen. Espanero was to leave Bilboa on the 11th for St. Sebastian and thence proceed to Pampeluna, with orders to commence simultaneous operations.

The affairs of the Queen continue to wear a favorable aspect. The troops of Gomez which had plundered some villages, were attacked and dispersed, and the booty retaken. Preparations were making to hem in Don Carlos, and oblige him to retire into the interior of the Basque Provinces. Should this be accomplished, the war will soon be at an end.

PORTUGAL.

The advices from Lisbon are to the 19th of February, at which time rumors of a change of ministry were afloat. The Marquis de Saldanha is spoken of as President of the Council and Secretary at War; Mde Castro for Finance Affairs; Manuel Antonio de Carvalho for Finance, and Captain Vasconcelles (of the navy) for Marine. For the Eclesiastical and Justice Departments I believe no one is yet named.

Her Majesty the Queen, duly appreciating the services rendered by Mr. Story, in the affair of Mercier (who threw the stone at her Royal Consort,) has been pleased to confer upon him the military order of the Tower, and Sword.—Mercier, who is still in confinement, is not yet considered to be in a sufficiently sound state of mind to undergo an examination.

The grippe is spreading very much at Hague, the number of the sick is considerable; the Court of Justice has been obliged to suspend its sittings. His excellency the Secretary of State is no better, and the Minister of Justice is again rather indisposed.—*Dutch paper.*

ST PETERSBURG, Feb. 1.

In order to give greater freedom to all branches of industry in their activity and development, and at the same time to protect them from the consequences of rashness and inconsiderate spirit of enterprise, regulations relative to joint stock companies have been examined by the Council of the Empire.—*German paper.*

From the Liverpool Chronicle of Feb. 18.

STATE OF TRADE AND THE MONEY MARKET IN LIVERPOOL.

If Ministers wish to perform a most popular act, as well as one exceedingly beneficial to the country, it is, at once and without delay, to turn their grave and most serious consideration to the awful state of the commercial world at the present moment, and to devise instant means, as far as they have the power, to afford such relief as may diminish the pressure which is now felt. Let them remember—*Bis qui cito dat*—the case is urgent—the remedy should be instant. In all our experience we never recollect such a cloud to have rested on our exchange—trade to have received such a shock—commercial credit to have been at so low an ebb. The state of things is, indeed truly few—and it is the opinion of experienced men that the crisis would pass over without any, or at all events, many more following, if some steps could be devised to restore confidence. If government, through the Bank of England, can do any thing to effect so considerable an end, they will make for themselves sure and fast friends from one extremity to the other.

It would be one thing if mere adventurers were to be sufferers by this unrestricted to limited issues—but it is not so—men of real wealth and undoubted means, are placed in jeopardy by what we may call the nervous affection which has seized upon the commercial world, and put an end to all credit. An extended business cannot be called in and curtailed at a moment's notice—but men of this description who can give unbounded security, ought to have such relief afforded them as would enable them to struggle through the temporary difficulties which oppress them. We trust the Ministers will turn their attention to the subject—and, as said before without a moment's delay—*What they do let them do quickly.* A practical benefit such as this is worth a thousand theories.

LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.

This body adjourned *sine die* on Wednesday. The most important measures of this session are those looking to an alteration of the fudamental law of the State. We have heretofore given a synopsis of the bill which contemplates a recognization of the Executive and Legislative departments. So far as we have been enabled to learn public sentiments, it favors the confirmation of the law. To that portion which fixes the basis of representation in the Senate and House of Delegates, no exception is taken by the Whig party, and we have the pledge of the Van Buren General Committee of this city that it was what their party desired to effect through the revolutionary movement of the immortal nineteen. It will be recollected, that, during the memorable contest that grew out of the recusancy of the "nineteen electors," a circular was issued by the Van Buren General Committee, of this city, signed *Wm. Krebs*, President, *J. J. Graves, Joshua Turner, Saml. Lucas*, and *Wm. H. Cole* Vice Presidents, and *M. H. Keene*, and *James R. Hayman*, Secretaries. The principal object of his circular was to contradict a charge made against their party in Baltimore that they "desired a representation in the House of Delegates, proportioned to the population of the city." This charge, they pronounced a "gross libel" upon the Van Buren party of this city, and they then expressed themselves as in favor of and satisfied with a representation for Baltimore equal to that to which the largest county will be entitled." The bill passed by the Legislature incorporates this provision, and will therefore be highly acceptable to the Van Buren men of this city.

The election of the Governor by the people, and the division of the state in districts, by which at every third election, the choice will be limited to citizens of the Eastern Shore, will meet with no opposition from any party. We would have preferred that there should have been no recognition by the constitution of a seperate and distinct interest between the two shores. There is in fact an identity of interest, and there ought to be no jealousy or sectional feeling.—We do not consider it, however, so important a matter as to authorize exception being taken to the bill.

The bill, which limits the term of office of clerks and Registers, is a measure, although of doubtful expediency, desired by many of the counties, and will no doubt meet with the approbation of the majority of the people of the State.

In the disposition made of the State's portion of the Surplus Revenue, we recognize at once that friendly feeling towards the interest of this city, which gave the late Legislature in their action on many other important measures.

The number of laws passed amounts to 311, and we shall lay before our readers a copy of their several titles to-morrow.

On the eve of the session many important questions were lost for the want of time—Among others, which were not definitively acted upon, was the report made by the committee on the Penitentiary. So important was this question deemed, that the Legislature, just before adjournment, appointed a joint committee to sit during the recess, and to examine into the affairs of that Institution, in all its ramifications, with power to examine persons on oath, and to send for papers, &c. This committee consists of Messrs. MAULSBY, BOWLUS and TUCK of the House, and COTTMAN and BROWN, of the Senate The Committee met in city yesterday, and after electing JOSHUA JONES, Esq., Secretary, adjourned to meet again in May, when they will proceed with their investigation.—*Balt. Chron.*

The following persons compose the present cabinet.—John Forsyth, Secretary of State; Levi Woodbury, Secretary of the Treasury, J. R. Poinsett, Secretary of War; M. Dickerson, Secretary of the Navy, B. F. Butler, Attorney General.

The independence of Texas was recognized previous to the adjournment of Congress and the representatives of that country in Washington, invited to be present in their official character at the ceremonies of the inauguration.

The English are essentially a gymnastic, athletic people in spirit and habit.—They are always riding, rowing, walking, and playing all sorts of out-of-door games which demand brawn, and which develope it. Especially they are a boxing nation.—Everybody spars, from the Marquis of Hertford, who once took the liberty to "lick" his Majesty George IV. when he was Prince Regent, and is said to be now the "best man," that is the best *boxer*, in the realm—down to the very children in the streets, of 10 years old, a pair of whom I saw making a regular set-to on my first arrival, and continuing the contest, through a series of scientific rounds—knocking down and squaring off with all the dexterity of Molyneaux or Cribb himself—till in the course of perhaps 20 minutes one was considered by the crowd around to be sufficiently blackened up to answer the purpose quite well! Again, a post captain in the Royal Navy is driving his phæton into London and a drayman insults him. He is one of your great brawny, bluff beer drinkers, and with a fist like a trip hammer. Well, what does the captain? Why, he leaps from his carriage and squares away at his man, just as if he were no disgrace to him. A crowd comes round to see the *science*, as an English mob always does, and to see "fair play" also; which they never fail to maintain—and then comes the tug of war. Our captain is a snug man at his work, and takes it coolly. The drayman layman lays on with might and main, and is out of breath and temper by the time he has been knocked down some ten or a dozen rounds, till by and by he is beat nearly lifeless, and the blood runs from the poor creature as if he were butchered, the interference of his friends with difficulty induces him to give in; they hold him up to shake hands doggedly with the gentleman who has treated him so well—and he goes about his business tolerably contented, till he can have or administer the same regimen again!—*Correspondence of the Boston Transcript.*

TEXAS.

In a volume recently published by Edward C. Biddle, of Philadelphia, entitled "Select speeches of the Rt Hon. WM. WYNDHAM and the Hon WM HUSKISSON, with preliminary biographical sketches, edited by Robert Walsh," is found the annexed paragraph in Mr. Huskisson's speech of May 20th, 1830, on the political and commercial relations of Great Britain with Mexico:

"If the U. S. have declared that they cannot allow the island of Cuba to belong to any maritime power in Europe, Spain excepted, neither can England, as the first of those maritime Powers.—I say it fearlessly, because I feel it strongly—suffer the United States to bring under their domition a greater portion of the shores of the Gulf of Mexico, than that which they now possess. Within the last twenty seven years they have become masters of all the shores of that gulf from the point of Florida to the river Sabine, including the mouths of the Mississippi and other great rivers, the port of New Orleans, and the valuable and secure harbors of Florida; and, within these few days, we hear of their intention of forming a naval station and arsenal at the islands of the Dry Tortugas, a commanding position in the gulf stream between Florida and Cuba. With all this extent of coast and islands, we know further that designs are entertained, and daily acted upon—I will not say by the present Government of the United States, but notoriously, by the People—to get possession of the fertile and extensive Mexican province of Texas. To borrow an expresssion of a deceased statesman of that country, 'the whole People of America have their eyes, upon that province. They look to all the country between the river Sabine and the river Bravo Del Noret as territory that must, ere long, belong to their Union. They have, also I believe that same eye upon some of the Western coast of Mexico, possessing valuable ports in the Gulf of California. Should they obtain these districts, the independance of Mexico, I will venture to say, will be no better, or more secure, than that of the Creek Indians, or any other Indian tribe now living within the circle of the present recognized limits of the Untied States; and the Gulf of Mexico will become as much a part of their waters as the Black Sea was once the waters of Turkey, or as the channel which separates England from Ireland may be considered as part of the waters of the United Kingdom."

SANTA ANNA AND THE MEXICAN CONGRESS.

The Mobile Register of the 17th inst. says that resolutions have been submitted to the Mexican Congress in relation to *Santa Anna*, requiring of him, "immediately on his arrival in the Republic," to render an account to the government, of "the motives of his journey to Washington, its results, and whatever engagements he may have contracted since the battle of San Jacinto, detrimental to the integrity of the Mexican territory, and to the honor and interests of the nation!" We believe, says the Register, though we have seen no positive statement to that effect, that this resolution was adopted with the declaration that until this account be rendered, Santa Anna cannot obtain reinstatement as a citizen to hold any command, civil of military.

O'NEILL'S MEDICINE.

The fact set forth in the following editorial from the Frederick Herald, we are assured, may be relied on, and is another instance of the vintues of Mr, O'Neill's compound:

O'NEILL'S MEDICINE.

We have just seen another instance of a remarkable cure of White Swelling, effected by O'Neill's Medicine, which it may be of service to some of the afflicted to give publicity to. The patient, in this case, is a young man by the name of Charles Reuch, residing in Patrick street, in this city, who has been suffering for years from the White Swelling in one of his legs, accompanied by bad ulcers; during the past winter, the ulcer broke out fresh. The patient, was induced to try O'Neill's Medicine, by the use of which the white swelling has been entirely cured. He has been afflicted from his years of age, and has requested us to make an [illegible] of this cure, with a view that others in like circumstances may be benefitted.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The New York Correspondent of the United States Gazette, under date of Wednesday, noon, says: "Stocks have experienced to day a further decline of from one to three per cent. Such a general lack of confidence among commercial men, I do not think has ever before been witnessed in this metropolis. The negotiation of paper backed by the best names in the community is next to an impossibility, and even with bank stock as collateral security, from *three* to *six* per cent a month is demanded. With this state of things, it is truly wonderful that since Saturday we have not had a failure worth mentioning. At an early hour this morning, notices were stuck on the different bulletins, announcing the failure of an extensive house in your city. The Josephs have not yet resumed, and even in the minds of the most sanguine, scarcely a hope remains that they will.

"There have been no arrivals of importance this morning."

"The London packet is still detained by the easterly winds."

"P. S. Five minutes before one, P. M. —The stoppage of one of the heaviest fur dealers in the city has just been announced."

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

ARRIVAL OF SANTA ANNA—MARCH OF MEXICAN TROOPS UPON TEXAS.

The schooner Creole arrived at New Orleans on the 12th, in six days from Tampico. She brings intelligence that a fleet consisting of 4 brigs & 3 schooners of war, had sailed from Vera Cruz for Metamoras, destined to operate against Texas. Every thing was tranquil in Tampico. There were about 800 troops there in garrison.

The Creole brought $401,300 of specie, which in this time of scarcity will be very acceptable.

Santa Anna arrived at Vera Cruz on 21st of February, where he was rather coolly received, and with no more honor than those due to a common Mexican General. He left immediately for his estate, Mango de Clavo.

The election returns for President were—

Anastacio Bustamente,	57 votes.
Manuel Gomez Pedraza,	6 "
Nicolas Bravo,	3 "
Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna.	2 "

The government stands in contract with the house of Rubio, Pedro de la Quintana, Echavarria and others, for a loan of two millions of dollars payable half in cash, half in paper.

The above houses furnished monthly $200,000 against the revennes of the custom houses of Metamoras and Tampico.

Gen. Bustamente had arrived at the Rio-del Norte where the army was stationed, and takes the command in conjunction with Bravo.

Santa Anna, on his arrival at Vera Cruz, addressed the people, and assured them that his liberation was not owing to bribery, or to any thing derogatory to the Mexican people, but purely to the goodness of Gen. Houston.

The Ship Moro Castle, Smith, cleared for Havre on the 10th, with a cargo of 460 bales cotton, took fire on the 12th and was burned to the water's edge

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAIL ROAD.

The House of Delegates of the Legislature of Virginia, with a foresight and liberality becoming the representatives of the Old Dominion, have passed a bill authorising a subscription, on the part of the State of $302.100 to the capital stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company. The subscription is make on the same terms as that authorized by the Legislature of Maryland at the extra May session of 1836, and the bill provides that the money subscribed on the part of Virginia shall be applied to the construction of that part of the road that lies within her borders, which runs to Wheeling and is about twenty miles in length.

Two sailors quarrelling, one called the other 'a lobsided, crooked son of a gun!'—'I am not crookeder than you,' was the reply. 'You lie,' retorted the other, 'you are so infernally crooked, that if you were to put a ten penny nail in your mouth, it would come out a cork screw!'