EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature, well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown."
Religion purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us rich—and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

VOL. VIII. EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 8, 1825. NO. 4.

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AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

DISEASES OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS AND THEIR CURE.

Staggers.—This disease has been usually divided into two kinds; viz. the sleepy and the mad staggers. The latter disease is noticed under the head *Brain Inflamed*, the former under that of *Lethargy*. I have there observed, that the disease described by Mr. Poole under that name, as having occurred so frequently and proved so fatal, before the moors were enclosed, differs from the disorder which in the first volume of the *Veterinary Medicine* has been named Stomach Staggers, in the length of time it continued before the animal died, which was, he says, sometimes two months. The disorder, therefore, which he describes, though resembling staggers in some respects, is probably of a different kind, and caused by the narcotic or other poisonous qualities of ragwort, the operation of which is perhaps promoted by the cold and exposed situation in which the animals are kept. In vol. iii. p. 83, a disease is described, the symptoms of which nearly resemble those of stomach-staggers, which raged with great violence in Glamorganshire. 'In one year,' my correspondent at Swansea informed me, 'a neighbour of ours lost more than a hundred horses by it, and the next year we lost about 30. The symptoms you mention as distinguishing stomach-staggers are exactly such as occur here; and the distinction you point out between this and brain-staggers is correct; but, beside the symptoms you mention, the animal is subjected to a general convulsive affection, frequently attempts to stale, discharging a little urine at a time, by shoots, as if convulsed; and most commonly the horse's jaw is locked some time previous to his death.' Symptoms of stomach or symptomatic staggers: the horse hangs down his head or rests it in the manger; appears drowsy, refuses his food; the tongue and mouth are tinged of a yellowish colour; the membrane under the eye-lid is generally more deeply tinged, approaching to a dusky orange colour. There is a slight convulsive motion or twiching of the muscles of the chest, the fore legs appear suddenly to give way at times, as if the horse would fall, but this seldom happens; and he rarely lies down, unless the disease is going off, or death is approaching.—The pulse is never affected in the early stage of this complaint, but when the disease continues four or five days, inflammation of the bowels and lungs sometimes takes place. The disease is always attended with costiveness, and the dung that is drawn off by raking is generally hard and slimy. The urine is generally in small quantity; and in the latter stage of the disorder I have known a retention of urine take place, probably from a paralytic state of the bladder. I have sometimes observed that on opening the stable door, the horse appears to be roused for a time, pricks up his ears, and neighs. In the latter stage of the disease the jaw sometimes becomes locked. It has been clearly proved, by opening horses that have died of this complaint, that the symptoms arise from the stomach being crammed or distended with dry undigested food; but it has not been clearly ascertained what it is that causes this loss of power in the stomach, in consequence of which it becomes incapable of performing its functions. From considering the variety of circumstances and situations in which the disease takes place, it appears probable that different causes may produce the same disorder, but in various degrees.—The lethargy described by Mr. Poole, which appears to be caused by the plant ragwort, is perhaps the same disease as that which occurred near Swansea, only in a less acute form; and the cases that have come under my observation, though originating perhaps in a different cause from either of the former, is precisely the same disorder; in a more acute form than that caused by ragwort; but less so than the disease which appeared near Swansea. Mr. Poole appears to be an accurate observer, and it is to be regretted that he did not examine the horses and cows that died of this complaint, and prove, by an experiment, that ragwort really possesses that poisonous quality which he attributes to it. It is possible that the disappearance of the disease may have been occasioned by the improved state of the land, and a want of noxious exhalations in consequence of draining, &c. The staggers which proved so fatal in Glamorganshire, I am inclined to believe, were an epidemic, or rather an endemic and contagious disorder. The gentleman of Swansea, who favoured me with his observations on this disorder, says, "I strongly suspect it arises from some poisonous plants in our pastures, which flourish only to a poisonous extent at some particular times, and which have not hitherto been detected. I have mentioned our horses having been attacked the year following our neighbour's great loss, and when they were free from it.—Most of our horses were purposely kept in the stable; and I have some idea that they were fed upon hay of the same year that our neighbour's horses were fed upon the preceding year.' In another part of the letter, he says, 'Our neighbours firmly believe it is contagious: they took every precaution to prevent contagion, and the disease left them. I was incredulous, and at this time we had not suffered: a horse from their neighbourhood came to graze in some fields through which our horses passed; he died of this disorder, and was left unburied; from this time the disorder began with us; but not knowing the circumstance of the horse remaining unburied, I took no precaution. The valuable horse before mentioned was taken ill the next day, and soon died.' In the cases of staggers which I have seen, and they are numerous, the disease has never appeared to originate in contagion or infection. When it has occurred at grass, it is generally about autumn, and frequently in meadows adjoining rivers, and other situations where the grass at that time is rank, and possesses but little nutriment. The humid and cold atmosphere in such places may perhaps contribute, in no slight degree, to the production of the disorder. The cases of staggers I have met with which occurred in stables, have appeared to arise from the horse eating too greedily, swallowing his food when imperfectly chewed, or eating freely of food that is difficult of digestion. Young vigorous horses may digest the most unwholesome food; but such as have been debilitated by hard usage, and are rather advanced in age, become, like a modern bilious man, very weak in their digestive organs, and, when improperly fed, liable to apoplexy or staggers. I am convinced, that the only remedy for this disorder is a mixture of a powerful stimulant with a purgative. From whatever cause the disease may proceed, it has been clearly proved, that the stomach is loaded with undigested food, from a loss of vital energy; I would therefore advise, in the first place, the following ball to be given. It must be observed, however, that the veterinary practitioner is seldom consulted until the disease has made some progress; and it is owing, perhaps, more to the inattention of the proprietor of the horse, than the obstinacy of the disease, that it so often proves fatal.

The ball:—Calomel, three drams;
Carbonate of ammonia, 2 drams;
Ginger, three drams;
Aloes, 6 drams.—Syrup enough to form a ball.

The bard dung should be drawn from the rectum and opening clysters injected. The ball should be followed by some stimulating fluid, which should be frequently repeated. When the dung becomes soft, and the horse appears to be getting better, let him drink frequently oatmeal or wheat flour gruel; a little cordial medicine may also be given, but he must be fed with great care, and be allowed no hay, for a few days after his recovery. The stimulating fluid above mentioned may be composed of warm salt water, with a little compound spirit of ammonia or mustard.

LANDING OF THE FATHERS.

Boston December 25.—The 204th anniversary of the landing of the *Pilgrim Fathers* at Plymouth, was commemorated in that town on Wednesday, the 22d inst. with augmented demonstrations of gratitude and festivity, and by greatly increased numbers. On Tuesday evening, the town appeared thronged by visitors from every part of New England, many from New York, with the addition of several Ladies and Gentlemen of distinction from foreign countries. The evening being dark, the citizens spontaneously placed lights in their windows, and what was intended to prevent accidents, had the gratifying appearance of a splendid illumination of the whole town. We feel it a duty to add, that the exertions of the Committee of Arrangements were so efficient and successful, that after the hotels and inns were filled to overflowing, the mansions of the citizens were thrown open, and no one had cause to complain of the want of ample and hospitable accommodations.

A salute of artillery, and a peal from the bells, opened the anniversary. A procession was formed in the new *Pilgrim Hall*, (where the 'Landing of the Fathers,' an excellent picture from the pencil of Col. Sergeant, was suspended,) composed of the Pilgrim Society, at the head of which was the venerable John Watson, the only surviving member of the ante-revolutionary *Pilgrim Club*; many of the clergy, and a long line of citizens and strangers, many of them decendants from the Pilgrims, and which moved to the meeting-house, escorted by the *Standish Guards*, a handsome company of infantry. The house was crowded to excess by a brilliant, intelligent, and venerable assemblage. The services of the sanctuary commenced with a sacred song, read and sung, line by line, as in olden times. The throne of grace was addressed in prayer by the Rev. Mr. Kendall, in a strain of uncommon piety and appropriateness. The performance of the beautiful Hymn, '*Hail Pilgrim Fathers of our Race*,' sung in the tune of '*Old Hundred*,' preceded the Anniversary Address, by Professor Edward Everett.

The expectations of the citizens of the Old Colony, and of others from Boston, Salem, Providence, &c. from the high character of the Orator, were even more than realized. The characters, principles and efforts of the pilgrim Puritans were justly noticed, happily illustrated, and gratefully eulogised. The speaker referred to their adventurous spirit, their unsubdued constancy, their resolution, piety, patience under suffering, frugality, industry, self-denying virtues, and early institutions, with great felicity and effect: And from these stamina and these materials, showed how naturally arose the character of New Englanders, as an intelligent, hardy, free and industrious race. He alluded, in a most happy manner, to the time and place of the migration of the English Puritans, and to their national origin, as peculiarly favourable to the improvement, and superiority of the social state here formed, by this little company of *pious* adventurers. His reference to England, as the parent country of our fathers, where they had imbibed a love of civil and religious liberty, a supreme reverence for divine truths, habits of social and domestic order, was a just compliment to that land of learning, freedom and protestantism; and was received by the audience with universal applause. It was not, indeed, indiscriminate commendation of the government, or manners, or religious establishments of Great Britain—for this, no intelligent American can do. But it was a just and independent allusion to that country as the birth place of our fathers, and as the nation, much more than any other except our own, where literature is encouraged, where liberty has a strong hold and a resting place, and where sincere religion has many votaries. The view taken of the present destinies of our happy country was able, comprehensive, flattering, and, we believe, such as our past history and present prospects fully justify.

The Procession then returned to Pilgrim Hall, where over 500 persons partook of truly a Feast of Reason, and a flow of soul.' The venerable John Watson, Esq. presided at the board, assisted by the Hon. Perez Morton, Hon. E. H. Robbins, Judge White, of Salem, Joseph Head, Esq. of Providence, as vice presidents.—

In the evening a splendid Ball and Supper gave more than 300 of the fair descendants of the Pilgrims, an opportunity to unite in partaking of the festivity of the memorable occasion. The Hall was fancifully and beautifully decorated with evergreens by the Plymouth ladies.

Celebrations like these are calculated to afford great gratification to the mind of the patriot and christian. It serves to strengthen our recollection of important events; holds up worthy and useful characters for imitation; excites gratitude to Heaven and trust in providence, and leads at once to a just estimate of our privileges and a deep sense of our responsibility. We are led to think of men 'of whom the world was not worthy,' who were actuated by a supreme regard to conscience and to God, without being timidly attentive to the opinion or favor of man; and whose great sufferings and exertions were designed to promote the welfare and happiness of their posterity.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

From the Maryland Republican.

Abstract of Proceedings.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

From Monday 20th to 23d inclusive.

PETITIONS.

From sundry inhabitants of Baltimore, praying that the jurisdiction of magistrates may be enlarged; from the president and directors of several banks in Baltimore, praying for relief to the holders of negotiable securities without notice that they were given for an usurious consideration; (Mr. Tyson reports a bill to that effect;) for the incorporation of a fire company in Middletown; to change the place of holding the election in the second election district of Anne Arundel county; (Mr. Gant reported the bill accordingly, which was twice read by special order, passed and sent to the senate;) from Roger Dunnington of Charles county for insolvency; from Samuel and Eleanor Robey, and Catharine Nally of Charles county, for pensions; from Thomas and Mary Oare of Frederick county, to compell the executors of Philip Juda to pay over to them a certain sum of money; (Mr. Barnes reports a bill in this case;) from John Goodwin and James Avis of Calvert county for support; from William Johnson for revolutionary pention; from Alexander Waters of Kent county for remuneration for timber furnished the bridge over Kent Island Narrows; from Hugh Jackson of Cecil county for authority to record a deed.

Leave given to report bills.

Mr. Speed, for a more summary mode of foreclosing mortgages; Mr. Eccleston, to limit the emoluments of the register of wills of Baltimore county; Mr. Spencer, to change the time of electing electors of the senate of this state; Mr. Tingle a supplement to an act giving the assent of the legislature to the devise of lands in the will of John Pasley; Mr. Montgomery, for directing that the sense of the people of this state be taken on the expediency of calling a convention to reform the constitution and for other purposes.

Mr. Kemp reports a lottery bill for the benefit of the German reformed Church, Frederick county, order of the day 17th January; Mr. Tyson, to make valid a deed executed by Robert Casey and others; Mr. Williams, relating to public roads in Worcester county; Mr. Steel to authorize John L. Jaques to cut a canal thereon mentioned.

On motion of Mr. Speed, the following order was read and ordered to lie on the table. Ordered that the committee of ways and means be requested to report to this house immediately, their views of the propriety of repealing by law an act entitled an act to tax certain offices, passed last session.

On motion of Mr. Worthington the Examiner General was called upon for a statement of the receipts of his office for the two last years.

Reports were received from the Auditor and the Examiner General, in compliance with the orders of the house.

The speaker laid before the house a communication from the clerk to the commissioners of the tax for Anne Arundel county, exhibiting a statement of the number of acres of land in said county, and the value thereof per acre, together with the amount of personal property assessed therein; as also the amount of real and personal property in the city of Annapolis according to the latest assessment; in pursuance of a resolution passed at December session 1824, No. 41.

On motion by Mr. Lee, the following resolution was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Resolved, That the treasurer of the western shore be and he is hereby authorised, to invest in stock of the Bank of Baltimore the sum of four thousand one hundred and seventy nine dollars and twenty five cents, the same being so much cash reported by the treasurer to the credit of Montgomery county, as a part of the school fund due to said county, and place the same to the credit of the commissioners for the school fund in said county.

On motion by Mr. Howard, That the whole be stricken out from the words 'treasurer of the western shore,' to the words 'the sum,' inclusive, and insert 'that the treasurer of the western shore be and he is hereby authorised to purchase stock in the Bank of Baltimore to the amount.' The subject was laid on the table.

On the 23d December, the house adjourned to meet again on the 3d January.

REPORT.

Mr. Kemp from the committee of claims delivers the following report.

BY THE COMMITTEE OF CLAIMS.

Your committee beg leave to report, that they have examined the documents and proceedings of Benjamin Howard, Treasurer of the Western Shore of Maryland, and find by an account settled by the committee of claims to the first day of December one thousand eight hundred and twenty three, there was a balance of 133,717 dollars and 83 cents exchanged six per cent stock of 1812, 335,104 dollars and 74 cents funded three per cent stock, 3143 dollars and 95 cents of the emissions of bills of credit, made by an act of Congress of the 18th of March 1780, and the sum of 38,750 dollars and 67 1-2 cents-cash, remaining in the treasury.

That it appears to your committee by the accounts of the said treasurer, that he has received for taxes laid pursuant to an act of December session 1821, chapter 192, 11,046
For taxes laid pursuant to an act of December session 1822, chapter 139, 41,781 29
For taxes pursuant to an act, entitled, An act to tax certain officers, passed at December session 1823, chapter 146, 757 73
For money and stock loaned, 160
For confiscated property, 24 90
For tents and other camp equipage, sold pursuant to a resolution passed at December session 1823, 525 80
For negroes banished & sold, pursuant to act of November session 1795, chapter 82, 200
For amerciaments, 1,095 97
For fines and forfeitures, 1,636 89
For marriage licenses, 6,186 07
For ordinary and retailers of spirituous liquors, 21,910 63
For hawkers and pedlers licenses, 112 80
For licenses to retail dry goods, 3,310 91
For licenses granted to dealers in lottery tickets, 4,000
For taxes under the act to secure the salary to the chancellor, 329 91
For interest on fines &c. 249 51
From the treasurer of the Eastern Shore, 19,459 76 1-3
From the Bank of Baltimore for dividend on stock, 6,372
From the Union Bank of Maryland, 1,273
From the Farmers Bank of Maryland, 11,400
From the Hagers-town Bank, 1,500
From the Commercial & Farmers Bank of Baltimore, 1,000
From the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Baltimore, 750
From the Marine Bank of Baltimore, 600
From the Franklin Bank of Baltimore, 900
From the Baltimore and York town turnpike road company, 150
From the Baltimore and Frederick town turnpike road company, 440
From Benj. Howard, trustee for dividend on stock, 18,076 12
For composition on escheats and vacant land, 440 28
From the Medical Professors of the University of Maryland, 1,500
From the directors of the Maryland Penitentiary, 1,397 36
From the lottery commissioners for prizes unclaimed in the State Lottery No. 1. 1,731 06
From the lottery commissioners the net proceeds of the State Lottery No. 2. 18,986 26
From Palmer Canfield the tax on the lotteries authorised by law to be drawn for the benefit of Saint John's and Washington Colleges $1,000 each, 2,000
From the Managers of the University of Maryland lottery, 284 31
From the Inspectors of the state warehouses for the inspection of Tobacco in the city of Baltimore, for duty on tobacco inspected, &c. 16,209 28

197,796 84 1-3

That it appears to your committee the said treasurer hath received from Thomas Kennedy, Esq. agent of the western shore, the sums following to wit:
For amerciaments 31 20
For fines and forfeitures 1205 86
For ordinary and retailers licenses 66 69
For taxes under the act to secure the salary to the chancellor,' 17 54
For interest on fines &c. 1337 05 — 2658 34

200,455 18 1-3

That it appears to your committee the said treasurer hath paid from the first day of December, 1823, to the first day of December, 1824, the sum of 167,519 dollars and 84 1-4 cts. for all which payments have been produced to your committee the necessary vouchers and receipts, and that there remains in the treasury the sum of 133,717 dollars and 83 cents exchanged six per cent stock of the United States, 335,104 dollars and 74 cents funded three per cent stock of the U. States, $3143 and 95 cts. of the emissions of bills of credit made by an act of congress of the 18th March, 1780, and the sum of 71,686 dollars and 1 1-2 cents cash, which last mentioned sum is appropriated in the manner following, to wit:
Balance of cash in the treasury 1st of December, 1824, 71,686 01 1-2
Deduct appropriations due to the 1st of December, 1824, then remaining unpaid.
For the payment of the civil list, 2,045 46
For the payment of the Judiciary, 4,458 59
For half pay due to officers and soldiers 20,808 93
For the payment of the journals of accounts 4,278 94
For the Indian annuities, 5
For the armorers of the eastern & western shore, 599 73
For the interest on loans to the state in 1821 & 1823, 1,316 22
For the payment of the salaries of the keeper, deputy, keepers, clerk, agent & physician to the Penitentiary, 1,348 34
For the payment of the claims liquidated pursuant to a resolution of December session 1822 relating to the unlawful obstruction of the navigation of the river Susquehanna, 559 75
For the journal of accounts at the present session estimated at 40,000
— 75,420 96

Deficit 3,734 94 1-2

All which is submitted to the honourable house. By order,
J. COCKEY, Jr. Clk.

Which was read.

A serious caution.—The Coroner was on Thursday morning called to view the body of a colored man found dead on board the sloop Hannah Ann, Capt. Chase, lying at Hamilton's wharf. Verdict of the jury, the deceased came to his death, by going below when the hold of the vessel was fumigated for the destruction of rats. It appeared in evidence that the deceased, as well as all the other hands, had been previously and repeatedly cautioned of the danger of entering the cabin, hold, &c. His name was Peter Long, of Snowhill, (Md.) aged 23 years. Capt. C. gave him a good character for honesty and sobriety.

American Centinel.

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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