

# The Raleigh Minerva.

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## RALEIGH, (N. C.)

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## Medical.

FROM THE NEW-YORK EVENING POST OF AUGUST 26.

It may be recollected, that some time last winter, I more than once alluded to an extraordinary case of hydrophobia in the county of Ulster, which would, in my judgment, demonstrate the curative quality of the Scutellaria, in that dreadful disease; and that I ventured to promise the details—which I did on the assurance that I should be furnished with them for such purpose, by some of the physicians who visited the patient. After waiting and writing repeatedly in vain, I, the week before last, made a journey to the place of her residence, saw the family and the attending physician, and in his presence, drew up a report of the particulars of the case, then visited each of the consulting physicians, living remote from each other; and at the end of seven days accomplished my purpose. The reader will now see the result in the following statement and document, which are submitted to the impartial judgment of the public, and particularly to the recollections of the faculty. I shall only observe that in the consciousness of having been actuated, in this affair, by pure and philanthropic motives, I feel entirely indifferent to the sneers and sarcasms of self-conceited party zealots, from whatever quarter they may proceed.

**Case of Hydrophobia.**—Mary Tice, of Milton, in the county of Ulster, in the 14th year of her age, and a girl of robust make, was bitten in March, 1819, in her left arm, just above her elbow, by a small black dog, which her father, suspecting him of madness, had confined in an empty barrel in his stable, for hiding any of his children to go near him on pain of severe punishment, and which, his disorder increasing, he afterwards killed. But Mary and her eldest sister went, in their father's absence, to the barrel for the purpose of feeding him, in attempting to do which, he jumped up and bit her—making a small incision with his teeth, of which the scar is scarcely visible, but which they concealed from their parents at the time for fear of being punished. The wound however did not heal up so as to cicatrize until some time in the latter end of November, 1819, but continued to be a very small running sore, resembling an issue, being occasionally covered by a little scab, which was easily and often rubbed off. Early in December last she felt an uneasiness in the region of the stomach, which gradually increased for about three weeks, when she was attacked with a tingling pain in the scar on her arm, shooting upwards into her neck, throat, and shoulder, and extending to her left side and stomach, accompanied with a glandular swelling in the left arm pit, which in a short time increased to the size of a small hen's egg.

On Saturday, the 18th, she felt generally well; had a hot fever, and complained to her mother of being sick.

On Sunday morning she arose quite ill, having passed a sleepless and restless night, with her fever unabated; and at 9 o'clock was seized with delirium, in which she fancied she was beset by a black dog, crying aloud that a black dog was coming at her. Dr. Gedney being now sent for, came and administered an emetic, which operated well, but with no perceptible good effect. About the middle of the afternoon she had a convulsion fit, which lasted 5 or 7 minutes. A blister was then applied, by his orders, to her left side, and another to her arm, of both which she complained very much. At dusk she was attacked with so violent a pain in the head as seemed to threaten the loss of reason, and even life itself. She leapt from the bed, tore her hair from her head by handfuls, and attempted to dash her brains out by running against the wall screaming and entreating the by-standers to kill her and end her torment. This scene of misery continued till 9 o'clock the next morning, when it was succeeded by a fit of raving madness in which she attempted to tear her own flesh with teeth, and to bite those who held her hands; frothing and slabbering at the mouth during the whole time it lasted, which was, with intermissions of about 10 minutes, till 1 o'clock the next day.

On Monday evening, the 20th, Dr. Benton was sent for, to see her in consultation with Dr. Gedney. They were at a loss what the disease was, but concluded it to be a case of hysteria; yet, it was observed by them both, if she had been bitten by a mad dog, (of which there had yet been no evidence) they should pronounce it decidedly hydrophobia.

On Tuesday, the 21st, at the suggestion of a friend, half a spoonful of water was dropped in her mouth by way of experiment, and it immediately produced the most frightful spasms, and deprived her altogether of the power of swallowing. From this time, until about 8 o'clock the next morning she was attacked with these spasms in succession, with short intervals, during which she barked, snarled and snapped alternately like a dog, seizing the bed-clothes with her teeth, growling and shaking them in her mouth, with a quick motion, from side to side, as that animal does when he gets a smaller one into his mouth and intends to kill it. She jumped up and run round the room on all-fours, increasing in rapidity, and yelping like a whiffet that was in pursuit of some game of which it appeared on the track; and she became more and more violent, until it was found necessary to confine her on a bed.

This day, in a lucid interval, she, the first time, told her parents of the circumstance that she had been bitten last year in the arm by the little dog in the barrel, as she was attempting to feed him, and that the reason she had not told of it before, was because she was afraid her father would whip her, as he had promised he would if she went to the stable!

In the evening, Drs. Barnes and Cooper, of Poughkeepsie, and Dr. Heaton, of Plattskill, were sent for to hold a consultation upon her case. They found the patient in the most deplorable situation; an agitation of the whole frame, perpetual restlessness, hurried and laborious respiration, bloated face, contracted features, eyes suffused with blood, and staring wild, and the power of swallowing entirely gone. To ascertain whether the disease was hydrophobia, they took an empty bowl and a pitcher of water, went unobserved into an adjoining room, and opening softly a door near the head of her bed, but unperceived by her, poured it into the bowl, so that she could hear the noise, and no sooner did the sound reach her ear, than it instantly threw her into the most violent convulsions. This experiment was repeated by Dr. Heaton the next day, in the same manner, and with the same effect, at a time when her mind was intently engrossed with a hymn-book she was reading aloud, in the presence of several neighbors. The moment she heard the noise of water, uncontrollable spasms seized her whole frame. Warm teas she could hold in her mouth without apparent difficulty, but cold water she could not endure to touch, to look at, nor even to hear the name of water mentioned. During their stay, (upwards of an hour) she rose from her bed, as she before had done in the presence of Dr. Benton on Monday evening, and commenced a kind of trot in a circle round the room, frothing, and keeping up a constant yelping, resembling the bark of a small dog upon the scent, a copious and viscid saliva the whole time running from her open mouth. She continued this action with increasing velocity, until becoming exhausted, she fainted into the arms of somebody who stood ready to catch her. Similar paroxysms occurred often every day and night throughout her illness. The nature of the disease could no longer be mistaken. The three physicians agreed in recommending a trial of the scutellaria, to be administered while the impossibility of swallowing continued, as an enema, with half an ounce of laudanum, and to be repeated till the desired effect should be produced; but as soon as the power of swallowing returned, to give a strong decoction of the plant as often as she could drink it. And there being no scutellaria to be found in the vicinity, they promised to send some on their return home to Poughkeepsie, seven miles distant. After they were gone, her poor mother employed herself in sitting down and making up her shroud, in the expectation that her death was speedily approaching, and that nothing remained but to perform the last sad offices to her child.

While the messenger was gone for the scutellaria, Dr. Gedney, the attending physician, arrived, and ordered that a piece of linen should be folded, and thoroughly wetted with ether, then laid across her throat, and kept there soaking wet. In about half an hour the power of swallowing returned, and to the surprise and joy of her mother, she heard her daughter ask in a low whisper for a tea-spoonful of wine which, with no little difficulty, she got down; and asked for another and then another, which were given her with the like success. By this time, the scutellaria came, of which a strong tea was immediately prepared, by putting a quart of boiling water upon half an ounce of the pulverised herb, and as soon as it was ready it was presented to her: but after attempting once or twice to swallow it, she declared she could not. At this critical moment it fortunately occurred to her mother to mix a large spoonful of the tea with an equal quantity of the wine, which she offered her, and found it sit well. Her drink was then repeated every 15 or 20 minutes during the night, lessening gradually the quantity of the wine, and increasing that of the tea until she was able to take the latter alone, and actually took a quart mugful before morning. As she had tasted nothing solid since the day before at noon, she asked for something to eat, and mentioned a pumpkin-pie, as what she should like, of which a large piece was procured, and she ate it without experiencing the least inconvenience.

From this time she made the tea her only drink, accompanied with the sulphur, as directed in the recipe, and was going on gradually mending—when, strange to relate, her parents, with a fatiguing credulity, suffered themselves to listen to a wandering impostor, who engaged; if they would lay aside all their teas, and trust in him alone, to cure her in less than a week; and they actually discontinued the use of the scutellaria for rather more than 36 hours. But they were roused from their delusion by the most alarming symptoms of returning hydrophobia.—They immediately recommenced the use of the tea, and gave it in strong and often doses; once every 15 minutes, or oftener, as she could bear it.—It happened to be in time, and proved effectual in mastering the disease, but was followed by the loss of the use of her lower limbs, accompanied with total blindness for nearly two days. To use her mother's expression, "she had no biting fits after this;" which was a fortnight from the time of the first attack. The impostor, who had nearly been the cause of her death, was on the complaint of some of the neighbors, arrested and carried before a justice of the peace upon a warrant under the vagrant act, but discharged on his expressing his contrition with a promise of amendment and departure.

Altho' the curative effects of the scutellaria continued to manifest themselves daily in the removal of the principal disease, yet, she complained much of a pain in the wound, attended with great swelling in the arm; she was still tormented with excruciating pains in the head, accompanied by an indescribable heat in the pit of her stomach, which she said burnt her up; nor had the tumor in her arm pit ever subsided. Dr. Gedney took from her arm, 16 ounces of blood, which was found to be in a dissolved state; her condition for some reason, to repeat the operation; it gave only temporary relief, and at the end of a week her head noise returned with its former violence; nature, however, stopped in to her assistance, and by a spontaneous and copious bleeding at the nose every day or oftener freed her from this distressing symptom. For the burning in her stomach he ordered a glass of lime water, to be taken three times a day. And for the glandular swelling under her arm, 25 grains of calomel to be divided into five equal parts; of these three of 15 grains each, to be given every other morning, with a fever powder to be given on the days the calomel was omitted, another part to be divided in two, and given at twice, and one to be divided into four equal parts and given every morning; the sulphur to be wholly suspended during the time of taking the calomel but the scutellaria to be continued in somewhat diminished doses.—In a little more than a week the glandular swelling in her arm pit entirely disappeared; the burning in her stomach left her, the wound in her arm suppurated, broke and discharged for about ten days, when it entirely healed, and at the expiration of six weeks no vestige of disease was to be perceived, nor has the least symptom of hydrophobia shewed itself since.

The following certificate by the respectable physicians who attended the patient, or saw her in consultation will form a proper and satisfactory conclusion.

"We, the subscribers, whose names are mentioned in the above report of Mary Tice, do hereby certify, that so far as it relates to us individually, it is, correct. And further, we do give it as our opinion: First, that Mary Tice was seized with hydrophobia, in consequence of the bite of a mad dog, as stated in said report. Secondly, that she recovered from the disease, as there likewise stated, and lastly that the plant called scutellaria lateriflora, or scutellaria, was successfully employed in the cure of said disease.

August 17, 1820  
WM. GEDNEY,  
JOHN BARNES,  
JOHN COOPER,  
BARNABAS BENTON,  
ADNA HEATON.

I may now be permitted to remark that it is hardly probable that there will ever occur another case so decidedly demonstrative of the medical properties of the scutellaria as the above.—Indeed, the imagination could scarcely fancy a tissue of facts better calculated for such purpose. The disease was completely formed, and dissolution, with sure and rapid strides, approaching, when this humbler plant interposed and arrested its progress, a strong and unexpected recurrence suspended its use; the disease resumed its sway at this critical moment the plant was again resorted to and again, was the disease obstructed in its course and eventually mastered. How irresistible is the conclusion that forces itself upon every mind not warped and poisoned by prejudice? This case also shows how essential it is to have a judicious physician at hand to aid the operation of the scull-cap, and lend assistance in any exigence that may occur in the course of the disease. The timely interference of Dr. Gedney in the latter stage of it reflects great credit on the discernment and practice of that gentleman. Indeed, the above case is pregnant with matter to exercise the judgment of both practical and theoretical men, wherever it is read. That it may be productive of the great benefit to the community that he so ardently hopes for, is the heart-felt wish of the editor.

It was signed H. H. Tydenan, Gerrit Ten Klooven, Frederick Schultz, Professors at Leyden Academy.

and learning what steps he was in relation to the lady, caused his detention in custody until the disclosure of his fraud, which soon after apprehended the parties to lay the case on the Grand Jury. Witness believed persons to be in the hand writing of prisoner, and consequently forged. Doctor Bacon, testified that a certificate, dated March 1, 1804, purporting to be signed by Tinley Cooper, Esq. Surgeon's Hall, England, upon the rank and qualifications of Cornelius Marquis, M. D. and that he had permitted to practice as surgeon in London, was a false one, and in the hand-writing of the prisoner. Witness was going on to tell what he learned concerning the antiquity of the diploma, from a professor of the Academy, when he was interrupted by Mr. Attorney Austin, who said that the testimony was inadmissible—and there closed the case on the part of the witnesses with considerable effect, and in a short address urged upon the jury that he did not show his papers—wild—that they were not proved false—that as to the bill being proved he must have been himself deceiving his brother's widow that he had two bills upon this fund before he left, and had not when he obtained discount of W. received notice of protest. He was sensible the Government had put the burden of clearing these suspicious circumstances upon shoulders; but excused himself, being able to remove doubts, ground that his documents had been from him, and he had no opportunity to send abroad for evidence.

## Law Intelligence.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser. MUNICIPAL COURT, AUG. 10, 1820.

**Commonwealth versus Cornelius Marquis.**—The indictment charged the prisoner with obtaining money under false pretences, from one Daniel Wild, of Boston, in March last.

Mr. Wild, called by the government, testified that some time in January last, prisoner came to his office, with a bill of exchange drawn by himself for 150, upon Messrs. Rucker & Co. 29, Mincing Lane London, and desired him to discount it. Prisoner said he owned a plantation on the island of St. Christophers—that he had funds in the hands of Messrs. Rucker & Co. to the amount of 1000, which had been bequeathed to him by his brother, George Marquis—that he was a doctor in medicine, and had obtained a diploma at the Leyden University—that he had been shipwrecked on his voyage from St. Christophers to Halifax,—whence he had come to Salem and to this town. Witness told him he wished to see Mr. Pearson, who had endorsed the bill. Mr. P. afterwards called and told witness, that prisoner had married his sister, and he believed the representation true. Witness discounted the bill and sent it to London for acceptance and payment. It came back protested. The protest and bill were produced. Witness had never received payment, either from the drawer or endorser.

Daniel Pearson testified that about a year ago, he became acquainted with the prisoner at the Essex Coffee House in Salem—that afterwards upon his coming to Boston, he invited him to his house. Prisoner made the same representations to him which Mr. Wild had testified to. The diploma was produced. It was in the German language, printed, and *Heer Cornelius Marquis* was the name of the person for whom, in days of yore, it had been delivered. The paper was very old, and covered with ribbons, red, pink and blue and red wax. The date, in print, was 1700, which had been altered to 1799. The subscriptions remained unaltered, and were in the name of persons long since dead. The seal such as used under the old government of Holland. An inventory was also produced, which he had exhibited to witness, of the pretended plantation in St. Kitts. It contained the names of his slaves, such as Sambo, Quashy, &c. and particularized what number of acres were planted to cane, what to rice, &c. It purported to be signed by the *manager* of Cornelius Marquis. This estate, he said, had been the property of a former wife. There was also a letter from his brother, post marked at St. Kitts, giving some information about his plantation. Also, a bill of exchange on London, drawn by a merchant at St. Christophers, and a letter from Charlotte Marquis, widow of his deceased brother in London, advising that she had obtained his legacy from the executor upon his brother George's estate, and had placed the amount of it, 1000, in the hands of Messrs. Rucker & Co. bankers, to the prisoner's credit. These letters, bill, and inventory, witness swore were all in prisoner's hand writing.

F. Basset, Esq. testified that sometime last winter, Mr. Pearson, a mechanic of this town, applied to him in company with the prisoner, to draw a deed of settlements, which prisoner had proposed to make upon a young lady, a sister of Pearson, whose affectionous he had engaged. An investigation of his title ensued, which resulted in advice to Pearson, to postpone the making of the settlement until more accurate information should be received—and in the mean time that an assignment of his funds in England, if any there were, should be made to a trustee there, who might give them notice before the marriage should take place. This advice was not relished by the prisoner. The parties afterwards applied to another Attorney, who drew up deeds which were executed, and the marriage was had. Witness early satisfied himself that prisoner was an impostor,

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and learning what steps he was in relation to the lady, caused his detention in custody until the disclosure of his fraud, which soon after apprehended the parties to lay the case on the Grand Jury. Witness believed persons to be in the hand writing of prisoner, and consequently forged. Doctor Bacon, testified that a certificate, dated March 1, 1804, purporting to be signed by Tinley Cooper, Esq. Surgeon's Hall, England, upon the rank and qualifications of Cornelius Marquis, M. D. and that he had permitted to practice as surgeon in London, was a false one, and in the hand-writing of the prisoner. Witness was going on to tell what he learned concerning the antiquity of the diploma, from a professor of the Academy, when he was interrupted by Mr. Attorney Austin, who said that the testimony was inadmissible—and there closed the case on the part of the witnesses with considerable effect, and in a short address urged upon the jury that he did not show his papers—wild—that they were not proved false—that as to the bill being proved he must have been himself deceiving his brother's widow that he had two bills upon this fund before he left, and had not when he obtained discount of W. received notice of protest. He was sensible the Government had put the burden of clearing these suspicious circumstances upon shoulders; but excused himself, being able to remove doubts, ground that his documents had been from him, and he had no opportunity to send abroad for evidence.

The jury returned a verdict of

## Foreign.

HOUSE OF LORDS, TUESDAY, JULY 26.

**PETITION FROM THE QUEEN.**—Lord Auckland rose to present a petition from the Queen, praying that of witnesses might be communicated her Majesty's Attorney General. Lordship said, that he would only at present, that the petition should read and laid on the table, and postpone the further consideration to Friday next, when the motion of notice had been given by a Noble (Erskine) would be discussed.

The petition was then read, and the following purport:—*Caroline Regina.*—To the Lord spiritual and temporal, in Parliament assembled.

"The Queen having received information that the House of Lords had pointed the second reading of a bill of degradation and divorce of her Majesty, for Thursday, the 17th of next, deems it essential to her Majesty, that she should be furnished with the names of the witnesses to be produced; her Majesty desires such list forthwith delivered to her Majesty's Attorney-General."

The Earl of Lauderdale suggested propriety of appointing a committee to search for precedents, not only to the giving of lists of witnesses in analogous cases, but with respect to whole proceedings.

After some objections a committee appointed, and it was ordered that the Queen's petition be taken into consideration on the 14th.

HOUSE OF LORDS, MONDAY, JULY 25. The Earl of Liverpool called attention of their Lordships to the framed on the report of the secretaries. The Queen's Counsel replied that their Lordships should proceed forthwith with the inquiry, call he thought their Lordships bound to answer, as far as it was able for them to do; but he was of the opinion that their Lordships could not do their duty, if they proceeded in the sure without having the advantage of at least a portion of the Judges. He was, therefore, with the call for immediate proceeding—he had found that on the 17th Aug. Lordships might have the attendance of four Judges; and he should move, that the bill should be moved time on the 17th of Aug. Gray observed, that if there was a delay it would be much better that the take place before the proceedings commenced than during their progress, thought that the attendance of might be obtained now; and, it would be better to go on till the 17th of August, with the view of suspending the proceedings that period. Certainly, a delay, and a list of witnesses against her Majesty, ought to be presented to her Majesty.—It was thought that the charge, sufficiently known; and communication of the names of the witnesses to be produced could be in justice to be communicated. Lord Brougham declared that their Lordships should be satisfied of the substance of the