

# Cure for the Cholera Morbus

## AMERICA AND FRANCE.

The most interesting feature, to us, of the late news from Europe, is the excitement produced in France by the passage of an act imposing new tonnage duties on French vessels. From the friendly feeling of this country to France, that act was passed reluctantly, and will be cheerfully suspended, according to the provision it contains authorising that course, when the government of France shall think fit to reciprocate with us the liberality of our commercial regulations. The measure seems to have produced there as much sensation as if it had been unexpected. But what else could they have looked for? Our minister to that country had long enough entreated them to listen to reason, and long enough put off by evasive answers. The subjoined extract of a letter from him to the secretary of state, communicated to congress at the last session, shows the ground on which our law passed; and, it is presumed, in the end, France will not disdain to be as wise as England, and, by a relaxation of her system, avail herself of the opportunity now offered to her, of placing herself in our ports on the footing of the most favored nation. *Nat. Intel.*

Extract of a letter from Mr. Gallatin to the Secretary of State, dated, Paris Jan. 20 1820.

"I have now the honor to enclose the copy of Mr. Pasquier's long promised answer on the subject of our commercial relations, which was not received till after I had closed my last despatches to you.

I am confirmed in the opinion, that nothing will be done here until we shall have done justice to ourselves by our own measures. The ministry is, I think, disposed: but they will not act in opposition to the remonstrances of the shipping interest, and of the chambers of commerce, which have been consulted. That of Paris is averse to our proposals.

Indeed, Mr. Pasquier informed me, that that of Bordeaux alone had given an opinion favorable to them."

**Antidotes for Poison.**—The many cases that occur of poison being taken by mistake or design, induces us to publish the following directions, by an English physician, J. Johnstone, M. D. F. R. S. which have met the approbation of an eminent member of the faculty in this country, to whom we submitted them for his opinion. Our brother editors, who are ever ready to lend their presses to the cause of benevolence and humanity will, we trust, further our views by extending the circulation of these directions:

*Tren. True Amer.*

1. When the preparations of arsenic, mercury, antimony, or of any metal, or when any unknown substance or matter has been swallowed, and there have speedily ensued heat of the mouth and throat, violent pain of the stomach, retching and vomiting; immediately drink plentifully of warm water, with common soap dissolved or scraped into it; two or three quarts of warm water, with from three to four ounces to half a pound of soap will not be too much.

2. When any of the preparations of opium, henbane, nightshade, hemlock, foxglove or stramonium, or any poisonous fungus, mistaken for mushrooms, or spiritous liquor in excess, or any other unknown matters have been swallowed, exciting sickness without pain of the stomach, or producing giddiness, drowsiness, and sleep, give instantly one tablespoon full of flour of mustard in water, and repeat it in copious draughts of warm water constantly until vomiting takes place. If the person becomes so insensible as not to be easily roused—give the mustard in vinegar instead of water, and rub and shake the body actively and incessantly.

3. When oil of vitriol, spirits of salt, or aqua fortis, have been swallowed or spilt upon the skin, immediately drink, or wash the part with large quantities of water, and as soon as they can be procured, add soap or potash, or chalk to the water.

A correspondent recommends the free use of the herb SAGE, as a corrective of coldness in the stomach and indigestion, promoting a suitable appetite, improving the sight and hearing and generally conducing to health and long life. These statements are supported by references to ancient writers, and instances of longevity.

"The best preparation," says the Edinburgh Dispensary, "is the infusion of the dry leaves drunk as tea; a tincture, or extract made with rectified spirit, taken in proper doses; these contain the whole virtues of the sage: the distilled water and essential oil, only its warmth and aromatic quality." *Boston Palladium.*

Three of the democratic members of congress from Connecticut, Foot, Stevens, and Phelps, who voted for slavery in Missouri, have been left off the ticket of the party of that state. One of the same sect of politicians, from Con. (Edwards) who was ab-

sent on the final vote in the house of representatives, has been excused. He represented that he was hungry and stepped out only a short time, to get some refreshment, when the vote was taken. One of his constituents, who had been active in sending forward resolutions to encourage him to persevere in favor of freedom, now proposes, that on a future occasion, his constituents should stuff his pockets with ginger-bread, instead of resolutions, in order that his stomach may not give out on such an emergency. *York Gaz.*

## ALI PACHA.

The paramount authority of the Grand Seigneur was never more seriously threatened than it has been by Ali Pacha, the active and courageous bey of Egypt. He has not only thrown off all allegiance to the Sublime Porte, by an open declaration of independence, but has declared war, and has organized a powerful force against the Turkish dynasty; he has even gone so far as to send his spies into Constantinople, and attempt to assassinate the ministers of the sultan who were hostile to his projects. Very few musselmen chiefs have possessed the character and enterprize of Ali Pacha. Bold, active and enterprising, with a strong mind, well cultivated, and great energy, he has thrown off those restrictions imposed by the Moslem faith and immemorial custom, and has drawn around him Christians of talents and enterprize. He has adopted improved modes of warfare, and of internal improvement; he has completed the canal of Ramanich, on which he employed 30,000 men, and which gives great facility to the commerce of Cairo and the Nile, and has increased and disciplined his army of Mamelukes. The grand Seigneur is preparing an army to attack him, but it is a mere effort; for such is the precarious state of Turkish relations with Russia, that if their force is withdrawn from the frontiers or march towards Egypt, it would be the signal of attack from the Muscovites. Ali Pacha possesses the key not only to the Nile, but to the Red sea, and has a check upon all caravans and pilgrims bound to Mecca; his position is, therefore, calculated to create great uneasiness at the Porte, because the usual appeals to the fanaticism of Musselmen have proved unavailing. Russia no doubt is the friend and ally of Ali Pacha, and furnishes means and advice; besides it appears, by European papers that Russia is negotiating for a loan of 100 millions of roubles. We shall not be surprised if the long meditated attack on Turkey should be near at hand. *N. Y. Nat. Advocate.*

## CHOLERA MORBUS.

*From the National Advocate.*

Mr. Editor—I perceive by the weekly bills of mortality, that many persons die with the Cholera Morbus, which is very unnecessary because it can be cured. I once had a most violent attack of this disease, so much so, that for three days I suffered to a degree that destroyed all hope of recovery; I sent for an old physician who had served in the continental army—I will cure you says he, and in a half an hour, the tone of confidence with which this was said, surprised me—he mixed up the receipt below, and in a half hour I was well. I recommend it therefore with equal confidence, for I have since tried it with equal success. B.

*Cure for the Cholera Morbus.*

Put one table spoon of hot ashes, into a tumbler of old cider, and give the patient three table spoons of it, the cure will ordinarily be effected in half an hour.

*Chillicothe (Ohio) July 27.*

**The Season.**—This year has been extremely favorable to the farmer, at least in this part of the state. The harvest is just over: and the labors of the husbandman have never been more liberally repaid. The crops of wheat and barley, rye and oats, hay and flax, always good in these parts have been this season more than usually abundant; and the Indian corn has never been more promising. Amidst the difficulties of the times, therefore, we enjoy the cheering prospect of being plentifully supplied with the real necessaries of life, although our own extravagance and folly, may have measurably deprived us of many of its luxuries.

*Boston August 2.*

**Whales and the Sea Serpent.**—Capt. Lewis just arrived from Portland, saw on his passage here a number of large whales; and we have assurances of gentlemen of information and veracity, that the Sea Serpent, was distinctly seen from Nahant Cliffs on Saturday last, for more than half an hour. These animals are doubtless in pursuit of the same food—the great quantity of herrings and menhaden, which now abound on our coast.

On Monday four uncommon Bass were caught, with the hook, from the rocks of Nahant—one of them weighing 57 lbs. one 46 lbs. one 39 lbs. and the smallest 22 lbs. They were doubtless, when taken, avoiding being made a luncheon by the Sea Snake.

## The Patriot.

To speak his thoughts, is every freeman's right.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2.

**MARRIED.**—On the 27th ult. by the Rev. L. W. Ilgen, Mr. Abraham Krahe, to Miss Elizabeth Niess, daughter of Mr. Peter Niess, all of Haines township.

## DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

At a meeting of the Republican Delegates of Centre and Clearfield counties, convened at the Court house in the Borough of Bellefonte, agreeably to public notice, on Tuesday the 29th day of August 1820,

James Duncan, Esq. was appointed Chairman, and

P. Cambridge, Secretary; after which the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

**Resolved,** That we approve of the administration of the General and State governments, and of the nomination of James Monroe and Daniel D. Tompkins for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, and that of WILLIAM FINDLAY, for Governor; and that we will use all honorable means to promote their respective elections.

**Resolved,** That as we believe the people to be possessed of sufficient virtue and information, to judge, think, and act for themselves, so do we deprecate Editorial dictation, and therefore view in its proper light the attempts that have been heretofore made, and are now making, by a few unprincipled printers, to place a man in the chair of State, (Joseph Hiester) whose incapacity and political tergiversations, have long since proclaimed unfit for such an exalted station.

**Resolved,** That John Kerr and Jacob Kryder, be appointed Conferees, to meet other Conferees from the counties of Huntingdon and Mifflin, to fix upon a suitable person to represent this Congressional district in the Congress of the United States, and the said Conferees be instructed to use all honorable means to put John Brown in nomination at the said Conference.

**Resolved,** That the following persons be recommended to the Democratic Republican citizens of Centre and Clearfield counties, as worthy of their suffrages for the respective county offices:

*Assembly,*

WILLIAM SMYTH.

*Commissioner,*

JACOB BOLLINGER.

*Auditor,*

JOHN PATTON, Esq.

**Resolved,** That the proceedings be signed by the chairman and secretary, and published in the Bellefonte Patriot.

JAMES DUNCAN, Chairman.  
P. CAMBRIDGE, Secretary.

[BY REQUEST.]

*Mr. Editor,*

Among the many palpable and groundless falsehoods which the adversaries of Governor Findlay have invented, and published, to deceive the people and destroy his fair fame, one is, that he is a friend to slavery and a slave holder. This was invented by an attorney in Lancaster, and published in Hugh Maxwell's paper there. The same Hugh Maxwell who has been alternately a federalist, a democrat, a schoolman, and all and every thing suited his present purposes.—The same Hugh Maxwell whose carcass was very well bastinadoed some years ago in Youngmanstown, by a gentleman there who he had made free to slander in his paper.—The same Hugh Maxwell who when driven from that place moved to this town in 1816 and set up a paper called "The Independent Republican," under the wings of the Schoolmen and Federalists, and at their proper costs and charges: but before a year expired eloped and left them to settle the reckoning the best way they could; but that they might have full scope for their charity, left them his wife and family to support on eleemosynary principles. It was in the paper published by this vagabond that the vile slander first appeared, respecting the governor being a slaveholder, and it was prefaced by a warm pathetic philippic against slavery; the writer not being aware, at the time, that it was Joseph Hiester, and not William Findlay, who was the slaveholder, the supporter of slavery, of kidnapping and the slave trade, as fully appears by the journals of the General Assembly of March 1788, page 179, reference being thereunto had will more fully and at large appear.

If you will be so kind as to publish the following deposition, it will show completely the malignity of the falsehood. Will you at the same time be so good as to publish the certificate from the Records, of

Negro George's emancipation. Then sir, if Joseph Hiester's friends can produce such authentic evidence of his benevolence, disinterestedness, and aversion to slavery, I am certain you will publish it for them. I have no doubt your readers; of every description; will like to see the truth—some of Hiester's friends in this county, have been taking considerable pains to circulate the slander about the habeas corpus issued from the court to bring up the body of negress Hannah—it is but fair that both sides should be heard and the whole truth known, even if it should be to the confusion of those who first invented the slander; and of those who have taken such pains to give it circulation, even after they knew it to be false. Your compliance with this request will oblige a number of your

READERS.

## HIESTER AND SLAVERY.

*From the Pennsylvania Gazette.*

It could scarcely be conceived that a people who held the slavery of the human species in such abhorrence as do the people of Pennsylvania; could possibly be induced to make choice of a slave-holder for their chief-magistrate. Yet such is the degraded fact; a fact which could admit of no palliation were it acknowledged to have been generally known. Pennsylvania stands honorably distinguished for her efforts in the cause of humanity, and has exerted every nerve to put an end to a system which has fixed an eternal stain on the name of republic. It cannot therefore be supposed that a people professing and acting upon such principles, would knowingly make choice of an advocate of slavery, much less of a slave-holder, for their first executive officer—that they should hail with the title of excellency, a man who acted in direct opposition to their ideas of what is right and just.—This additional trait in the character of the man, whom we are told by his worshipers, "the people delight to honor," can no longer be concealed: and to prevent the possibility of denial that William Findlay was a slave-holder in the year 1801, we submit the proof positive. That he is still so, is probable from the tenacity with which he asserted his right to the body of "Negro Hannah," unless death has freed her from her tyrant. It appears that an attempt had been made to procure the liberation of Hannah from the bonds of slavery, in consequence of the words for *life* being omitted in her registry. William Findlay claimed her as his slave for life, and it will be seen by the following decision of the supreme court of Pennsylvania that Hannah was delivered up to her master.

*Extract from Judge Yates's reports vol. 3 page 261.*

"At a circuit court at Chambersburg, October, 1801. Cham Yates and Smith justices."

"**REPUBLICA against WILLIAM FINDLAY, Esq.**

On a habeas corpus and subjectionum, the body of negro Hannah was brought before the court and the registry was invalid, by reason of her being entered as a slave without the subjoining words for *life*.—In other particulars the registry was strictly formal.

"*Per. cur.* The word *slave*, in its common acceptation, signifies *ex vi termini*, a perpetual servant; and will be found that it is used in this sense in the 2d, 4th, and 5th sections of the act "for the gradual abolition of slavery." 1 Dall. Laws 139. Thus in the 4th section the words are a *servant for years, or life, or a slave*; in the 2d section, *servants for life or slaves, slavery of children in consequence of the slavery of their mothers, &c.* are used; and in the 5th section the words are, *negro or servant for life or till the age of 31 years, &c.* The registry is clearly good, and the negro must be remanded to her master."

*From the Harrisburg Republican.*

Whoever will read the foregoing, may have an excellent opportunity of observing how truth may be perverted and the simplest facts so falsified, as to destroy all resemblance to the reality.

In the first place, in order to show the disposition with which the above was penned, we will admit that it might appear from the record that governor Findlay was a slave-holder in 1801: but the writer infers from this, that he is not only an advocate for slavery, but he is also a slave-holder at this time; which is just as reasonable as to say that because a man owned a horse in 1801, he owned him now, although no trace of him could be found in his possession. We shall not however rest the case here; and the facts when fully disclosed, will, (if any thing can) put to blush the authors of the calumny.

The woman named in the above record was registered as the slave of Archibald Irwin, the father-in-law of Mr. Findlay, on the 30th September, 1780, she being then 12 years old. After Mr. Irwin's death, his widow promised that at her death, the woman should have her freedom; but she becoming impatient Mrs. Irwin sent her to her daughter, under a promise of freedom after a term of years. She remained in Mr. Findlay's family a short time, when some