

From the (Boston) CENTINEL.

Small Pox at Marblehead.

MR. RUSSELL,

A REPORT having prevailed for several days past that the Kine-pox had appeared at Marblehead with symptoms of unheated virulence, and even contagion, I feel myself particularly bound to give the public an history of the facts which gave rise to it.

On the 14th of October, Doctor Eliza Story, of Marblehead, sent me for the Kine-pox matter, which I immediately sent him. His son, who did the message, informed me that his father had imported some from London, and had inoculated his sister with it, but having waited twelve days, and finding no symptoms to follow, concluded the matter was bad, and therefore withheld for some of mine. Three days after, viz. on the 17th, Dr. Story wrote to me, that he had not used the matter I sent, for his daughter had that morning broken out with the disease, which was 15 days after he had inoculated her.

Even at the time I was struck with the description of it. He described the symptoms as very high, "accompanied with a great number of pustules, small and hard in the flesh, with a small margin of inflammation around the same." Appearances that never occur in the Kine-Pox. About this time I inoculated the son of Dr. Drury, (the other Physician of Marblehead) for the Kine-Pox, and thereby allowed his father a crop of matter for his own practice.

When I heard that the Kine-Pox was raging at Marblehead and Beverly, and that some were blind with it, and that it moreover proved contagious; and when I recollected the symptoms, as described by Dr. Story, my mind was strongly impressed that it was not the Kine-Pox, nor a mixture of it, but the Small-Pox.

On the 12th of the present month, Mr. Joseph Story called on me again, saying that his father wished for some of my Kine-pox matter, for that the Kine-pox, or something like it, had arisen from the matter which he had imported, but with very alarming appearances; but several Physicians of Salem had visited them; that some were of opinion that it was the Kine-pox, arguing, in what they conceived its natural progress, down to the malignity of the Small Pox; and that others supposed it a mixture of both. But what riveted my opinion that it was the Small Pox, was his saying "that the matter with which his father inoculated, was taken from the arm of a sailor, on the passage between London and Marblehead, by one of his brothers who was on board the ship;" which sailor was probably inoculated with the Small Pox before he left England; or else was inoculated for the Kine-pox, and previously caught the small pox. I told Mr. Story that instead of lending the matter of the Kine-pox, I would go down to Marblehead myself, for I conceived it an affair of too much importance to the public, to suffer it to pass without a thorough investigation, and that there were several criteria by which the real disease might be determined, for example, by inoculating a Cow, if it were the Kine-pox, she would take it; if it was the Small Pox she would not. If a lancet be dipped into the matter of one it would corrode it in less than an hour; if in the other it would not, &c. &c.

I have been thus particular because it has been said that the disease at Marblehead was the Kine Pox, the disease which I had introduced, and described as safe, mild, and comparatively pleasant, and which has never yet proved fatal.

I thought it prudent first to consult the Physicians of Salem, who had visited the sick at Marblehead. They were, I found, decidedly of opinion that the disorder was no other than the genuine Small Pox.

When I arrived at Marblehead, Dr. Story himself confirmed this idea by a plain and candid history of the matter. The public authority was so convinced of it, as to grant liberty to inoculate directly for the Small Pox, which is now going forward, while no one pretends to inoculate for the Kine Pox. As to Dr. Story, though unfortunate, the most moderate and reflecting of his fellow-townsmen consider his situation with commendable candour, and say, that his son believed it to be the Kine Pox matter or he would not have taken it from the arm of the sailor and given it to his father as such, nor could the father have suspected it to be the Small Pox, when he communicated it in so unguarded a manner to his own family. It is however, a very serious warning to practitioners and every one else, how they received matter of whose origin and history they are ignorant. There are persons going about the country at this time, inoculating for one dollar a head, who never studied physic nor ever pretended to. They tell the people that the Kine pox requires neither medicines nor medical skill excepting in the mere operation on the arm. That there are such bold pretenders is not extraordinary, but that they should meet with encouragement is fe-

riously supprising! These quacks (allowing their matter to be good) cannot tell, when the symptoms are scarcely discernable whether the patient has had the disease or not, hence disasters must and will arise.

As to the opinion that the Kine pox will increase in virulence until it finally becomes the Small Pox, I never heard nor experienced any thing that favours the notion, but quite the reverse. If we are to judge of the force of the disease by the number of pustules, it certainly becomes milder as it recedes from the cow. It is well known that cold diminishes the activity of febrile poisons, and whoever compares the activity of the vaccine poison in the warm summer months, with its operation at present, will at once allow that the cold weather has by no means increased its venom, or facilitated its absorption.

I have never seen a case of the Kine-pox any how alarming. I have never known any bad effects to follow from the distemper, but have noticed very good appearances in several children, who before the inoculation looked pale and weakly. Every child I inoculated in July and August escaped the common autumnal disorders. I do not believe there ever was a being human or brute, that ever died with the Kine pox. And I remain firmly in the opinion that it is a perfect security from the Small Pox, and that it will finally exterminate that dreadful disorder.

B. Waterhouse.

Cambridge, Nov. 14, 1800.

Extract of a letter from a respectable house in London, to their correspondent in Charleston, received by the Mississippi, via Virginia.

London, Sept. 8, 1800.

"We feel it our duty to trouble you with this letter, that you may recommend to the most serious consideration of the planters a greater care and attention in the gathering, cleaning and preparing their cotton for the British market.

"The complaints made by our manufacturers are nearly as follow:

1st. The mixing the stained and unstained together.

2d. The mixing the white cotton and that which is of a blue or blueish cast.

3d. The quantity of dirt and dust in the cotton.

4th. The number of seeds and hard lumps and knots in the cotton.

"No fault is generally found with the bagging or the condition of the cotton, so far as the packing is concerned, but we recommend bags to weigh from 250 to 280 lbs. being more handy to move, and less liable to expense in repairs. From the defects above mentioned the London buyer is afraid to purchase Georgia cotton, without inspecting every bag, whereas he is in the habit of buying the West India or Brazil, after looking at a few of the bales; and even when he does purchase a large parcel of Georgia, he is sure to be blamed by his principal in the country, for buying such mixed parcels; for this reason he commonly insists on picking, by which means essential injury is done to the whole, and what remains on hand goes off at a very inferior price.

"When a buyer comes to you, the first thing he says to you is, 'I would rather buy your Bourbon, Demarara, or Surinam, if you have any; when I purchase them I know what I buy, which is not the case with Georgia.

"If the Carolina planter thinks that his trouble of preparing his cotton nicely, is too great, and therefore resolves to take less pains and be content with a smaller price, he will find himself deceived, and is not aware of the evils that will follow, and which will amount to little less than the ruin of this great staple of the southern States.

"So long as the Carolina planter will prepare his cotton in the very best manner for market, he need fear no competition. The natural superiority is such, that no influx from the East or West Indies, the Brazils or Smyrna, can materially affect it. The merchant in Charleston does not rely entirely on his correspondent in England, and wait for his information, but looking principally to Charleston and Savannah, the quantities made and other local circumstances of shipping, &c. offers a price accordingly; and if the planter chooses to consign, the consignee in England is happy to receive his consignment, and will be sure to dispose of it to advantage.

"But if the Carolina planter neglects to prepare his cotton, he must be content to be on a level with other planters in other parts of the world; the consequence will be that the sale of his cotton (which would be in a great measure, independent of the crops of other countries) must depend entirely on the prospects in other parts of the globe, with this certain disadvantage of always being artificially inferior in point of preparation. The merchants in Charleston, therefore, will be afraid to buy—the consignees in England will be afraid to receive consignments, and the manufacturer will only purchase Georgia, when he can purchase none other.

"Thus Georgia and Carolina will meet with a dull and uncertain, instead of a sure and rapid sale, and that cotton which has usually fetched 18d. and upwards, will not perhaps net more than one shilling.

"Major Butler has been this year so very highly commended for his great care in preparing his cotton in every respect, that we recommended him as a model to all planters. We are not connected with that gentleman, we only repeat the language of all the great purchasers. We have also received some very fine parcels, but it is not sufficient in a national point of view, that a few planters should be skillful and attentive in preparing their cotton—all should be so, that a general national confidence should be established.

—If one half or more are negligent this will injure those who are ever so careful and adroit.

"A similar complaint existed in Pernambuco in Brazil, & their cotton was sinking very fast, at length it was resolved to establish an inspection, which we believe takes place previous to the actual bagging. This removed the evil and their cottons are bought in proportion to their quality with avidity and confidence.

We do therefore most sincerely recommend the establishment of inspections, if practicable; and at all events a greater care and attention. This advice is the result of some experience, and much inquiry and conversation with the different buyers, and is dictated by a sincere and anxious wish to promote the prosperity of Carolina."

[The following epigram, from AMATEUUS has been greatly admired by the learned. As an imperfect curtailed copy is commonly used, we subjoin a complete and correct copy of the text, and a version by Mr. RUSSELL, which is allowed to be the most faithful and elegant.]

Lumine Acon dextri, capta est Leonolla sinistro, Et patris est forma viscere atterque deos: Blande patris, laudem quod habes concede forori; Sic tu Cecus amos, sic erit illa VENUS.

But one bright eye young Acon's face adorns, For one bright eye fair Leonolla mourns. Kind youth, to her thy single orb resign, To make her perfect, and thyself divine: For then, would Heaven the happy change allow, She should fair Venus be; blind Cupid thou.

On Thursday last came on before the Supreme Court of this State, Chief Justice Shippin, the trial of Dallas & Fenno. This was a civil action to recover damages for a libel. The defendant did not appear, nor was any counsel engaged in his defence. The trial, however, proceeded, and yesterday morning the Jury returned a verdict of two thousand five hundred dollars damages for the plaintiff. We understand, that in consequence of an error in omitting to fill up certain blanks in the declaration, a rule of law will interpose, by which the damages will be reduced to one thousand dollars.

[P.G.]

A file of Calcutta papers, to the 4th of July inclusive is received at the office of the New York Mercantile Advertiser. Since the fall of Tipoo Sultan, scarcely any military movements of consequence have taken place in India. On politics the papers preserve a profound silence; and, as to what respect Commerce, they do not contain a single article that would be in any degree interesting to our readers.

In the time of the American war, while the army was encamped at West-point, a party of soldiers discovered an eagle's nest half way down the vast precipice of the rock adjacent to the fort. In order to get at the nest, one of the soldiers was let down by a rope fastened round his middle and made sure above, with two or three men to guide the rope, and to draw him up when he had executed his design. When he had descended near to the nest, the eagle came upon him with hideous screams, rising directly at his head. In this dilemma he had no way to defend himself but by taking out his knife with which he kept her off, by striking at her every time she came at him. In one of the passes he made at her, he had the misfortune to strike the rope, and cut two of the frays, and the other began to untwist—while his companions above drew him up as fast as possible. In this situation, he expected the rope every moment to part, when he must have fallen from the tremendous height, and be dashed to pieces among the rocks. But when almost every prospect of life had ceased, he was drawn to the top of the rock, the remaining strand of the rope being nearly reduced to a wisp of tow!—The effect of a sudden and extraordinary instance of fear upon this man was such, that, in the course of twenty-four hours, the hair of his head (from a coal black) was turned as white as the whitest of wool. The man was about twenty-five years old.

From the Washington Federalist.

It had been generally supposed that the fire which unhappily consumed the war office, was communicated through a thin wall from the adjoining House. This opinion is a good deal shaken.

It is said in the Aurora that the Editor of that paper predicted the fire precisely as it happened, a fortnight before the event took place—and it is well known that those who predict can generally fulfill the prophecy.

A fire has within a few days consumed several houses in Alexandria. Query—Did Mr. Duane predict this fire also?

Some wit in New-York, who understands the full force of ironical sarcasm, has found means to mingle with the democrats, in a late feast given to the celebrated Thomas Cooper, and the no less celebrated Dr. Reynolds, and to introduce into their toasts the following—

2d. "Impartial Justice," 3d. "The Constitution of the United States: may it be no longer tortured by 'hypocritical friends.'" Were these toasts intended to satirize those who gave, the entertainment or their guests—or both?

FRANKFORT, November 11.

Just as this paper went to press, the Election in this county for Electors, closed. The vote stood For Charles Scott 75 For Caleb Wallace 44

From the Federal Carolina Gazette.

A SKETCH OF PARTIES.

The history of past ages justifies us in saying, that party divisions are inseparable from free government. It is not therefore now to be wondered that the Federal Government, which has more freedom to boast of than any other in the civilized world, should be disturbed by party spirit.

If we look at the columns of a certain daily paper, if we read the pamphlets which pour in upon us from the northern States, if we attend to the conversation of the democratic clubs, we shall see such a picture of degeneracy, profligacy and imbecility drawn for the Government of the United States, that at the first view we find it impossible not to exclaim—"the country is ruined!" It is not the proceedings of one, or two, or of three, but of every session of Congress since the existence of the federal government, which have been violently attacked and shamefully misrepresented.

When George Washington was first called to fill the executive department of a government when new and untried, it was hoped by good men that his known integrity, his sober judgement and his pure patriotism, would have placed him beyond the reach of calumny, above all it never could have been imagined that he who had made such a noble and successful resistance against the British monarch, would live to see himself accused of being an apostate from freedom, and of a design to impose the form and the substance of monarchical government upon that country, where he had erected the standard of liberty; but how vain were these pleasing expectations, scarcely was the great and good man seated in the chair to which he was invited by the unanimous and affectionate voice of United America, when faction began to direct her shafts against him.

To behold a great republican at the head of our new republic was a grand and an interesting sight, it was a spectacle which diffused general joy and exhilarated the hearts of all Americans.—But from the nature of his office it might well have been expected that this sunshine of universal satisfaction, at his elevation, would soon be clouded, for by the constitution, the power of making appointments is vested in the President.

The candidates for the different offices were exceedingly numerous, so much so, that it was impossible for the President to place in power every one who desired it, hundreds, nay thousands, were necessarily left out, many because they had no pretensions, but also many who deserved well of the republic, the theatre was small, and therefore they could not be introduced upon it. Here it was, that the wickens of fame, and the disappointed hopes of others, raised up a party, whose sole object in life seemed to be, to spread as extensive as possible, the mischievous, dark, gloomy, and melancholy principles which had taken possession of their minds and so tormented their peace, that they frequently acted, particularly at the period of Mr. Gener's arrival in this country, as if they looked for their consolation in the subversion of the constitution. This opposition thus originated, and now systematized, and acts very much, if not exactly, upon the plan of the opposition in the British Parliament, whatever plans of government come from those who approve of the administration, however wise, however for the interest of the whole nation, are uniformly attacked, and misrepresented by the opposition. In illustration of this fact, it is worth observing, that during the presidency of Mr. Washington, his measures were constantly and violently opposed by persons, who have since the death of that great man, declared their warm approbation of his administration; for such inconsistent conduct, an opposition member, received a severe and just reproof, from the present Secretary of State, when he was on the floor of the House of Representatives. This, and the part of a good citizen not to give an indulgent ear to these disturbers of our repose. They who have leisure, and the ability cannot in the present state of affairs employ their leisure and their talents more usefully than by endeavouring to remove impressions when they are already made, and to prevent these being more extensively made against the government by factious demagogues.

The Earl of Chatham, who was a friend to liberty, and one of the most enlightened statesmen that any age or country ever produced, had a plain maxim to which he adhered—and by which I wish that I and all my fellow citizens would govern ourselves. It was to use his own words this, "that in questions in which my liberty and my property are concerned, I will consult and be determined by the dictates of common sense."

Let us, for ourselves, adopt a maxim so full of wisdom and of caution, and distrustful of the refinement of learning, adhere to that common sense which God has given us to direct us in our walks through life. This will enable us far better than any senatorial speeches, to know with certainty whether our liberties and property are really in danger. Let us examine by his excellent rule, what are the grievances which really do exist, what are the dangers that really do threaten our liberties, and what are the attempts really made to rob us of our property.—But in this investigation, let us turn with disgust from the false light held out by faction to mislead us.—Let us not be satisfied to look at the picture as presented by those who have for years past been mispending their time and sacrificing honor and character in the vain pursuit of high office, for which they have been pronounced unfit. Persons of this description are either in that angry or gloomy state of mind which render it impossible for them to take much less for to give, a correct view of the political state of affairs. As on the one

hand I do not desire that we should believe the accounts furnished us by the opposition, because they are too much chagrined and mortified at their repeated disappointment, to state things with candour and fairness—so on the other hand I am not disposed to take for granted, every thing which the officers of government tell us of the flourishing and happy condition of our country, for it is natural to suppose, that they who are conducting the affairs of government feel a satisfaction and a triumph in seeing the abundant fruits of their patriotic labours, which may lead them into the error of being to sanguine, it is therefore quite as probable that the colouring they give to our political situation, may be as much too glowing, as that the picture drawn by those who cannot get into office is too gloomy and dismal.

To fix our judgment then between these contending parties, in my opinion it is safest, it is wisest, it is best to adopt the maxim of the enlightened statesman whom I have just mentioned. Providence has given perceptions clear enough to observe at a distance, the approaches of tyranny and slavery; and as the predominant feature in the American character is a love of freedom, the constituted authorities will scarcely be mad or foolish enough to attempt to wrest it from us or to cajole us out of our common sense will give us warning and our republican spirit will prevent it.

While we are free however, let us make use of our liberty in searching for the grievance which the opposition tell us exist in our government; the greatest grievance complained of is that we are enormously taxed; For what purposes are we taxed; is it to subsidize any of the belligerent powers in Europe? if so, opposition ought to be more clamorous than they are. Is it to raise large armies to strengthen the government? no. Is it to raise large sums of money to throw away upon the officers of government? certainly not; for there is not one of them who can make his salary answer his expenses, unless he uses the most rigid economy.—For what purpose then is it that we are taxed? I will truly state, to pay our debts, and the expenses of a government which we ourselves have chosen as one best calculated to protect our lives, liberties and property.

Another charge is, that our government is approximating fast to a system of mixed or absolute monarchy. In answer to this let this only be remembered that the constitution has provided against such a change by giving back to us, (I mean by us the citizens at large) at stated periods, all power—the great officers of government are elected for a limited time, and if, at the end of those periods, we are not satisfied with their conduct, we have it in our power to prevent their continuing in office, by withholding our suffrages from them. With respect to all measures of government which have been objected to and censured by the opposition, the writer has not time, and if he had, the reader would not have patience to discuss them fully.

One thing, however, we are bound to do, which is to consider the real state of our country; and if we find that agriculture is not prosecuted with spirit, that commerce languishes, that our cities are decaying, and that the arts and sciences are not in a progressing state, then will there be reason to think that the opposition have had something more in view than offices for themselves and their friends, and we should ally in the praise worthy task of bringing to justice the authors of our misfortunes. But if upon cool and serious reflection, and after taking a full and comprehensive view we shall see, as I think I do, our landholders prosecuting their agricultural pursuits with spirit, and receiving profits heretofore unknown—our merchants pushing commerce to an extent which excites the envy of the most commercial country in Europe; our towns increasing in size and beauty so rapidly that they bid fair to rival the most distinguished cities of the old world; if the arts advancing with gigantic strides; if I repeat it, such be the view as appears to my mind, Truth and candour compel us to take care of the United States of America. We cannot be too thankful to our wise fellow citizens who framed the constitution which has procured such great blessings, as well as those who have since administered it, and the expiring wish of every American for the federal constitution should be "Ego Perpetua!"

By this Day's Mail

BALTIMORE, November 27.

By a gentleman who arrived in the last Centreville packet, we learn, that Mr. Robinson in the district composed of Carolina and Dorchester, has a majority over his anti-federal opponent, Mr. Lynchicum, of 313 votes. As this was the only unincertained district, no doubt now remains of the federalists having at least 5 votes in this state.

BOSTON, November 25.

DIRECTIONS.

For sailing by the Light-House erected and now lighted on Wigwan point, into Annis Squam Harbour, on the Southern coast of Ipswich, bay in Massachusetts.

Annis Squam Light-House is 3 1/2 leagues, by N. from Portsmouth light, distant 11 leagues, and from Newbury bar, S. S. E. 5 leagues. In sailing into said harbour, bring the Light-House to bear South half West at nearly the distance of one mile, then run directly for it, leaving Haradens rock, or sunken ledge one tenth of a mile on your larboard hand, (said rock lies N. by E. one 4th E. from the Light House at half a mile distance;) when come within one quarter of a mile of the Light-House, you will be on the shoal of the bar, which carries over six feet water at low ebb; continue your course South till you come within 40 or 50 fathoms of the Light House, then haul S. S. W. leaving the light House on your larboard, and a sandy bar on your starboard hand, (said bar runs nearly N. E. and S. W. leaving the river about 90 fathoms broad at low water opposite the Light House) in