

(The extent of the blessings of kine (or cow) pock, can be only estimated by those who witnessed the devastation of small pox, or experienced the terrors which that loathsome and deadly plague used formerly to excite. As this knowledge of small pox becomes extinct, we fear, the blessing we have in its antidote, will be less known and valued. A reference therefore to the history of small pox ought frequently to be made: And to give an example as well as a precept, we copy a treatise on the subject.)

From the New-Bedford Gazette. SMALL POX.

This disease was totally unknown to those of ancient times. If we recur to the oldest book in the world, the bible, we shall find no account of small pox: not even among the plagues of Job. There are no traces of it among the Egyptians, nor in the Assyrian empire. There is no account of the disease in any of the Grecian writers, whether antiquarians, poets, or historians. Had this cruel distemper an existence during the greatness, grandeur and glory of the Roman Empire, it would have made its dreadful appearance in their vast armies, that were, like those of Bonaparte's in our day, extending their conquests, not merely over Europe, but Asia. Had the small pox existed at the decline of the Roman Empire, it would have discovered itself in the vast host of Goths and Vandals, who overran the most polished part of the Roman empire. Nay, had it existed at all in any part of the world where letters were known, learning would have brought some accounts of it down to us.

While the Goths and Vandals marched their innumerable hosts from the north of Europe, through Germany, into Italy, and overran the western Roman empire, the Mahomedans were carrying their conquests with the rapidity of a torrent over most part of Asia, Arabia Palestine and Egypt, and then it was, and not till then, that the small pox first appeared in the world, which is about 1300 years ago. About the same period and in the same region, the measles appeared for the first time.

Some have supposed that when these Mahomedan armies penetrated far into Africa, they brought thence this cruel scourge into Europe. But I am inclined to believe that this wide wasting pestilence took its origin from the creation; and that it came from the world of the worm or remark, that of the six animals which we have domesticated, five of them are liable to an eruptive distemper analogous to small pox. These animals are the horse, the cow, the hog, the dog and those birds, which in our language have no name, I mean the barn door fowl, therefore called cocks and hens, the name of the male and female of all birds. The grease in the horse, the vaccinia in the cow, the swine pox, the distemper in dogs, and the chicken pox may have been originally the same disease, but changed in its malignity by passing through animals of different species. The chicken pox is very common among the barn door fowl in the East Indies, and they call it and the small pox by the same name. But none of these disorders come so near the small pox, as that found in the cow, yet it differs from it in this blessed peculiarity, that it is not only infinitely milder, but non-contagious; and yet so like the small pox as to be a substitute for it.

Be the origin of small pox whatever it may, the distress occasioned by this new plague, was beyond expression dreadful. It astonished and checked the victorious army, and conquered the conquerer. Its attack was sudden, its symptoms horrible, and its fatal termination shocking to the beholder. The most learned physicians, at that time in the world, were the Arabian. They were, however, totally at a loss how to account for it, or how to treat it. They could find no description of it in any Grecian, Roman or Asiatic writer.—They therefore sat down, folded their arms in stupid despair, on seeing the desolating effects of this cruel distemper. It is conjectured that several hundred millions of people have perished miserably with the small pox, since its first appearance in the Mahomedan army; and it is computed that forty millions have died of it during the last century.

I can think of no disease in which the superintending care of a Divine providence is so conspicuous as in this. Were we liable to take the small pox more than once, like a fever or the rheumatism, what a horrible situation mankind would be in! And were, the brute creation liable to this distemper, what could prevent them and the whole human race from being totally destroyed, or miserably mutilated? But mankind can take the disorder but once, and none of the brute creation can ever take it at all.

To the kind Parent of that all live, who in the midst of judgment remembered mercy, is to be attributed the praise for restraining this dreadful scourge, and saying to the pestilence that walketh in darkness, Thus far shalt thou go and no farther.

Baron Dimsdale, who inoculated the empress of Russia and her court, and was doubtless partial to the practice, which gained him fame and fortune, was nevertheless so influenced by truth and patriotism as to declare in print, that the practice of small pox inoculation has been more detrimental than beneficial to society; for the practice keeps the infection in large cities, and spreads it among the people. New-York, Philadelphia and Albany, are so many instances of this truth, compared with Boston and Salem.

Dr. Heberden, one of the most learned and skilful physicians in the English nation, and intimate friend and fellow laborer in physic and humanity with Dr. Fothergill, examined carefully the bills of Mortality kept in London, and compared the destruction made by the small pox in that large city before and since the practice of inoculation, and he tells us that he was brought reluctantly to this melancholy conclusion, that the proportional increase of deaths from this disease was as five to four.

Although the insertion, of small pox matter in the arm by inoculation, wonderfully mitigates the violence of the disorder, yet it is a very serious fact, but little known, in this country, that more persons have died with the small pox since 1721 (the period of its first introduction) than before. It has ameliorated the force of the disease, but it has spread the contagion.

In 1728, twenty thousand persons perished with small pox in the city of Paris. In 1761 sixteen thousand died with it in the city of Naples.

When Cortes invaded New Spain, a negro slave, who waited on half of his officers, gave some of the natives the small pox, when one third of the population was destroyed by this distemper. It destroyed upwards of one hundred thousand Peruvians in the single province of Quito!

In 1763, a single soldier introduced the small pox, for the first time, into the North West Coast of Kamschatka, where twenty thousand perished miserably; whole villages being nearly desolated. In the expedition of Capts. Lewis and Clarke, across this continent to the pacific ocean, they mention numerous tribes of Indians, which were reduced to 12, 20 or 30 persons; all the rest being destroyed by small pox.

In 1707, the small pox was carried to the Isle of France, by a single person, from a Dutch ship, when three thousand four hundred perished in six weeks. During our Revolutionary war, when our troops invaded Canada, several thousand of our soldiers perished by this dreadful scourge. Many of them suffered in a manner too shocking to relate. Even so late as the last winter, the troops stationed on the boundary line between us and the British, suffered in a manner scarcely credible, were there not persons now among us to testify the facts.

It is a truth worthy the notice of our Statesmen and Governors, that all the nations of the world have been the victims of the human race, now happily arrested by the Kine pock, never more to turn its fury on mankind, to strew the earth with its victims, and blacken it with disconsolate mourners.

From the Richmond Enquirer. TO THE FEDERALISTS.

Gentlemen,

You have seen that Francis James Jackson, Esq. has received his Quictus—that he has been dismissed from the communication and confidence of our government. Before you make up your minds on this important question, it may become you to weigh deliberately a few considerations.

When Mr. Jackson reached our shores, his character was covered with reproach—His appointment was regarded by many an honest man as an insult to the United States. It was even so considered by some of the Journals of London. He came red from the flames of Copenhagen, and flushed with the blood of the persecuted Danes. The question was then most emphatically put, what good were we to expect from such a negotiator?

Yet he came on an errand which required all the patience and magnanimity of our government. An arrangement concluded with his predecessor, after the most solemn and repeated assurances of his having the authority to conclude it, was abruptly broken by his government. The pressure of our embargo was gone. Our vessels and property were let loose upon the ocean, to become the victims of British rapacity.—Our confidence in the faith of that government was shaken.—Yet in spite of these things, how did Mr. Madison act? Did he reject this boasted missionary of peace? No. He was received and installed in the authority of minister Plenipotentiary.

In what way has he acted? We are told that he has twice most indecorously and insolently charged our government with a connivance in Mr. Erskine's breach of his instructions—with duplicity in denying it—with lies—for such is the true spirit of the reputed insinuation, when divested of its courtly phrase. A minister, who had come to excuse

the errors of his predecessors, attacks us with insult—he, that was to shew us, in a spirit of frankness, the instructions under which Mr. Erskine had acted, is the one to face us down with the asseveration of our having seen them before—he, that was to have come in the garb of peace, is to assume the language of defiance and insult. Even though he had believed his own assertions, instead of representing his convictions in the spirit of amity and peace, he has dashed them in our teeth—sacrificed the important interests of the two countries, perhaps, to a miserable trifle.

Every thing that is before us, is in favor of the veracity of the president of the United States. What said Mr. Erskine at the time? Twice, that he was authorised to make the arrangement. What since? We have not his letter of the 14th August, before us—but we are told by the National Intelligencer, in his account of it, that Mr. Erskine in this letter, stated the reasons which in the exercise of the discretion given him, had induced him not to lay his instructions before the government of the U. States." What says probability? That "with such, an arrangement would not have been made"—that the president of the United States must have been too well acquainted with the risks on such an occasion, and the pretexts which such a fact would have furnished the British government to sacrifice the arrangement to its interests, to have agreed to it.

What course were our government to take with Mr. Jackson? To have furnished him with new opportunities of repeating his insinuation, submitted to such indignities—encouraged Mr. Jackson to repeat them in the course of the negotiations—overlooked the respect, which is due to the United States, by suffering him to trample it under his feet—disgraced our national character in the eyes of the world? No. It was really time to shew the Jenkinsons and the Percevals, that we had some little character at stake—that we would enforce the respect which was due us from their understrappers—that we had a sensibility to feel, and a nerve to resist these insults. These men, from the time since they were called to the ministry have never ceased to aggrieve other nations and ourselves. Look at Denmark. Look at their orders of Nov. 1807—at the attack on the Chesapeake—at the state of the diplomatic communications. Every thing seemed to call for some

Who is it that has dismissed F. J. Jackson? Mr. Madison—the man, whom you yourselves say has manifested no hatred towards England—and who has even violated the letter of a law, to meet her overtures for accommodation. You do not wish for war with England. He does not either with France or England, if it can be honorably avoided.—We wish to be at peace with all the world—and to sit "under our own vine and our own fig tree, with none to make us afraid." Why should such a man reject even Mr. Jackson but from the commanding influence of national honor?

Think of these things—unless you learn to behold the British ministry in their true lights—unless you repress their hopes of your divisions—and manfully resist the encroachments of Britain—Insolence or war must be the alternative.

Mr. Jackson seems to have adopted Mr. Canning as his model in diplomatic courtesy.—Mr. Canning turns our law into jest—and his representative beards our executive to his face. The one charges Mr. Pinkney with misrepresentation, the other gives our President the lie direct. We are happy at last to see ill manners receive a salutary lesson, Mr. Jackson will feel at least that it is no "joke."

Tammany Society.

A meeting of the TAMMANY SOCIETY or COLUMBIAN ORDER, will be held at the Council Fire of their Great Wigwag, on the first Thursday, of the month of Games, year of Discovery 318, precisely at the going down of the Sun, it being one of the stated monthly meetings of the Society.

By Order. LOUIS C. GASSAWAY, Sec. T. S. A. M. Month of Beaver, 24th,.....318.

N. B. The punctual attendance of members is required, as business of importance will then be brought before the Society.

G. M. JEFFERIS, No. 66, Market street, BALTIMORE, Has just received from M'Allister's Manufactory, Philadelphia, an elegant assortment of Crop and Switch Whips, Which will be sold at a discount of 25 per cent from retail prices to those who purchase by the quantity. Oct. 7



President's Message.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.

The President of the United States this day communicated, by Mr. Graham, the following Message to Congress:—

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE SENATE, AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

AT the period of our last meeting, I had the satisfaction of communicating an adjustment with one of the principal belligerent nations, highly important in itself, and still more so as presaging a more extended accommodation. It is with deep concern, I am now to inform you, that the favorable prospect has been overclouded, by a refusal of the British government to abide by the act of its Minister Plenipotentiary, and by its ensuing policy towards the U. States, as seen through the communications of the minister sent to replace him.

Whatever pleas may be urged for a disavowal of engagements formed by diplomatic functionaries, in cases, where by the terms of the engagement, a mutual ratification is reserved; or where notice at the time may have been given, of a departure from instructions; or in extraordinary cases, essentially violating the principles of equity; a disavowal could not have been apprehended in a case, where no such notice or violation existed; where no such ratification was reserved; and more especially, where, as is now in proof, an engagement, to be executed without any such ratification, was contemplated by the instructions given, and where it had, with good faith, been carried into immediate execution, on the part of the U. States.

These considerations not having restrained the British government from disavowing the arrangement, by virtue of which its Orders in Council were to be revoked, and the event authorising the renewal of commercial intercourse, having thus not taken place; it necessarily became a question of equal urgency and importance, whether the act prohibiting that intercourse was not to be considered as remaining in legal force. This question being, after due deliberation, determined in the affirmative a proclamation to that effect was issued. It could not but happen, however, that a return to this state of things, from that which had followed an execution of the arrangement by the United States, would involve difficulties. With a view to diminish these as much as possible, the instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, now laid before you, were transmitted to the collector of British vessels to depart without giving bonds not to proceed to their own ports, it should appear that the tenor of legal authority has not been strictly pursued, it is to be ascribed to the anxious desire which was felt, that no individuals should be injured by so unforeseen an occurrence; and I rely on the regard of Congress for the equitable interests of our citizens, to adopt whatever further provisions may be found requisite, for a general remission of penalties involuntarily incurred.

The recall of the disavowed minister having been followed by the appointment of a successor, hopes were indulged that the new mission would contribute to alleviate the disappointment which had been produced, and to remove the causes which had so long embarrassed the good understanding of the two nations. It could not be doubted, that it would at least be charged with conciliatory explanations of the step which had been taken, and with proposals to be substituted for the rejected arrangement. Reasonable and universal as this expectation was, it also has not been fulfilled. From the first official disclosures of the new minister, it was found he had received no authority to enter into explanations relative to either branch of the arrangement disavowed; nor any authority to substitute proposals, as to that branch, which concerned the British orders in council.—And finally, that his proposals with respect to the other branch, the attack on the frigate Chesapeake, were founded on a presumption, repeatedly declared to be inadmissible by the United States, that the first step towards adjustment was due from them; the proposals at the same time, omitting even a reference to the officer answerable for the murderous aggression, and asserting a claim not less contrary to the British laws, and British practice, than to the principles and obligations of the United States.

The correspondence between the Department of State and this Minister, will show, how unessentially the features presented in its commencement have been varied in its progress. It will show also, that, forgetting the respect due to all governments, he did not refrain from imputations on this, which required that no further communications should be received from him. The necessity of this step will be made known to his Britannic Majesty through the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States in London. And it would indicate a want of confidence due to a government which so well understands and exacts what becomes, foreign ministers near it, not to infer that the misconduct of its own Representative will be viewed in the same light in which it has been regarded here. The British government will learn, at the same time, that a

ready attention will be given to communications, through any channel which may be substituted. It will be happy, if the change in this respect should be accompanied by a favorable revision of the unfriendly policy, which has been so long pursued towards the United States.

(With France, the other belligerent, whose trespasses on our commercial rights have long been the subject of our just remonstrances, the posture of our relations does not correspond with the measures taken on the part of the United States, to effect a favorable change. The result of the several communications made to her government, in pursuance of the authorities vested by Congress in the Executive, is contained in the correspondence of our minister at Paris, now laid before you.)

By some of the other belligerents, although professing just and amicable dispositions, injuries, materially affecting our commerce have not been duly controlled or repressed. In these cases, the interpositions deemed proper on our part, have not been omitted. But it well deserves the consideration of the Legislature, how far both the safety and the honor of the American flag may be consulted, by adequate provisions against the collusive prostitution of it, by individuals, unworthy of the American name, which has so much favored the real or pretended suspicions, under which the honest commerce of their fellow-citizens has suffered.

In relation to the powers on the coast of Barbary, nothing has occurred which is not of a nature rather to inspire confidence than distrust, as to the continuance of the existing amity. With our Indian neighbors, the just and benevolent system continued towards them, has also preserved peace, and is more and more advancing habits favorable to their civilization and happiness.

From a statement which will be made by the secretary of War, it will be seen that the fortifications on our maritime frontier, are, in many of the ports, completed; affording the defence which was contemplated, and that a further time will be required to render complete the works in the harbor of N. York, and in some other places. By the enlargement of the works, and the employment of a greater number of hands at the public armories, the supply of small arms, of an improving quality, appears to be annually increasing, at a rate, that, with those made on private contract, may be expected to go far towards providing for the public exigency.

The act of congress providing for the equipment of our vessels of war, having been fully carried into execution, I refer to the statement of the secretary of the navy for the information which may be proper on that subject. To that statement is added a view of the transfers of appropriations, authorised by the act of the session preceding the last, and of the grounds on which the transfers were made.

Whatever may be the course of your deliberations on the subject of our military establishments, I should fail in my duty in not recommending to your serious attention the importance of giving to our Militia, the great bulwark of our security, and resource of our power, an organization the best adapted to eventual situations, for which the United States ought to be prepared.

The sums which had been previously accumulated in the Treasury, together with the receipts during the year ending on the 30th of Sept. last, (and amounting to more than nine millions of dollars) have enabled us to fulfil all our engagements, and to defray the current expenses of government without recurring to any loan. But the insecurity of our commerce, and the consequent diminution of the public revenue, will probably produce a deficiency in the receipts of the ensuing year, for which, and for other details, I refer to the statements which will be transmitted from the treasury.

In the state which has been presented of our affairs with the great parties to a disastrous and protracted war, carried on in a mode equally injurious and unjust to the United States as a neutral nation, the wisdom of the National Legislature will be again summoned to the important decision of the alternatives before them. That these will be met in a spirit worthy the councils of a nation conscious both of its rectitude and of its rights, and careful as well of its honor as of its peace, I have an entire confidence. And that the result will be stamped by a unanimity becoming the occasion, and be supported by every portion of our citizens, with a patriotism enlightened and invigorated by experience, ought as little to be doubted.

In the midst of the wrongs and vexations experienced from external causes, there is much room for congratulation on the prosperity and happiness flowing from our situation at home. The blessing of health has never been more universal. The fruits of the seasons, though in particular articles and districts, short of their usual redundancy, are more than sufficient for our wants and our comforts. The face of the country every where presents the evidence of laudable enterprise, of extensive capital, and of durable improvement. In cultivation of the materials, and the extension of useful manufactures, more especially in the general application to household fabrics, we behold a rapid diminution of our dependence on foreign supplies.—Nor is it unworthy of reflection, that this revolution in our pursuits and habits is in no slight degree a consequence of those impolitic and arbitrary Edicts, by which the contending nations, in endeavouring each of them to obstruct our trade with the other, have so far abridged our means of procuring the pro-