

Camden Gazette.

THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1816.

The Northern Mail, due on Tuesday Evening, has not yet arrived.

The following schedule of the road leading from Buenos Ayres on the Atlantic, towards Lima on the Pacific ocean; and the annexed observations on the transactions of the belligerent parties in that country, are from the South American correspondent mentioned in the last Camden Gazette.

Buenos Ayres is about 3,000 miles from Lima, the Capital of Peru, and those two cities are the seats of the two governments that carry on the war which has existed now nearly six years.

Following the post road from Buenos Ayres to La Paz, you pass through the following Towns and large villages:

From B. Ayres to Aricifes, 41 Sp. leagues,	
Segundo Rio,	112
*Cordova,	9 162
Lensaceri,	14
San Pedro,	20
Santiago del Estero,	78
Talachocho,	35
*Tucuman,	8 153
Cabos,	86
*Salta,	9
Jujui,	18 113
Volcan,	4
Oruillos,	9
Guacalera,	6
Tucaguaca,	6
Moxo,	37
Tuisacha,	8
Chanacha,	5
Tupina,	4
Opode Agna,	9
Santiago de Coloquita,	6
Caysa,	25
Laxa,	6
*Potosi,	6 131
Yocalla,	9
Bente y Media,	43
*Oruro,	10 62
Axacocho,	8
*Sicasica,	14
*La Paz,	25 47
*Principal Towns.	
	668

The post travels this distance in 40 days. Although La Paz is situated near the Pacific Ocean, yet on account of the war with the Royalists of Peru, the commerce of the country is necessarily carried on by a transportation of 2,000 miles over land from Buenos Ayres—the richest merchandize only, and the precious metals will bear a transportation. From Buenos Ayres merchandize is transported in wheeled carriages, as far as Jujui, 428 leagues, at an expence of one dollar the arroba, which is 25lbs. From Jujui to La Paz it is carried on mules, 240 leagues, at an expence of 35 dollars per mule load, of 14 arrobas. Potosi, famed as the richest silver mine in the world, is situated half way between Salta and La Paz.

By inspecting a map, and recollecting the events of the war between these two countries, some judgment may be formed of the policy which has guided their governments in the prosecution of their hostilities; the causes or pretences of which are generally known, and will not be noticed here.

The territory of Peru is supposed to contain about 2,000,000 of inhabitants, on a surface comparatively small in relation to the provinces of La Plata and the Kingdom of Chili; which, together, contain a population about equal to that of Peru. The latter is more united in sentiment, and is richer than either of the other two; but it is more deficient than either, from its climate and culture in provisions, and stocks of animals.

Chili has always followed the policy of Buenos Ayres, but having only about 300,000 people, being separated from Buenos Ayres by the Cordillera, and accessible to Peru both by land and sea, and necessary to her subsistence by its provisions and stocks, it has been always watched; and whenever it liberated itself, was soon again attacked and reduced. Cochabamba, which is also useful to Peru for supplies of the same kind, outflanks it on the N. E. as Chili does on the South. It has therefore been the obvious and necessary policy for Peru to secure Chili on the one side, and by advancing her armies to or beyond Potosi, which is about the middle ground between Buenos Ayres and Lima, to disconnect Cochabamba and La Paz from Buenos Ayres both for the purposes of security and offence; and probably with the incidental policy of neutralizing Paraguay, which has never been cordial with Buenos Ayres; and with the farther view to co-operate with Montevideo, whether in the hands of Spain or in those, a discontented Chief like Artiguis, who now controls all the east side of the La Plata, to the Portuguese frontier, and from the sea up to Paraguay. Again—from B. Ayres having but one opening to the sea, & but one other source for procuring money, viz. the silver mines of Potosi (for taxes and confiscations would soon fail

without commerce and these mines) it has been a great object with Peru to possess these mines or to disturb the possessors of them. The dangers and objects of Peru indicate the necessary policy of Buenos Ayres; hence their efforts to maintain Chili, to communicate with Cochabamba, to keep Potosi, and to gain Montevideo.

Lima and Buenos Ayres, the capitals and seats of the governments, are about three thousand miles distant from each other; La Paz on the one side and Salta on the other, bound and describe about the central portion of the country lying on the route here traced between those two capitals, as well as that part of it nearly equal and most distant from the resources of each party; it has been accordingly, for the reasons and from the policy above mentioned, on this middle ground that their armies have always operated, in the direct line between the two capitals. The forces which they can respectively maintain here, scarcely ever exceed from 3 to 6000 men, and of course they might fight 50 years as they have done 5, with equal skill, or an equal want of it, without doing, of themselves, any thing decisive.

As soon as the victor presses too far towards the resources of his antagonist, and parts with his own, the natural difficulties belonging to campaigns in such a boundless space, for small armies, where the nature of the climate and the objects of the culture prevent the accumulation of magazines in the rear, and the want of force prevents the seizing and collecting of what stores may be scattered forward of him: the campaign must end in his retreat or defeat; but defeats, unless they are total, give no lasting advantage. They are generally purchased with a parity of loss, and the siege obtained is limited perhaps to a few two or four pounders, some muskets and horses which there are not men to use, and a few oxen, which, without bread, make the chief subsistence of these troops; for the pursuer can never arrive at the opposite side of the lists in time and with sufficient strength to go on, unless he should be preceded and aided by disaffection in his enemies country. All their defeats have occurred, and all their campaigns have ended much in this way; and both parties have hitherto failed in their expectations, from extensive and active disaffection. The troops of B. Ayres, have lately suffered seven defeats between Potosi and La Paz, and the old Spaniards in Brazil, augur great advantages from them, against the ruling party, as usual, but I think they will produce nothing more than a retreat to Potosi, or perhaps to Jujui, or Salta; and perhaps also another change in the dramatic persons of Government at B. Ayres, but nothing decisive of the cause. It might be different if Spain had a force on the eastern side, or in the river Plate, to attack or threaten B. Ayres at the same juncture, or to cut off all commerce at the same time that they have no aid from Chili in men or money, and no money from Potosi. It might be different also for Peru, if, as it is reported, the Mexicans have declared their independence, provided they could send by sea from Acapulco, or elsewhere on the Pacific, some troops to aid the insurrection in Chili, which is always ready to renew itself upon a signal of assistance, and a naval force sufficient to intercept the provisions with which Chili furnishes Peru.

Peru is distressed and fatigued with its tedious and distant wars; and in December last, had considerable apprehensions from disaffection in 3 or 4 of its provinces, and from the expectation that a few cruizers from Buenos Ayres, would bring some cannon round to Chili, while 5 or 10,000 men should assail that country by land, where it has not more than 1,500 Peruvian troops. 2,000 Spaniards, probably a part of General Morillo's expedition, who had lately arrived at Lima from Panama, gave as much uneasiness to the Vice Roy as hope, for they would not act without pay, and could not obtain that without threatening to mutiny. It is believed the Vice Roy Abascal kept one half of Peru loyal on the faith of the Constitution made by the cortes, and since its revocation, on the faith of Ferdinand's promise to make another in due form.

Is it not a pity that some of the Sovereigns of Europe do not interest themselves as much for these poor people with (or without) Ferdinand, as they do about the blacks on the western coast of Africa; half the pains they have taken on this latter subject might have calmed America and Spain, either jointly or separately; insured political and religious toleration to them and in a short space of time peopled these fine countries with a race of whites from the surpluses of Europe; and in that way effected the abolition of the slavery of the blacks, as well as of the slave trade; and with them of the colonial system, to the great and lasting advantage of Europe, and America in a political and moral sense.

Is it possible that the powers of Europe, which have no colonies, can be so blind to their own advantages as to let Ferdinand and the English ministry, against the sense of three fourths of the Spanish

5th. To avoid unusual exercise.

6th. To keep the bowels moderately open, and discharge small quantities of blood whenever the system became too much excited.

An adherence to these rules would, I am certain, have prevented or limited the progress of the Epidemic, as it appeared here.

The curative indications of this disease, were the following:

1st. To reduce the force of morbid action.

2d. To expel all irritating and offending matter from the prima via.

3d. To promote perspiration, and

4th. To restore the natural tone of the system by gentle Tonics.

As the most effectual method of relieving the system of a disease, which appeared to overwhelm the blood vessels, I found no better remedy, than the lancet. Its application was repeated, as often as I found it necessary, for the purpose of removing an alarming state of depression, and the success of my practice, justified an adoption of the remedy. In many instances, the blood, at first did not indicate much inflammatory action, but a repetition of the remedy, shewed that a phenomenon so singular, depended upon a want of action in the blood vessels, which appeared to be rendered inactive, from an excess of disease. After the second and third bleeding, the blood in those cases threw up a buffy coat, and became cupped. When the complaint was attacked, during the first paroxysm, large bleedings were found far more effectual than small ones repeated often; nor could the lancet be dispensed with by substituting the most powerful evacuants. Mrs. _____ a lady of a delicate constitution, was violently seized, and lost about 24 ounces of blood. The progress of the complaint was immediately checked and she found it only necessary to take a gentle cathartic afterwards. I however, seldom ordered the discharge of so much at once, unless the attacks were very sudden and excessively violent.

The second indication, was most effectually answered, by a proper use of emetic cathartics. They were given with an intention of discharging bile and evacuating the bowels, promoting perspiration, and equalizing the general system. The following formula was the one used with the most advantage.

R. Gum. Scam. grs. x.
Gamb. iv.
Sub. mur. Hydr. x.
Tart. Ant. vi.
m. f. pil. iv. vel. v.

About three or four of these were taken at first, if the stomach was not very irritable, and one repeated every hour afterwards, until the effect desired was produced. In my practice among the negroes, I generally substituted the following prescription viz.

R. Sulph. Sodæ ounce i.
Tart. Ant. grs. v.
Rad. Serp. dram i.

thrown into a little boiling water, one wine glass full of which, after cooling was taken every hour until it operated. It is remarkable that towards the decline of this disease, a torpor pervaded the alimentary tube, which rendered it necessary to give enormous quantities of the most drastic medicine. It was not only found necessary to evacuate the bowels well, during the first stage of the disease, but there was an equally imperious necessity for continuing it throughout.

The third intention was answered by giving the pulvis antimon in broken doses, with a little Nit. potas. well rubbed down for the two fold purpose of keeping the bowels open, and promoting perspiration. I more commonly gave the following medicine, viz.

R. Tart. ant. grs. iv.
Pulv. ant. xxiv.
Pulv. Jalap. xx.
m. f. pulv. vi.

one of which was taken every hour. The most common drink, was balm or sage tea. If the intestines had been well evacuated, and the patient appeared to be at all exhausted, with an irritable stomach, I omitted the Jalap and substituted an opiate.

The fourth intention, was best answered by giving an infusion of Colomba. Lign. Quassia. or Flor. Cham. In two instances, I succeeded, after being called in late, by giving the Carbon. Ferr. with Calomel in small portions, so as to affect the gums. In those cases the patients had been rapidly bled, and evacuated; yet symptoms of the most acute Pneumonia existed. Their debilitated situation forbade a continuance of that plan; I therefore commenced with opiates, blisters and diaphoretics, after which Tonics both vegetable and ferruginous, were continued with calomel, producing the happiest effects.

Epispastics were almost a sine qua non in the management of this disease. When the system appeared to be so far depressed, that it could not react, they diffused excitement and reversed the force of morbid action. I generally applied

them at the commencement, but in some instances found it unnecessary. Many are of opinion that sinapisms subserve a more important purpose than blisters, in most complaints; but I entertain a very different belief. Excitement induced by sinapisms, is momentary, whereas that occasioned by epispastics, is general and permanent, independent of which, they induce something of a specific action, calculated to destroy the force of disease. If this were not the case, why should they suspend fevers.

Thus have I drawn up a brief sketch, of the late Epidemic which occasioned so much unnecessary alarm in this place. If managed according to the plan premised, it yielded in almost every instance, but if treated by Tonics, and stimuli, it proved generally fatal.

Date

BY THE MAILS.

Wilmington N. C. is rising in commercial importance; the exports from that port during the last six months amount to more than \$ 1,100,000.

Lieutenant general sir G. Drummond has resigned the command of the troops, and administration of the government of Lower Canada, into the hands of major general Wilson, and embarked on board the Regalia for England.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT?

Copy of a letter received here yesterday, dated

MARIETTA, June 6.

An accident of the most distressing nature took place yesterday. The large steam boat built at Wheeling came to anchor here day before yesterday, at evening. She had set out without being prepared for the purpose, and was detained during the night for some iron work. They raised the steam too high before she started, and while the hands were all called together in the act of raising the anchor, the boiler exploded at the end next to them. It was terrible beyond conception; almost all were carried overboard, and dreadfully burned. One was drowned, and 15 or 16 much injured; 6 died last night, and 2 or 3 more must die. Nat. Intel.

In the British House of Commons, Lord Castlereagh lately made a motion to erect two superb National Monuments, one in honor of the Navy, the other in honor of the Army, to be called the *Trafalgar* and *Waterloo* Monuments—a member of the opposition proposed to build a Church, in which should be recorded and celebrated all the victories obtained in the late war. His Lordship objected to this pious proposition on the ground of expence, as if two Colossal Monuments would cost less than one Church; besides, John Bull is now well convinced, that rigid economy is not to be found amongst the minister's virtues—we have only to observe, that if such edifices are erected in one country for the putting down of liberty, what should be done in another country, where the navy and army contributed most essentially to the support of liberty.

Baltimore American.

Sarcastic thrusts at John Bull.

Such is the warmth of attachment felt in England towards this country, that it is a fact that the dry goods shops and crockery ware-Houses of Philadelphia, are full of calicoes and china of English manufacture, stamped with the victories of America over England during the late "immoral, unnatural, disgraceful and pernicious conflict." Pocket handkerchiefs, queens-ware mugs, &c. covered with such devices as "Don't give up the ship," "Free trade and sailor's rights," "We have met the enemy and they are ours" &c. &c. These trophies of Great-Britain are now for sale extremely cheap. Dem. Press.

Captain Wysham, arrived at New-York from St. Thomas, in twenty days, informs, that a few days before he sailed, the Carthaginian fleet of thirteen sail under Bolivar, with about three thousand men, passed that island, supposed to be bound to Cumana, on the Maine.

ELECTORS.

At the approaching election of the President and Vice-President, the number will be 321, being increased by the three electors of the new state of Indiana, which is already authorized to form a Constitution, and to choose one Representative in Congress.

We are sorry to have occasion to mention another act of shocking barbarity, perpetrated in Edgefield District, a few days since. As Mrs. Marsh, formerly Mrs. Ryan, was in her own house and preparing for supper in the edge of the evening, a gun was discharged at her through the window, the shot from which instantly killed her—no discovery of the perpetrator of this act, has, as we understand yet been made. Augusta Herald.