

cans to separate themselves from the dominion of the Mother country, but at length she beat Bonaparte!—This very man sent back, in his deep policy, the beloved Ferdinand, and we have been such fools as to do what he wished us to do—to give up our efforts for the emancipation of South America, and thus deprive ourselves of the means we possessed for retrieving the prosperity of our commerce. Miserable infatuation and folly! to sacrifice such benefits in favor of—the beloved Ferdinand! Would Spain have done so? Look at the American war. What nation upon earth would have done so except ourselves?"

If our present news from South America be correct, England may soon realize her most sanguine expectations of trade with that interesting country.

INTERESTING EXTRACT

Of a letter from a gentleman in St. Petersburg, to his friend in this town, dated January 12, 1817.

"After a pleasant, but rather tedious journey from Italy, I arrived at this celebrated Northern capital, the wonderful work of only one hundred years. The various fetes and religious ceremonies, render a residence here more lively and interesting at this season of the year than at any other.

"The arrival of the Ambassador from the United States of America, added to its interest. His reception was very gracious and flattering. Apparently his character had preceded him, and prepossessed the world in his favor. The Emperor and Imperial family received him most graciously; by the British Ambassador and Consul General he was greeted with the hand of friendship, and the other members of the corps diplomatic hastened to evince sentiments of high consideration, very gratifying to the subjects of the United States in this city; and very clearly does it prove the wisdom, and necessity even, of sending an Ambassador to this empire, who is of political consequence at home, if no other can be acceptable to the most powerful monarch on earth, a sovereign who has an army of one million of soldiers, cavalry, infantry, artillery, in the highest state of equipment, and most perfectly disciplined, commanded by brave, skilful and experienced officers.

"When Mr. P. was in England, he visited the first nobility and gentry in the kingdom, who testified their respect for his diplomatic talents and professional abilities, he being a barrister. Such a person is always wanted here, when America and Russia are every day becoming, by political and commercial relations, more necessary to each other; when it is the duty and interest of each and both to keep a watchful eye over an ambitious and powerful nation, whose politics unite the overbearing military despotism of the Romans, to the perfidy and commercial monopoly with which they accused the Carthaginians." (Boston Patriot.

ON HYDROPHOBIA.

MESSERS. GALKS & SEATON;
As considerable alarm has lately been excited here, and in some other parts of Virginia, by dogs running mad, I have to request that you will insert in your valuable paper the following interesting observations on hydrophobia, or canine madness, extracted from a late review of two modern essays on that disease; the one by Dr. Mosely, of London, the other by Dr. Bouriat, of Montpellier, in France.

The Reviewer after stating the celebrity of these physicians, and particularly of the British physician, who has seen more cases of this disease than any other known

practitioner, observes, "that both these authors have written at the same time, without any probable means of communication, and have not differed in the principal points or views of their subject; they were also induced by the same motive, that is, by the prevalence of canine madness in their respective countries.

Bouriat informs us of his deep affliction on witnessing its ravages among men, women and children, in the very heart of his country, caused by a she wolf at the same time, Mosely wrote, that in England the disease was raging like an epidemic. How soon similar occurrences may take place in this country, is unknown; and, therefore, that it is very desirable to be advised and guided by superior experience, none will call in question."

Nature of Canine Madness.

"Bouriat says—the poison which constitutes it has affinity only with the slaver of carnivorous animals; for men may eat their flesh, or be sprinkled with their blood without danger. Mosely observes, that authors have differed greatly with respect to the duration of the poison in the system—but he has, from the unerring authority of twenty eight well authenticated cases, and therefore sufficiently numerous, proved, that the existence of the poison has been uncertain, from the period of nine to that of about two hundred and fifty days. He particularly recommends great diffidence, and never to meddle with strange dogs, which may be lurkingly diseased; he represents also a mad cat as most dangerous, because the feline kind, as the tiger, &c. start at every thing, and may inflict a wound and insert the poison by the claws, owing to the habit of these animals licking their paws; and as for the surgical treatment wounded part, it should comprise not only those that are bitten, but those that are slightly scratched."

Symptoms.

Dr. Mosely has described two species of madness in dogs; the raging, and the moping madness.

"Under the first, dogs become lank and thin; their eyes are of a red fiery hue, the tongue is discolored; the froth or foam, and slaver; unexpectedly they start, run against any thing in their way, and will bite indiscriminately. They know no home nor master, and thus are frequently wandering about. They howl and bark hoarsely, bite the ground, gnaw their flesh, and die in convulsions.

"In moping madness dogs are seen mope under chairs and tables, as if sleepy and stupid. They have dull eyes, sad countenances, hanging head, tail and ears flabby, curved back; they shake and tremble, rarely bark, and die trembling and tossing."

Mode of Treatment.

"These physicians agree as to the speedy mode to be adopted in the treatment of a wound inflicted by a rabid animal; it is its immediate destruction by fire, in order to annihilate the poison. The wound requires repeated application of escharotics; (such as corrosive sublimate, or red precipitate) to keep it discharging, and a judicious surgical management according to its nature and situation. Until an experienced person can be had to employ the powerful agency of pure potash, (caustic), it is proper to burn linen, cotton or tow, and even gunpowder, on the wound. No internal remedies are to be relied on without local applications; and Mosely says, destroying the part, and continuing the suppuration some weeks are sufficient to prevent all mischief.

"These authors unite in the most unqualified rejection of all remedies from empirics, quacks or even well meaning persons, who being unacquainted with medical science, are not aware of their responsibility, when they would waste precious time, and jeopardize many lives by their nostrums, in preference to the certain and judicious means which are actually put into our hands.

"As the work of Dr. Bouriat is not yet translated into the English language, we recommend that of Dr. Mosely, which as a *vade-mecum* should have a place in every practitioner's book case. He says himself, until the late great prevalence of canine madness in London, there were only a few physicians who ever saw it; and that, after it, there was scarcely one who had not had an opportunity of seeing it often. What warning for us to be prepared against so distressing an evil! In no other treatise of the kind can be found more authentic success in the mode of treatment, more experience, more of that useful instruction, which after many ages, has been scattered among numerous books, than is now condensed in this excellent performance of Dr. Mosely."

"Before closing this article, we beg leave to repeat the simple but effectual treatment recommended by these experienced physicians:

"Destroy, as soon as possible the bitten part by caustic or fire; keep the wound suppurating or discharging for a few weeks, and the patient is safe."

Dumfries, Va. April, 1817.

On the 5th of this month, three men were sent together at Charlottesville, (county of Albemarle,) each of whom alone is calculated to attract the eager gaze of their Fellow-Citizens—we mean, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, and James Monroe, two of them, ex-presidents, and the last the present President of the United States. They have been friends for years and are as sincere friends at this moment.—Messrs Madison and Monroe had attended Mr. J. on horseback, from Monticello to Charlottesville; to assist in fixing a scite for a "Central College"—under the Act of the General Assembly. The appearance of three such men together at a village where the citizens of the county had met to attend their court, is an event, which for its singularity, deserves the notice of a passing paragraph.

Enquirer.

Camden Gazette.

MONDAY, MAY 19, 1817.

State of the Poll for Colonel.
For Francis Blair 207
Reuben Patterson 144
Thomas English 112
Majority for Blair 63.

Soldier's Bounty Lands.—The Nashville (Ten.) Whig states, there are now employed 400 men in the survey of the five million acres appropriated for soldiers' bounty. Two and a half millions of these lands lie in the Illinois Territory, and two and a half in the Missouri Territory; and that the lands, for richness of soil, healthiness of climates, and navigable waters, are said to be equal to any in the western country.

Extracts of a letter to the Editor of the Columbian, from a Patriot Officer, dated Buenos Ayres, February 18.—Translated for the Columbian.

"Monte Video surrendered to the Portuguese in the beginning of January, withdrawing its garrison which now carries on a war of devastation eight leagues from the La Plata. General Artigas is in Herbedera (after suffering some reverses) concentrating his troops to fall on the Portuguese, two or three of whose divisions are amused and deprived of their resources. If this plan be judiciously executed, they must finally oblige the enemy to return to Brazil.

"Buenos Ayres is governed by the Supreme Director Pueyrredon, who appears to possess some of the qualities necessary for the station. A plot was contrived against him by the party called Anti-Portuguese; but four days ago several of them were taken up, among whom are colonel French, Pasos, Agrelo, Moreno, Chiclano. I know not whether this remedy will cure the malady; but I can affirm that these gentlemen have been the most active agents in all revolutions from the very beginning. I do not consider the director friendly to these new neighbors; I presume that the agitators of the project looked on this false accusation as the best expedient to rouse animosity against him. They also call him speculator and robber, but he has always despised his pecuniary interest.

"Santa Fe is independent, much blood has been spilled there in mutual strife between the Patriots. Cordova is in anarchy, but will ultimately come to order. The army has its head quarters at Tucuman. There are not above 2500 soldiers under Belgrano: Guemes commands 2000; and there are several corps besides with a numerous militia cavalry; but unity seems yet wanting, though the enemy is in Tucuj with 5,500 men, and expecting reinforcements. The army of Mendoza is now the great object of hopes and fears, (of its success under San Martin we have since heard.)—Many of my friends are scattered over the plains of Chili, waging the partizan war (*petite guerre*) with good effect; the whole country is decided against the Spanish yoke."

CAMDEN DISTRICT.

In Equity—February Term, 1817.

Nathaniel Barber,
vs.
George Marler et al.

Bill for Partition.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants, Thomas Marler, Rebecca Marler, James Marler, George Capers Marler and Elizabeth Marler reside without the limits of this state; it is ordered that they do appear to this bill, on or before the third Monday in June next, or the bill be taken, pro confesso.

J. CARTER, Com. Eq. C. D.
Commissioner's Office,
26th February, 1817. 48.4

NOTICE.

A LARGE BAY HORSE, with a blaze in his face, and white underlip; has been about Bradford Springs for some time, and comes up regularly with Mrs Pierson's horses. The owner is requested to take him away
May 16, 1817. 58—4f

NOTICE.

WILLIAM M. BROOKS—tols before me a brown bay MARE, about sixteen hands high, branded on the mounting shoulder thus 1. 2. about nine years old, some small white specks on her neck, appraised at thirty dollars.

WM. M'GEE, J. P.
Sumterville, May 5, 1817 58—6D

CAUTION.

ALL persons are forbid trading or trafficking with the Subscriber's NEGROES, as the law will be put in force against them.

JOSEPH KIRKLAND.

Flat Rock, May 16, 1817. 58—6D

The Subscriber

TAKES this method of informing his friends and the public, that he makes and repairs different kinds of

GOLD AND SILVER WORK.

Any person having jobs in his line, may send them to the Magazine, where they will be thankfully received and punctually attended to, and executed on the most accommodating terms by

WM. PARKER.

May 15, 1817. 58—61

To all whom it may concern.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that all persons, owners of Carriages, who do not make entry thereof previous to the 30th of June next, will be double taxed, and prosecution commenced against them indiscriminately: Also, against all Retailers and Distillers who shall not obtain Licenses from the Collector of the Revenue previous to that time. Having been ordered to receive payment from those who did not pay for their Carriages, Stills, or Retailers Licenses last year, where there appears to have been no intentions of defrauding the Revenue. Those who have not paid, are hereby called upon to avail themselves of the benefit of this order, on or before the 31st of July next, or they will be dealt with rigorously as persons who have intentionally and fraudulently evaded payment.

THOS. P. EVANS.

Collector of the Revenue for the 8th Col.
District of South Carolina.

May 19, 1817.

ALL persons having any demand against the estate of ALEXANDER M'KEE, late of Kershaw District, deceased, are requested to bring in a statement of their demands, properly attested, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment to

JANE M'KEE, Administratrix.

Camden, May 1, 1817.

15 DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on Sunday evening last, his negro fellow named JACOB, about 40 years old, upwards of five feet high, spare made, with most of his foreteeth out. Had on when he went away, a pale blue mixt coat brown pantaloons, very much worn. Jacob is well known in Columbia, where he resided last winter in the care of one Mr. Brown. He formerly lived near Salisbury, N. C. and probably may have taken that direction. He was purchased of one Richmond Pierson, in Roan County.

Any person who will lodge him in any jail, and give information so that the subscriber gets him, shall receive the above reward with all reasonable expences. Any information left with the Printer of this Gazette will be received.

LAUCHLIN M'KINNON,

Near Lynchess Creek, S. C.

March 27, 1817.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

THE officers of the 35th, late Col. M'Willie's Regiment, are ordered to assemble near Camden, on the 26th May next, there to encamp in conformity to the order of Brigadier Gen. Faust—of the 15th April, 1817. It is ordered that the 35th, late M'Willie's Regiment be paraded for review and exercise at Camden on the 29th May next. All Staff officers are ordered to attend at said encampment and review. A return of the effective strength of the regiment, its arms and accoutrements must be conformable to those heretofore directed in general orders, and duplicates delivered immediately after the review to the Brigade Inspector. The cavalry and artillery attached to the foregoing regiment, are ordered to parade with them respectively. Parade will be dressed ready for review precisely at 12 o'clock.

By order of

THOS. ENGLISH,

Lieutenant-Colonel 35th Regiment.
April 30, 1817.