



FOR THE STAR.

"Thou little success adieu! I'll never, never, more believe thee, And yet your eyes proclaimed you true— Whose lightning flashed, but to deceive me— So does the snake's bewitching glance Ensnare the warblers fluttering wing, And lures it 'e'en from Heaven's expanse, To die by fascinations sting."

LUBIN.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS IN AMERICA.

- Reports of Cases adjudged in the District Court of South Carolina, by the Hon. Thomas Bee, Judge of that Court; with an Appendix, containing the Decisions in the Admiralty Court of Philadelphia, by the late Francis Hopkinson, Esq. and other Cases. Farrand, Philadelphia.
American Law Journal and Miscellaneous Repository, Vol. II, by E. Hall, Esq. Ditto.
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The New-England Patriot, being a candid comparison of the conduct and principles of the Washington and Jefferson Administrations. The whole founded on Facts and Public Documents, which are referred to. Russel and Cutler, Boston.
A new Edition of Moore's Geography. Lincoln, Boston.
Rules and Regulations for the Field Exercise and Manoeuvres of French Infantry, issued August 1, 1791; and the Manoeuvres added by the Emperor Napoleon. Also the Manoeuvres of Field Artillery. By J. D. De la Croix, late Chief of Brigade in the French service, now Teacher of a Military School in Boston. 3 Vols. Plates. T. B. Waite and Co Boston.
Lectures on Rhetoric and Oratory, by J. Q. Adams. \$4. Metcalf, Cambridge.
An Essay on the Climate of the United States—Its difference with that of Europe—Influence on Agriculture and the Vine. 48 pages.—Hopkins and Earle, Philadelphia.
Jay's Oration, February 22, 1810. New-York.
The Philanthropist, or Letters of a Chinese, written during a residence in the United States; discovered and edited by George Fowler of Virginia. Graves, Philadelphia.
The Law of Nations, investigated in a popular manner, addressed to the Farmers of the United States, by William John Duane. Duane, Philadelphia.
Poems, by James Gay, of Iredell, N. C. Boylan, Raleigh.
Bacon's Abridgment, with large Additions from British and American Decisions, by the Hon. Bird Wilson, of Pennsylvania. Farrand, Philadelphia.
A Digest of American Cases, on the Law of Evidence, intended as Notes to Peake, by Judge Bayard, of New-Jersey. Ditto.
Second Volume of Binney's Pennsylvania Reports. Ditto.
The Genuine Epistles of the Apostolic Fathers St. Barnabas, St. Clements, St. Ignatius, and St. Polycarp, and the Martyrdoms of the two latter—All of whom flourished within 130 years after Christ.—Blauvelt, New-York.
Parent's Assistant, or Stories for Children, by Miss Edgeworth. 3 Vols.
RECENT PUBLICATIONS IN BRITAIN.
The Life of William Pitt, by John Gifford. 3 Vols. imperial quarto £15 15, sterling; Royal Quarto £8 8.
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MEDICAL.

Some account of the symptoms and treatment of a singular and fatal disease, commonly called the Spotted Fever, which has made its appearance, and now rages in Petersham in the County of Worcester, and some other adjacent Towns, particularly the Town of Dana.—By Doctors Haskell, Spooner and Holmes. Communicated to the Massachusetts Spy. It begins with shifting pains in different parts of the body, most frequently in some of the limbs, often in some of the larger joints, as the knee, the hip, or the shoulder, shifting from place to place, and frequently to the head, or stomach, and often from the one to the other of these last mentioned parts, with a sense of universal uneasiness, or restlessness. These symptoms are accompanied with cold shiverings and other marks of fever, which are soon followed by a remarkable and general prostration of strength, and a depraved action of the sensitive organs. In some violent cases the sight is much impaired, and even totally, though temporarily, lost. The eyes appear sometimes dead or glassy; but at other times especially during the progress of the disease, they appear red or suffused. The pupil is frequently more or less dilated; but sometimes contracted almost to a point; and sometimes these states alternate with each

other. The tongue has been invariably covered with a whitish coat, and moist. The pulse is generally a little increased in frequency, remarkably intermittent, and between the intermissions unequal both in strength and quickness; but in some few mild cases it is very little altered. There is generally great distress at the stomach, with nausea, and for the most part some vomiting.

Respiration is in all cases much disordered: but the labour seems to arise rather from the difficulty of inflating, than from any infarction of the lungs, as there is no cough. Petechiæ, or lived blotches, or a red fiery eruption, sometimes in clusters and sometimes in large and distinct pustules, in most cases appear on the surface of some parts of the body, and sometimes they are general. These pustules most commonly break, discharge a little thin watery fluid, and then dry up; but sometimes they mature, forming ulcers which may not heal till after recovering. When the eruptions appear, they are attended with much itching. Consciousness, especially in adult males, sometimes remains to the last unimpaired.—But in females violent hysterical symptoms, with high delirium, have within a few hours from the attack, supervened. And in young children a stupor sometimes comes on soon after the vomiting which announces the approach of the disease, and continues till death.

In regard to the prognostics in this disease, our observation enables us to state, that from those cases attended with petechiæ, few recover; whilst those accompanied by an early eruption, more generally and more safely get through the disease.

The duration of the disease is to us uncertain. Some have died within twelve hours, others within twenty-four from the time of the attack; while a large proportion of others have had the violence of it broken within forty-eight hours, when it runs into the form of a mild typhus of uncertain duration.

The only safe and efficacious mode of treatment which has occurred to us, consists in the bold and liberal use of the diffusible stimuli, proportioned to the violence of the disease, together with the employment of the several means of powerfully determining to the surface, and in keeping up that determination in proportion to the exigency of the case till relief shall have been obtained. And at the same time exciting the action of the brain, by blisters applied to the temples and nape of the neck, and by ether and other stimulants applied to the head.

The diffusible stimuli employed by us have consisted chiefly of brandy, opium, ether, volatile spirit, and camphor, and in some hysterical cases the pure oil of amber. And the means of determining to the surface, have been the employment of the warm bath, followed by the assiduous application of stupes wrung out of a solution of salt in hot vinegar, or water, and applied to the extremities and stomach, and kept warm by hot rocks or bricks, or billets of wood, taken out of boiling water, and placed round the patient; together with a free use of an infusion of snake root and saffron, or pennroyal, with such of the above mentioned diffusible stimuli, as appear best adapted to the case, and frequently supped warm. By these means a gentle and universal sweating is induced, and should be continued until the disorder gives way.

To what extent the most powerful of these diffusible stimuli may be safely and necessarily employed, the following facts will shew.—A young woman aged about 20 years, who recovered from the disorder, being very violently attacked, and a high delirium with great distress supervening, took more than a quart of brandy, and not less than twenty grains of good Turkey opium, aided by the above means of determining to the surface, in less than twelve hours, and before any material mitigation of her disorder could be obtained, and what is truly wonderful, without the least appearance of intoxication. Indeed we have been obliged, frequently to exhibit ten grains of opium for a dose in some of the most violent cases attended with strong spasms, and have never known it to produce stupor in a single instance.

In one instance only have we employed the lancet. A man about 28 years of age, having been violently attacked, and attended by strong spasms; on the third day, his spasms having been subdued, was exercised with extreme difficulty of breathing, and great oppression at the breast, and exhibiting at the same time a strangulated countenance, which symptoms appearing to arise from a surcharge of the vessels of the lungs, owing to their inaction rather than their inflammation, sixteen ounces of blood was taken away merely to restore the equilibrium. This had the happiest effect in relieving those distressing symptoms. But these symptoms returning on the fourth day, the operation was repeated, and with the same salutary effects. The blood did not exhibit the usual marks of an inflammatory diathesis, but on standing remained destitute of the inflammatory buff, and its coagulium was of a loose texture and tender.

Doctor O. Kish, of Worcester, who had been appointed by the Massachusetts Medical Society to visit those places where the Spotted Fever prevailed, for the purpose of obtaining information respecting it, after 14 days observation of the disease and consultations with several Physicians made a report of which the following is an extract.

From the season in which it is most prevalent, and from many of its symptoms, it appears to bear an affinity with the Scarletina Anginosa.

It resembles it in the sudden and great prostration of strength, in the difficulty of breathing, in the great anxiety about the region of the stomach, and the morbid affections of that organ, in the excitement of the brain, in the inflammation of the fauces, extending sometimes through the whole alimentary canal, in the eruption of the skin, and subsequent desquamation of the cuticle, and in the anasarctous swellings which sometimes ensue. It also resembles it in the indication of its cure, particularly in the injury experienced from bleeding, and the use of cathartics, and in the advantage often derived from emetics, in full or nauseating doses, in the occasional and sometimes liberal use of stimulants, both permanent and diffusible, and the other applications which tend to bring about a mild and general perspiration. These symptoms and indications, it is true, are not all clearly seen in the same patient, but they are common to both diseases. Their affinity may, probably, be traced in many other points, but these, if correct, are sufficient to establish the opinion which I have advanced.

How far the affinity holds in respect to their contagion, I confess I am not prepared to say, as the experience I have had in the Scarletina has not been sufficient to establish the fact fully, in my mind, that that disorder is contagious; but this I can affirm, that in all the cases of the Spotted Fever which I have seen, not one could be fairly traced to this source. Most of the patients had not seen the disease, and some aged, or obscure, had had for some weeks no intercourse with the world. The objects of attack, for the most part differ in these two diseases. While children are the most liable to the Scarletina, this gigantic foe passes the helpless infant, and encounters more hardy subjects with increasing ardor, from the vigor of youth to settled manhood, seizing the athletic and robust as its common prey.

It is in some of the fainter lineaments of this disease that I have ventured to suggest this analogy. Its bold and prominent features defy comparison. Some of these I shall now notice, with some others which less clearly mark the disease. In some, a pain resembling the sensation felt from the stinging of a bee, seizes the extremity of a finger or toe; from thence it darts to the foot or hand, or some other part of the limbs—sometimes in the joints and sometimes in the muscles, carrying a numbness, or pricking sensation in its progress. After traversing the extremities, generally on one side only, it seizes the head, and flies with the rapidity and sensation of electricity, over the whole body, occasioning blindness, faintings, sickness at the stomach, with undescribable distress about the precordia; a numbness and partial loss of motion in one or both the limbs, on one side, with great prostration of strength. The horrible sensation of this process, no patient has found language to describe. In some, a complete hemiplegia is induced. This phenomenon sometimes continues until the other symptoms disappear. The erratic pains now concentrate in the head, producing distress almost to torture, particularly through the temples with the various grades of nervous affections from delirium to distraction.—Through the whole of the disease the tongue is generally white and moist. When dark and dry, the disorder is more severe: This is generally the case where there is great delirium. In one case of mania, the tongue was dry, smooth and florid. The pulse is generally feeble, sometimes intermitting and irregular, but often denotes more strength than the patient possesses. Thirst is seldom complained of in any stage of the disease. The eyes generally appear more brilliant, with a wild, penetrating stare. This I have noticed some hours before the patient is aware of the attack. An eruption, which the name of this disease seems to imply, is not a constant attendant upon it. It generally, however, comes on in some form or other, according to the habit of the patient, or violence of the disorder. It sometimes is denoted only by a general itching—sometimes it appears like a military eruption over the whole body in patches in the bend of the arm—on the breast and neck, without any discoloration at first, but followed with inflammation; sometimes in detached inflamed spots upon the face, arms, &c. sometimes like the nettle-rash and sometimes in petechial blotches. This last appearance denotes a bad state of the disease. Bark, wine, &c. are now to be liberally used with rich and stimulating food.

How far the "bold and liberal use of stimulants" as a general practice is necessary to this purpose, will be best learnt from the experiments which have been tried. Suffice it to say, that I have seen but few cases where it seemed to be necessary to the extent recommended. It was not followed by any of the Physicians with whom I associated. We found, at least, as successful a result from a different course—using stimulants only as auxiliaries in cases of extreme debility, or where perspiration could not otherwise readily be produced.

If we were bold and liberal in the use of any thing, it was Colomel. This combined with Camphor and Ipecacuanha, with opium sufficient to prevent the cathartic effects of the medicine, was diligently administered to most patients until a slight affection of the glands was obtained. At the same time we were intent upon keeping up a general and durable perspiration by means of external heat and drinking freely of hot aromatic teas, with laudanum joined to ardent spirits, where there was great prostration of strength, sickness of stomach, faintness or distress. Where there was a violent affection of the brain, attended with great heat, suffused eyes, dilated pupils, a wild and sense-

less stare, with violent throbbing of the temples, we found cold, constantly applied to the head, by means of snow or ice, of great use.



ECONOMICS.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE STAR.

GENTLEMEN—I beg leave to make your valuable paper a medium for conveying to the world a discovery of some importance to Hackers and the Domestic Manufacturers of Cloth, and one which is calculated to lessen our dependence on foreign countries.

The Chinquopin\* blossom will dye wool, cotton and thread, a deep beautiful and durable black at an expence that is trifling compared with a Logwood dye, and in every respect much superior.

Place a layer of the blossoms (gathered in early bloom) then a layer of hats, yarn, cotton, or thread, in your boiler; add water, and a small quantity of Coperas, and boil the whole. When cool the ingredients are to be taken out.

I have used the above dye for many years in colouring hats, and both myself and my customers have had every reason to be perfectly satisfied with it.

JOHN MOORE. Wake county, near Raleigh, } April 24, 1810.

\* Castanea Pumilea or Dwarf Chestnut. The flowers of all the family of the Chestnut would probably be found to be of equal value.—Star Edit.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

Repeated attempts in the propagation of the so called CHINESE OIL RADDISH, (Raphanus sativus Chinensis,) have been attended with such good success as to induce the subscriber to think a communication of it not unworthy the attention of such persons as may feel desirous, through the encouragement of his experiments and improvements, to be serviceable to this country. In China this plant is raised for its seed, of which it yields great quantities.

This seed is so rich that it produces above one half its weight in oil. It answers every purpose of olive oil, and has this preference, that the same quantity burns six hours longer, nor will it freeze in winter. Before extracting the oil it is advisable that the seed should have lain at least half a year, and if then cold pressed for the first time, will yield oil superior to any known. As in burning it, it generates a very fine soot, the Chinese catch the same in large funnels, and, with the assistance of gum, prepare that invaluable India Ink, which in vain in Europe is attempted to be imitated from lampblack.

In different trials in Germany where it has but lately been introduced as also in North Carolina, during the years 1807 and 1808, it is ascertained that it succeeds well in almost every climate. To raise this plant, the subscriber has never failed of success with little or no trouble, as well as afterwards in extracting the oil; and when it is considered what vast sums are yearly sent to other countries for this valuable commodity, the benefits attending its introduction here need no comment.

A GERMAN.

Small parcels of seed may be had gratis on application (letters post paid) at the Star Office.

From the Trenton True American.

RECIPE TO MAKE SHINING LIQUID BLACKING, For Shoes, Boots, or any other Leather that requires to be kept black. One Ounce of Oil of Vitriol, Four Ounces of Ivory Black, One Table Spoonful Sweet Oil, Three Table Spoonfuls of Molasses, One quart of Vinegar, The whites of four Eggs. Put the Ivory Black into a Metal or Earthen Bowl, add the sweet oil and molasses—mix them well together, and add slowly the Oil of Vitriol, stirring the whole together—then add the Vinegar, after which the whites of Eggs, being first well beaten to a Froth—lastly, put the same in two quart bottles for use, a half gallon stone pitcher will do better, with a wooden stick to stir it up when used—a cover to keep out dust &c.—Two quarted of Blacking of the above ingredients will not cost more than 30 cents.—This blacking is free from disagreeable smell—the Shoes &c. that are blacked with it will neither soil the fingers in putting on, nor the stockings in wearing.

PROBATUM EST.

Mr. John Juhel of this city, and Mr. John P. Durand of Newark, have purchased a large farm in the neighbourhood of South Orange, state of New-Jersey, for the sole purpose of stocking the same with Merino Sheep. New-York Mer. Advertiser.

The fine Ox fed by Lawrence Seckle, Esq. exhibited in the Cattle Show last week, and sold on Saturday last at the stall No. 20, weighed as follows, to wit: fore quarters, 476 1-2, and 476; and hind quarters, 362 1-4, and 352 1-2: 1667 1-4 lb. neat beef. Tallow 236, hide 123: 2026 1-4 lb. whole weight. And, as was expected, proved to be the largest ever raised and fed in Pennsylvania. The cattle of the Eastern States being of the Flanders breed, are larger than those of Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, but are not equal in value, either for the yoke, or as beef.