

Strable, at Paris, until the Revolution, when it was plundered. It is now in the original cover, on which are the royal arms of France. The pieces of the seal are forth coming, and are supposed to have been carried to France about the year 1716, consequently long before Mr. M'Pherson collected them. A celebrated bookseller is anxious to procure them, and the notes of Mr. Campbell. Many autograph signatures of the King of France, the original painting of St. John in the wilderness by Raphael, and the brevet commission of general of division, Marshal Ney, taken out of his pocket the morning he was shot, signed by Bonaparte, and eating his gradual rise in the French service from a corporal, with an account of his gallantry, and the different battles in which he was engaged, until the 11th year of the French republic, when he attained the above rank, are among the valuable collections of the above gentleman.

### Domestic.

From the Georgia Advertiser.

A disease, which has for some time prevailed abroad and in many of our seaports, has reached this place, and is raging here with considerable violence, but we hope may not be attended with many fatal consequences. The faculty, we believe, are at some loss as to the most prudent method of treating it, or they have not the means, in all instances, of affording relief to those laboring under its influence. Its first attack is usually upon one individual of a family, but it is so contagious that it immediately after reaches a neighboring individual, and often the same case is found to embrace several persons. It does not spread with great rapidity, is not deemed very dangerous, but to be effectually relieved from it is often very expensive. This disease is called the "Bank Fever." It usually commences by a person's signing his name to a paper, which is often followed by a resort to the judgement of a friend, who expresses his opinion by his signature also;—this may be considered as a sort of inoculation for this complaint, and in this incipient state the application of a discount is commonly resorted to, and by which the disease is effectually engraved in the system. If after this the patient is cool and collected in his calculations, and is able to realize his expectations, no inconvenience results;—should he meet with disappointment, the system become more alarming, and at a proper period a Notice is taken, the operation of which continues all what is called "pay day," when the disorder either subsides or assumes a more serious aspect;—where the latter occurs, a protest is promptly administered, which may be considered as that crisis when the complaint or the patient yields. In some cases the disease originates in imprudent speculations and hazardous enterprises, and in these instances ordinary cases, when the disorder manages, but in progress rapidly and to press heavily, it becomes important that the patient should keep up his spirits—that he should be active and industrious—that he should avoid all unnecessary expense—that he should decline all doubtful speculations—that he should rigidly abstain from seeking temporary relief by usurious borrowing—that he should be cautious about making ruinous sacrifices—that he should, as far as possible, collect all sums due him—that he should, as fast as possible, collect all sums due him—that he should avoid resorting to the credit of a friend without a certainty of securing him from harm—that he should be candid in his statements, zealous in his exertions, and avoid every thing like a desponding or despairing disposition. In pursuing a course of this kind, the disorder may be gradually overcome; the clouds obscuring the patient's prospects may be dispersed; the sunshine of prosperity may again illuminate his course, and tranquility and happiness may long attend him.

From the Salem Gazette of June 11.

### THE SEA SERPENT AGAIN IN OUR BAY.

Our southern brethren have made themselves merry at the credulity of the Yankees in the case of the Sea Serpent which so frequently presented himself to the view of thousands, the summer before last; & the coruscations of a rammatic wit, under the title of "The Sea Serpent or Gloucester Hoax," have drawn thundering applause from crowded theaters. Still, people are not to be entirely laughed out of their senses; and if human testimony is ever to be admitted on the subject of any phenomenon in nature, we scarcely know of one in which it has been more ample than in this, as recorded in the journals of the day, when the occasion arose. We have now further evidence to add to the mass already before the public in regard to the existence of this strange creature. It will be recollected, that his reappearance in our bay was announced last week in Boston Gazette and repeated by us; he has been seen again, and more leisurely surveyed, from another vessel, the master and mate of which have given their respective accounts under the solemn sanction of their oaths—as follows.

HAWKINS WHEELER, of Fairfield, in the county of Fairfield and State of Connecticut, mariner, commander of the sloop Concord, of said Fairfield, in her late passage from New York to Salem, in the county of Essex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, on oath declare, that during the said passage from New York to Salem to wit: on Monday, the 6th day of June inst, at about 5 o'clock in the morning, the sloop being as near as I could judge, 15 miles N. W. of Race Point, and within sight of Cape Ann, I was at the helm of the sloop, and saw, directly ahead, (the course of the vessel being N. W.) something that resembled a snake about 100 yards distant from the sloop, moving in a S. W. direction till he had passed athwart the course of the sloop, and appeared, directly over the weather bow, and when he altered his course to S. E. At this time he had been visible about 5 minutes, when he sunk, and in about 6 or eight minutes after appeared again

directly over the weather quarter, about the same distance from the sloop—he continued in that course about 9 or 6 minutes, when he sunk again when I saw him no more. His motion was at the rate of 4 miles an hour, when he passed ahead; but after he appeared again on the quarter, his motion was less rapid. To the best of my judgment he was not more than 100 yards from the vessel—the weather was good and clear—it was almost calm, with a light air of wind from the S. the vessel was going about 2 knots—I had a fair and distinct view of the creature, and from his appearance am satisfied that it was of the serpent kind. The creature was entirely black; the head, which perfectly resembled a snake's head, was elevated from 4 to 7 feet above the surface of the water, and his back appeared to be composed of bunches or humps, apparently about as large or a little larger than a half barrel; I think I saw as many as 10 or 12, but did not count them; I considered them to be caused by the undulatory motion of the animal; the tail was not visible, but from the head to the last hump that could be seen, was I should judge 50 feet. The first view I had of him appeared like a string of empty barrels tied together, rising over what little swell of the sea there was undulatory, but he evidently moved his tail under water, and the ripples produced by it indicated a sweeping motion making a wake as large as that made by the sloop.

### HAWKINS WHEELER.

Essex, ss. June 9, 1819.—Then HAWKINS WHEELER, personally appeared and made oath that the foregoing affidavit by him subscribed contains the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. Before me,

THEODORE EAMES, Jus. Pac.

GERSHAM BENNETT, of Fairfield, in the County of Fairfield, and State of Connecticut, mariner, on oath declare, that I was mate of the sloop Concord, Hawkins Wheeler, master, in her late passage from New York to Salem, Mass. that on Monday, the 6th day of June inst, at 7 o'clock in the morning, I was on the deck of the sloop, sitting on the hatches—the vessel was steering N. W. and was then about 18 miles from Race Point—the man at the helm made an outcry, and said there was something along side that he wanted me to look at; I looked and saw something on the larboard side of the vessel, about 12 rods, certainly not exceeding 14, from the vessel, that resembled a serpent or snake. I immediately arose and went to the side of the vessel, and took a position on the rough tree, holding on by the shrouds. I there saw a serpent of an enormous size and uncommon appearance, upon the water; his head was about the length of the anchor stock above the surface of the water, viz. about 7 feet. I looked at the anchor stock at the time, and formed my opinion by comparing the two objects. The weather was very clear and good, and the water almost calm; and I had, I think, as good a view of the animal as if I had been

The colour of the animal throughout, as far as could be seen, was black, and the surface appeared to be smooth, without scales—his head was about as long as a horse's, and was a proper snake's head—there was a degree of flatness with a slight hollow on the top of his head—the eyes were prominent, and stood out considerably from the surface, resembling in that respect the eyes of a toad, and were nearer to the mouth of the animal than to the back of the head. I had a full view of him for 7 or 8 minutes. He was moving in the same direction with the sloop, and about as fast. The back was composed of bunches about the size of a flower barrel—they appeared to be fixed, but might be occasioned by the motion of the animal, and looked like a string of casks or barrels tied together—the tail was not visible, but the part which could be seen was, I should judge, 50 feet in length—the motion of the bunches was undulatory; but the wake of his tail, which he evidently moved under water, showed a horizontal or sweeping motion, producing a wake as large as the vessel made. He turned his head two or three times slowly round, forward and from the vessel, as if taking a view of some object on board. I went up on the rigging, for the purpose of taking a view of him from above; but before I had reached my station, he sunk below the surface of the water, and did not appear again.

### GERSHAM BENNETT.

Essex, ss. June 9th, 1819.—Then Gersham Bennett personally appeared and made oath that the foregoing affidavit by him subscribed, contains the truth the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. Before me

THEODORE EAMES, Jus. Pac.

BOSTON June 14.

### SEA SERPENT.

This extraordinary sea animal, has been frequently seen in our bay, within the last ten days, and from the testimony and declaration of numerous persons, completely substantiates the history given of the same, or a similar animal, which was seen in Gloucester harbour, during the summer of 1818. Our only surprise, now is, that adequate means are not taken to capture him. It would seem to be a grand speculation for our intrepid and hardy harpooners.

SAVANNAH, May 31.

Melancholy occurrence.—George Ker, esq. a gentleman of great respectability, and one of the brightest ornaments of our bar, in company with several of his friends, rode out to one of the neighboring plantations, to engage in the diversions of a deer hunt. They were on horseback, and one of the party cocked his gun, to be in readiness to fire; it seems that his horse stumbled, and in the exertion to save himself from a fall his piece was discharged, and the contents lodged in the body of Mr. Ker, who happened to be alongside; he fell from his horse and expired within 10 minutes. His remains were brought to town last evening, and were met by the tears of his numerous friends, and the painful regret of our citizens.

## RALEIGH.

Friday Morning, June 25, 1819.

The usual preparations have been made for celebrating the fourth of July in this place.

Inland Navigation.—We are gratified to learn that near fifty thousand Dollars have been subscribed on the books of the Tar River Navigation Company. A meeting of the Stockholders was held last week at Louisburg, when John D. Hawkins, Esq. was appointed President. George Hill, John J. Inge, Benjamin E. Hawkins and William Roberts, Esqs. were elected Directors. The Directors have determined to build a Boat and descend the river in person to Washington for the purpose of viewing it &c. and to commence clearing out the obstructions without delay.

The small Batteau, built by a company of Gentlemen in this city, loaded at Stone's Mills, near Raleigh, with about six ton of produce and sent to Newbern, has returned safe with a cargo of about six thousand weight. She was the first boat that ever descended from so high a point, and though the obstructions in the river were numerous and the water low, she succeeded better than was expected. The Directors of the Neuse Company have engaged three or four overseers to be employed at different points on the river, hired hands to work under them &c. and by the fall we hope the obstructions will be so far removed as to admit the passage of Boats two thirds of the year at least, of 10 or 15 tons burthen.

Power of Sympathy.—Extract of a letter from Peter Eagle Esq. postmaster, Barboursville Kentucky, to the editor of the Kentucky Gazette, dated 12th of April, 1819. "About the 1st of January last, a woman of color stabbed a man, by the name of Stephen W. Lewis, at the house of Mr. Hardin, near this place, so that he died. Mrs. Hardin was in a state of pregnancy. A few days ago she was delivered of a female child, that by all appearance was stabbed in the same part—its bowels came out like that of the person killed—and the child died and was buried at this place. The citizens here, in order to know the certainty of the affair, had the child taken from the tomb and examined, when they found it to be true—so that no one need doubt its correctness."

The hydrophobia, has prevailed in N. York and Philadelphia, to such an alarming degree, as to cause the confinement, or destruction, of a large portion of the dogs owned therein.

[The following important article on Hydrophobia, is copied from the New-York Evening Post. We have incurred the expense of having two engravings, representing as near as possible the growth of each plant, in order that there may be no mistake made, as the spurious kind is considered dangerous.—We know nothing of the medical qualities of the Scutellap, but we believe Mr. Coleman, the Editor, to be not only a gentleman of science, but a man of industry and respectability.]

NEW YORK, May 8.

Hydrophobia.—I promised yesterday to resume to day the subject of mad dogs, but if I had not, the case which I have just read from the Philadelphia papers, and which we re-publish this evening, would render some remarks, at this time, on this awful and alarming topic, highly interesting and pertinent. This case is attested by two eminent physicians, and they add that hydrophobia "is without the hope of a relief from medicine"—we know of no cure for hydrophobia." This is a frank confession, and I have scarcely a doubt accords with the truth.—It is a disease, which, when once having arrived at that pass as to shew itself by the usual symptoms in the system, baffles equally the skill of the most learned physician and the nostrums of the boldest empirick. But fortunately, it is not so rapid in its progress, but that it may be arrested and entirely counteracted and prevented, if proper means are seasonably resorted to, duly administered, and faithfully persisted in. These means nature has provided, in the plant called the scutellap, which grows almost every where in abundance in our country. It is not, however, every species of the plant bearing this name that will answer; but that particular one called in Latin *scutellaria latiflora*, or side bearing flower, and not that one called *scutellaria galericulata*, or helmet-shaped. The former of these is efficacious in preventing this incurable disease, the latter is not. A mistake in taking one for the other has sometimes produced fatal effects, & brought the plant into discredit, at the eastward. Some time since, there was published, in the Medical Repository, [hexade 3, vol. 2, No. 3.] an account of this plant, with an engraving; but there was an error in the text, as to the species; nor was the engraving, which was after the right sort, sufficiently accurate to correct the mistake. Of the superior merits of this invaluable plant in the bite of a mad dog, as evinced in particular instances, I have not room here to give any more than a general outline. Dr. Vandever left it on record, that in upwards of three hundred cases in which he seasonably administered it, the success was complete, without a failure. Lewis asserted that he had met with the like success upwards of one hundred cases, of three or four of which I was myself (happening to be in the county of West-Chester at the time) an eye witness. Dr. Thatcher, in his valuable dispensary, speaking of it says: "Should this plant ultimately prove a successful remedy for a disease so truly deplorable in its nature and so destructive in its consequences, no ecumium can surpass its merit, even if recorded in letters of gold." The following is his description of it: "The scutellaria is perennial, of which there are numerous species indigenous to the United States. The plant is found in great abundance on the banks and borders of ponds; flowering in July or August. The stem is square, branched, and attains the height of from one to three feet. The leaves are opposite, narrow pointed or narrow foot stalks. The racemes are auxilia-

ry and lateral, bearing small violet colored blossoms intermixed with small leaves. The calyx is hooded or helmet formed, from whence originated the general name of scull-cap or galericulata." This, however, is a description of the genera not the species.

Here follows an engraving of the true plant.



Here follows an engraving of the spurious plant.



The eye will soon detect the material distinctions, while at the same time it will see a general resemblance.

The following is the manner in which Dr. Vandever and Mr. Lewis prepared and administered the remedy, as we find it in Thatcher's Dispensary:

"The leaves should be gathered when in flower, (July or August,) carefully dried, and reduced to a fine powder, and put into bottles well corked, for use. When a person has received a bite by a mad dog, he must take a strong infusion of the leaves or powder, a full four times a day, every other day. The day it is omitted, he must take a spoonful of the powder of sulphur, in the morning, fasting, and at bedtime, in new milk, and apply the pounded green herb to the wound every two hours, continuing the prescription for three weeks. For cattle or horses, three times the quantity of each."

Thus I have in the shortest and plainest manner I am able, treated of a subject, now particularly, in the highest degree interesting to the community at large. And I have done so in the full and unshaken belief in the virtue of the plant here recommended to the public, and perfectly aware of the deep responsibility I assume in thus trying to persuade the patient and the physician to put life itself upon the issue. With the late benevolent Robert Bowne, whose letters on this subject are published at length in the Medical Repository and in Thatcher's Dispensary, I can with great truth declare, that my confidence in the virtue of this herb is so great, that, if bitten myself, I would trust my life to it, rather than to the skill of all the physicians in this city.

As General Scott has excited some curiosity of late, reports are very busy respecting him. Among others, it is now circulated that the General has determined to travel back again—has challenged General Jackson, and is now on his way to Tennessee. N. F. Columbian.

Literary.—A third edition of Knickerbocker's amusing history of New-York is now in the Philadelphia press, revised and corrected by the author, and embellished with plates from designs by the artists, Alston and Leslie. This work, in its improved condition, is also in the London Press, and will be published contemporaneously with the American edition.

We are much gratified, to see that a new series of the humorous and piquant "Salmagundi" is promised from the press of Mr. Thomas, of Philadelphia. It is to be published in numbers, once a fortnight.

The first public tax on the citizens of Connecticut was laid in the year 1638. It was imposed for the purpose of defraying the expenses of a war which had resulted in the extermination of the Pignot tribe of Indians, and amounted to the sum of Five hundred and fifty pounds.