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## Medical.

The following observations, upon a very distressing malady, which seems to prevail almost every where at this season of the year, among young children; were handed to me for publication a few days since, by a gentleman of the faculty residing in this city. We are incompetent to pronounce either upon the efficacy or expediency of adopting the method of treatment therein recommended; but as it is at variance with the more popular mode of practice among physicians, we have thought it advisable to annex the opinion of Dr. Caldwell, an eminent practitioner in Philadelphia, upon the same disease, with his plan of treating it. Persons will then be enabled to judge which of the two systems are best entitled to regard.—*Cin. Inquisitor.*

### OBSERVATIONS

#### ON THE CHOLERA INFANTUM.

*Summer Complaint of Children.*—Prompted by a desire to lessen the distresses of the human family, I proceed to consider the disease in question, the ravages of which on this interesting part of the community, demand our serious attention.

This disease generally commences with a diarrhoea which continues one, two or three days; and generally produces considerable debility, before it attracts much attention. In a short time the patient is attacked with sickness and vomiting—the diarrhoea and debility increasing. A fever and great thirst are constant attendants through the course of the disease.—In this fever, the head in particular, is very unusually warm, the palms of the hands and soles of the feet, exhibit a dry and husky appearance. These symptoms continuing a few days, if relief is not obtained, the abdomen swells, the countenance is ghastly, the child sleeps with its eyes half open, the body wastes away, and convulsions frequently close the scene.

In the treatment of this disease, the common and least successful mode is to give gentle emetics and cathartics, with a view to cleanse the body, and dislodge the offending cause. This plan of procedure, though apparently proper, yet experience generally proves inadequate to the task of curing the disease, and the only consolation left is the impotence of medicine to effect the purpose; and this gloomy consolation must exist while absurd theory usurps the superiority over absolute knowledge obtained by facts, and supported by experience in the treatment of diseases, it is not a matter of importance to what order, class, or genius they belong, but that the remedies, employed be promptly applied to quell the most urgent symptoms, and restore the healthy action of the system. Debility is the prominent feature in Cholera infantum; the first cause producing the symptoms, by which we recognize the disease, rests in obscurity, nor is it necessary for medical men to lose hundreds of patients while they are forming conjectures concerning its origin; let them direct their attention to the symptoms as they appear, and leave the hopeless examination of causes to those who have nothing more important to attract their attention.

Debility therefore, being the most dangerous symptom, which presents, on the examination of a patient laboring under the disease above described, the plan of treatment that would naturally be suggested by plain common sense, is, that which is best adapted in the cure of the complaint; that is, to increase the general strength by every rational means. This end will be accomplished best by the tonic and stimulant plan. On the very first attack of this diarrhoea a little Magnesia might be prudently administered, but after the disease is fairly established in the system, it would not only be useless, but hurtful.

In order to restore the vigor of the constitution in those who are suffering from the complaint, let them take brandy one pint, cinnamon and cloves each two drachms, simmer them a few minutes over the fire, till the strength be drawn from the two last ingredients, then dilute a little with water, and sweeten with loaf sugar; and of this mixture, give from a tea to a table spoonful every two hours according to the age of the patient and violence of the disease. Give the patient nutritive and strengthening food, such as beef steak, ham, or salt fish, every kind of the ripe fruit, and when very thirsty and a constant desire for cold water occurs, add to every drink of such water one fourth part at least of good wine; in addition to this let the patient take laudanum or paregoric sufficient to quiet the stomach and bowels. For the proper dose of laudanum, inquiry should be made (say those families who attempt to cure their children by this remedy) of some one of the medical profession.

After the more alarming symptoms are quieted, the Peruvian Bark, chaly beat preparations and every other remedy calculated to strengthen the general system should be employed—frequent excursions to the country and the cold bath every morning, are also among the best remedies both for preventing the disease, and keeping up a general healthy action. Care is also necessary to adapt the dress of children to the change of air, avoiding the extreme immoderate cold, as well as uncomfortable heat. I have only to add that this plan of treatment, has nothing to recommend it to the public, but the stubborn fact, that it will generally cure the complaint, and those of my fellow citizens who give it a fair and impartial trial, will be the most competent judges of its efficacy.

### FROM CALDWELL'S CULLEN.

*Cholera Infantum.*—This is a disease of the summer season, and is productive of great mortality. It occurs principally in large cities; and is most troublesome to children from about the fifth or sixth month until the close of the second year of their age. It attacks them, occasionally, at a later period; but not with such violence, nor in so dangerous form.

The predisposing cause of Cholera Infantum, is the warmth and impurity of the air of a large city, during the summer months; the chief exciting causes, improprieties in articles of clothing and food. Sudden changes in the atmosphere, from heat to cold, and from dryness to humidity, are also calculated to bring it into action.

The fruits of the season are a most prolific source of this disease. Children under their third year, should never be suffered to touch them.

It is a popular belief, that ripe fruits are innocent: some think salutary. This is an error fraught with mischief. Whether ripe or green—although most so in the latter state—they are certainly productive of the complaint we are considering.

Cholera Infantum is most obstinate and fatal during dentition; by which, it therefore, appears to be aggravated.

In a large city, the most efficacious mode of treating this disease, is to send the subjects of it to reside in the pure air of the country, where they speedily recover. If this measure be adopted early in the complaint, the cure is certain: and it often succeeds, even where appearances are almost hopeless.

In cases where a removal to the country, if not impracticable, is highly inconvenient, the following course of practice may be advantageously pursued:

Evacuate completely the alimentary canal, of all its offensive and irritating contents. This may be best effected by ipecacuanha, as an emetic, and calomel or castor oil as a purgative. If the pulse be active and strong, as is sometimes the case, a few ounces of blood may be drawn with advantage.

These things being done, let irritation be calmed by means of opiates; and if no febrile symptoms forbid, tone restored to the stomach and bowels, by a decoction of colombo, quassia, or centuary. The first of these remedies we think entitled to a preference.

The most suitable articles of diet, are liquid farinaceous preparations; such as rice or barley water, gruel, made of oat-meal parched, panado, prepared from well-baked biscuit, arrow-root or tapioca. These preparations should be sweetened with loaf sugar; and provided no febrile symptoms exist, a small quantity of some grateful aromatic may be advantageously added to them.

In case the poking continue obstinate, external applications become indispensable.

Green peppermint, stewed in brandy, applied to the wrists and stomach, and frequently renewed, is highly useful. So are plasters of Venice treacle, or of soap and powdera cloves, applied to the same parts.

If these remedies fail to check the vomiting, recourse must be had to blisters; which are also to be applied to the stomach and wrists.

A pleasant and useful drink, under these circumstances, is an infusion of the dried leaves of peppermint, or weak brandy and water, sweetened with loaf sugar. Care, should, however, be taken, that too much drink be not swallowed at a time; otherwise the stimulus of distension will prove injurious.

Anodyne injections, judiciously administered are serviceable.

When the stomach becomes retentive, and nothing but a troublesome diarrhoea remains, astringent preparations may be tried with advantage. Of these, a decoction of cinnamon, of logwood, of the root of the dew berry briar, and of pomegranate peel, are among the most useful.

Saccharum Saturni, combined with opium, may be also advantageously employed.

In the treatment of children, it is highly important, to render medicines, as far as practicable, agreeable to the palate. When in the disease, we are considering sweetening is used for this purpose, it should be of the best refined loaf sugar.

To relieve griping, and determine to the skin the warm bath, may at times, be usefully employed. This is more especially the case, when the complaint immediately succeeds the disappearance of a cutaneous eruption. The efficacy of the warm bath is increased, by impregnating the water with the muriate of soda.

If there be a coldness and torpor of the skin, warm spirituous fomentations to the abdomen prove somewhat advantageous. The patient should, in the meantime, be clothed in flannel.

The Knoxville, (Ten.) Gazette, of July 7th, states, that Dr. Jones, from Raleigh, North Carolina, a few days ago, at Jonesburg Aiken, formerly a printer of Philadelphia, who had been many years blind, by couching the cataracts in his eyes; and also intirpated a cancerous eye of Mr. Jonathan Young.

## Veterinary.

### FROM THE NATIONAL ADVOCATE.

*A caution to gentlemen and others who are owners of valuable Horses.*

It is a well known fact, that many coachmen, and grooms, who have the charge or care of horses committed to them, are continually administering pernicious drugs or medicines, or what is called *spicing* horses, which has a tendency to inflame the blood, and ultimately destroy the constitution of the horse. This treatment will cause them for a time, to grow fat, make them high-spirited, and the coat to look fine, but it often happens, that the servants who have given these medicines quit their places, and their successors omit to continue these medicines—the consequence is—the horse falls off, loses his appetite, and nothing can restore him to his former state of health. He will appear like a person that has been in the habit of drinking ardent spirits.

When a veterinary surgeon is called on to attend a horse in this situation, it baffles all his experience to find out the horse's disorder, and the person who administered these medicines takes care to conceal from the farrier the cause of the complaint. A large portion of these drugs have lately been found concealed in the stable of a gentleman of this city. Many of the hackney masters have suffered greatly by this practice; and Mr. Edward Yates, Maiden lane in particular, who gave me the liberty of using his name. The late Lord Pembroke who was the admirer and lover of the horse, and who studied the constitution and economy of that noble animal, remarked, that "any gentleman who permitted his groom to give his horse any thing but gruel and mashe would soon find himself on foot." It is transportation in England, for any man to administer spice to a horse belonging to another person.

It has been my intention for some time past to write something on this subject that the owners of horses might not be thus imposed upon. The public and my fellow citizens at large may rely with confidence that I have stated truths. Faces are subtern things.

WILLIAM CARVER, Farrier.

## Political.

### From the Washington City Gazette.

The following is a copy of the plan formed by Joseph Bonaparte for exciting a revolution in South America. Napoleon Bonaparte's emissaries having failed to bring about a revolution in his favor, his brother Joseph took it in his hand principally with a view to prevent the allies from being furnished so largely with the sinews of war, which tended to prevent the conquest in the Peninsula. No less than ninety millions of dollars are said to have been transmitted for this service in the course of the two years previous to 1810, by the royal inhabitants of the Spanish provinces. A copy of this document was found in the archives of the supreme junta at Carraccas, and may be considered as genuine. It will be seen that the plan of revolution was got up with as much ease as a pantomime; the wires were to be drawn with much dexterity, and, to ensure success every thing was arranged to flatter the prejudices of the people.

It has, however, been otherwise ordered by Providence, and their independence is destined to be achieved by their own hands. No friendly ally seems willing to step in to their assistance; they are seconded only by the funds of individuals and their own determined bravery.

### JOSEPH BONAPARTE'S PLAN FOR REVOLUTION IN SOUTH AMERICA.

*From an Outline of the Revolution S. America.* Instructions given by Joseph Napoleon, on the commissary or principal agent appointed by him at Baltimore, M. Desmolard, and the others who, furnished with his orders have gone to Spanish America for the purpose of exciting a revolution there:—

The object which these agents are to aim at for the present, is only to declare to the Creoles of Spanish America, and to persuade them that his imperial and royal majesty has solely in view to give liberty to Spanish America whose inhabitants have been enslaved for so many years; and the only return expected for so great a boon, is the friendship of the natives, and commerce with the harbors of both Americas. That, to render Spanish America free and independent of Europe, his said majesty offers all the necessary assistance of troops and warlike stores, he having agreed with the United States of North America, to accommodate him therewith. Every commissary or agent in chief, being acquainted with the district to which he is deputed, and also with the character of its inhabitants, will have no difficulty in selecting proper persons

to give them the needful instructions for persuading the people, and pointing out to them the advantage they will derive from throwing off the European yoke. He will make them observe that large sums will remain and circulate in the American provinces by suspending the profuse remittances which are continually making to Spain; and that their commerce will be increased, and their ports be open to all foreign nations. He will dwell on the advantage to be derived from the freedom of agriculture, and the cultivation of those articles at present prohibited by the Spanish government; for instance, that of saffron, hemp, flax, olives, vines, &c; the benefit that will accrue to them for the establishment of manufactures of every sort; the great satisfaction and advantages of abolishing the monopolies of tobacco, gun powder, stamps, &c. To obtain these points with some ease, in consequence of the greater part of the people being uncivilized, the agents ought to be solicitous to render themselves acceptable to the governors, intendants, curates, and prelates. They will spare no expense, nor any other means of gaining their good will, especially that of the ecclesiastics on whom they are to prevail, that they should urge and persuade penitents when they come to confess, that they stand in need of an independent government, that they must not lose so favorable an opportunity as that which now presents itself, and which the emperor Napoleon affords them, who, they are to make the people believe, is sent by God to chastise the pride and tyranny of monarchs; and that it is a mortal sin, admitting of no pardon, to resist God's will. They will on every occasion, call to their minds the opposition they experience from the Europeans, the vile manner in which they are treated by them, and the contempt to which they are exposed. They will also remind the Indians circumstantially, of the cruelties of the Spaniards in conquest, and of their infamous treatment of their legitimate sovereigns, in dethroning them, in taking away their lives or enslaving them. They will describe the acts of injustice which they daily experience when applying for places, which are bestowed by the viceroys and governors on worthless persons, to the exclusion of the meritorious.—They will direct the people's attention to the superior talents of the many neglected Creoles and people of merit contrasted with the European public officers and ecclesiastics, which will make apparent the hardships they suffer and will enable them to draw a parallel between the talents and merits of the Creoles and those of the European officers.—They will represent to them the difference between the United States and Spanish America, the comforts which those Americans enjoy, and their advancement in commerce, agriculture, and navigation and the pleasure of being free from the European yoke, and being left solely to their own patriotic and elective government. They will assure them, that America once disengaged from Spain, will become the legislatrix of Europe. All agents, both principal and subordinate, are to specify the names of those who declare themselves friends and votaries of liberty; and the substitute agents are to transmit the list to the principals, who will make their reports to my envoys in the United States, for my information and that they may duly reward every individual.—My agents will refrain from declaiming against the inquisition of the church, and, in their conversations, rather insist upon the necessity of that holy tribunal, and on the usefulness of the clergy.—Upon the insurrectional standards or banners is to be inscribed, the motto "Long live the catholic, apostolic, and Roman religion, and perish the bad government." They will besides, make the Indians observe how happy they will be when they become once more masters of their country, and free from the tyrannical tribute which they pay to a foreign monarch; and lastly, they will tell the people that their said monarch does not so much as exist in his own government, but is in the power of the restorer of liberty, and the universal legislator, Napoleon. In short, these agents must, by all possible means endeavor to show the people the utility which will arise to them from the government in question. The revolution having been thus prepared, and all the principal members who are to take a share in it, every city and province, having been gained over, it will be for the chief, as well as the subordinate agents, to accelerate the insurrection, in order that the revolt may take place at the different points agreed upon, on the same day and at the same hour; this being a material point which will greatly facilitate the enterprise.—The principal agents in every province of their department, and the subalterns in the posts, assigned them will win over the domestics of governors, intendants, and other persons in power, and by means of them will poison those of this class whom they consider as hostile to the undertaking, an operation to precede the revolution, in order to remove all obstacles. The first thing to be considered will be, how to stop the remittances of treasure to the peninsula, which may easily be effected by having good agents at Vera Cruz, where all the vessels arriving from Europe will be received, and their officers and crews immediately confined in the fortresses, until every thing shall have succeeded.