



Our sure the plans of fair, delightful Peace, Unwarpl'd by party rage, to livelike Brethren."

To the Editor of the Raleigh Register.

SIR—Having lately met with a number of cases of the disease, which for several years has been known by the name of "the Epidemic," and which has destroyed the lives of so many of our citizens; I am induced to trouble you with the following few observations and remarks on it, by the hope that they may, in some way, lead to the public benefit.

This disease has generally prevailed in the winter months, and I was much astonished to meet it in August & September—whether this circumstance is indicative of a short-lived existence, or of more general diffusion, I cannot say: like all other Epidemics, in its commencement, it frequently comes in disguise; and it is only after it has completely mastered & overpowered the common diseases of the season, that it is seen in its real colors.

It is not my intention to enter into speculative theories of the nature, causes, &c. of this disease, which for the last four or five years has so extensively prevailed in different sections of our State, and of most of the States in the Union; but to advise my medical friends of its re-appearance among us, and to solicit a trial of the mode of treatment which I have generally (almost universally of late) found successful. But as correct practice can only proceed from correct theory, I shall, in a few words, submit that which I entertain: my opinion is that it is a state of Fever—in many cases of the most malignant kind, or highest grade.

The pulse, the manner of its attack, its violence and its speedy termination; all prove it to be a fever of the most inflammatory kind—by fever, I mean an irregular or convulsive action of the blood vessels. In ordinary fever this morbid excitement is evenly diffused throughout the whole system; in this disease, this is not the case, which proves that it is not an ordinary fever, does not prove it not to be fever.

I shall here state some of the extractions, which Dr. Rush has laid down, to this equal diffusion of morbid action in fever, which I have seen in this disease. "The heart and pulmonary artery are sometimes affected with great morbid excitement, while the pulsation of the arteries at the wrists are perfectly natural, or with feeble action." I have seen this frequently in this complaint, and am compelled to acknowledge that this natural and weak pulse at the wrist, before I became better acquainted with the malignity of the disease, has many times deceived me. "The morbid excitement of the arteries is sometimes greater on one side of the body than on the other; this is obvious in the difference in the number and force of the pulsations in the different arms."

"The arteries in the head, lungs and abdominal viscera are sometimes excited in a high degree, while the arteries in the extremities exhibit marks of a feeble morbid action." These deviations from the common phenomena of fever occur most frequently in malignant cases. This fever does not in all cases appear in the same form, and with the same force; in those cases where it destroys life in a few hours, it is of that grade which transcends in force that which produces inflammation. But in most of the cases which we are called to, it is of that grade where we can see its effects. It most commonly affects the whole arterial system, and at the same time is accompanied with evident local disease; it is this state of it, which I shall speak of, and to which my method of treatment is applicable. It most commonly throws its principal force on those organs which are principally connected with life, such as the brain, lungs, kidneys, &c.; and such is its violence, that it left in the hands of Nature or increased by stimulants, as very soon to destroy life.

In most of the cases which I have seen, the violence was thrown on the lungs, and much resembling a common pleurisy; but so very artful does it appear and progress, and such a Protean stage does it assume, that unless it be bodily attacked, it eludes our vigilance and accomplishes its end. And I would attack it in the same way, whether it appeared to take up his residence in the brain, lungs, kidneys, arms, fingers or toes.

Certainly, or bad colds, as they are called, have been common last month, and the most of the cases of the Epidemic have experienced on that, & appeared in new cases of pneumonia. While families are taken at the same time or within a few days of each other, black & white.

There is considerable cough, pain in the head, in the sides, sometimes in the shoulders, neck and arm; the pulse at the wrist remarkably quick and frequent, being almost normal, and had not the quantity of sweating and the flushed face, I should not have been led to the use of the lancet by the pulse. Here is a confirmation of the great & increased action of the heart and pulmonary artery, and a weak action in the extremities.

Patients in this situation are apparently remarkably weak; all the muscular excitement is transferred to the arteries, and unless they are relieved, the local part affected will soon be disorganized. No time is to be lost in drawing a quantity of blood from the arms, and which I regulate more by the face than the pulse. The first drawn I have frequently found discolored, which is a mark of the highest arterial action, and loudly calls for more. As the blood flows, the pain in the head or side gets easy, and the flushing goes off the face; it is then stopped—in an hour or two the red spot gradually steals on the cheek (without much, in some cases no increased heat of the skin) the lancet is again used; the blood is then covered with a thick sizey buff, and so continues to the last. Whenever the red spot of flush comes on the cheeks, & sometimes on only one, I bleed until it goes off; it generally creeps on the second day about 12 o'clock and requires the use of the lancet two or three times—the next day, the same occurs, and is treated the same way. I have been in the habit of using the lancet in these cases from six to fourteen times, and can affirm, that notwithstanding the apparent extreme debility, and frequently cadaverous turn of countenance, that it may be safely used, and is in fact, absolutely indispensable to save life, as long as the flush on the cheeks shows itself. It is better not to bleed at all, than not to continue it, or bleed enough. The physician will always be governed by the appearance of the blood, by its effects, &c. I have generally taken from 12 oz. to one quart at each bleeding, and have never lost a patient where the lancet was used. I prefer to bleed them in a lying posture, as there is always a tendency to syncope, or fainting fits, when erect, or sitting up.

To the lancet, therefore, the principal treatment is trusted. Five or six grains of tartaric acid in eight or ten ounces of a mixture of gum arabic, or solution of liquorice, in the dose of a table-spoonful every three hours, is given as a tertian, a gentle diaphoretic and expectorant, and carefully guarding against its proving emetic, it is found to be an excellent medicine—a large blister is also put on the side, after three or four bleedings have been used—diuretics are to be freely used, and the diet to be of the lightest kind—the antiphlogistic plan to be strictly pursued. It has been the practice with some, to administer emetics in this disease; this practice, in my view, is highly erroneous and dangerous, as is also the use of strong purgatives. They are improper in all cases of pneumonia, pleurisy or other affections of the chest, and peculiarly so in this disease, which much resembles them when affecting the same parts. Emetics are only useful in that form of it, where the morbid excitement is determined to the throat or glands which press on the trachea; after venesection they then have an excellent effect and are almost indispensable. If the patient be costive, a dose of castor oil, or the use of injections, will be necessary.

When the disease exerts its principal force on the brain (sometimes coming on with coma, or very soon amounting to it) I have never seen it cured—but have no doubt, if the same treatment was used, and blood in moderately small quantities drawn every half hour or every hour, it would equalize the excitement of the system and relieve the patient. I have seen several taken in this form, all of whom died—in one case we examined the brain after death, and found a large quantity of thick blood. Should another case occur I shall try the practice, which I now have all confidence in.

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When it attacks in the kidneys, it is not less fatal, if left to nature, or not treated with a highly inflammatory grade of fever with local affection.

Many Physicians consider it an infectious or contagious disease, which has been a source of much useless anxiety and uneasiness to many families, and has caused many of the poorer class to die in solitude and neglect.

I have no time or inclination to undertake to prove it no more contagious than other forms of fever. The circumstance of its destroying whole families & neighborhoods, is no more a proof of its contagious properties, than the circumstance of the plague never destroying all within the influence of its atmosphere, is a proof of its contagiousness.

will consider the subject, an irrefragable proof of the goodness of God. I remember that this thought first struck me when (a boy at Cambridge) I was going to the Hills, and chanced to observe a skylark singing and mouning in the air.

Why, I said to myself, did God animate the lark of earth composing the body of that lump? Doubtless to cause it to rejoice in its existence; and from the same principle he has animated the body of my horse, and the body of myself; and while I have my being I will praise him for this his goodness! Now I see this goodness universally exhibited and constituting one of the most interesting attributes of God, most interesting to percipient beings; for without it knowledge and power, nay omniscience and omnipotence are, as it were, nothing to such beings. When I consider this, I cannot listen for a moment to the desponding doctrines of Calvin, of his predecessors, or his successors, in the church of Christ.

Before I took my Bachelor of Arts' degree, I had learnt indeed my catechism, as other boys do; but I had never thought either of the truth of the Christian religion, or of the nature of the doctrines contained in it. My mind being after my degree liberated from the severity of mathematical studies, expanded itself and ranged into other fields of knowledge without control; I thought freely on religious subjects; and I found nothing in revealed religion which in any degree lessened the moral notion I had formed respecting the Divine goodness, but many things to confirm and enlarge it. I found, in truth, and lamented to find, in all Christian churches, a tendency to become wise above what was written, to require certain assent to doubtful propositions, to explain modes of existence which cannot be explained to beings with our faculties, and to mould the ineffable attributes of God according to the model of human imperfection. The doing of this I considered as (if the expression may be allowed) anthropomorphising in the worst sense the incomprehensible Author of Nature, and have always been averse from interpreting, in a strict literal sense, such passages of Scripture as attribute to him the parts and passions, the corporeal and intellectual properties and imperfections of a man.

Why should we be disturbed by gloomy apprehensions of death, since he who made us can & will, even in death, preserve us? Unless we cease to love him, (which neither you nor I can, I trust, ever do,) he will not cease to love us: the human race, in falling from their first estate, did not fall from the love of God. Are we not assured, that "God so loved the world" (even in its fallen state—that world which some, even good men, represent as a mass of corruption vitiated to the very core, and doomed before its existence to everlasting, not merely perdition, but punishment,) "that he gave his only begotten son, that every one who believeth in him may not perish but have everlasting life?" John, iii. 16.

It may be worth while to peruse a short book of Bishop Law's printed in his Theory of Religion, under the Title of "The Nature and End of Death under the Christian Covenant." For though the eye of reason cannot penetrate the recesses of the grave, though the light of Revelation hath not, perhaps, dawned, make it appear what we shall be; yet a due reflection on the necessity of dying, accompanied with the blessed hope of being raised from the dead, and of ascending a step in the gradation of intellectual existence, may make us expect with composure and comfort the inevitable change; when we shall become like the angels of God, immortal, placed, it may be, in the lowest rank of angelic beings, but neither debarred the means nor deprived of the hope of rising to the highest.

NEW MAPS. GALE'S has just received from the General Land Office Washington City, the following Maps prepared by Mr Gardner of that Department.

Maps of Alabama, do of Illinois, do of Missouri. Just received from Charleston by J. GALE'S REPORTS OF CASES argued and determined in the Court of Chancery of the State of South Carolina—from the Revolution to December 1813, inclusive, in 5 vols.

By Henry W. Deschamps, Senior Judge of the Court of Equity, and presiding Judge of the Court of Appeals in Equity in said State. Sept 1.

By the President of the United States WHEREAS by an act of Congress passed on the 12th December, 1811, entitled "An act extending the time for opening the several Land Offices established in the Territory of Orleans," the President of the United States is authorized to cause the Land Offices in the said territory [now State of Louisiana] to be opened, and the land offered for sale; Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales shall be held at Opelousas, in the State of Louisiana, for the disposal of the following lands, agreeably to law, in the western land district of Louisiana, viz:

BY AUTHORITY.

An act to incorporate the Columbian Institute, for the promotion of Arts and Sciences.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Edward Cumbus, Andrew Hunter, Thomas Law, Joseph Anderson, Robt. Brent, Overton Carr, Nathaniel Cutting, Elias B. Caldwell, John Law, Roger C. Weightman, William Thompson, Josiah Meigs, James H. Blake, James H. Smith, and others, composing the association in the District of Columbia, denominated the Columbian Institute for the promotion of Arts and Sciences, and their successors, duly elected, in the manner hereinafter mentioned, be, and they are hereby, constituted and declared to be a body politic and corporate, by the name and title of the Columbian Institute for the promotion of Arts and Sciences.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all and singular the goods, chattels, and effects, heretofore given, granted, or devised to the said Columbian Institute for the promotion of Arts and Sciences, or to any person or persons for the use thereof, or that may have been purchased for, or on account of, the same, be, and the said goods, chattels and effects, are hereby, vested in and confirmed to the said corporation hereby created; and the said corporation are hereby authorized and

empowered to take and receive any sum or sums of money, or any goods, chattels, or effects, of any kind or nature whatsoever, which shall or may hereafter be given, granted, or bequeathed, unto the said corporation, by any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, capable of making such gift or bequest: Provided always, that such money, goods, chattels, or effects, be laid out or disposed of, for the use and benefit of the said corporation, according to the intention of the donors.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said corporation, hereby created, shall have full power and authority to fill all vacancies which may happen in their number, to make, ordain, establish, and execute, such by-laws and ordinances as may be deemed useful to the institution, and the same to alter, amend, and abrogate, at pleasure; to make, have, and use, a common seal, and the same to break, alter, and renew, at will; to appoint such officers as may be required for the management of the concerns of said corporation, and to assign them their duties; and, generally, to provide for the transaction of all business appertaining to the said Corporation: Provided, that no by-law, rule, or ordinance, of the said corporation, shall be made repugnant to the laws of the District of Columbia.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the said corporation may procure, by purchase or otherwise, a suitable building for the sittings of the said institution, and for the preservation and safe keeping of a library and museum; and, also, a tract or parcel of land, for a botanic garden, not exceeding five acres: Provided, that the amount of real, and personal property to be held by the said corporation shall not exceed one hundred thousand dollars.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That there shall be an annual meeting of the members of the said corporation, at such time and place as the proper officers of the said corporation may appoint, of which due notice shall be given, in one or more of the newspapers published in the District of Columbia; at which time and place the members present shall elect or choose, by ballot, the officers of the institution, to serve for one year ensuing their election, and until others shall be elected and consent to serve in their places.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said corporation shall not be engaged in any banking or commercial operations; and the continuance of this charter shall be limited to twenty years from and after the passage of this act, unless sooner revoked by Congress.

April 26, 1818—Approved.

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On the first Monday in December next, for the sale of Townships No. 1 and 2 South } Of the base line } 2 3 4 5  
1 and 2 North } in Ranges } 1 2 3 6  
3 North } } 3 4 5  
West of the principal meridian.

On the first Monday in February next, for the sale of Townships: 3 South } 2 3 4 5  
4 South } Of the base line } 3  
5 South } in Ranges } 3 4 5 6  
6 7 8 9 10 South } } 4 5 6  
11 South } } 4  
12 South } } 3  
West of the principal meridian.

Excepting the land reserved by law for the support of schools, and for other purposes. Each sale shall continue open for six weeks and no longer, and the sales shall be in regular numerical order.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the 20th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight. JAMES MONROE, By the President, JOSIAH MEIGS, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

A Map of the above Land District is preparing, and will be for sale at Opelousas, and at the General Land Office, by

STAGE & WAGGON MAKING.

One or two good Workmen at the above Business will meet with employment Two Boys of respectable connections will be taken as Apprentices.

HAUTE WIAIT & CO. Raleigh, August 20 871f

By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress, passed on the 17th of February, 1818, entitled "an act making provision for the establishment of additional Land Offices in the Territory of Missouri," the President of the United States is authorized to direct the public lands which have been surveyed in the said Territory, to be offered for sale; Therefore, I, James Monroe, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of certain lands in the Territory of Missouri, shall be held as follows, viz: At St. Louis, in the said Territory, on the first Monday in August, October, December, February and April next, and three weeks after each of the said days, for the sale of lands in the land district of St. Louis. Thirty townships shall be offered at each sale, commencing with the most eastern ranges west of the fifth principal meridian line, and proceeding westerly.

At the Seat of Justice for Howard County, in the said Territory, on the first Monday in September and November next, and three weeks after each of the said days, for the sale of lands in the land district of Howard County. Thirty townships shall be offered at each sale: The first to be in a square form, and to include the seat of justice of the said County, as nearly in the centre as the situation of the surveys will admit, and the second immediately east of the first, and in the same form; excepting from sale in each district, the lands which have been or may be reserved by law or other purposes.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, on the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight.

JAMES MONROE, By the President, JOSIAH MEIGS, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress passed on the third day of March, 1815, entitled "an act to provide for the ascertaining and surveying of the boundary lines fixed by the treaty with the Creek Indians, and for other purposes," the President of the United States is authorized to cause the lands, acquired by the said treaty, to be offered for sale, when surveyed:

Therefore, I, James Monroe, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of certain lands in the Alabama territory, shall be held at Cahaba, in the said territory, on the first Monday in January next, and shall continue for three weeks, during which time will be offered for sale Townships numbered 9 to 10 inclusive in range 9 to 15 in 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

except such lands as have been reserved by law for the support of schools, and for other purposes. The land shall be offered for sale in regular numerical order, commencing with the lowest number of section, township and range.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, the 17th day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight.

JAMES MONROE, By the President, J. MEIGS, Commissioner of the General Land Office

By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress, passed on the 17th of February, 1818, entitled "an act making provision for the establishment of additional Land Offices in the territory of Missouri," the President of the United States is authorized to direct the public lands, which have been surveyed in the said territory, to be offered for sale:

Therefore, I, James Monroe, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of certain lands in the territory of Missouri, shall be held in Franklin, in said territory, viz: On the first Monday in January next for the sale of Townships No. 46 to 52 inclusive and fractional townships 53 } in range 19  
48 to 52 and } } 20  
fractional township 53 } } 21, 22, 23

On the first Monday in March next, for the sale of Townships 48 to 55 inclusive, in ranges 24 & 25 48 to 50 } } 26 & 27  
51 to 55 } } 28 & 29

On the first Monday in May next, for the sale of Townships 51 to 54 inclusive, in ranges 11 & 12 51 to 55 } } 13  
53 to 56 } } 14 & 15

excepting the lands which have been, or may be, reserved by law, for the support of schools, and for other purposes. Each sale shall continue as long as may be necessary to offer the lands for sale, and no longer, and the lands shall be offered in regular numerical order.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this 17th day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight. JAMES MONROE, By the President, JOSIAH MEIGS, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

BLANKS OF ALL KINDS