

**SMALLPOX.**

MESSRS. GALES & SON.—Having noticed an address to the citizens of the United States, by Dr. James Smith, of Baltimore, in which he endeavors to account for the introduction of Smallpox into Tarborough and its vicinity, I was not a little surprised to find, that he had charged me with entirely neglecting the directions which accompanied his fatal matter.

He also states, that "had I used the matter he sent me in proper time, and attended to sending him the crusts which it produced, he would have been able to have answered all my queries, and have prevented all the mischief which he fears has happened." A detail of my conduct in this business will prove to every reflecting mind, that the Doctor's assertions are both illiberal and unfounded.

You will please insert, for the information of the public, those rules and directions to which he alludes, and which accompanied the matter that has produced the Smallpox among us.

NATIONAL VACCINE INSTITUTION.  
Baltimore, 1st Nov. 1821.

DEAR SIR, Wishing to bring into effective operation, without delay, the plan which has been proposed to secure a free and general distribution of the Vaccine remedy, I have taken the liberty to appoint you an auxiliary agent of this Institution, for the County in which you reside; and hope you will find it convenient to aid the efforts we are now making, with your influence and ability, to protect our country from the Natural Smallpox—a disease, which you are well aware, has been for ages past, one of the greatest destroyers of the human race; and which, it is yet to be feared, will at some future day again visit our fellow-citizens with a desolating arm, unless they will take heed in time, and use the means we now possess, to secure us from it.

The concurring testimony of every civilized country is in favor of the Kine Pock; and most clearly shows that general security from the Smallpox, if not the total extirpation of this contagion, may be obtained by a proper distribution of the Genuine Vaccine Matter, under such regulations as will, at all times afford a free and easy access to it, with plain directions for its use.

According to the plan, therefore, now proposed to attain these important objects, it will be the duty of the agent of Vaccination for the United States, to keep up a constant supply of genuine matter; and to appoint a number of auxiliary agents, one at least in each county, wherein our plan may be adopted, to whom he shall forward fresh matter as often as may be found necessary; so that every citizen, who may be accidentally exposed to the contagion of Smallpox, or who may at any time hereafter, wish to protect his family against it, shall have it in his power to procure the means of security immediately, free of any costs, and in any part of our widely extended country.

Much good has been already accomplished under the act of Congress, passed in 1813, "to encourage Vaccination." But, after all the experience we have gained, I am satisfied, it is only in some such way as now proposed, that we can guard our fellow-citizens effectually, for any length of time, against the fatal effects of the Variolous contagion—a plague which may very aptly be compared to those destructive fires, that so often destroy our dwellings, and lay in ashes our most populous towns. When this disease is at first introduced into any place, it can easily be extinguished by an immediate resort to Vaccination; but if we are unprovided with Kine Pock Matter, or delay its use for a short time, the Smallpox is certain to spread itself, and soon carries terror or death into every family liable to take it.

Should you find it agreeable to accede to my wishes, you will please, by the return of the Mail, to signify your consent to serve as one of the auxiliary agents of this Institution. Any communication from you relative to Vaccination, or any of the concerns of this Institution, will always be received with great respect, and be punctually attended to, by your obedient and humble servant,

JAMES SMITH,  
United States Agent of Vaccination,  
To Dr. JOHN F. WARD,  
Tarborough, (N. C.)

**NATIONAL VACCINE INSTITUTION.**

Dr. Ward has been appointed an auxiliary Agent of this Institution for Edgecomb county, in the State of N. C.

JAMES SMITH,  
United States Agent of Vaccination.

**Regulations relating particularly to auxiliary Agents.**

1. According to the plan of this Institution, auxiliary agents are to be stationed in every county in the United States wherein the sum of two hundred dollars or more may be subscribed and paid in donations for this purpose—the genuine vaccine matter is to be sent to them occasionally, as often as it may be wanted for distribution. One person, it has been estimated, may conveniently perform the whole duty of this agency in any one county; but two or more will be appointed in the same county, if it should be deemed necessary or expedient at any time, to give greater facilities in the distribution of this remedy.

2. Physicians of the first respectability and extensive practice will always be preferred, if it may be found agreeable and convenient for them to act as auxiliary agents of this institution; and when appointed, they will be continued as long as they will perform the duties of their office carefully and with despatch.

3. Auxiliary agents shall not charge any fee for furnishing the vaccine matter to any citizen who may apply to them for it; but it is not to be presumed, that citizens who employ them to attend on their families, or to vaccinate any person, will, on this account, refuse to pay them the just compensation which these services must always entitle them to.

4. It will be the duty of auxiliary agents to receive communications relative to vaccination; and to take charge of every supply of matter which will be sent to them from this Institution. They may either apply this matter themselves, or give it at their pleasure, to any other person who will make use of it. On the eighth day after using it, if it succeeds, a fresh production of matter may always be obtained from it, in sufficient quantity to supply any demand which will be made for it. If it should not be wanted, the packet containing it is to be returned at the end of thirty days after it is received.

5. If the matter should be used and have the desired effect, one or more of the crusts,

being the produce thereof, is to be returned to the agent of vaccination for his examination. The crusts returned for this purpose must be put up in some fine lint or cotton and folded in a paper, wherein must be written when, and the name of the person from whom they were taken; they may be then enclosed and directed to this Institution. It is hoped that no auxiliary agent will, on any account, neglect this easy but essentially important part of his duty. It is the chain by which alone their connexion with this Institution can be permanently sustained, with convenience to themselves or safety to the public. Those agents who do not attend to it must be discontinued, and others will be appointed in their stead.

6. A certificate of the examination of any crust returned to the agent of vaccination will always be given, if requested, free of expense.

7. If any supply of matter forwarded from this Institution should fail to take effect, as will sometimes unavoidably happen, notice thereof is always to be given forthwith to the agent of vaccination, whose duty it will be to renew it.

8. If any auxiliary agent is applied to for matter, when he may have none fit to be used, he may order it by post, and it will be sent immediately. But the commands of any citizen, who has contributed, or who may hereafter contribute to the support of this Institution, will always be attended to with particular satisfaction.

9. The great object of this Institution is, to guard the people of the United States against the Smallpox, by a free and regular distribution of the genuine Vaccine Matter; and thus to put an end, if practicable, to all the sufferings among us which have hitherto followed in the train of this formidable enemy of mankind. The friends of humanity, therefore, are requested, should they be informed of the recent introduction of the Smallpox into any part of the United States, to give notice thereof immediately, either to the agent of Vaccination or to the auxiliary agent, who may be nearest to them. To receive notices of this kind, as well as to give the most early information thereof to those whom it may concern: and especially to communicate these facts to this institution, must always be considered as necessary contingent duties, which every auxiliary agent, who is anxious to give his assistance in this undertaking, will most cheerfully perform.

10. Until the clear capital required, or funds sufficient to defray the expenses necessary to be incurred to give permanent duration to this Institution shall be raised, any donation given or legacy left for this purpose will be thankfully received from any citizen of the United States, if forwarded to the Agent of Vaccination, or presented to any Manager of this Institution.

**\*MANAGERS.**

JOSIAH MEIGS, Esq. } Wash-  
ELIAS B. CALDWELL, Esq. } ington.  
Rev. STEPHEN B. BALCH, } George-  
Dr. THOS. HENDERSON, } town.  
Dr. WM. H. CLENDININ, } Balti-  
Dr. JAMES SMITH, } more.

\*Appointed at a meeting convened in the city of Washington, on the 22d December, 1819, in pursuance of a notice in the National Intelligencer for this purpose.

I wish the public distinctly to understand, that I received these communications with the matter, from Dr. Smith, unsolicited, and without my previous knowledge.

Under regulation 5th, requiring "that if the matter sent should be used and have the desired effect, one or more of the crusts, being the produce thereof, is to be returned to the agent of vaccination," &c. I commenced using the matter. In the course of six or seven days, I had vaccinated nine persons. Twelve days after vaccinating the last, I found one of them, a female eight years old, and at the distance of thirteen miles from Tarborough, labouring under a very violent fever. I continued with her a few days, watching very attentively every symptom.

On the third day of the fever, a slight eruption was discovered on the face and arms. The following day, I had an opportunity of examining a young man whom I had vaccinated on the same day with the little girl, and found that he also had many eruptions. I was now convinced that the disease was produced by vaccination; but what that disease was I could not conjecture. I immediately sent for Dr. James Phillips, a neighbouring physician, to whom I had given some of the matter ten or fifteen days before. The Doctor arrived and informed me that he had used the matter in a few cases, and that it had produced an eruptive fever! After examining the cases before us, we agreed to visit those who had been vaccinated in the neighbourhood, and to meet on the following day, and to hold a consultation with regard to the nature of this disease. The public safety required that this subject should undergo the most deliberate investigation, and should it prove to be smallpox, no time should be lost in proclaiming it such. With feelings of this kind did Dr. Phillips and myself meet the next day, and after carefully considering the subject, we concurred in the opinion that it was smallpox. The first step which common sense dictated to me, was to announce to the citizens of this section of the country, my opinion of the nature of this disease, and to procure, as soon as possible, the genuine vaccine matter, the means calculated to check it. I therefore repaired to Tarborough the same day, where some of the suspicious matter had also been used. On my arrival, I examined the cases in town, and stated to several of the citizens of the place my suspicions; and for the purpose of obtaining some of the genuine vaccine matter, I addressed a letter to John A. Cameron, Esq. of Fayetteville, sent an express to Dr. Perrington, of Scotland-Neck, and applied in person to Henry A. Donaldson, Esq. at the Falls of Tar River. From these gentlemen I had the satisfaction to receive some genuine matter, and in less than three days after I suspected we had the smallpox among us, almost every family in which the suspicious disease existed were vaccinated.

Should further proof be wanting, to remove every charge of neglect with respect to myself in this business, I would refer to the address by me to the commissioners of Tarborough, dated 21st December, 1821. In that I find stated, "that Dr.

James Phillips and myself conferred, (the day before, viz. the 20th,) on the nature of this disease, and the result of that conference, recommending, at the same time, that proper means should be used to guard our citizens against its contagion until the genuine vaccine matter could be procured."

Dr. Smith asserts, that had I used the matter in time, and sent him all the crusts, he would have answered all my queries, and have prevented all the mischief which he fears has happened. At what time I could have used his matter, and how I could have procured crusts without producing Smallpox, is to me inconceivable. He should have recollected that the disease gives off its contagion by the time the matter is converted into crusts, if not before. Having procured the crusts at an advanced stage of the disease, and having transmitted them to him I might have received, after the expiration of 12 or 15 days, from Baltimore, the place of his residence, his prophylactics for preventing Smallpox. I know of no other preventive he could have sent me, except his kinepock matter, but my confidence in that was at this time entirely destroyed. If Dr. Smith could have prevented all the mischief produced by the variolous disease in Edgecomb county, why has he not been more successful in arresting its progress in the city of Baltimore, where he resides, and where the greater part of the people have either been vaccinated or have had the Smallpox? In this section of the country, not more than one in an hundred had been vaccinated previous to the introduction of Smallpox here. It was with great difficulty nurses could be procured to attend the sick. If I have deviated from Dr. Smith's directions in the use of his matter, I flatter myself that in the same proportion, have the people been benefited. So far, however, from entirely neglecting his directions, it will be seen that he acknowledged having received a letter from me, dated the 29th December, 1821, nine days after I suspected we had Smallpox. In this letter I enclosed to him a crust from one of the patients I first vaccinated. In answer to my letter, he states "that the crust had no one appearance of the genuine vaccine, and he did not know what to make of it." I am sorry to say, after all my exertions to arrest this disease, many have taken it in the natural way. The unhappy circumstances which led to its farther extension were such as were neither in the power of Dr. Smith or myself to control. The disease was so mild in the first persons who had been vaccinated, and had progressed so far before I had discovered its nature, that many had received the contagion before they were the subjects of the genuine vaccine disease. Also the contrariety of opinion, not only among the citizens generally, but also among the physicians of Tarborough, contributed not a little to the propagation of this disease. Some, whose opinions were entitled to respect, asserted most positively that it was not Smallpox, and that greater confidence might be reposed in those opinions, offered to pledge every thing that was dear to them in its support.

Thus an almost unrestrained intercourse was kept up among the people, until many had taken it in the natural way. I have at this moment the consolation of reflecting, that the whole of my conduct in this affair is entirely approved by the inhabitants of Tarborough, and that they are quite sensible of the illiberality with which I have been treated by Dr. James Smith, U. S. Agent of Vaccination. As Dr. Smith has acknowledged to have sent me the matter through some unaccountable and unfortunate mistake, which has produced Smallpox, I would admonish those who, from the vilest prejudice, have heaped upon me much personal abuse, to desist, lest they fall into contempt. Not a little has been said of the appearance of a new disease in Baltimore, called varioloid. Whether it is the new disease we have among us, or true Smallpox, I am not at present prepared to say. But the new form or modifications which may be supposed to distinguish this disease from Smallpox, so far as I have observed, are not more extraordinary than I daily witness in other disorders to which the human system is liable. And I have the pleasure of announcing to the world, that many of our citizens are the living monuments of the efficacy of the vaccine disease in shielding their constitutions against its invasion. No person, as yet, has suffered an attack of Smallpox, in this section of the country, who I have reason to believe had been under the proper influence of this benign remedy. As an auxiliary agent for the county of Edgecombe, I disclaim all further correspondence with Dr. James Smith. It is, however, my serious wish, that the National Vaccine Institution, as proposed by him, may be carried into effective operation, and that the citizens of the United States will not suffer it to languish in consequence of one fatal mistake. In order that public confidence in this Institution may be restored, I would suggest to its managers the propriety of an established regulation—that for the future no Vaccine Matter be collected for distribution, either by the Agent or Auxiliaries, in any part of the United States, where Smallpox may at that time prevail.

JOHN F. WARD,  
Tarboro' 7th Feb. 1822.

**HILLSBOROUGH MASONIC LOTTERY.**

The DRAWING of the Hillsborough Masonic Lottery is fixed for the second day of MARCH—which will be the Saturday of Orange February Court; at which time those who hold Tickets may begin to look out for some of the most valuable Prizes. The sale of Tickets has been for a short time rapid—Tickets will certainly rise to six dollars after the first or second days drawing. Those that wish to venture had better purchase at an early day.

THE MANAGERS.  
January 22. 67

**TICKETS in the above Lottery, may be had at the Book-store of J. Gales, Raleigh.**

**NOTICE.**

I WISH to Rent out my PLANTATION within three and a half miles of town, and to Hire out between 20 and 30 NEGROES.  
JOHN LOUIS TAYLOR.  
Feb. 14. 69

**NOTICE.**

COMMITTED to Jail in Edgecomb county, N. C. on the 17th of January last, a Negro Man calling himself PRIMUS. He says he belongs to Jno. Williams, who lives in S. Carolina or Georgia, and was purchased of Wm. Williams of Martin county sometime in June last. He has a scar on the back of his right hand, is about 24 years old, about 5 feet high, of a yellow complexion, and stout built. He says he escaped from his master in Johnston county, N. C. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.  
E. P. GUION, Jailor.  
Tarboro', Feb. 9, 1822. 69

**NOTICE.**

AT Franklin December Court last, the undersigned qualified as Executor to the last will and testament of Robert Freeman, dec. This is therefore to notify all persons having claims against the said Robert Freeman, dec. to bring them forward for settlement, duly authenticated as required by act of Assembly, and within the time required by law; otherwise this notice will be plead in bar to their recovery. All persons indebted to the same, are requested to make immediate payment, as no indulgence can or will be given.  
GEO. W. FREEMAN, Ex'r.  
Jan. 1, 1822. 68—3m

**FOR RENT.**

A very convenient Dwelling-house, situated on Fayetteville street, next door south of Joseph Gales, Esq. having eight comfortable Rooms, with a fire-place in each, and all necessary out-houses.  
For further information, apply to  
J. H. HASSAM.  
Raleigh, Dec. 18, 1821. 61

**N. HARDING & CO.**

Have just received the following articles:

- 2 hds St. Croix Sugar, (first quality)
  - 2 do Newbern Rum,
  - 2 qr. Chests Hyson Tea,
  - 2 do do Imperial
  - 5 bags Coffee,
  - Boxes Candles,
  - Casks of Timothy and Clover Seed,
  - Garden Seeds,
  - 2 boxes Cards,
  - Barrels of Am. Gin, (superior quality)
  - 1 bbl Vinegar,
  - 7 boxes Raisins,
  - do Prunes,
  - 1 bbl Salmon,
  - Boxes Scotch Herrings,
  - 1 box Window Glass,
  - 7 kegs Nails,
  - Box Blacking,
  - 4 half qr. casks Madeira Wine, said to be of good quality, and will be sold low.
- Also, on consignment, 1 case hats, which will be sold at reduced prices.  
Feb. 8. 68—2w

**FOR SALE**

**A BLACKSMITH;**

PRICE \$700.

THE purchaser by giving bond with approved security and paying interest thereon from the date, may have a credit of one or two years.  
Enquire of the Editors.  
Feb. 3, 1822. 68 4t

**NOTICE.**

SOMETIME in the month of August last, I gave a permit to William Johnson, my apprentice, to come up from Fayetteville to his mother's near Raleigh. He at that time had a very sore leg & wished to be with his mother, in which request I indulged him the said William. He has not yet returned.

The said Apprentice is about 18 years of age. Masters of vessels and others are cautioned against harboring, employing or carrying him off, or aiding him in any respect; as the law will be rigidly enforced against all such offenders.  
JOEL BROWN.  
January 23, 1822. 66 3t

**STRAYED OR STOLEN,**

FROM my Stable in Stantonburg, on the night of the 17th of December last, a BAY HORSE, about 15 hands high, 6 years old with a blaze face and three white feet. Said Horse was raised in Jones county, near Newbern, and if strayed he may probably endeavor to get back there. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received; and if delivered to the subscriber, all reasonable expenses paid.  
JAS. D. STANTON.  
Stantonsburg, Jan. 28. 68 2w

**NOTICE.**

THE subscriber wishes to sell, or exchange for young Negroes, about six or seven hundred ACRES OF LAND, lying on the North side of Sandy Creek, in Warren county—which is very well adapted to the culture of Corn, Wheat, Cotton and Tobacco.—This Land is on an excellent Dwelling-House, together with every necessary Out-house. The situation is very healthy and worthy the attention of any person who wishes to settle in this section of the country.—Also a very handsome LOT in the Town of Warrenton, on main Street. Application may be made to myself with respect to the lands, and to Mr. Benjamin E. Cooke of Warrenton, or myself, with respect to the Lot. If any person wishes to buy, the payments will be made easy.  
WILLIAM H. MARSHALL.  
Warren county, Jan. 28, 1822. 68 4t

**STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.**

Joseph Hoover & others, } Bill and petition  
John Hoover & others, } in Equity, for the  
sale of real estate.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Jacob Hoover, John Hoover, David Hoover, Jacob Hoover, jun. Frederick Hoover, Mary Hoover, Sally Hoover, Susannah Hoover, and Daniel Hutchins, defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State; it is therefore ordered, that this suit be advertised for six weeks in the Raleigh Register; and that, unless the said defendants appear at our next Court of Equity to be held for the county of Randolph, at the Court-house in Ashboro', on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March, A. D. 1822, and plead, answer or demur, the bill will be taken pro confesso, and carried ex parte.  
68 A copy. B. ELLIOTT, C. M. E.

**CONTRACTORS WANTED.**

TO complete the residue of the Clubfoot and Harlow Creek Canal, situated in Carteret and Craven counties, N. C. This Work will consist of about 100,000 cube yards of excavation.

Also for building a Timber Lock on the said Canal.

Proposals in writing for both or either of the above Works will be received at my office, where Plans and Specifications are ready for the inspection of those disposed to contract.  
HAMILTON FULTON,  
State Engineer.

Raleigh, Feb. 14.

**Raleigh Register.**

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1822.

Smallpox.—Our readers will be gratified by a perusal of Dr. Ward's (of Tarborough) statement of facts in relation to the introduction of the Smallpox into that town, which appears to us entirely to clear him from any blame in the unfortunate business.

It appears by a letter from Dr. Smith to Congress, that he has discovered, the matter sent to Dr. Ward was really the Smallpox matter, sent by mistake.

The Martha arrived at Charleston a few days ago, from Dublin, brings Dublin papers to the 4th Jan. and London to the 1st. The most remarkable circumstance contained in these papers is, the reported insanity of the King of France. Marquis of Wellesley had arrived in Ireland, and the disorders there appear somewhat calmed.

At length the bill for apportioning Representatives among the several states has been ordered, in the House of Representatives, to be grossed for a third reading, with a ratio of one representative for every 40,000 souls, (federal number,) in each state. This will, (if it finally succeed,) make the House of Representatives to consist of two hundred and twelve members. In this shape, the bill will probably pass the House of Representatives; after which it has to pass the ordeal of the Senate.

There is one thing which ought to be noticed relative to the progress of this bill through the House of Representatives. It is this: a most earnest desire has been manifested on all hands, to avoid a curtailment of the present representation of the small states.—None of them but Delaware will lose a representative; and the curtailment of her representation appeared to be unavoidable. From this feeling thus displayed, we augur well to the perpetuity and harmony of the Union....N. Int.

Commerce of the U. States.—A very interesting document was transmitted to Congress, a few days ago, consisting of statements shewing the commerce and navigation of the U. States, for the year ending the 30th September, 1821. These statements are prepared in conformity to the provisions of what is familiarly called Mr. Sanford's law—so termed because he was the father of it. The document will make almost a volume. One important fact, disclosed in this communication, is, that the exports from the United States, for the year ending the 30th September, 1821, exceeded the imports by two millions four hundred thousand dollars.—ib.

Extract of a letter from Arkansas to a gentleman in Congress.

"We have just received information that the Cherokees lately made an incursion into the Osage country, and killed some white people who were trading there. Nathaniel Pryor, we understand, was killed. They likewise killed and took prisoners many Osages, and carried away seventy horses.

Nathaniel Pryor accompanied Lewis & Clark in their expedition to the Pacific, and more recently bore the commission of captain in the regular army.

**St. Louis, Dec. 24.**

Lieut. Scott, of the United States army, arrived here on Tuesday last from Fort Smith, (on the Arkansas.) We learn from this gentleman that a severe battle had been fought between the Cherokees and Osages, in which the latter were defeated with great loss. The Osages were on their way, or had arrived at the Canadian Fork, (a considerable distance above Fort Smith) when the Cherokees, who were in pursuit, came up with them, and fell upon them, taking nearly 100 scalps and prisoners.

The Communication of "A Member of the Senior Class" from Chapel-Hill, shall appear in our next.

**DIED.**

Suddenly, on the 1st instant, Col. William Sheppard, of Orange county, an active participant in the Revolutionary War, and for many years a member of the Legislature of this State.

At her residence near Salisbury, on the 22d ult. Mrs. Esther Brandon, consort of Col. John Brandon.