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From the PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE.

COW-POX.

Mr. RELF,

It is with the higheſt ſatisfaction I haſten to communicate to the public the reſult of three or four caſes of the vaccine diſeaſe, which have come under my care; and which have been ſubjected to the action of the variolous contagion ſince their recovery. They ſerve to augment the vaſt collection of facts, on the important point of its proving a ſure preventative to the ſmall-pox, and to eſtabliſh the certainty, that a change of climate does not affect its beneficial influence.

The firſt caſe I ſhall mention is that of Andrew Bozier, living in South Eighth, near Spruce-Street, whom I vaccinated on the 12th of November. The diſeaſe progreſſed in the moſt favorable manner. On the 13th day from vaccination, I deſired him to viſit a woman in the neighbourhood, who was in the height of the natural ſmall-pox, with ſome thouſand puſtules, I think I may ſay, upon her. He remained a conſiderable time in the room in converſation with her; and on the 17th day of his diſeaſe I inoculated him with variolous matter, taken the preceding evening from a patient labouring under the natural ſmall-pox.* After a ſlight degree of inflamation for three or four days, the punctures gradually dried away; the ſame occurrence followed a ſecond inoculation on the 3d of December, and he continues perfectly free from any appearance of ſmall-pox, after an expiration of nearly three weeks ſince his expoſure.

Richard Bozier, ſon to the perſon above mentioned, was vaccinated on the 12th and 14th of November. Both took effect; the febrile ſymptoms being of the mildeſt deſcription; though his general habit gave me reaſon to apprehend they would prove ſevere. On the 18th day from vaccination, I inoculated him with ſmall-pox matter taken from a perſon who had it in the natural way. A ſlight inflammation for a few days appeared, which gradually died away.

As this patient about this period broke out with the meaſles, I ſhall lay but little ſtreſs upon the caſe, as I know many will regard the meaſles as the cauſe of the diſappearance of the inoculation. My own mind is however ſatisfied *that vaccination was the cauſe.*

Nov. 19th, I vaccinated Mr. Maxwel, ſtudent of medicine. The diſeaſe was ſo mild as not to detain him a day from his attendance upon the lectures. On the 18th day from vaccination, I inoculated with matter of the natural ſmall-pox, which failed as in the former inſtances.

On the 21ſt of November I vaccinated Betſy Guin, a black child of 6 years old; the infection ſucceeded; her mother broke out with the natural ſmall-pox on the 22d.† The child was almoſt always with her mother during the diſeaſe. The vaccine progreſſed in the mildeſt manner, ſhe having ſcarcely any fever. On the 8th day from vaccination I inoculated her with matter of the mother in three places. Three ſmall puſtules were produced on one inoculated part; unaccompanied by any general affection of the ſyſtem.‡ Three weeks have elapſed ſince her mother broke out with the ſmall-pox, from which ſhe has altogether eſcaped.

I have other caſes progreſſing which have not yet been expoſed to variolous infection; but I conſider the above as ſufficient to ſatiſfy any reaſonable perſon; and would no longer delay their publication: I ſhall however ſhortly collect ſome of the moſt ſtriking inſtances from the lateſt writers on the ſubject, and ſubmit them to the inſpection of a candid public; I cannot however deny myſelf the ſatiſfaction of ſincerely congratulating my fellow-citizens on the introduction of this *invaluable bleſſing* among us; I am confident it requires but to be known, in order to enſure its ſpeedy diffuſion in every part of the world. All Europe, and even parts of Aſia and Africa participate in its benefits; Probably not leſs than half a million have been ſubjected to its influence; and millions yet unborn will have cauſe to bleſs the immortal name of Jenner.

I ſhall take the liberty of ſtating an important fact in this place, for the conſideration of thoſe perſons who conſider themſelves exempted from any danger from the ſmall-pox, in conſequence of having been inoculated *two or three* times ineffectually. "The brother of Dr. E. Bancroft, of London, was inoculated *eleven* times for the ſmall-pox, and once was taken to a patient labouring under the diſeaſe, and inoculated in both arms, with a large quantity of recent matter, but to no purpoſe; yet he *afterwards caught the ſmall-pox in the natural way.*"

My reaſon for bringing this fact forward is, I hope it will induce thoſe who have never actually paſſed through the ſmall-pox, ſeriouſly to conſider the danger of their ſituation, in a city like this, from which the ſmall-pox is never abſent, and endeavour to ſecure themſelves through the medium of vaccination.

To the above remarks I have only to add, that facts conſpire to prove, that vaccination has in ſeveral inſtances completely cured ſome other diſeaſes of long ſtanding; among thoſe which are enumerated are, an intolerable headach of ſeveral years ſtanding, a caſe of ſcrofula, accompanied with cough and ſhortneſs of breath, and more eſpecially *various eruptious* diſeaſes of the ſkin. In one inſtance a child had a very obſtinate eruption, covering the head, face and greater part of the body, which withſtood the uſual applications. This child was inoculated with cow-pox matter; and it was extremely gratifying to me (ſays Mr. Simpſon in a letter to Mr. Ring) to obſerve, that as ſoon as the conſtitution was evidently affected, the diſeaſe of the ſkin began to diſappear, ſo that by the time when the vaccine action ſubſided, the whole of the eruption peeled off, in the form of very fine ſcales; or was bruſhed off like powder. *Not a particle of medicine was given*, nor any external application uſed. I have the pleaſure to ſay, there has been no return of the complaint, although ten months have elapſed. See Ring on the cow-pox, p. 736, 787.

In addition to all this, it appears from many inſtances, that the general health of weakly children has been much improved. I would therefore recommend to perſons who labour under ſome chronic diſeaſes, eſpecially of the ſkin, to try the efficacy of the vaccine diſeaſe. As it is a diſeaſe of uncommon mildneſs, the moſt delicate need not dread it; and ſurely its efficacy is worth the trial.

To the labouring claſs of the community, the advantages of this diſeaſe are incalculable. It ſeldom requires nurſing, and not often confinement. It is *equally* ſafe at all ſeaſons during the hotteſt and the coldeſt weather; and I believe a well-authenticated inſtance of mortality from it ſolely is not to be found. To this claſs then I beg leave to recommend it in the moſt earneſt manner; and with pleaſure offer my ſervices gratuitouſly to vaccinate ſuch as are unable to make compenſation to a phyſician; until the diſeaſe ſhall be received into general circulation.

It gives me the higheſt ſatiſfaction to add, that I have already ſupplied nine or ten practitioners of this city with the matter. I have no doubt of its ſpeedy ſucceſs and diffuſion. Its vaſt advantages are beginning to be duly appreciated; and I anticipate its final triumph over the ſmall-pox in this city, in the ſhort period of a few months; after which I firmly truſt, this ferocious deſtroyer of the human race will be known only by name.

JOHN REDMAN COXE.

Walnut-Street, Dec. 15.

As the general introduction of this diſeaſe is conſidered of the firſt moment to the lives of thouſands, the printers of newſpapers not only in this city, but throughout the ſtate, are requeſted to give publicity to this, in order that thoſe phyſicians who may be diſpoſed to embrace the practice of vaccination, may know where they can apply for matter; with which I ſhall cheerfully ſupply them as faſt as is in my power.

J. R. C.

* *I aſcertained the goodneſs of the matter by its producing ſmall-pox in an infant who had not undergone the diſeaſe.*

† *She is the perſon alluded to in the firſt caſe.*

‡ *A perſon who has had the ſmall-pox may produce a local diſeaſe of this deſcription.*

Mr. RELF,

As it is probable, that during the preſent ſeſſion of Congreſs, attempts will be made to alter and amend the Federal Conſtitution; at leaſt that part which relates to the election of Preſident and Vice-Preſident, I beg leave to offer to the public, a few thoughts on this important ſubject.

The various modes at preſent in uſe in the ſeveral ſtates, though perhaps wiſe and good in themſelves, have been found very defective from want of uniformity; as the Legiſlatures of the different ſtates may alter them at every election to ſuit the views of that party which happens to be the moſt powerful in the ſaid ſtate. The neceſſity of eſtabliſhing a uniform mode of election throughout the union ſeems obvious to all.

This admitted, the next queſtion is, what mode ſhall be adopted? Some ſeem deſirous of chooſing electors by diſtricts; others wiſh them choſen by the ſtate legiſlatures; for my own part, I am not perfectly ſatisfied with either method, as I do not think the ſenſe of the people can, either way, be juſtly and fairly taken, for the following reaſons: I will begin with the firſt, chooſing by diſtricts—In dividing the United States, or ſingle ſtate into diſtricts, there may be a large portion of the inhabitants of a diſtrict attached to one party or the other—If there be two diſtricts thus ſituated, it may happen that the majority in one ſtate, and the minority in the other, would, if united, make a majority of the whole on one ſide—by dividing them properly they may be made to chooſe one elector of each party, while by uniting them, both electors would be of one party—For example, let us ſuppoſe two diſtricts, each containing 30,000 inhabitants—ſuppoſe them to elect one elector each—When the poll is cloſed, ſuppoſe the votes in one diſtrict in favor of the democratic candidate are 15,150, leaving a minority of 14,850 in the other—Suppoſe the federal candidate to have, ſay 20 000 votes, the minority 10,000, this mode affords one federal and one democratic elector—Whereas, if the votes of the minority in the former diſtrict 14850 were added to thoſe of the majority in the latter 20000 it would give a majority of 4,850, and two federal electors. If the number of inhabitants in each diſtrict are greater, the effect will ſtill be the ſame, conſequently, the ſenſe of the people will not be fairly taken.

The choice of electors by the ſtate legiſlatures, is alſo in my opinion liable to ſimilar objections, as it may happen that there may be a temporary majority on one ſide or the other, occaſioned by want of proper exertions by the minority, at the election for members of the ſtate legiſlature. In this caſe, the whole influence of that ſtate will be given in favor of one candidate, and the fate of the nation, for four years, be determined by the voice of an individual member of a ſtate legiſlature.

Secondly, between the time of chuſing members of the State Legiſlature and that of chuſing the Preſidential Electors, a rational change may, and often does take place in the public opinion—Theſe reaſons alone ſeem ſufficient to induce us to deſire a more juſt mode.

I ſhall now mention a method which, in my opinion, is leſs exceptionable than either of the former: This is ſimply a general election throughout the Union, for Preſident and Vice-Preſident, to be choſen immediately by the people, without the aſſiſtance of Electors; let the votes of each ſtate (taken in the manner in which they are taken when members of the Federal Legiſlature are choſen,) be forwarded to the ſeat of the Federal Government; it will be ſeen then immediately who is choſen for each office, Preſident and Vice-Preſident; and all diſputes will be avoided.

In the opinion of many, this mode may appear ſingular: perhaps it is ſo; but it is, in my opinion, the beſt, the ſimpleſt, and the faireſt mode of taking the ſenſe of the citizens of the United States on this important ſubject. Some alſo ſuppoſe, that the people are more liable to be deceived, or improperly biaſſed, when the elections are general; but I confeſs I cannot ſee why: be it as it may, when our citizens have not ſufficient virtue left, to prevent them from being improperly biaſſed, it will be vain to make laws to prevent it—for laws are poor reſtraint, when unaſſiſted by virtue.

A. B. Z.

For Sale,

Or to To Let, on Ground Rent for ever,

FIFTY LOTS,

SITUATE between the Preſident's Houſe and Capitol.—The titles to which is indiſputable.

ISAAC POLOCK.

Dec. 16. eptf

The Revd. M'Cormick,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Waſhington, that he purpoſes opening SCHOOL in his houſe, South B Street near the Capitol, on the firſt Monday in January next, if due encouragement be given—His terms may be known by application to him at his preſent reſidence, New-Jerſey Avenue.

Dec. 18. ep6t

FOR SALE.

A ſuperb Curricle with plated Harneſs.

ALSO a pair of young, handſome and fleet PONIES, and a capital ſaddle horſe, who never was in harneſs. Enquire of the Printer.

Dec. 18. eptf

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1801.

As the effects of what are called the *countervailing duties* impoſed by Great Britain upon the veſſels of the United States, and upon goods imported into Great Britain in American veſſels, have at length attracted the attention of the Legiſlature, and as they cannot fail to intereſt the community at large, we have procured a copy of the act of the Britiſh Parliament on the ſubject. It is entitled, "An act for carrying into execution the Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation, concluded between his majeſty and the United States of America."

It is very long, and contains much matter extrinſic from the ſubject, which we ſhall omit, confining our Extracts to ſuch parts as relate to the ſubject of countervailing duties.

The preamble recites the proviſions of the Treaty, as follow:

"Whereas a treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, has been concluded between his Majeſty and the United States of *America*: And whereas, by the eleventh article of the ſaid treaty, it is agreed between his Majeſty and the United States of *America*, that there ſhould be a reciprocal and entirely perfect liberty of navigation and commerce between their reſpective people, in the manner, under the limitations, and on the conditions ſpecified in the following articles of the ſaid treaty: And whereas, by the fifteenth article of the ſaid treaty, it is further agreed, that no other or higher duties ſhall be paid by the ſhips or merchandiſe of the one party, in the ports of the other, than ſuch as are paid by the like veſſels or merchandize of all other nations; nor ſhall any other or higher duty be impoſed in one country, on the importation of any articles, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the other, than are or ſhall be payable on the importation of the like articles, being of the growth, produce, or manufacture of any other foreign country; nor ſhall any prohibition be impoſed on the exportation or importation of any articles, to or from the territories of the two parties reſpectively, which ſhall not equally extend to all other nations."

The 11th ſection of the act laying certain duties on the importation into Great Britain from the United States, in American veſſels, is as follows:

"XI. And whereas, by the ſaid fifteenth article of the treaty before mentioned, the *Britiſh* government reſerves to itſelf the right of impoſing ſuch duty as may be adequate to countervail the difference of duty not payable on the importation of European and Aſiatic goods when imported into the United States in *Britiſh* or in *American* veſſels, be it therefore enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that, from and after the fifth day of January, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-eight, there ſhall be raiſed, levied, collected, and paid, to and for the uſe of his Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, on the importation into this kingdom of the goods, wares and merchandize hereinafter mentioned or deſcribed, being of the growth, production, or manufacture of any of the territories of the United States of *America*, and imported directly from thence in *American* ſhips or veſſels, owned and navigated as by this act is required, the following additional duties of cuſtoms; that is to ſay, on the importation of any ſuch goods, wares, and merchandize as aforeſaid (except tobacco and other articles, for which proviſion is hereinafter made) an additional duty, at and after the rate of ten pounds *per centum* on the produce and amount of the ſeveral duties of cuſtoms due and payable by law on the importation into this kingdom of the like goods or merchandize, from any of the ſaid United States, in Britiſh built ſhips or veſſels; on the importation of any ſuch pig-iron, bar-iron, pot aſh, pearl-aſh, in manner aforeſaid, an additional duty, at and after the rate of ten pounds *per centum*, on the produce and amount of the ſeveral duties of cuſtoms due and payable by law on the importation into this kingdom of any ſuch goods from any *Britiſh* colony or plantation in *America*, when not accompanied with the certificates required by law; on the importation, in manner aforeſaid, of any ſuch pitch, tar, turpentine, roſin, mahogany, maſts, yards & bowſprits, & unmanufactured goods and merchandize as aforeſaid, (wood, ſtaves and tobacco excepted,) an additional duty at and after the rate of ten pounds *per centum* on the produce and amount of the ſeveral duties of cuſtoms due and payable by law on the importation of any ſuch goods into this kingdom from any *Britiſh* colony or plantation in *America*; on the importation, in manner aforeſaid, of any ſuch unmanufactured wood and ſtaves, an additional duty, at and after the rate of ten pounds *per centum* on the produce and amount of the ſeveral duties of cuſtoms due and payable by law, on the importation of any ſuch goods into this kingdom from any part of Europe, not within his Majeſty's dominions, in Britiſh built ſhips or veſſels; on the importation, in manner aforeſaid, of any oil made from fiſh or creatures living in the ſea, blubber, whale-fins and ſpermaceti, being the produce of the fiſheries, carried on by the people of the ſaid United States, and imported directly from thence into this kingdom in *American* ſhips or veſſels, owned and navigated as by this act is required, an additional duty, at and after the rate of ten pounds *per centum*, on the produce and amount of the ſeveral duties of cuſtoms due and payable by law on the importation of any ſuch goods into this kingdom from countries not under the dominion of his Majeſty; on the importation, in manner aforeſaid, of any ſuch tobacco ſo imported, an additional duty of cuſtoms, at and after the rate of one ſhilling and ſixpence for every hundred pounds weight of ſuch tobacco."

The 17th ſection fixes the tonnage.—It is as follows.

"XVII. And whereas, by the ſaid fifteenth article of the treaty before mentioned, it is further agreed, that the Britiſh government does reſerve to itſelf the right of impoſing on American veſſels entering into the Britiſh ports in Europe, a tonnage duty equal to that which ſhall be payable by Britiſh veſſels in the ports of America: And whereas it is thought expedient for the preſent to exerciſe the power reſerved in the ſaid article ſo far only as relates to impoſing a tonnage duty on American ſhips entering the ports of his Majeſty's dominions in Europe, equal to the exceſs of the duty payable in the ports of the United States by Britiſh ſhips, beyond that which is payable by American ſhips entering the ſame ports; be it therefore enacted, That, from and after the fifth day of January, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-eight, there ſhall be raiſed, levied, collected and paid, unto and for the uſe of his Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, a tonnage duty at and after the rate of two ſhillings of good and lawful money of Great Britain, for each and every ton burthen of every ſhip or veſſel belonging to the inhabitants of the United States of America, coming or arriving within the limits of any port of Great-Britain, and that the tonnage of every ſuch ſhip or veſſel ſhall, in caſe of any doubt or diſpute as to the ſame, be aſcertained by admeaſurement, in the mode and manner directed by an act paſſed in the twenty-ſixth year of his preſent Majeſty's reign, intituled, "An act for the further increaſe and encouragement of ſhipping and navigation."

As conſiderable obſcurity appears to exiſt in the minds of ſome citizens on this ſubject, we ſhall make an attempt to ſimplify it, by placing it in ſuch a light as to render it eaſily comprehenſible.

Before the formation of the Britiſh Treaty, the laws of the United States impoſed certain duties upon American veſſels, and upon goods imported in American veſſels. In addition to the ſame duties they impoſed 10 per cent. advance on thoſe, on Britiſh veſſels arriving in the United States, and on goods imported in Britiſh veſſels.

At the time the Britiſh Treaty was formed American veſſels arriving in England, and the goods they contained, paid no higher duties than Britiſh veſſels and Britiſh goods ſo imported. To equaliſe the impoſition of duties that part of the Treaty, above recited, was formed. Under that article Great Britain, inſtead of impoſing duties of the ſame amount on goods imported in American veſſels, that were paid in the United States on goods imported in Britiſh veſſels, impoſed an additional duty of 10 per cent. advance on her exiſting duties.

Had the exiſting duties in the United States, and in Great Britain, been the ſame, with the variation of the diſcrimination of 10 per cent. in favor of American veſſels arriving in the United States, this act would have been juſt and fair; as it would have produced an equalization of duties between the two countries. But this was not the caſe. The exiſting duties impoſed by the United States were trifling compared with thoſe of Great Britain, and the advance of 10 per cent. on the former was inconſider-