To the Editor of the Charleston Courier.

SIR,

I am much pleased with your observations upon the rant in the National Intelligencer, purporting to be a discussion of judge Chase's charge to the grand jury.

Smith, the *nominal* editor, and *real* printer of that paper, is well known to be a ministerial tool, and his paper a creature of the present administration: and to justify some of the following remarks, as well as to lead you and your readers to the true character of the National Intelligencer, permit me to relate a fact:

A gentleman belonging to Charleston was, some months since, travelling through the city of Washington, and his particular acquaintance there, who has ever been high in the confidence of the president, inquired of his Charleston friend, if he took Smith's National Intelligencer; upon receiving an answer in the negative, the Washington gentleman urged him to subscribe for it immediately, adding, by way of inducement—"this (the National Intelligencer) is Mr. Jefferson's paper, he writes for it, and Smith never publishes any pieces of a political nature, but such as flow from Mr. Jefferson's own elegant pen, or at least have been seen and sanctioned by him."

This fact can be proved, and if you will recur to the essay upon judge Chase's charge, and compare it with the acknowledged writings of our philosophic chief, you will find internal evidence of the author in every feature. The circumlocution and personification; the "*us*"; such sentences as the following, "*the condemnation bestowed on denunciation*"; the levity, with which the name of God is introduced; a pretended candor and a recurrence to principle, in every thing, however trifling—so much labor to crowd every period with sounding words, that all perspicuity and sense evaporate into the operation; and above all, a cry of *rooted attachment to monarchy*, all conspire to verify the declaration of the Washington gentleman, "*that the president writes for that paper.*"

The person of the writer would, however, be but a minor consideration in contemplating this attack upon judge Chase, were it not, that by tracing it to the real author, we gain a juster view of our political condition.

All the *innovators*, who have lately cursed mankind by their impracticable theories, have conducted some newspaper or political journal.

Mirabeaux, Condorcet, Marat, Tom Paine, Robespierre, and many others, under the pretence of informing the people and preserving them from error and slavery, have spread innumerable falsehoods and errors among them by aid of the press, and always under some imposing and flattering title, such as *Rights of Man, Defender of Liberty, National Intelligencer, &c.*

From other countries, let us turn our anxious eyes to our own, and examine the democratic newspapers, called by their editors, Republican! Duane, the printer of the *Aurora*, in Philadelphia, is the bosom friend and confidant of Mr. Jefferson; this paper seems to be a sort of avant courier of democracy, dashing through thick and thin, regardless of truth or propriety. Boundless impudence in assertion, and stubbornness against retraction, are qualities which make this paper singularly useful, in hoodwinking and leading astray the vulgar; therefore it is, that we see all the democratic editors copying from the *Aurora*: and so complete is the concert, and so well disciplined the printers, that you will see the most atrocious extracts from the *Aurora* in every democratic paper in the union, coming out together; and hardly a word will you find in them, of a political nature, but extracts from the *Aurora*. Let the readers of the democratic papers, turn back for months and find this fact staring them in the face. But the *Aurora* is printed in Philadelphia—it became requisite therefore to establish the *National Intelligencer*, at the seat of government, under the eye of administration; besides, Duane was so intolerably abusive, and so much of a blackguard, that the more decent democrats were sometimes disgusted at him. The *National Intelligencer*, therefore, was issued in a more decent garb, & great pretensions made to candor. In fact, the character of the two papers are not unlike those of a concubine and wife. The *Aurora* is the political concubine, she and her offspring are more vigorous, impudent and vicious, the common lot of bastards, and are to be acknowledged, or not, as the case may be. The National Intelligencer is the wife, and her produce, however feeble, is legitimate; and there is always whim and false reasoning enough about them to prove their origin. Here we are to look for every democratic plan, about which it is thought requisite to feel the public pulse; and all such pieces are transcribed into the democratic newspapers, as a sort of holyday-suit for the eye of the *well-born* among the children of democracy.

Keeping all these facts in recollection, let us examine this attack upon judge Chase; and I am exceedingly deceived, if we do not gain from it two important points of information. First, that the constitution is to be attacked, at the next session of congress, by *alterations* falsely called *amendments*, under pretence of rendering it *more republican*; and second, that *impeachment* of judges, is to be tried, to supercede the necessity of openly violating the constitution, by legislative acts, taking obnoxious judges from their offices, when it is acknowledged that the constitution inhibits the legislature from taking the offices from the judges.

But before I proceed to the specific examination of the attack upon judge Chase, permit me to place before you and your readers, in one point of view, a number of well known facts, as a preliminary. It is well known, that the people of this country are sincerely attached to our constitution; and equally well known, that a vast majority of our democrats were opposed to the adoption of it, and have uniformly cried out against it as an imitation of the English government, and that it tended strongly to monarchy. But with a facility in duplicity, which was all their own, as soon as they found the people would support the constitution, they changed their tone, and became at once enamored of it themselves, and accused the federalists, the framers and uniform friends of it, with an intended breach of it, by the introduction of monarchy. That this is a general truth, I appeal to every man of observation; but how stands the fact with respect to our president? Look into the debates of the Virginia convention, when they adopted the constitution, and you will find Mr. Jefferson quoted in public debate, and by his most intimate friends and admirers, as an avowed enemy to it.—See his writings since, especially his letter to Mazzei, and the letter of his son-in-law, Mr. Eppes, to the electors of the district where the president lives, in Virginia, and which letter, it is not supposable, considering the connection, he could be a stranger to, before publication, and it has been confidently asserted, and never denied, that he dictated the whole of it; and you will find, that the alterations of the constitution which the writer proposes, nay, urges, as absolutely necessary, will totally annihilate the parts of it which have ever been considered, by the wise and good, as its most estimable features. Such as the mode of choosing senators, their time of service, and equal distribution to the respective states, the vesting of the treaty-making power, the independence of the judiciary, &c.

It is also in the recollection of every person who read the newspapers of the time, that an attempt has been made at two sessions of congress, to alter the constitution, by directing the electors of president and vice-president, to designate the office which they mean each person they vote for should hold. This attempt has hitherto been defeated, by the friends of the constitution; but in a hope to have all the requisite strength at the next session, a law was passed at the close of the last, to convene congress on the first Monday in November. The avowed reason was that time might be given for the states to adopt the contemplated amendment, before the next choice of president and vice-president. These constitution tinkers know perfectly well that if they can once begin to amend, and for a beginning take some part that will not excite much suspicion, the progress is easy to pursue up, under the specious pretence of rendering it more republican, a total alteration, and even destruction of the whole instrument. With a view to this very object, the charge of judge Chase is snatched at for a text, and the comment is calculated to feel out what the people will bear, and at all hazards to prepare their minds, if possible, for such alterations in the federal constitution, as will soon reduce it to nothing.

In my next I will prove, from the attack itself, that I am correct in my ideas of its tendencies, and the intentions of the author.

ERASMUS.

From the Times.

THE BITE OF A SNAKE CURED BY VOLATILE ALKALI.

A number of extraordinary cures performed within the last twenty years, in the East-Indies, on persons bitten by snakes, have been communicated to the public in Jones's Asiatic Researches.—These were effected by Eau de Luce, or by Volatile Caustic Alkali. Similar cures are recorded in Anderson's Recreations, as having taken place in Pondicherry in 1798 and 1799. About the same time, my much-esteemed friend, Mr. Peale, of Philadelphia, added a living rattle snake to his valuable Museum, and invited physicians and others to subject animals to its bite, with a view by determining by subsequent experiments, the comparative merits of the different remedies commonly recommended for obviating the effects of the bites of venemous animals—the result proved, that the Volatile Alkali was entitled to a decided preference. Possessed of these facts, I have for some years past embraced every opportunity for ascertaining by experiment, how far the bites of snakes, or the stings or bites of other venemous animals, might be alleviated by this powerful remedy. A few cases have occurred in my practice, both from the bites of snakes, and from the stings of spiders, in each of which the result equalled the recorded beneficial effects of similar applications on the other side of our globe. The last was the case of a negro fellow, by name Stepney, who, on the 3d instant, was bitten by a Rattle snake, at Health farm, on Charleston Neck. I was not present, but my provisional directions were so punctually carried into effect, as to save a valuable life, that in all probability would otherwise have been lost. The experiment was decisive; for though no other application than the Volatile Alkali was used, the most excruciating agonies of the patient were speedily relieved, and a complete cure obtained in a few days. From full conviction of the efficacy of this remedy, I recommend to planters and other exposed to the bites of snakes, to have always at hand, six or eight ounces of the strongest spirits of hartshorn, well secured; and in case of a person being bitten by a snake, to give him six or eight drops thereof, in water, every six or eight minutes, till his pains begin to abate, and then to lengthen the interval between the doses in proportion to the abatement of the pain. The wounded part should also be frequently washed with the same medicine. The spirit of hartshorn is particularly designated, because the planters are acquainted and generally provided with this medicine, and can command it in all seasons and places: Though it is inferior in strength, and slower in its effects than strong Caustic Volatile Alkali, yet experience has proved that it is sufficiently strong to effect a speedy and complete cure. Oil should not be given before or during the exhibition of the hartshorn, for it would weaken its effects, or combine with it and make soap. That the Volatile Alkali, properly administered, will in a short time cure the bite of any snake, or the sting of a spider, or any other venemous insect, is a medical fact as well established, as that the Peruvian bark will cure and intermittent fever. There are exceptions to all general rules, and probably more to the latter than to the former. With the exception of a few extreme cases, in which the bite proves instantly mortal, either from the uncommon virulence of the poison, the peculiar nature of the part to which it is applied, or the operation of fear, the Volatile Alkali may be depended on to afford certain and speedy relief. Of this we have authentic evidence in the books referred to above, which state cures performed in the East-Indies by means thereof, even in cases where the poison had advanced so far, that mechanical force was necessary to unlock the jaw before the medicine could be introduced. Such persons as have no access to these authorities, or are slow to believe the records of distant events, are requested, for their farther satisfaction, to inform themselves of the particulars of the cure before mentioned, as having taken place on Charleston Neck, since the commencement of the present month. On enquiry they will find, that the most alarming symptoms were removed in a few hours, by the unassisted operation of this single remedy. That the volatile alkali should always succeed, is not to be expected; but in nine cases out of ten, its failure, on a proper examination of every circumstance, would probably be found to arise from one or more of the following circumstances:—either the medicine given as volatile alkali was spurious, or inferior in its kind, or weakened by being frequently opened, or insecurely corked; or that it had been given in too small doses, or at too long intervals. Such persons as design to give it a trial, are requested to be minutely attentive to each of these particulars.

As the hydophrobia following the bite of a mad dog, has resisted all the remedies hitherto used for its cure, it is submitted to physicians, whether on principles of analogy, it would not be well to try the effects of volatile alkali, rather than resign a patient to his fate, or repeat the medicines which on frequent trials have always been found unavailing? A doubtful remedy is better than none. He who does not do all in his power to save a life, especially one committed to his care, is guilty of a species of murder.

I will be obliged by information of the result of any experiments that may be made in consequence of this communication.

DAVID RAMSAY.

Charleston, June 22d, 1802.

From the Times.

Messrs. Cox & Sheppard,

IN your paper of the 23d inst. I read with much satisfaction Dr. Ramsay's communication of the beneficial effects of Volatile Alkali, on a person bitten by a rattle-snake: it affords a fresh instance of this gentleman's laudable zeal in diffusing useful discoveries.

That Eau de Luce is a specific for the bite of the viper, a most venemous reptile of the snake kind, has been known for a great number of years; and, like most other useful discoveries in medicine, this happened to be the effect of mere chance. In one of the botanical excursions of that celebrated botanist Monsieur Jussieu, a pupil of his was bitten by a viper: the activity of the virus immediately produced the most alarming symptoms, and death was rapidly approaching; the party were on foot in the fields, and out of the reach of any immediate remedy; a little water was procured to refresh the agonizing patient, and the professor poured in a few drops of Eau de Luce, from his smelling bottle, to help to revive him; after swallowing this, he appeared relieved; more than could be expected from the sole effects of a little water—the Eau de Luce was in consequence continued, and a recovery was effected. The case was published, the antidote became known, and its use was in numberless instances, successfully continued.

From my knowledge of this and from the natural affinity of these reptiles, and the similitude of the effects of their bites, I had determined, that if the case of the bite of a rattle-snake should occur, to make use of the Eau de Luce, if at hand; but if not, I must confess that I should have substituted in the place of it, a solution of Sal Amoniac, as approaching, chymically, the nearest to it.

Eau de Luce is a neutralised mixture of Volatile Alkali and of Salt of Amber.

Mons. Bordelin, professor of chymistry, in the royal-garden in Paris, demonstrated, that salt of Amber is nothing else than the muriatic acid.

The Sal Amoniac is a compound of the Volatile Alkali and of the muriatic acid.

The celebrated chymist Baron says, in his Notes on Lemery, that "the liquor Cornu Cervi Succinatus, or Eau de Luce, is a saturated compound of the Volatile Alkali and salt of Amber, which produces a Sal Amoniac in solution, partaking also of the virtues of the oils of Amber and of Hartshorn, and which therefore re-unites the calming and sedative qualities of those two oils, with the deobstruent, sudorific and diuretic virtues of the Sal Amoniac."

As the medical virtues of neutralised compound have seldom, if ever, any affinity with those of either of its component ingredients, the efficacy of the Volatile Alkali in the bite of the rattle snake, must be considered a new discovery; and the more valuable, as the remedy is generally at hand.

I could however wish that some one of our experimenting tyroes would prosecute further, the experiments made in Mr. Peale's museum; and ascertain with precision, the relative efficacy of Eau de Luce, of a solution of Sal Amoniac, which may be given in large doses, and of the Volatile Alkali, on different animals subjected to the bite of a rattle snake. I would also beg leave to recommend the detail of them, as an appropriating subject for his inagurating dissertation in the university of Philadelphia; as, thanks to the medical democracy there supported by Mr. Rush, it would not rise above the level of common understanding, at which, to be universally useful, it should undoubtedly remain.

MATTHEW O'DRISCOLL.

Jacksonborough, June 29th, 1803.

From the Trenton Federalist of July 11.

On Monday last the anniversary of American independence was celebrated in this city with the usual demonstrations of joy. The day was announced by the firing of cannon, and the sound of martial music through the principal streets. The inhabitants, in their accustomed zeal to honor the day, and with their wonted taste and ingenuity, decorated the fronts of their houses with ever-greens, flowers, &c. Cordiality and cheerfulness were manifest in the deportment and appearance of all, which the uncommon pleasantness of the weather tended to improve and augment. Not "a *spark* from the altar of '76" seemed to animate, but the full blaze of that spirit of freedom which then warmed in the field many a veteran whom envy and malignity would now rob of his laurels, beamed forth afresh in the countenances of aged warriors and patriotic citizens.

The elder federal citizens sat down at three o'clock to a handsome entertainment provided at the city tavern, and the federal young men partook of an elegant dinner at the city hotel. In the evening the ladies and gentlemen assembled at the state house and amid festivity and mirth, congratulated each other on the anniversary of the birth day of our country. A party of more than one hundred persons passed the evening in sprightly converse and sportive dance dance, in a manner as pleasant and agreeable as has ever been known on similar occasions. The party was principally composed of "Federal Trentonians." A few respectable democrats, we presume, received pleasure, and we are assured communicated it by their presence We mention this, not with a view to any party idea. Such intention we disclaim. These assemblies at the state house have ever been and we hope will ever remain untainted with the spirit or discrimination of party. At that place, on these occasions, all party has been buried. The federalists have always desired to convene and unite with all others in celebration of the birth of their independence. But we mention these things to repel the false and slanderous imputation which the doer up of a true Jacobin would cast on the "Federal Trentonians." His last abuse of the citizens of Trenton is equally false with the divers other malicious charges he has made against them collectively and individually.

The following Toasts were drank at the city tavern, by the elder citizens, under a discharge of cannon.

1. The day—In its celebration, may we never lose sight of the principles for which we contended.

2. The memory of our beloved Washington—"He hath set with a full orb of glory."

3. The memory of those departed heroes who assisted in atchieving our independence.

4. The veterans who have survived the storm of war—May they enjoy the independence their valor hath won.

5. Our country—May its politics be federal, its administration pure, its principles American, and its citizens happy.

6. The minorities in both houses of congress—virtuous, intelligent and independent.

7. John Adams, late president of the United States—May the malignant efforts of jacobinism to tarnish his well-earned fame, receive the disapprobation of the American people.

8. The federal constitution—May it not become a dead letter, or moulded to suit the purposes of any party.

9. The United States free and independent—Free from licentiousness and independent of intrigue.

10. The sun of federalism rising in the west—resplendent in the east, and steady in its course—May its rays dispel the moonshine of democracy.

11. The officers and seamen of the American navy.

12. The militia of New-Jersey—May those who would prostrate the just ideas of military rule, in the appointment of officers, be discharged from the confidence of our citizens.

13. True republicanism—May Americans distinguish it from its counterfeit.

14. The state of New-Jersey—"A strong pull—a long pull, and a pull altogether of federal repubilcans."

15. The constituted authorities of the government of the United States—May they never "feel power and forget right"—but practise what they preach.

16. Agriculture, commerce and manufactures—May those who feel their advantage have the heart and spirit to defend and protect them.

TOASTS

Drank by the young men at the city hotel.

1. The 4th of July, 1776—
May he spirit which on that day animated our Sires, forever animate their sons.

2. The memory of the heroes who fell in atchieving our independence—
"'Tis sweet and glorious to die for one's country."

3. The memory of Washington; in the celebration of whose greatness, applause is mute, eulogy is dumb—Then,
"In expressive silence muse his praise."

4. The federal constitution—
"We are as rich in having such a jewel"
As twenty seas if all their sands were pearl,
Their waters nectar, and their rocks pure gold.

5. John Adams—
Eternal praise and glory crown the man,
Whose hair's grown hoary in his country's service.

6. The president of the United States.

7. The inaugural speech of 1801.
"Ah! that deceit should steal such gentle shape,
'And with a virtuous vizor hide deep vice."

8. Democracy———"A tale,
"Told by an idiot, full of sound or fury,
"Signifying nothing."

9. Pickering, Wolcott, M'Henry and Stoddert—
"No might, nor greatness in mortality
"Can censure 'scape. Back-wounding calumny
"The whitest virtue strikes."

10. The citizens of New-Jersey.
———"The charm dissolves apace,
"And as the morning steals upon the night,
"Melting the darkness, so their rising senses
"Begin to chase the ignorant fumes that mantle
"Their clearer reason."

11. The memory of Howell—
Tears for his loss, respect for his virtues
And hopes for his perpetual felicity.

12. Closed doors—
"Disguise! I see thou art a wickedness
"Wherein the pregnant enemy doth much."

13. The memory of the Swiss republic.—
"Oh, what a fall was there, my countrymen."

14. Alexander Hamilton. Washington loved him and so will we.

15. The army and navy of our country—The best safe-guard of our tranquility amid the convulsions of the eastern world.

16 The memory of the gallant Jarvis, who preferred a certain and watery grave to desertion of his post. "What shall we do," said a veteran sailor standing on the shattered mast? "*Die,*" exclaims the youthful hero.

17 The fair of America—May the youth who does not live and who dares not die for his country, never meet the smiles of their affection. Three times three cheers.

From the Gazette of the United States.

MESSRS. EDITORS,

THE memorial of Mr. Livingston to the French court, on the cession of Louisiana, is certainly a novel specimen of diplomatic skill, to give it no other name. If the French have been persuaded, by the ingenious arguments of our minister, to surrender an important portion of their territory, without any equivalent, but the advantage which will result to them by parting with a sinking fund, it is perhaps the first time that their pockets have been picked by the marvellous fine logic of a foreigner, and it wears very much the air of retribution. If, on the contrary, there be any thing attached to the original copy of this memorial, which the translator has not been able to give us in all the spirit of the original, it is no rigorous demand, to beg of the public, a little delay of judgment, until the whole shall be disclosed. As far as it goes, however, it is a state paper of no small interest to Great-Britain; and if she is silent upon its very singular reference to her, we shall scarcely know which most to admire, her forbearance, or the good fortune of the minister.—It is not altogether probable, that Mr. Livingston was sent to France to concert an offensive alliance against the commerce of Great-Britain. This is no part of the peaceable policy of Mr. Jefferson: neither could it have been an object of the embassy, to irritate the pride of a nation with whom we have a most strict connexion, by invidious comparisons of her glory with that of France, by libelling the spirit of her cabinet, or by condemning her rational desires of prosperity. Yet part, or all of this, has Mr. Livingston done. If he has not signed a definitive treaty with all Europe, to crush the power of Great-Britain, he has at least spoken for their assistance at a future day, when the moderate republic of France shall share with us, the commercial spoils of that most unreasonable island. What could have rendered necessary, the gross and partial flattery of the following clause:

"And although I am too well acquainted with the resources of my own country, to dread the power of any of the European nations, it will easily be seen, that I am incapable of conceiving the ridiculous idea of threatening a government which has seen all Europe bend the knee before its power."

Or what has entitled him to throw the offensive abuse of his next paragraph upon a people, who, at that time, received from us a minister for the very purpose of preserving amity, and deciding questions of right by the law of nations, rather than at the pleasure of arrogant power? If they tyrannise, it becomes not us to sneak off to their enemy with a paltry complaint which we have not the spirit to present in the face of the wrong doer.

"I have observed, that France and the United States are, are in a respective situation, so fortunate as to have no point of collision. They may assist without being tempted to hurt one another in any manner. This commerce is useful to both nations; this union of sentiments and interests rest upon principles which ought to form the maratime code, and deliver the