

"I have since administered the yeast to above fifty persons labouring under putrid fevers; and what is singular, (continues this benevolent man) I have not lost one patient."

From a London paper.
WATER IN CASE OF TYPHUS.

Mr. W. Salmen, of Gowbridge, has published the following interesting facts:—"On Friday," says he, "the 5th instant, I was called on to visit Richard Davy, a laborer in the employment of the Rev. I. Edwards, of Gilstone. I found him labouring under the most alarming symptoms of Typhus Fever, on that day, being the 6th from the first attack. He had been delirious throughout the whole of the preceding night, and at times so unmanageable that it required two men to keep him in bed. His pulse from 120 to 130 in the minute; his tongue parched, dry, and covered with a brown crust; his skin hot and dry; his eyes wild and inflamed; his hands constantly in motion, picking the bed clothes and other things about him, muttering and talking incoherently to himself. Under these truly alarming and dangerous appearances, I considered that no time was to be lost, and such I immediately stated to his master, (Mr. E.) and proposed the application of cold water by affusion, which he, as well as the friends about him, readily assenting to, I had him taken from his bed and placed upon a stool, supported by two men, a third stood upon a chair behind him and by my direction poured a large pan of cold water, fresh from the well, over his head and body—he was wiped dry and immediately returned to bed. In less than ten minutes, to my great satisfaction and the surprise of those who assisted, he became perfectly tranquil, his pulse sunk under 90, he answered every question put to him with the greatest correctness, and the delirium and every other unfavourable symptom left him; upon visiting him the next morning I found he had passed a good night, with a gentle perspiration during the whole of it. From this time his fever gradually left him, and he is now quite recovered."

TEACHING THE DEAF AND DUMB.

The mode of instructing the Deaf and Dumb (says a New-York paper) adopted by the French teachers, and particularly by the Abbe Sicard, is one of the most extraordinary inventions of modern times. We do not allude to the facility with which they acquire a knowledge of letters by the alphabet of the fingers. This, though a great improvement, is of far less importance than the language of signs, which is taught in a high degree of perfection, and fully understood and practised by the pupils.

For a few weeks past, Mr. Gallaudet, the principal of the Institution in Connecticut, has been at Saratoga and Ballston, accompanied by one of his pupils, George Loring of Hingham, Massachusetts, a lad of about eleven years of age. This boy lost his hearing, and the sight of one of his eyes, when about two years of age, by the scarlet fever. He has been more than a year at the Asylum. The quickness of his comprehension, the facility with which he acquires knowledge, the sprightliness of his mind, and the amiable cheerfulness of his disposition—the strong affectionate attachment which he uniformly discovers towards every thing connected with the situation and improvement of his unfortunate associates, as well as the prosperity of the Asylum, render him a most interesting and agreeable companion. During a short residence at Ballston, we had frequent opportunities to witness his very extraordinary advancement in several branches of education. He writes with great ease and rapidity, and his hand writing is very handsome. He also showed a very competent knowledge of the principles of grammar. Other things might be enumerated; but our object is more particularly to notice the language of signs. This language is adapted to all the common concerns of life. The instructor, without using a single word or letter, by mere signs calculated to express ideas, performs the task in so clear and accurate a manner, as to convey the subject he has in view with perfect distinctness and precision to the pupil, and the instruction is received by him in the same clear and perfect manner. For example: Mr. Gallaudet, by signs only, would express to Loring a sentence on any indifferent subject, and which might be suggested by any of the bystanders, containing as the case might be, fifteen, twenty,

or any given number of words, the communication being made all at once; and Loring would immediately write it down, almost invariably, with the most exact correctness. Many of these sentences were of such length, as would frequently have perplexed an ordinary amanuensis, possessed of the faculty of hearing. had they been repeated to him all length, and at a single time. But this deaf and dumb lad was scarcely ever, even in a single instance, mistaken in his recollection, or under the necessity of inquiring whether he recollected correctly.

The advantage of this unwritten, as well as unspoken language, to persons who possess not the power of speech or of hearing, are incalculably great. By the use of the finger alphabet, they are able to converse, on common occasions, and on ordinary subjects, with ease and facility. But to be able to receive, and communicate ideas of the greatest importance, as well as of considerable complexity, is an advantage of much greater importance. To such a degree of perfection is this language of signs already understood in the Connecticut Asylum, that the religious exercises are performed, in the presence of the school, in that manner. It is not easy to imagine a more interesting or a more solemn spectacle than must be exhibited, on such occasions, by this school, when engaged in the worship of God, and mingling their devotions in a dumb, but intelligible and highly expressive language. Although there is in their prayers and intercessions, neither voice nor sound; although they do not, like the mother of the ancient prophet, move even their lips in their pious addresses to the Throne of Grace, may we not humbly but devoutly hope, that these addresses ascend like the morning and evening incense, and are graciously accepted by HIM, who hears the ravens when they cry, and who, with infinite condescension, causes the Deaf to hear and the Dumb to sing?

BOSTON, OCTOBER 27.

From the Prince of Wales Island Gazette of April 25.

Accounts received from Batavia communicate information of disturbances having commenced in the Eastern parts of Java, amounting to insurrection on the part of the Javanese against the Dutch government. The oppressive conduct of the latter in enforcing commercial restrictions, no different in spirit from that of the policy lately pursued there, is given as the cause. Whatever the reasons may be of the commotion, we regret to find that its effects had been serious, and threatened to become more extensively severe. The natives in the neighbourhood of Sourabaya had become so exasperated in their animosity, that every white man they saw was marked for vengeance, and unfortunately an American Captain, who had been at Batavia and returning by land to Sourabaya to join his vessel, encountered them in this humor, and fell a victim to his imprudence, as he had been cautioned against the danger of a land journey at that season, before he left Batavia. The Dutch were adopting the strongest measures they could to suppress the insurrection, hurrying off their troops in vessels from Batavia, as fast as possible, to the scene of tumult, at the time when the Amboyna took her departure for Calcutta. We should apprehend that the best way of quelling the disturbances, if our accounts of the cause be correct, would be to remove obnoxious imposts and monopolies which can never fail to afford scope for discontent, and stimulate the Javanese to outrage, even although rigorous measures at present should compel an apparently willing submission.

OCTOBER 28.

More than a thousand dollars were lately missed by the Cashier of the bank of Newbern, N. C. There were no appearances of the vault having been entered, and upon strict search, the nest of a mouse, composed entirely of hundred dollar notes, was found behind a chest of specie.

The Paris Messenger of the 26th August, says—"The Duke of Wellington had a private audience of His Majesty previous to his departure for the Rhine yesterday morning. According to the statement we lately gave, and that from the best authority, the Army of Occupation will be gone before his Grace can again return to Paris, and consequently he will not return any more as Commander in Chief."

The appearance, manners and habits of the people, (says the same paper) become every day more pacific. The difference is

quite observable since last year at this time. The military costume is less worn, military manners less prevalent, and, above all, there is less of that inquiet kind of impatience visible on the countenances, and in the movements of a great number of persons that were remarkable last year.

The plot, or conspiracy, of which so much has been said, turns out to be little more than some wild visionary schemes of discontented men, but a matter of no real importance.

The French King gave a private audience to Sir Sidney Smith, on the 24th August.

LONDON, AUGUST 31.

The following paragraph relative to the American ship Guerriere, is from the Hampshire Telegraph:—

"COWES, August 28.—The GUERRIERE, American frigate, commanded by Capt. McDonough, with his Excellency George Washington Campbell on board, sailed on Tuesday last. This gentleman is appointed Ambassador from America to Russia, and has on board with him several cases of presents from the President of the United States to the Emperor Alexander; after landing which at Cronstadt, the Guerriere will proceed to the Mediterranean, to join the American squadron there. This ship has a clumsy appearance; her lower masts are short and of large circumference; her yards not very square, and her blocks are large; her tonnage is 1,550 by measurement; but her equipment is most complete and effective for the purposes of defence or aggression. She is remarkably clean, but nothing appears to be made for mere show; her bits are extremely large, and every rope is led through a separate block; each has its own belaying pin. She mounts on her main deck 30 long 24-pounders, on the quarter-deck 14 42-pounders carronades, and two long 24-pounders; and on the fore-castle six 42-pounders carronades, and 2 long 24-pounders. She has seven lieutenants and 465 men on board, of whom about 300 are British born subjects. Thirteen of her men deserted while she remained here, two of whom have since entered on board one of the sloops of war at Portsmouth; and they hold out no flattering inducements for our seamen to cross the Atlantic. In this ship the most extraordinary attention has been paid to her warfare qualities: attached to every gun is all the apparatus, including lanterns, swords, pikes and boarding caps; the tackles are rove through very large sheaved blocks, which considerably lighten the labour, and renders the guns capable of being worked much quicker than our ships: the trucks of the gun carriages are of larger diameter, and the axletrees, are much longer, and effectually prevents the guns from upsetting. Most of the principal visitors in the island went on board of her, during her stay, and the officers most readily allowed the ship to be viewed. She passed through Spithead at between eight and nine o'clock at night, by which all saluting of the Admiral at Portsmouth was avoided."

It is now currently reported, and has been spoken of with certainty in the first military circles, that on the arrival of the British troops from France, a reduction of one Major and two companies will take place in every regiment of the line, except those on foreign service, and that the numbers will be limited so as to make the 93d Highlanders the junior regiment.

FROM THE EAST INDIES.

Despatches from Bombay have been received to the 11th of April, giving a long series of official documents from Sir Thomas Hislop, Sir John Malcolm, and other officers engaged in operations against the Pindarees and the Pishwa, from the 23d Jan. to the end of March inclusive. The great body of the enemy having been dispersed and subdued, and the war throughout India having lost its general interest, the recital, at length, of the events, has become unnecessary. Among the despatches, however, is a narrative, by Sir Thomas Hislop, of a very gallant attack upon the fortress of Talpur, the Killeddar of which had set himself in open and unprovoked rebellion against the British Government. An attack upon the fort was therefore unavoidable. Seeing the effect of our batteries on his works, the Killeddar solicited terms, and subsequently came forward to surrender himself at discretion to the Adjutant-General of the troops. Some of our officers, with a dozen grenadiers of the Royal

Scots, having entered one of the interior gates, which was opened from within, were treacherously attacked by the Arabs in the garrison, who butchered them with spears and arrows before any assistance could be sent to them. On this occasion, Major Gordon and Captain MacGregor were killed; and Lieutenant-Colonel Murray, Deputy Adjutant-General, ere he could draw his sword, was desperately wounded by the daggers of these peridious miscreants. Their success, however, was shortened, as it deserved to be. The other gates were blown open by cannon; the place was instantly stormed; the garrison consisting of 300 Arabs and others, was every put man put to the sword; and the rebellious Killeddar himself hanged by order of Sir Thomas Hislop. This severe but just example was expected to have a salutary effect throughout the neighbouring districts. We are happy to learn that Lieut. Colonel Murray bids fair to recover from his wounds. Chetoo, it appears, had withdrawn himself from our custody and run off, but was pursued by a division of the British army.

NOTICE.

There will be Sold by Public Auction, at the Court-House of Newcastle, on the first Tuesday of March next, (1819) if not previously disposed of by Private Bargain,

LOT 1. THAT well known Lot of No. 24. Land, lying on the North bank of the River Miramichi, and presently possessed by WILLIAM GERRARD.—There is a small House and Barn upon the Premises, and it is excellently watered by a brook which runs through the Property. There are from four to six acres of cleared land, and the whole of the Lot is of an exceeding rich soil, and worthy the attention of Farmers:—from its central situation it is also well adapted for business.

The conditions of sale and further particulars may be known, by applying to the Subscriber, at Oak Point, who is fully empowered to give a legal deed on the above Property.

JAMES DAVIDSON.

Miramichi, 6th August, 1818.

And shortly will be published, by

WILLIAM DURANT,

From the 23d London Edition,

SELECT PORTIONS

OF TATE and BRADY'S Version of PSALMS, (selected by the Rev. G. H. Drummond) For every Sunday throughout the year; with the Principal Festivals and Feasts for the use of the Churches in the Diocese; being the selection now in use at St. John and Frederick's; to which will be added, such part of the Liturgy as is usually Chanted.

The Work will be neatly Printed on a good Type and Paper, containing 150 pages 12mo. stitched in blue, and delivered to Subscribers at two shillings and six pence each. St. John, 30th Sept. 1818.

Subscriptions will be received at the Store of JAMES TAYLOR, Esq. and at the Royal Gazette Office, Frederickton.

JUST RECEIVED,

And now opening for Sale by the Subscriber.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS,

PORT, SHERRY, and WINES VIDONIA,

Bottle and Draught PORTER;

Vinegar; Holland Gin; Cogniac Brandy; Loaf Sugar; Teas; double and single Gloucester Cheese; Shell Almonds; Raisins; Soap & Candles; Confectionary; Drug's; Nails of all sorts; Bar Iron; Window Glass, &c. all of which he now offers for Sale low for Cash or approved Credit.

JEDEDIAH SLASON.

Frederickton, 30th June, 1818.

NEW GOODS.

JAMES TAYLOR,

Has just received by the late arrivals from Europe, THANDSOME Assortment of Goods suitable to the Season, which he offers for Sale on the most reasonable terms. Frederickton, 9th June, 1818.

STOLEN.

FROM the Subscriber, a NOTE of Hand, granted to him by DAVID NEWMAN, for thirty-eight pounds some shillings. All persons are hereby cautioned from Buying the said NOTE, or giving value for the same, as the payment of the Note is Stopped.

JOHN M'INTYRE.

Miramichi, 21st June, 1818.