

## NOTICE.

SUCH Persons as are intitled to receive the out Pensions residing within this Province, will forward their Applications and Documents to Captain JENKINS, the Town Major at Fredericton, who is authorised to receive and transmit them to Head Quarters at Quebec.

### From the Hal. R. Gazette. INSTRUCTIONS FOR VACCINE INOCULATION.

LET the vaccine fluid be taken, for the purpose of inoculation, from a pustule that is making its progress regularly, and which possess the true vaccine character, on any day from the fifth to the eighth, or even a day or two later, provided the efflorescence be not then formed around it. When the efflorescence is formed it is always most prudent to desist from taking any more of the virus from that pustule. To obtain the virus, let the edges of the pustule be gently punctured with a lancet in several points. It will gradually ooze out, and should be inserted upon the arm about midway between the shoulder and the elbow, either by the means of a very slight scratch, not exceeding the eighth part of an inch, or a very small oblique puncture.

A little red spot will appear on the punctured part on the 2d day, if the operation succeed, which on the 4th or 5th becomes perceptibly visicated. It goes on increasing till the 12th day, when it is generally surrounded by a rose-coloured efflorescence, which remains nearly stationary for a day or two. The efflorescence then fades away, and the pustule is gradually converted into a hard glossy scab, of a dark mahogany colour. These progressive stages of the pustule are commonly completed in 16 or 17 days.

A single pustule is sufficient to secure the constitution from the Small Pox; but as we are not always certain the puncture may take effect, it will be prudent to inoculate in both arms, or to make two punctures in the same arm, about an inch and a half asunder, except in very early infancy, when there is a great susceptibility of local irritation.

If the efflorescence surrounding the pustule should be extensive, and occasion much local heat upon the arm, it may be cooled by the repeated application of pieces of folded linen, dipped in cold water; or still more expeditious by a strong solution of Goulard's Extract of Saturn in water; an ounce for example of the former, in five or six of the latter.

If the scab should, at any time be prematurely rubbed off, and not succeeded by another within twenty-four hours, the part may be occasionally touched with the undiluted Extract of Saturn.

Vaccine Virus taken from a pustule, and inserted immediately in its fluid state, is preferable to that which has been previously dried; but as it is not always practicable to obtain it in this state, we are compelled to seek for some mode of preserving it. Various means have been suggested; but from the test of long experience it may be asserted, that preserving it between two plates of glass is the most eligible. Let a piece of common window glass be cut into squares of about an inch each, so that they shall lie smooth when placed upon each other; let the collected vaccine fluid be confined to a small spot (about the size of a split pea) upon the center of one of these glasses, which should be suffered to dry in the common heat of the atmosphere, without exposure to the heat of fire or the sun. When dry it should be immediately secured by placing over it the other piece of glass. Nothing more is necessary for its preservation than wrapping it in clean writing paper.

The Virus thus preserved, when wanted for the purpose of inoculation, may easily be restored to its fluid state by dissolving it in a small portion of cold water, taken upon the point of a lancet. It may then be used in the same manner as when just taken from a pustule.

The Vaccine fluid is liable, from causes apparently trifling, to undergo a decomposition. In this state, it sometimes produces what has been denominated the spurious pustule, or an appearance on the arm, not possessing the characteristic marks of the ge-

nuine pustule. Anomalies assuming different forms may be excited, according to the qualities of the Virus applied, or the state of the person inoculated; but by far the most frequent variety or deviation from the perfect pustule, is that which arrives at maturity, and finishes its progress much within the time limited by the rule. Its commencement is marked by a redness, itching, and it throws out a transparent efflorescence, sometimes extensive but seldom circumscribed, or of so vivid a tint as that which surrounds the pustule completely organized; and (which is more characteristic of its degeneracy than the other symptoms.) it appears more like a common febrile produced by a thorn, or any other small exaneous body striking in the skin, than a pustule excited by the vaccine virus. It is generally of a straw colour, and when punctured, instead of that colourless, transparent fluid of the perfect pustule, its contents are found to be opaque. That deviation from the common character of the pustule, arising from Vaccine virus which has been previously exposed to a degree of heat capable of decomposing it, is very different. In this instance it begins with a creeping scab, of a pale brown or amber colour, making a long and slow progress, and sometimes going through its course without any perceptible efflorescence. Its surface is commonly elevated, and affords, upon being punctured, a limpid fluid.

A little practice in Vaccine inoculation, attentively conducted, impresses on the mind the perfect character of the Vaccine pustule; therefore when a deviation arises of whatever kind it may be, common prudence points out the necessity of re-inoculation, and under circumstances of unsuccessful inoculation, the insertion of Virus cannot be too often repeated, until the constitution has shewn itself perfectly susceptible of the absorption.

When any constitutional symptoms occur in inoculated Cow Pox, they are commonly first perceptible (especially in children) on the 4th or 5th day. They appear again, and sometimes in adults, not unlike a mild attack from inoculated Small Pox, on the 8th, 9th, or 10th day. The former virus on the habit, the latter from the irritation from the pustule. If the effluvia of the small Pox have been resolved into the habit previously to the inoculation of the Vaccine Virus, the Vaccine inoculation will not always be found to stop its progress, although the pustule may make its advances without interruption.

The Lancet used for inoculation should always be perfectly clean: after each puncture it is proper to dip it into water, and wipe it dry. The Practitioner should be particularly cautious in observing that its point be free from rust, either contracted by common means, or from the action of the Vaccine virus, which, even when dry, and in contact with it, has a tendency, in a little time, to produce it: therefore, the preservation of vaccine virus upon a lancet, beyond the period of a few days, should never be attempted.

No person under the process of vaccine inoculation, should be required to do any thing that renders it necessary to have a loose covering upon the arm, as, by so doing, the end of the operation would most probably be often defeated.

### IRON CABLES.

#### FROM THE LONDON PUBLIC LEDGER.

FALMOUTH, March 4.

Sir,  
As Agent to Messrs. Samuel Brown & Co. manufacturers of the Patent Iron Cables in London, we, the undersigned, commanders of the respective packets set against our names, at present in this port, cannot help expressing to you our great satisfaction at the manner in which the vessels supplied with the iron cables above mentioned, rode out the tremendous gale of yesterday, without the least accident occurring, or one of them driving; the more so, as the Queen Charlotte, the only ship but one in the harbor, not supplied with an iron cable, drove from her anchors, and was nearly on shore, although she was in the smoothest water; and another circumstance, which ought not to be omitted, was, that of the Fox packet hooking her anchor in the cable of the Osborne, which slid up to the latter vessel's bows, and both rode to one cable in the very height of the gale. So fully are we con-

vinced of the great utility and advantage of the iron cables, that we consider it would be to the interest of the ship owners if every vessel was supplied with them; not only as a great saving, but as the means of preserving many lives, and much valuable property. We are, sir, your most obedient servants.

(Signed)  
Robert Catesworth, Duke of Kent (1.)  
John Bull, Duke of Marlborough,  
James Porteous, Lady Arabella,  
D. Cunningham, Francis Freeling,  
Joseph Morpew, Nocton,  
James Price, Duke of York,  
H. D. Gibbon, Lady Louisa,  
R. V. R. Elphinston, Manchester,  
Edward Lawrence, Duke of Kent, (2.)  
J. Hay, Lady Mary Pelham,  
John Tilley, Fox,  
John Hartney, Osborne,  
R. Sutton, Stanmer,  
E. Pison, Lord Sidmouth,  
Nicholas Pocock, Blucher.  
Mr. Wm. Broad, Agent for Lloyd's, Falmouth.

#### EXTRACT OF A PRIVATE LETTER FROM EGYPT.

They have succeeded in drawing out of the ruins of Thebes the colossal bust of Memnon; it has been embarked at Alexandria for Malta, thence it will be transported to be deposited in the British Museum. It weighs about 14 tons (if reliance can be put on the calculation) it is sculptured out of a single granite, of which the head part is of flesh colour, and the remainder grey. Several diggings have been made in those celebrated ruins, and a range of Sphynxes of black marble has been found, with bodies of Women and heads of Lions; several are entire and complete, and all of a fine sculpture. The statue of Jupiter in black marble has also been found. A colossal head of Osiris, one of the arms being eleven feet long. After three weeks labour, they opened the entry of a temple containing fourteen large statues, erect and well preserved. Four other statues were in the sanctuary—the walls of the temple are covered with hieroglyphics. They brought out another smaller statue of Jupiter, which was in the great vestibule, and two lions with ox heads, all of which are to be shipped for England.

PORT SPAIN, (TRINIDAD) MAY 13.

#### GENERAL STAFF.

#### BULLETIN OF THE Army Libertador of Venezuela, of the 20th March, 1812.

The army being assembled at the headquarters of Rastro subsequent to the retreat from Semen, his Excellency ordered it to march for Calabozo, which it reached on the 20th.

General Anzoategui was appointed to the defence of the place in the interior, and General Zaraza of the exterior; and the Commander-in-Chief proceeded in the evening, with the Staff, to the village of Guardatinajas. The 21st he reviewed the divisions of Generals Sederio and Paez, and ordered them to march that same day to the rivulet of Rastro; and he returned in the evening to Calabozo.

On the 22d, General Paez reported that the enemy had advanced to the canal or rivulet of Caiman. All the divisions of infantry and cavalry which were in the place and in the neighborhood, were ordered to march for the rivulet of Rastro, and also a brigade of artillery.

General Sedeno in the evening made a reconnoissance on the enemy, and found him encamped at Banco, two leagues from Rastro. Orders were given to the divisions to hasten their march, but it required the whole night to get them up, and the enemy availed himself of the delay, by going off with so much precipitation that the corps of artillery which pursued did not reach him till he was near to Ortiz. The army pursued its march, and on the morning of the 26th fell in with the enemy on the heights of Ortiz, with about 1000 infantry.

Notwithstanding the advantage of his position, on steep and stony heights, he was immediately attacked by our infantry with the greatest bravery; and, after an action which lasted from 11 A. M. till night, he was completely dislodged, and we took up his position. The heights were covered with his killed and wounded, and the crops would have been destroyed in toto if our cavalry could have acted, but the craggy and

broken face of the country prevented us doing him much injury in his retreat. In the village of Ortiz we found a magazine of biscuit, a quantity of arms and ammunition, abandoned by the enemy, who, without halting at Parapara or St. Juan de los Moros, retreated to the Rilla de Cura.

The little success at Semen had persuaded the enemy that our retreat was a detour, and he had the temerity to advance two days march into the Llanos, which only served to shew his impotence. He is again reduced to Valencia and the vallies of Aragna, with this difference, that he lost above 1000 of his best troops at Ortiz and Semen, and that St. Carlos, and all the west of the province, is uncovered, and attacked by the strong division of Rengel, which had been in possession of the capital and province of Vargas.

The army will march to-morrow, and combine its operations with the division Rengel; and we can assert, that the enemy, finding himself threatened at all points, will be obliged to abandon the country, and shut himself up in Puerto Cavellos, or be cut to pieces, should he wait for us.

In the action of the heights of Ortiz we lost the brave Colonel Geuaro Vasques, who died on the 27th, of three wounds received in the action.

The loss of an ~~Officer~~ Officer is sensibly felt by all the army. Col. Vasques was among the first who drew his sword to assert the independence of his country, and he was a formidable enemy to the Spaniards in a number of battles, in which he was always distinguished for his bravery, his subordination, and firmness. We also lost Captain Francisco Medina, of the Regiment of Casadores of Barlovento, and about 60 rank and file killed and wounded.

Head-quarters, near Ortiz.  
The Chief of the General Staff.  
C. SOUBLETE.

### EDUCATION.

#### JAMES BENNET,

BEGS leave to acquaint the inhabitants of Fredericton, that he intends to open a school, for the instruction of Boys and Girls, (as soon as a certain number can be obtained) in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and English Grammar, on the Madras System of Education. From the knowledge he has in that System, his attention to the rapid advancement of his pupils, and his care of the morals and manners of those under his charge he hopes to merit a share of the public patronage.

"The Madras or new System of Education has no parallel in the history of mind. It differs not only essentially from every System, which has not been copied from it, in the principle on which it is built, but also, materially, in the laws by which it is conducted, in the practices with which it is accompanied, in the effects which it has produced, and in the rapid spread which it has made over the world. It bears no resemblance to those idle and unprofitable speculations, which, engendered in the imagination of the writer, have no foundation in the nature and genius of children, or in any well grounded experience in the science or even the art of tuition. It is, on the contrary, founded on a Discovery made within the walls of a School, for the multiplication of power, and division of labour, in the moral and intellectual world. It is the result of an experiment made at Madras, and directed towards the development of a power of the human mind, which, like the polarity of the magnet, after its attractive qualities were known, had for ages, lain idle and unprofitable. The facts on which it stands, do not rest on the report of an individual or on uncertain testimony. They stand on official and public records and vouchers attested by the highest authorities in India."

He will also teach the following branches of a liberal education:—

The Latin and French Languages.  
Geography and Penmanship.  
Book Keeping and the Elements of English Composition.

Application may be made to J. B. at the Jerusalem Coffee-House.  
Fredericton, 2d June 1812.