

ing a pacification, though he was fully informed of the blockade of Navarin... of the convention of the 25th of September... of the movements of the army of Bessarbi, and even of an order given to the Russian fleet in the Black Sea, under certain circumstances to blockade the Bosphorus.

The Porte is uneasy and intimidated by all these circumstances, which have perhaps produced the condescension remarked in all recent negotiations, save those which had the pacification for their object. The convention relative to the navigation of the Black Sea is, so far as respects the Kingdom of Naples, still more favourable to that state than the convention concluded with Sweden.

The Austrian Internuncio, Baron de Millits, had on the 18th of October, a conference with the Reis Effendi, to represent to him the danger which the Porte would run by persisting in its refusal of the intervention of the Allies; but though the altered tone of the Internuncio had caused a great sensation, the Reis Effendi, said nothing which could encourage an understanding that it might be deemed possible to accept it. All was tranquil at Smyrna on the 18th of October.

ANCONA, Nov. 3.—Yesterday at seven o'clock in the morning, the English frigate the Dartmouth entered our port from Navarin, in 11 days. Contrary to usage, her commander did not salute on her coming into port. He sent to excuse himself for this omission, by stating that he had on board five men who were dying and many wounded. The Delegate proceeded in a bark to the side of the frigate to compliment Captain Fellowes, who thanked the Prelate from the helm, and requested that he would shorten for him the time of quarantine, in order that he might send immediately a courier to his Government. The joy inspired by the news from Navarin is indescribable. The Delegate forthwith sent a courier to Rome, and the Chamber of Commerce, one to Genoa, and a second to Leghorn. — [Augsburg Gaz.]

AMSTERDAM, NOV. 18.—Last Friday afternoon a pistol shot was fired at Baron de Palachi de Lichterveld, officer of justice in this city, as he was passing over Havemannsburg. The ball passed through his hat and knocked it off, so that this gentleman wonderfully escaped all injury. The perpetrator was immediately arrested, and proved to be a foreign seaman named Francis Schomberg. This man lately a carpenter on board the American ship Falcon, was punished by the Captain, James Barrow, for very malicious conduct. Thinking himself aggrieved, he made a complaint before the tribunal here against the captain, which was dismissed as ill founded.

The Indian, Mathias, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool 21st November. Feats were entertained that this was the vessel in great distress, by a vessel which arrived at Newfoundland.

A letter from Göttingen, of Nov. 11, (per Napoleon,) mentions an advance in the price of Iron. The most common is quoted at £13 5; ordinary sizes £13 10, and an advance upon these rates for extra sizes.

Vienna, Nov. 8.—The celebrated place of pilgrimage, Maria Zell, (with the exception of a few detached houses) was totally destroyed by fire in the night of the 1st of this month. A furious storm raging at the time spread the flames with a rapidity which baffled every attempt to extinguish them, or even to save any of the effects of the unfortunate inhabitants: 140 houses, the beautiful church, the convent, and the post office, are reduced to ashes. The number

of persons who have lost their lives is uncertain; but it is known that two families, consisting of 11 persons, perished in the flames.

The Grantz Journal of the 5th says, it is feared that many children, old people, and sick persons had lost their lives. The image of the virgin was saved.

**Important Case of Dropsy.**

*From the Allegheny Federalist.*

The subject of the following letter, (a case of dropsy) appears to be of some importance to mankind; therefore we with pleasure give it publicity, together with the reply of Dr. Newman to Gen. Young.

Extract of a letter from Gen. Robert Young, of Alexandria, to Dr. R. Newman of Old Town, Allegheny, Md.

ALEXANDRIA, Nov. 1, 1817  
 DEAR SIR—To my God I am grateful for my returning health; and to you I present my best thanks for your advice as to the means that ought to be pursued. I look back with astonishment at the influence the few moments' conversation I had with you in Old Town had on my mind. From believing that to bleed, as taught by my physician, would hasten my death, I became firmly fixed in the opinion, that to bleed, as you directed would give me health. My friends and physicians were all opposed to your plan of cure; but firm in the advice you had given, I sent for Dr. Culbertson, of Chambersburg, who had been attached to the army, and I supposed accustomed to blood, who bled me as follows:

Blood drawn from General Young by Dr. Culbertson.	
July 12,	30 oz.
14,	16
16,	24
19,	24
25,	32
27,	36
29,	36
	198 oz.

I found a stiffness leaving my legs and knees, and the paralysis of my arms relieved after the fourth bleeding; and after the sixth bleeding I was able to raise either of my feet as high as the table, and my pulse became more regular.

The water in the abdomen not being diminished, I determined, as you directed, to be tapped. Dr. Culbertson attended with Dr. Dean and drew off 40 pints of water; and the next day took 2 pounds blood and the day following the same quantity; making in the whole 262 ounces. The water appeared to increase for five days, and then began to decline, and continued declining, until I came to my natural size, and my pulse regular. I wished the doctor to have continued the bleedings, and he afterwards regretted he had not bled me twice more. For some days I was too weak to ride on horseback, but have since returned to my family. I have acquired a good deal of flesh, but am still weak. Some physicians say that if Dr. Rush could be permitted, he would rise out of his grave and proclaim to the world the further success of blood letting.

Dr. Conrad, of Winchester, says you ought to report the case to a gentleman who is now writing a book, on the success of medicine, in Philadelphia; and assured me that he would write to you on the subject.

As I was not able to write when I left my father's, I requested Dr. Culbertson to write to you, and to mention my recovery.

He is an amiable man, and one with whom I wish you to be acquainted.

Most of the physicians with whom I converse, are astonished at the bleeding; and many of them would not bleed at all—even Dr. Culbertson bled me on my own responsibility. Does it not show the force of the impression you made on my mind, when I pursued your directions in opposition to my friends, my father, and my physicians. And now permit me to request that when you visit this part of the country, that you will do me the favor to call on me.

Wishing you health and happiness, I am your most obedient,  
 ROBERT YOUNG.

Old Town Allegheny, Md.)  
 Nov. 8, 1817.)

Dear Sir—I received your letter, announcing your recovery, last evening. It gave me the most exquisite pleasure on your own account, and furnishes me an opportunity of opening the way into a new field for medical investigation.

I hazard nothing, sir, in stating, that the dropsical disease has been less understood by pathologists, than any other in the whole round of nosology; but I hope the time is not far distant when it will be rendered as harmless as a quartan fever.

Permit me, sir, to tender you my thanks for your persevering firmness in opposing your friends and physicians—I expected such an opposition, and I endeavoured to guard you against it. You had nothing to fear from blood letting:—but you had every thing to fear from the diseased actions which prevailed the vascular systems. The foundations of the disease were deeply laid in those systems, and must be broken up, or death would have been the inevitable consequence. As far as my surgical and medical enquiries have extended, I stand alone as it respects the nature and proper use of the lancet in this formidable disease.

Dr. Hosack, of New-York, partially engages in the same pursuit; but he has left the subject he lauded, and his reader bewildered in the midst of *hydragogues, squills calomel and digitalis*. We must arrive at a knowledge of the disease, and its appropriate remedies, through the anatomy and physiology of the vascular systems—their dependencies, connexion, and communications, through the cellular tissue, and their peculiar properties and endowments of life. The principles of animation are diversified, and each system has its appropriate and distinct powers of action.

In all cases of dropsy, the circulating mass must be confined principally to the transmitting arteries and veins. The capillary, or secreting system, constitutes the medium of indirect communication between the transmitting vessels and the lymphatics; and upon the cessation of morbid action in this system depends the cure of dropsy.

The morbid actions of this secreting system suffocates and suspends the action of the lymphatics; and to restore to them their suspended power and activity, we must suspend the actions of the secreting system, by restraining the circulation to the insulating arteries and veins. Is it not somewhat curious that the celebrated John Bell should have, in an insulated way, put the following, it has so often failed. Any sedative is a remedy; and the extent to which blood letting may be required is, in some measure, exhibited in your case. It may be acquired, sir, to an extent nearly suspending the action of the heart itself; and the nearer the patient gradually approaches this condition, the more certain will be his cure, and he (in the language of lawyers) begins *life de novo*.

Those positions I now offer to the medical world; and I invite investigation, I may expect opposition theoretically and practically, and I am prepared to meet it.

My object is the promotion of the medical science, and the comfort and happiness of our fellow beings.—I invite the attention of anatomists and physiologists—and by a liberal exertion of the intellectual funds of practitioners, aided by anatomy and physiology, we may check this dreadful malady in its advancement, and cure it in its most terrible forms.

The doctrine of debility, which has so long held dominion over our systems of medicine, and which has been patronized by one of our most distinguished professors, forcing millions to an untimely grave.—God grant that it may lose its influence in the United States, and be forever exploded, as the greatest and most prolific source of error in the annals of physic!

Wishing you health and prosperity,  
 I remain your obt. serv't.  
 R. NEWMAN.

**NEW GOODS.**

The subscribers have just received per Ships Marchioness of Queensbury from Liverpool, and Ward from London, a handsome assortment of British Merchandize, among which are the following, viz:—

INDIA and Shirting Cottons, unbleached do. do., 4 4 and 6 4 plain and twilled Sheetings, 38 In. Irish, do, bleached Dowlas, Fustian, Moleskin, Black Striped Russels for Pantaloons, Brown Russia Drill, fashionable Striped Jean, Buff and White, do., Green, Straw coloured and white Persian, Elastic Book Muslin, figured and plain, 13 pss. Muslin Trimming assorted, Ladies sew'd Collars, and Book Muslin Frills, Green, Black, and White Crapes, Canton Crapes Dresses, Ladies White Cotton Stockings, Maids do. do., Childrens do. do., Gentlemen Coloured & White Cotton Socks, Diaper, Brown Highland, Ravens Duck, Osnaburgh, Canvas, Padding, Gentlemen's Lambs Wool Drawers, Tapes, Thread and Cotton Balls, Silk & Cotton Handkerchiefs, White Stay Binding, London Mixed Pins, Sewing Silk, Black and Blue Florentine Buttons, Suspensives, Womens Black Worsted Hose, Summer Slips Assorted, Casks 4d, 6d, 10d, and 20d fine Rose Nails, 7 9, 8 10 and 10-12 Window Glass, Cast Iron Pots & Bake Ovens, Tea Kettles and Saucepans, London Mould and Dipped Candles, Boxes Soap, English & Swedes Iron, German & Blister'd Steel, 1 Hhd. Assorted Delph, 1 Crate Brown Jars from 1 to 3 Gallons, Beer and Ale Corks, which, with a number of other articles Imported this season and their former Stock on Hand, they will sell at the Lowest prices for Cash or short Credit, at their Store in Queen-Street opposite the Officers Barracks.

FISHER, WALKER, & Co.  
 Fredericton, 5th June, 1827.  
 ON HAND, Jamaica Rum, Sugar, Molasses Best Cognac Brandy, and Hollands Gin.,

**Received on Consignment,**

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER  
**P**IPES PORT WINE,  
 Quarter Casks Madeira WINE,  
 Quarter Casks sweet Malaga WINE,  
 Jars of fresh GRAPES,  
 Jars of superior OLIVES, and  
 A few bags ALMONDS.  
 JAMES BALLOCH.  
 Fredericton, 15th Oct. 1827.