

of effecting an amicable adjustment of the differences between France and the United States.

The French Government has stated to that of His Majesty, that the frank and honorable manner in which the President has, in his recent message, expressed himself with regard to the points of difference between the Governments of France and the United States, has removed those difficulties upon the score of national honor, which have hitherto stood in the way of the prompt execution by France of the treaty of 4th July, 1831, and that, consequently, the French Government is now ready to pay the instalment which is due on account of the American indemnity, whenever the payment of that instalment shall be claimed by the Government of the United States.

The French Government has also stated that it made this communication to that of Great Britain, not regarding the British Government as a formal mediator, since its offer of mediation had then reached only the Government of France, by which it has been accepted; but looking upon the British Government as a common friend of the two parties, and, therefore, as a natural channel of communication between them.

The undersigned is further instructed to express the sincere pleasure which is felt by the British Government at the prospect thus afforded of an amicable termination of a difference which has produced a temporary estrangement between two nations who have so many interests in common, and who are so entitled to the friendship and esteem of each other; and the undersigned has also to assure Mr. Forsyth that it has afforded the British Government the most lively satisfaction to have been, upon this occasion, the channel of a communication which they trust will lead to the complete restoration of friendly relations between the United States and France.

The undersigned has great pleasure in renewing to Mr. Forsyth the assurances of his most distinguished consideration.

CHARLES BANKHEAD, The Hon JOHN FORSYTH, &c. &c.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, February 16, 1836.

The undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, has had the honor to receive Mr. Bankhead's note of the 15th instant, in which he states, by the instructions of his Government, that the British Government have received a communication from that of France, which fulfils the wishes that impelled his Britannic Majesty to offer his mediation for the purpose of effecting an amicable adjustment of the differences between France and the United States; that the French Government, being satisfied with the frank and honorable manner in which the President has, in his recent message, expressed himself with regard to the points of difference between the two Governments, is ready to pay the instalment due on account of the American indemnity, whenever it shall be claimed by the Government of the United States, and that this communication is made to the Government of Great Britain not as a formal mediator, but as a common friend of both parties.

The undersigned has submitted this note of His Britannic Majesty's Charge d' Affaires to the President, and is instructed to reply that the President has received this information with the highest satisfaction—a satisfaction as sincere as was his regret at the unexpected occurrence of the difficulty created by the erroneous impressions heretofore made upon the national sensibility of France.

By the fulfilment of the obligations of the convention between the two Governments, the great cause of difference will be removed, and the President anticipates that the benevolent and magnanimous wishes of His Britannic Majesty's Government will be speedily realized, as the temporary estrangement between the two nations, who have so many common interests, will no doubt be followed by the restoration of their ancient ties of friendship and esteem.

The President has further instructed the undersigned to express to His Britannic Majesty's Government his sensibility at the anxious desire it has displayed to preserve the relations of peace between the United States and France, and the exertions it was prepared to make to effectuate that object, so essential to the prosperity, and congenial to the wishes of the two nations, and to the repose of the world. Leaving his Majesty's Government to the consciousness of an elevated motives which have governed its conduct, and to the universal respect which must be secured to it, the President is satisfied that no expressions, however strong, of his own feelings, can be appropriately used, which could add to the gratification afforded to His Majesty's Government at being the channel of communication to preserve peace, and restore good-will between differing nations, each of whom is its friend.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to Mr. Bankhead the assurance of his distinguished consideration. JOHN FORSYTH, CHARLES BANKHEAD, Esq., &c. &c. &c.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Twenty-fourth Congress. First Session.

IN SENATE.

Tuesday, Feb. 23.—The bill reported by the committee on Military Affairs, making appropriations for fortifications and other purposes, was taken up.

Mr. Preston gave notice that he should to-morrow move to amend the clause in the bill making appropriation for steam batteries, by striking out \$660,000, and inserting \$100,000, for the experiment. He would also move to strike out all the fortifications of the third class, and all for which no estimates have been made.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Feb. 18.—A bill was passed by the volunteers and militia in the service. Considerable time was

spent upon the New York relief bill without any final decision.

Tuesday, Feb. 23.—The message of the President announcing the settlement of the French question was received, and 25,000 extra copies ordered to be printed.

This being the day for receiving and considering petitions, according to the rule which requires the first day of the meeting of the House in each week to be appropriated to that purpose; the abolition petition presented on Monday of last week, by a Mr. Briggs, (we believe) was taken up and postponed to Monday next. This vote was afterwards reconsidered for the purpose of deciding the pending question of order made last week. After some discussion which was terminated by the previous question, the Speaker stated the question of order, as follows:

A petition having been presented for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, its reception was objected to. The chair decided that the objection was in order, and that the petition was not referred to the select committee on the subject, under the resolution adopted by the House, referring all petitions on this subject which had been presented, or might be thereafter presented, to a select committee. From this decision the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Vinton) had appealed. The question was, "Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the House?"

The question was determined in the negative; yeas 56, nays 147.

Wednesday, Feb. 24.—The committee on Elections made a report adverse to the claim of Mr. Graham, from North Carolina, whose election is contested. The minority of the committee made a counter report. The hour for taking up the special order arrived before the report was disposed of.

The New York relief bill was after some discussion and immaterial amendments, passed by a vote of 125 to 124.

From the Correspondence of the Charleston Cour.

Washington, Feb. 23. To-day, the Hon. Richard I. Manning, of your delegation, espoused the course adopted by Mr. Pinckney, and contended with much feeling and eloquence that the object of Mr. Pinckney, however it might eventuate was well intended and designed, and that the only motive he had in view was the peace and harmony of the south.

"I am not acquainted with Mr. Pinckney, and cannot undertake to read his designs, but I will say, that from the beginning to the end of the affair, he has displayed a firmness and a frankness that I cannot believe to be interested or sinister.

Extract of a letter from the Hon. Henry L. Pinckney to a friend upon private matters, in which he touches on his resolutions:

"You will perceive by the papers that I offered a Resolution this morning in relation to abolition. To my utter astonishment it seemed to have given great offence I wish to have my views & feelings properly understood. I consider it as leading to no good result to keep up a long and excited debate upon the right of petition and other minor abstract points upon which the South is divided and the whole of the rest of the House united against us—and upon which we shall surely be left in a miserable minority and have to suffer all the consequences of defeat. My objects are:

First—To put end to discussion which I believe will increase abolition at the North, and prove most destructive to the South. Secondly—To let alone all minor points (upon which we shall be beaten) and procure a vote upon the main question.

Thirdly—To procure a solemn and deliberate expression of opinion by Congress adverse to abolition and putting an end to all the hopes and views as far as such a vote by Congress can effect it—and I am under the firm conviction, that if any thing on earth can put down abolition such an expression of opinion by a large vote will effect it.

I go for the great object of putting down abolition and for that purpose I would cover the whole ground and effectually put an end to all the hopes of the abolitionists, by saying to them that Congress has no constitutional authority in relation to the States and will not act upon slavery in the District of Columbia regarding it a violation of public faith and dangerous to the Union.

Is not this the correct course? Have we any thing to gain by continued excitement? Is not slavery too serious a matter to be made the subject of incessant debate and agitation? Is it not our true policy to put down abolition? Can any thing tend more to do it than a Report and Resolutions by a large vote adverse to Abolitionists and cutting off all their hopes of aid from the Federal Government. I have not time to say more.

I am acting conscientiously according to my best judgment for the good of my constituents and State—I rely upon every cool sensible reflection man to see the propriety of putting down abolition practically. Without pushing the contest to extremity on either side."

FOREIGN.

M. Human had given great offence to his colleagues of the French ministry, by recommending the payment of the five per cents. This will probably bring the De Broglie Ministry to a close, as the Chamber are believed to be in favor of Mr. Human's project whilst it caused such a degree of excitement among the Ministry as to induce the Duc de Broglie accompanied by Mr. Guizot and Mr. Euehault to wait upon the King with a formal complaint.

Sir Christopher pepys, a lawyer, of great eminence has been appointed Lord Chancellor of Great Britain. Mr. Bickersteth is to succeed him as Master of the Rolls.

The present Governor of Jamaica, the Marquis of Sligo, like his predecessor, seems to be continually at war with the Colonial Assembly. It appears from Kingston papers to the 6th inst., by the brig

Agnorina, arrived at Savannah, that in a message to the House of Assembly, the Governor was thought to have committed a breach of the privileges of that body. In a subsequent communication, he attempted to explain away the imputed insult, but was considered by the House to have reiterated it; and a resolution not to proceed with the public business, was adopted with great unanimity; when the Governor instantly prorogued the Assembly, by proclamation until the 8th of March next, by which time, says the Jamaica paper, "we hope His Excellency will be comfortably settled in Sligo."

Despotism.—The English papers contain an account of tyranny on the part of Nicholas the Czar of Russia, of a revolting character. A Russian Lady of rank and respectability, while on a visit to Paris, became attached to an English gentleman, and married him. As soon as the marriage was known in Russia the Emperor ordered her to quit Paris and return to St. Petersburg. At the time the order was received she was unwell, being hardly able to leave her bed; and although her physician had certified that the climate of the Russian capital must be fatal to her, yet upon her neglecting to comply with the order through positive inability so to do, the Emperor took possession of all her property, which is of immense value, and she is thus actually a pauper, dependent upon the sums which he allows to be remitted to her out of her own estates legally inherited from her parents.

[Boston Mer. Journal.

From the New Foundland Gazette.

"Small Pox.—Not the slightest abatement, we are sorry to say, has taken place during the past week in this most malignant disease. Since its appearance in this town upwards of five hundred individuals have been swept away by it to the tomb, and at the present moment a large number of severe cases still exist. It is no uncommon thing to see people with their faces covered with the pustules, denoting the disease, transacting their ordinary business, or walking in the streets. We hear of no one taking the disease, however who has been successfully vaccinated for the cow-pock."

FLORIDA.

From the Georgia Journal. March 1st.

After our paper was put to press, an Express arrived with despatches from Gen. Scott, at Picolata, to Gov. Schley. Their contents are not known; but we understand that Gen. Scott requires more troops.

It was rumored at Picolata, on the 17th, (as we learn by the letter published in the Savannah Georgian,) that Col. Twigg had an engagement with the Indians at Tampa and 150 of them had been killed. A house 18 miles above Picolata, on the St. Johns, belonging to Mr. Hatton, had been burnt by the Indians.

Extract of a letter from an Officer on board the U. S. Cutter Washington dated Tampa Bay, January, 26, 1836.

Some six or eight days ago, a party of friendly Indians took a prisoner close to the Cañonment. I have just been to see him. The suit he had on when captured had no fewer than four bullet holes in it—it belonged to one of Major Dade's poor fellows—it is much clotted with blood.

He says the Indians held a grand consultation on the 22d inst. to decide whether they should attack this post or no. Powell, their principal chief was for an immediate attack, but other chiefs were of an opposite opinion. But it is evident they will very soon make a grand effort on some point.

A letter was shewn us yesterday, from Key West, containing advices from Charlotte Harbor, which, although of rather an old date, gives some additional particulars of Indian affairs. It says the Indians are removing from Miacro River to Cape Sable, where they intend to make a stand. They are well supplied with powder, ball, cannon, and arms of all kinds. It is stated that they have with them a number runaways, and expect others to join them with boats, &c.; so that they can go to the various keys in case of necessity.

Charleston Cour.

Extract of a letter received in Charleston dated Picolata, February, 20.

There were a few buildings burnt by the Indians the day before we arrived, 20 miles from this place.

From the Augusta Courier.

"In the battle of Chahibbee, the Indians had so little powder that their balls could hardly enter the object they struck. A fellow traveller, who was in that battle with a brother, told us, on passing the scene of action, that the balls' flung by them, as if nearly spent, with a sound like the noise of a blazing drop of pitch falling from a torch —zip—zip—zip. It will be remembered, that battle was mostly fought at night. Our men were ordered to lie down, which they did with their heads to the enemy. Many put lightwood knots between their noses and danger. Our informant says, that at the least noise, the Indians, who were principally concealed behind a large fallen tree, would send a shower of 15 or 20 bullets in the proper direction. His brother, who was a wild fellow, becoming impatient of doing nothing, raised his head, and was in the act of saying "wait till day, you d—d rascals, and we'll give you h—ll," when one of the cluster of balls sent to silence the speaker struck him directly on the four front teeth, which were knocked out; but the bullet stopped in the mouth, without further damage so weak was the impelling power. The speaker dropped his head, with a heavy grunt, and waited patiently till day light would enable him to make his gun do his future speaking. We fear the Seminoles are not so deficient in ammunition, as to have to allowance their rifles, as one Chief is said to have fifty kegs of powder. Their way leaders is no common man, and had, no doubt, all his present movements in contemplation long before he dipped his hands in the blood of Omgthla and Thompson—

both of whom are said to have fallen by his individual hand—Thompson by the very rifle which he had himself presented to Powell, as an evidence of his respectful regard. His followers are actuated by the same spirit which impels their leader—they hope not for success, but are determined to sell their lives as dearly as possible. They are desperate, and their despair is guided by uncommon diligence and courage. We do not expect the termination of the war soon. Extermination must be the result, and who will speedily extinguish a thousand warriors, who, in their hammocks, are capable of burying themselves like mud turtles and lying for days with nothing but their heads and guns above the mud and water?

The Pensacola Gazette publishes the decision of the Court Martial held upon Col. PARISH, the officer who shot Lieut. WARD, of the Volunteers. The Court unanimously agreed that Col P. was fully justified in shooting Lieut. WARD, the latter having defied and resisted the orders of his superior officer. It appears that WARD was directed to be put under arrest, but no one would execute the order. He used offensive language to Col. PARISH, and armed with three pistols, one of them cocked and presented stood out in open defiance, declaring he would shoot any man who approached him. When Col. P. advanced, the Lieutenant was in the act of firing, but was shot before he could execute that intention.

Charleston Courier.

CHERAW GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1836.

In an early number we expressed the expectation of soon receiving larger paper, which would give us a better margin. But the derangement caused in New York by the fire, and the accidental detention of the vessel on board which our paper was shipped, caused greater delay than we anticipated. The paper has, at length, come to hand and we give our subscribers a sample of it this week. We supposed that we could exchange the old paper for larger of the same quality by paying the difference in price, but our proposal of this kind not having been acceded to by our paper merchant, we must return again to the smaller till the supply is exhausted; which will take some time. We now publish the Gazette at an expense of money to say nothing of our time and labor. And we are sure our subscribers would not wish us to increase the expense by throwing away our old paper. Can they not exert themselves to procure us new subscribers? If they wish the paper to be continued they must do so. For no one will ever publish such a paper very long at an expense. Cannot every subscriber in the country procure at least three others? We say in the country. For in town there are no materials for an increase. Every body already takes the paper. But the merchants, if they would bear it in mind, can do something among their customers.

Small Pox.—Of three men who had been exposed to this disease in Ashe County, N. C. and who afterwards came down into the neighborhood of Cheraw on business, one sickened and died in Marlborough District, at the house of Mr. Harvell Smith, eleven miles from town on the upper road to Laurel Hill. The disease was communicated to some members of the family and to others of the neighborhood, who kindly rendered their assistance in nursing the sick stranger, before it was ascertained what his disease was. The whole number of cases, so far as we have been able to learn, is eight. Of these some have already terminated favorably and there has, as yet, we understand, been no death.

The existence of the disease so near us was first ascertained in this town on Thursday last. On the afternoon of that day a public meeting was held, which adopted a resolution requesting the Town Council to adopt efficient measures to prevent the introduction of the disease into the town, and pledging to them the support of the meeting. The Council met on the same evening and among other measures passed the following Ordinance.

Ordinance.

WHEREAS it has been represented to the Town Council of Cheraw, that the SMALL Pox is in Marlborough District, about 10 or 12 miles from said Town. Now to prevent the introduction of said disease into the town of Cheraw,

Be it ordained by the Town Council of the town of Cheraw and by the authority of the same, that the following persons, to wit, Doctors MacLean, Powe, Hopton, McQueen, Beers, and Malloy, be appointed a Board of Health for the town of Cheraw, whose duty it shall be to use all precautionary measures in their power, and particularly that of vaccination, to stop the progress of the small pox, and prevent its coming into town; and should any case of small pox occur in said town, that said Board be requested to report the same forthwith to the town authorities, that general notice may be given of the same.

And for the further protection of the citizens of Cheraw against said disease, Be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that a guard shall be stationed at the bridge in said Town, in order to prevent all persons who have recently had the disease, and all those who have been recently exposed to the same, from coming into the town of Cheraw, and the said guard are strictly commanded to prevent all such persons from coming into said town.

And he it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that if any person or persons shall violate this ordinance by coming into the town of Cheraw, who have had the small pox and have not been well of the same for more than four weeks, or any other persons who have been recently exposed to said disease, (Physicians only excepted,) if the same be a white person, each person so offending shall be subject to a fine not exceeding Fifty Dollars, at the discretion of the Council of the said town; and in default of the payment of said fine, each of them may be imprisoned by the said Council at their discretion not exceeding two weeks. And if any colored person or slave shall violate this ordinance, they shall receive corporal punishment at the discretion of the Council not exceeding thirty-nine lashes.

Done in Town Council, 3d March, 1836.

D. S. HARLLEE, Intendant: T. C. FELIX LONG, Clerk.

The first formal meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday morning. The following is the official report of their proceedings.

The Board of Health of Cheraw met at the Book Store on Monday, March 7, at 10 o'clock.

and organized by appointing Dr. MacLean, President, and Dr. Malley, Secretary.

On motion,

Resolved unanimously, That the Board report to the Town Council that there is no case of small pox in town, and none nearer than nine miles—all the cases are on the other side of the river in Marlborough District.

On motion,

Resolved unanimously, That this Board pledge themselves that if any case of small pox should occur in town they will immediately report it to the Town Council, and announce it to the public.

M. MACLEAN, Pres't of the Board.

A. MALLOY, Secretary.

There is constantly stationed at the Cheraw bridge an efficient guard to prevent suspicious persons from coming over. We trust the disease will not spread. The greatest danger perhaps is now from those who are recovering, or have recovered from it. We state the following fact to caution the public on this point.

A friend of ours ten years ago, was infected in Charleston, and landed on the road between that city and Georgetown. Some time (we do not now recollect how long, but we believe a week or more,) after he had fully recovered, he thoroughly washed his whole surface in warm water, left behind him every article of apparel which he wore during his sickness or convalescence, and travelled home in the stage, a distance of more than 100 miles. But notwithstanding the precautions used by him, the disease was communicated from him to a negro boy who came into his room for a few minutes once or twice, after his return home. That the disease of the boy was small pox we know, for we attended him in his sickness. Two or three others took the disease from him, but by proper precautions it was prevented from spreading farther.

Owing to the irregularity of the mails we have no late accounts of the proceedings of Congress.

We have received a communication of a Marriage, which we are obliged to exclude because it is not accompanied by a name.

Persons in the country at a distance from Physicians are often obliged to vaccinate their own families. For the benefit of such among our readers, we republish the following from the third No. of the Philadelphia Journal of Medical and Physical Sciences.

In the practice of vaccination, certain rules are recommended and should be carefully observed. The first of these regards the time for the performance of the operation. Except under very peculiar circumstances, it is not to be done sooner than the third week after birth. The uncertainty of organization being complete, and the extreme delicacy and irritability of the new born babe, are the grounds of this advice. None of the trivial derangements of health incident to the month, constitute objections to the operation. But where crusta lactea, or herpetic eruptions, or, indeed, any cutaneous disease exists, it is for the most part inadmissible. It is exceedingly difficult, in this state of the skin, to get the virus to act, and when it does, it is apt, as we shall presently show, to generate a mixed disease, destitute of the property of protection against the small pox.

Concerning the selection of the virus much has been said, and it is doubtless of great consequence. European writers, including Jenner, seem generally to prefer the pellucid fluid directly from the pustule, and urge its being taken on or before the ninth day, or, in other words, prior to its becoming opaque or purulent, or the areola being formed. That it is less active after this period, seems pretty well established, though we have ample evidence that it is still efficient, provided the vesicle has not been opened, or its peculiar actions disturbed in any mode. Exposed, however, as it is to those contingencies, perhaps it would be right to abandon the use of the transparent virus altogether, and substitute the scab. To the latter practice we know of no objection, and it is supported by several considerations.

First.—It allows the disease to run its course, free from the danger of changing its specific character, by any artificial interference.

Second.—The virus embodied in the scab may, by the ordinary precautions, be much longer preserved, even for a year or upwards without vitiation or diminution of power.

Third.—It affords a larger supply of matter for an extensive propagation of the disease.

Fourth.—The difficulty of infection is lessened by the ample portion of virus which it furnishes. Be it remembered, however, that there is a choice in the scab. Those which are hard and compact, of a dark mahogany color, and with a regular well defined margin, should be uniformly selected. The pale greyish scab, scaly or lamellated in its structure, with ragged edges, is always suspicious, very liable to fail, or if it infects, produces an illegitimate disease.

In employing the scab, all the loose parts which lie on the inner surface, are to be scraped off, and a small portion of the thick and solid scab is to be pulverized and moistened to the state of a thick or rosy fluid, [with lukewarm water; if the water be too much heated, the matter will be injured.] As in the case of the pellucid virus, this may be inserted through a small puncture, or scratch, or what succeeds better, to lay it on the skin, and work it in with the point of a lancet, taking care not to cut so deep as to occasion bleeding, which washes away the matter and defeats the operation.

\* We are told by Jenner, that even the sulphurous impregnation of the skin, which takes place in the case of itch, prevents vaccine infection. To this purpose, he relates the fact of his inability to communicate the disease to a body of soldiers in this condition, who, after using the warm bath, very readily received it.

† Our own practice is to take a little of the matter upon the point of a lancet, and introduce it carefully under the cuticle or skarfkin, which is the very thin membrane raised in blistering. It may be done as follows: Catch the lancet as

The history of the progress of the disease may be told in a few words. It almost invariably happens that the incision heals so as scarcely to leave a vestige—any appearance to the contrary usually denoting common inflammation instead of the specific action of the virus. The infection succeeding, there may be seen, about the close of the third day, a small red speck, somewhat elevated, which, on pressure, imparts to the finger the sensation of its enclosing a hard substance. This minute tumor gradually enlarges, and about the sixth day a small vesicle is formed, having a round margin, a flat surface, with a slight indentation in the centre, is of a pink color, which changes to a deeper red, with a mixture of blue, and is darkest in the middle. On the seventh, eighth or ninth day, for the time is not very precise, there is thrown around the base of the pustule an efflorescence like a ring, which spreads rapidly, and in one or two days becomes a florid areola of an inch or more in diameter. The vesicle is now at its height, and the efflorescence throughout its whole extent is tumefied, in which state it continues for several days, and then subsides and fades away. In the declination of the vesicle, the centre darkens first, and the whole by degrees is converted into a hard smooth crust of a mahogany complexion. The crust drops off spontaneously in the course of the third week, leaving a superficial cicatrix slightly indented by the cells of the vesicle.

This is the development of the local affection. About the expiration of the seventh day, in adults, or children somewhat advanced, in whom there is usually most disease, the ordinary symptoms of fever are manifested, and sometimes even to a considerable height. But these are generally slight and evanescent—the only serious complaint being soreness and tumefaction under the axilla, [armpit] which even in infants exist—and hence we should be careful that they be not raised by the heat of the bed.

More, than any other thing, is wanted to understand the distinction [between genuine and spurious disease, and no great attention, as in ordinary instances, is necessary to acquire it. The peculiarities of the real disease, we have already and so recently described in all its stages, that we shall say nothing further regarding it. In the spurious disease, there is a premature itching, inflammation and suppuration,—the progress of the vesicle is too rapid—its texture is soft—the edge not well defined—the centre elevated—the matter discharged is purulent—it is also pointed like a common abscess. Instead of a regular areola, a premature efflorescence, of a dusky purple color, takes place, and the crust is of a light brown or amber color.

"The irregular vesicle is more liable to be broken than the regular, both from its form and texture—and also from being usually so irritable as to provoke itching. When broken, this vesicle is apt to bleed."

"A vesicle apparently regular at first, sometimes does not increase to the proper size, but dies away prematurely, which a vesicle usually leaves no cicatrix, and which is hardly perceptible."

What is very curious, the constitutional affections are more violent, though no protection is afforded against small pox, and subsequent vaccination. Little reliance can be placed on the appearance of the cicatrix or scar. This is sometimes wide and deep, from the ravages of previous vaccination, more so, indeed, than in the legitimate cases. The genuine pustule commonly leaves a slight, superficial indented impression—whereas, the spurious is followed by a white, shining, strong marked scar, resembling that from a suppurating wound. Cicatrices of this sort, have been usually remarked in those cases where the small pox has succeeded to vaccination.

you would in bleeding, lay it almost flat upon the arm, and introduce its point under the cuticle, being careful not to penetrate too deeply. You may always see the point of the lancet through the cuticle. After withdrawing the lancet, work the matter into the puncture. But unless you notice the spot of the puncture very particularly, you will not be able to find it after the lancet is withdrawn. The objection to penetrating too deeply is that the discharge of blood might wash away the matter. A slight oozing or coloring of blood will not produce this effect.

The matter ought to be introduced in two places a few inches apart, with a view to let one of the vesicles remain undisturbed in taking matter for the vaccination of others, which ought always to be done.

We know one instance in which a troublesome ulcer was produced in the arm by bleeding with a lancet which had been used to vaccinate. We mention the fact to remind persons in the country who sometimes use the same lancet for both purposes, that after vaccinating it ought to be well cleaned, before it is again used for bleeding. Ed.

\* Vide the Instructions of the National Vaccine Establishment of London.

A question has been raised in the medical profession whether the influence of vaccination wears out in the system or not. There are not perhaps sufficient facts before the public to decide the question. But we think it may be decided. re-vaccination is so easy that we would advise those who have been vaccinated to resort to it.—The facts stated in the following article, which we take from No. 30 of the American Journal of Medical Sciences, may throw some light on this subject.

Results of a Series of Experiments in Revaccination, performed in the Royal Army of Wirtemberg. By Dr. HUNT.—The question of the utility of revaccination is now attracting special attention in Europe and the materials for settling it are accumulating. In our number for August last, p. 474, et seq. we presented the result of the revaccination of the Prussian army, and also of the experiments of Dr. Lurot of the Canton Bischwiller, and we shall now offer a condensed summary of the principal statistical and pathological facts collected.