

THE NEW-YORK EVENING POST

Three cases reported this day. BOARD OF HEALTH, TUESDAY, September 3d, 1822.

The Resident Physician, to whom was referred the case of Betsy Skantz, at 18 Cherry-st., reported her a case of diseased liver.

The Resident Physician also reported on the case of James Daly at 17 Harman street, that it was a case of yellow fever.

He also reported Thomas Buchan sick with yellow fever at No. 221 Church street.

A physician reported Jeffrey Thompson, a colored man in Washington street, two doors above the fence.

A physician reported that John N. Luff died last night.

A physician reported the death of Mary Tiffin. By order of the Board.

STEPHEN ALLEN, President. J. MONROE, Secy.

We publish by order of the Board of Health, the following letter of Dr. Akerly, on the subject of disinfecting the pestilential district.

New-York, 29th August, 1822. To the Honorable the President and the Members of the New-York Board of Health.

Gentlemen—I have taken the liberty of attending several meetings of your honorable body, and have listened to the propositions of those gentlemen who have given their opinions as to the best method of purifying the atmosphere in that part of the city affected with a malignant disease.

Observing that the Communications on this important subject, were referred to a committee, with powers to institute an experiment, if they should deem it expedient, I must respectfully solicit the attention of your board, to a few observations, touching these points, as connected with the health of our city.

1. Of Pyrologous acid.—The proposition to sprinkle the city with this acid, in the infected district, appears to arise from the idea that the cause of the disease, which alarms the city, exists in the open streets and along the gutters, and hence if this great antiseptic was thus applied, the cause of disease would be removed and the sickness cease.

Not having been in the infected district, it is impossible, from the nature of the proposition, that large quantities of putrefying materials, animal or vegetable, remain there, and that the putrefaction is to be arrested by application of the acid.

If such materials are not there the acid will do no good.—Vinegar will not pickle where it is not applied.—So the pyrologous acid will not arrest putrefaction unless applied to the substances in that condition.

It is well known to your honorable body that pyrologous acid is a kind of vinegar distilled from wood, and is a powerful antiseptic or preserver of animal and vegetable substances from putrefaction.

It is a well known fact, that Dr. Smith's experiments have shown that every particle of water is highly impregnated with the miasm of this miasmatic gas.

In this view is contained a full and complete account of the experiments held up to public view in "a deceptions from first to last."

So little faith have the British public in this remedy that it has been generally abandoned, and no reliance of late placed upon it.

Even in 1809 when the British army at Walcheren suffered so much from infectious diseases, nitrous acid fumigations were not employed.

It is worse than useless to adopt the employment of these acid fumigations long since abandoned and proved to be inefficacious.

But if they were good, powerful and salutary in checking or purifying the infectious air of a ship, a prison, or church, or a hospital, how could the remedy be applied to the infected district of this city?

In all the instances recorded by Smyth, Morveau and others, the acid fumes were employed and confined to a single ship, prison, church, or ward of an hospital.

We cannot then employ the acid fumigations in the streets because Morveau and Smyth never used them in the open air.

If they are used in the houses, the infection still remains in the external atmosphere, and their employment would be nugatory.

The instance of the Cathedral of Dijon, referred to in a communication to the Board, was that of a Church in France, which produced malignant disease in the congregation, from the putrid bodies of persons buried in the vaults of the building.

The disease ceased when the church was evacuated, ventilated and purified; in addition to which, Morveau employed his oxygenated muriatic acid fumigations.

To the latter was the cure attributed, but its fallacy would have been exposed if the people had continued to frequent the church.

The famous Winchester experiment was made in 1780, and after laying dormant for 15 years, British Admiralty ordered an experiment on board the Union Hospital Ship in 1795, with the vapours emitted by salt-petre when under decomposition, by means of the sulphuric acid.

Dr. Smith, in his letter on the subject, to Earle Spence, gives a flattering account of the experiment. "The sick were made to breathe for some time, the air extricated from the air, while the ship's ports and scuttles were intended to be closed up to confine the medicated steam."

This was not all. The Surgeon took care to have "the dirty linen immediately immersed in cold water on deck, and rinsed out before it was carried to the wash house," also "in paying due attention to cleanliness and ventilation, and in having seen noxious privies removed from the inside of the lower deck, and too from the inside of the middle deck, to the outside of the ship."

These, and other facts which might be cited, tend to prove the complete deception of purifying infected atmospheres by acid vapours.

Now let these gentlemen be used in sufficient quantity, separately and in combination. Cover the cart ways in the infected district with tanners bark, such as is employed to prevent the noise before a sick house.

This expense will not be all lost, as the bark may be afterwards collected and sold for fuel or sent to the Almshouse for the poor.

The privies should be rendered innocuous by a sufficient quantity of lime, ashes, charcoal, or if you please, by the vinegar of wood.

The yards of the houses may be purified by a mixture of charcoal or ashes, or both mingled with a little clay, that it may not be too readily blown away by the wind, if the weather continues hot and dry.

The case of the Cathedral of Dijon already cited, is a proof that noxious exhalations may arise from dead bodies, and that such exhalations may arise from Trinity church yard, we have a report from your honorable body that excites apprehensions in the public mind, that disease is to be apprehended there.

That ground has been 124 years receiving the dead, and the evil day has at length arrived. To strike at the root of this evil, no further interments should be allowed there.

The graves should be levelled and covered with a body of clay, upon which a layer of lime, ashes and charcoal should be placed, and the graves should be laid flat, that the rain may run off and not penetrate the soil, to hasten putrefaction and increase the exhalations.

From a hasty view of the subject, these measures appear to be adapted to the nature of the case, and are respectfully submitted by your fellow citizen and humble servant.

SAMUEL AKERLY. Why does not Dr. Akerly tell us the whole story of this Cathedral? He knows, for it is matter of history, that the putrid exhalations from dead bodies at this place, which caused an alarming epidemic, were completely arrested by the acid fumigations of Guyton Morveau, and gave a deserved celebrity to the name of that celebrated chemist. Ed. E. P.

In the year 1819, Dr. Hosack, at the request of the late Mayor, Mr. Colden, drew up a letter to the Board of Health containing a mode of treatment for those persons who might be attacked with yellow fever after having left the city, which was published by their order, and we have understood with beneficial effects.

As the removals which have taken place during the last fortnight, have probably been much greater than they were at that period, we have addressed a note to the same physician requesting him to furnish us with a copy of that letter, with such corrections and additions, as his judgment might suggest, and have received the following note in answer.

New-York, Sept. 2nd, 1822. Dear Sir—I in compliance with your request, I have revised the communication you refer to as drawn up at the desire of the late Mayor, and published by the Board of Health of 1819, relative to the mode of treatment to be pursued by persons who may be taken ill after having left the city during the prevalence of yellow fever, and out of the reach of physicians conversant with the disease.

To that letter I can make no additions, excepting to remark, that the experience of the present season has served to give me still greater confidence in the salutiferous treatment which it recommends, and which I have generally pursued during every visitation of this disease since the year 1795.

With due respect for the opinions and views of other practitioners, I am no less convinced of the injurious consequences to be apprehended from the indiscriminate use of the nitre, mercury, and the effusion of cold water, in this form of fever. I am apprised of the remarks made by some physicians, that the practice I have recommended is not sufficiently energetic to counteract the violence of this ferocious disease.

To this I reply, that daily operation convinces me that in yellow fever, as has been found to be the case in the plague, the milder means that are employed in its treatment, the better enabled is the system to maintain those exertions which are essential in controlling the action of the poison, the source of the disorder, at the same time that the prostration which succeeds, and the period of convalescence are comparatively less.

I cannot more strongly evince my own confidence in the measures that have been recommended, than by observing, that in the memorable season of 1793, when I was associated in practice with the late Dr. Bard, we both experienced a severe attack of the disease, and exclusively placed our dependence upon the plan of treatment that has been advised.

I am, dear sir, with regard, &c. yours, DAVID HOSACK. Wm. Coleman, Esq.

referred to in the preceding article, the boatman John Taylor, who is now in the hospital, has been attended with fatal consequences.

If the stomach is disturbed, and the drinks rejected by vomiting, attended with such anxiety and agitation, a blister should be instantly applied over the pit of the stomach.

If this fails to give relief, and the vomiting should prove obstinate, attended with dark colored discharges, a mixture of equal parts of lime-water and milk, given in small quantities, (say half a wine glass full of each, every half hour) will frequently arrest it.

In other cases, the lime-water alone, and in some, milk alone, has been found useful, while in some few cases, porter and lime water, combined, has been successful, when every thing else has proved inefficacious.

While these means are made use of, the extremities should be kept warm by fomentations of vinegar and water, or spirits and water, frequently renewed, and cataplasms, composed of meal, mustard and vinegar, should be applied to the soles of the feet.

In some instances, blisters applied to the ankles, or to the wrists, have arrested a vomiting that had resisted every other means.

The diet of the sick in this disease should be simple, and chiefly composed of vegetable nourishments, such as barley water, Indian or oatmeal gruel, arrow root, sago and panada; and for a few days during convalescence, the patient should altogether avoid animal food, and when he returns to the use of it, he should first take it in the form of soup, and these prepared with a large proportion of rice, barley and other vegetables.

Emetics and mercury, which are very generally prescribed in the bilious-remittent and typhus fevers, are for the most part prejudicial in this form of fever, and ought seldom to be employed, and then only under the direction of a physician.

Allow me to add this truth, however humiliating it may be to the pride of science, and I mention it in confirmation of the good effects of this comparatively mild treatment, that in the yellow fever of 1793, Richardson Underhill, a member of the Society of Friends, who, like another Howard, volunteered his services to the poor, on that memorable occasion, a greater proportion of persons ill of that disease were cured by means of cedar oil and tansy tea, than by those more active prescriptions at that time employed by many of the physicians of our city.

With the hope that these suggestions may be found useful. I am, dear sir, Very respectfully, yours, DAVID HOSACK. The Hon. Cadwallader D. Colden, President of the Board of Health.

COMMUNICATION. A meeting of the inhabitants of the lower part of Greenwich street and its vicinity, will take place to-morrow, at 1 o'clock, at the Retreat, Broadway, to take into consideration the establishing a private watch in said place.

From the Buffalo Patriot, Aug. 27. Attempt at Robbery.—On Thursday night last, the house of Mr. John Roads, of Amherst, in this county, was entered by two men, one of whom was armed with a pistol, and stood at the door; the other, with a pistol and muffled lantern, advanced to Mr. R.'s bed and demanded his money.

Mr. R. got up, opened his chest and told the fellow he had no money; he then consulted his comrade at the door and asked Mr. R. for silver. After striking Mr. R. and threatening him not to look after them, they departed in great haste.

Mr. R. thinks, from circumstances, that the man at the door was acquainted at his house—the other was an Irishman. From the National Advocate. The Circuit Court of the United States for this District, assembled yesterday at the City Hall; present, Their Honours Brockholst Livingston, and William P. Van Ness, Judges. The Court was adjourned, on account of the inconvenience of holding it during the present sickness, until the eighteenth day of November next.

It is understood, that the term will be considered as open the whole of the intermediate time for the return of process, &c.; and the Grand and Petit Jurors are to attend on that day, when the usual business of the court will be proceeded in.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 26. An instance of spontaneous combustion took place yesterday, at 9 o'clock in the morning, in a point store, in the neighborhood of the Gazette Office. A quantity of rags; that had been piled in a damp place, caught fire; the flames immediately spread, but were soon extinguished.

The purchasers of rags should be cautious where and how they stow their precious commodity; or the mischief of their carelessness may extend somewhat farther than the consumption of rubbish.—This is the second occurrence, within eighteen months, at the same place.

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NOTICE.—The Board of Health have it in view to establish a Water-works in the North River, for the purpose of supplying the city with pure water, and to prevent the contamination of the water by the sewage of the city.

It is expected that at least two vessels of a convenient place in each river, with a boat of a proper size attached, and a sufficient number of men for the necessary relief. Any person who has vessels in the above description, and disposes of the same, is requested to apply to the Committee, at the Old Alms House, or to the City Hall.

All persons employed as watchmen are requested to call on the Committee of the Board of Health, at the Old Alms House, and give in their names, and show the authority under which they act, otherwise they will be considered as having no right to act, and will be subject to be taken up by the city watch.

By order of the Committee, HENRY I. WYCKOFF, Chairman. Ship Ann Maria from Liverpool. CONSIGNEE of goods by this ship, will please send their permits as soon as possible to ROGERS & GRACIE, 598 Broadway.

RURAL THEATRE, CHATHAM GARDENS. For the benefit of Mr. Barron. THIS EVENING, SEPTEMBER 3. THE evening's entertainment will commence with the musical piece of Turn Out, Re-tive, Stone; Capt. Summerville, Mr. Lamb; I. Truckle, Mr. Talbot; Forge, Roberts; G. Gory, Simpson; Marion Ramsey, Mrs. Legg Peggy, Mrs. Talbot.

After which, an Olio, consisting of songs, glees, recitations, dancing, &c. Overture, Full Orchestra; Glee, Here's health to all good lasses, Lamb, Williams a Rittler; Comic Song, Call again to-morrow, J. Saunders; Song, William Tell, or the Swiss' trait, Mr. Garner; Comic Song, Nothing at all, Mr. Simpson; Recitation, Bullem in Boate of Biscay, Mr. Lamb; in character, the B. Dance, Mr. Richards; Recitation, Watty a Meggy, Mr. Archbold; Song, Ye Sons of Freedom, Mr. Garner; Dame Durden, Lamb, Sir son and Rittler.

The whole to conclude with the laughable farce of High Life Below Stairs.—Love, Sir son; Lord Duke, Richards; Sir Harry, Lu Phillip, Talbot; Tom, Saunders; Miss Kil Mrs. Legge; Lady Bab, Mrs. Talbot; L. Charlotte, Mrs. Dorion. In the course of the piece a celebrated waltz, by Lord Duke and Miss Kitty.

Tickets 25 cents, which will admit a lady gentleman, to be had at E. M. Murdens, circulating Library No. 4 Chamber street, and at door of the Garden. W. H. WALTON & CO. have removed (during the sickly season,) to No. 1 Bowery.

NOTICE.—JOSEPH PERRY respectfully informs his friends and patrons, that the health of the city permit, his school will commence at 82 Warren-st. on the 16th of present month. REMOVAL. JAMES JENKINS has removed his hands store, for the present, to the corner of Greenwich and Amos-streets, opposite the State Prison, where all orders in his line will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

STAMUEL CAMPBELL & SON, have removed their store, and retired from the city short time, may be addressed through the office, at "Springfield, New Jersey," or per having business with them, are requested to apply for information, or leave their communications, at the store of Messrs. Willbur & Ma corner of Hammond and Hudson streets. HAYDEN & TIMMINS' offices at No. 35 1/2 Moore-st. and Hammond at second east of Herring st. Greenwich. 31. ULSHOFFER & GROOME have taken store corner of Pike street and Cherry st. temporarily, and offer for sale a general assortment of Ship Chandlery, Rigging, Paints, &c. 37. HILLIYER & ROBBINS have removed from Hammond st. Greenwich, opposite 3 Haggerty, Austen & Co. 33. ROBERT McDERMUT has removed his dwelling house, No 53 Harman street 34. ROBT. PERINE & CO. have removed the present, from the corner of Rect Lumber streets, to No. 4 Canal street, next corner of Broadway. 35. W. M. GRATTAN'S Printing Office: sent at Greenwich, in Burrows at Herring street. 36. WYMAN & MORRIS, Attorneys and sellers at Law, have removed (for the sent) from No. 2 Park Place, to the dw house of W. L. Harris, No. 57 Walker street west of Broadway. 37. Commissioners Office at the same 38. REMOVAL. MADAME NAU'S Young Ladies Sem is removed from No. 72 Chamber st. to a pleasant country seat, situated on the side of the Eighth Avenue.—The School re-opens this day, and will be kept (here until the alarm subsides. Parents of her former pupils, may learn further at Chamber, or 60 Provost st. 39. OFFICE at the Union Bank, this morning small Pocket Book, containing V Herringman & Co.'s check for \$127 25, and small bills of the Mechanics' and Farmers' Albany; also, sundry papers of no use to except the owner. Whoever has found them will oblige the subscriber by keeping the small bills and returning the pocket book; pers through the post-office. W. S. HERRIN. N. B. Payment has been stopped on the 30. 40. To Journeymen Shoemakers. A good situation can be obtained for Journeymen on men's work, if applied for promptly of the subscriber, one door east Hotel, Flushing, L. I. None need apply, those well recommended, as steady work given. 41. WILLIAM PI A GOOD Saddle and Gig Horse for sale at H. UNDERHILL'S, No. 101 Broadway. NEW-YORK DYING ESTABLISH. The merchants in Greenwich are fully informed that a box for the re- of orders, is placed in the store of Messrs. & Crumby, Hammond street between and Herring streets, where all commu and Herring streets, where all commu left for the proprietors, will be promptly left to BARRETT, TILSTON (to Office 514 Broadway. BRANDY, &c.—150 pipes Bordent 500 bbls. 50 bags Pepper, 47 chests Hy 200 long Philadelphia Starch 60 boxes Boston Chocolate 70 bales Spanish Bale Rope 100 m. Calcutta Segars, in op. boxes 80 bbls. and 150 bbls. Lard and Lard for sale by JACKSON & WOOLLEY, Greenway 2 a short distance below the 8th Wool & Hemp—24 bales Suys suitable for matins, 6 tons sugar Hiram Hemp, worthy the attention of a masonry, landing at Greenwich, and for G. G. & S. HOWLE 621 Broadway, Marble B