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Weekly Almanack.

October—1834.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Full Sea.
8 Wednesday - -	6 24	5 36	9 40	3 17
9 Thursday - -	6 25	5 35	10 38	4 24
10 Friday - -	6 26	5 34	11 41	5 42
11 Saturday - -	6 27	5 33	morn.	7 5
12 Sunday - -	6 29	5 31	0 46	8 9
13 Monday - -	6 30	5 30	1 51	8 58
14 Tuesday - -	6 32	5 28	2 54	9 39

First Quarter 9th day, 11h. 21m. morning.

The Garland.

THE EARTH.

A valley bread, that's shaded
By storm, and mist, and night;
Whose flowers soon are faded,
By some untimely blight;
Where youthful hearts are aching
With pains of frame or mind,
Where olden men are shaking,
Like winter leaves in wind;
Till, having measured out their days
In folly, shame, or pride,
An epitaph doth speak their praise,—
Their deaths,—to whom allied.

THE GRAVE.

Rest hath made her dwelling here.
Though the living call it drear,
Beauty, youth, and wisdom meet
In this bleak and low retreat.
Generations without end
Here in silent ashes blend;
As the sands upon the shore,
Here they lie for evermore,
Waiting the life-giving call
That suddenly shall break Death's thrall.

HEAVEN.

Where flesh and blood hath never been;
Where mortal eye hath never seen;
A mental sphere; a flood of light;
A son of glory dazzling bright;
Where the crown of eternal life's placed on.
And the righteous kneel round their father's throne
Singing the songs of praise and bliss—
O for a flight to a sphere like this?

HELL.

A hopeless gulf of ruin and dismay,
Where rage and darkness never pass away;
In which lost spirits writhe, God's curse beneath,
Bound with the chains of everlasting death.

Thomas Cambria Jones.

Miscellanea.

[The following extract from a Treatise on General Health, written in London on the decline of the Pestilence in that city, (in 1831-32,) may not be unacceptable to our readers at the present crisis.]

CHOLERA MORBUS, EPIDEMIC CHOLERA, SPASMODIC CHOLERA.

CAUSES, CONSEQUENCES, AND CURE.

[CONCLUDED.]

To know the cause and the seat of a disease is half the cure. That contraries are cured by contraries.

The ancients made these axioms established rules of practice. They found there were two kinds of cholera, cold and hot; the cold from a cold cause, the hot from a hot cause, as here explained:

1. The cold is the common cholera morbus; this is an annual disease occasioned by things or substances eaten: as unwholesome or indigestible food—unripe or decayed fruit—intemperance in drinking, or gluttony in eating, when the alimentary canal is in a previous morbid state. The symptoms of this cholera are vomitings, purgings, great debility, convulsions or spasms. The things taken in being of themselves not contagious, this disease is not contagious. Two proofs may be sufficient here: first, a family one Christmas received a present of a turkey, but being provided with Christmas fare, the turkey was kept too long, and was stale when put to roast; the mistress, aged thirty-six, of a florid complexion, eat a quantity of the turkey on a Sunday, on the Tuesday following she was seized with cholera morbus, and on Thursday she died: her husband, five children, other relations, with the nurse and servants, who were constantly with her, escaped the disease.—Second case, Dr. Buchan, in his book, under the article of Cholera Morbus, says, he was seized with this disease from having eat rancid bacon; though not contagious, he says, "there is hardly any disease that kills more quickly than this when proper means are not used in due time for removing it."

In the stale turkey the putridity was in a cold state, and not arrived to an active miasm; neither was the rancid bacon in such a state; any person might smell and handle the turkey and bacon, and take no disease, these things taken in not being of themselves contagious, this common cholera morbus is not contagious.

2. The hot or epidemic cholera is occasioned by the putrefactive quality of the atmosphere separating from the vital quality by some occult or apparent cause, and is not from acrimony of the bile; the things taken in not being contagious substances, but air, vapour, and effluvium in a putrefactive or contagious state, and is exhaled from, or emitted by a patient in its contagious nature as received by him, and is not discussed or destroyed by his suffering or death, but is communicable to persons predisposed to receive it.

That the symptoms of both are similar, differing only in degree, except in the hot cholera, as in India, it strikes a person and doubles him up, with violent painful internal spasms or convulsions, and without being attended with evacuations he dies in a few hours; these cases are not general.

That both choleras are attended with vomitings and purgings, and the ancient physicians cautioned people to notice the distinction or difference between cholera and diarrhœa in these particulars—the cholera being attended with vomitings. The cholera is attended with instant loss of strength, but the diarrhœa is not attended with vomitings and does not take the patient's strength away speedily, but several days, nay, weeks may pass, and without danger, but in a few hours the neglect of medical assistance in both choleras may prove fatal.

The ancient physicians describe the epidemic cholera, a swift, furious, dry inflammation, of the nature of blight, and thence from a hot cause. That the seat or settlement of the disease is in the blood veins, supplying the liver in particular, and of the alimentary canal.

Their effectual Remedy.

On the first attack, if the symptoms were mild, and time allowed, they first gave a purge of syr. ros. solut. or of Calabrian manna, and then an opiate pill; but if the patient had arrived to the extreme stage of the disease, when *nature was spent in him, and his evacuations were of the colour of whey*, the opiate pill was to be given with all speed and with the diet drink. One pill was in general sufficient: this agrees with the Prussian physician's treatment above. The opiate pill was composed of opium in substance, dissolved with the usual carminatives, compound tinctures, with a small proportion of amber, red coral, and saffron in powder to form a mass to make the pills. The dose was one pill of four or five grains to an adult, and one grain to children. And if the evacuations are not stayed by one pill and the diet drink, a pill of half the weight must be given, and it will be found an effectual remedy, indeed, as declared 200 years ago, the only cure for epidemic cholera.

The Diet Drink to accompany the Pill.

Water and Verjuice in equal quantities of half a pint each, with the yolk of an egg boiled in the mixture, with a little sugar; at intervals a little red or white wine, and wine and water with citron or lemon juice and sugar, and a slice of the fruit without the peel may be rolled in sugar and eaten, and small cheese may be allowed. Also broths with *wine, verjuice, sugar*, and yolk of eggs, restorative jellies, and a toast of white bread dipped in wine and water, and a little sugar put upon it, but every thing the patient takes as *diet* must be given COLD.

Some of the ancient physicians, as Truallianus and Erasistratus, affirm, that nothing is more effectual in curing the cold or annual cholera, than wine, and wine and water, which is also commended by Galen. But Van der Heyden says, he found this remedy by no means sufficient in epidemic cholera, but in the above was the only cure.

A young Prussian physician of a strong constitution, after four days attending a cholera hospital at Berlin, was seized with this epidemic, and after great suffering, and the use of stimuli, camphor, mustard poultices, hot bottles of water and bleeding, he grew worse, when he was allowed to drink *cold water*, having a great desire for it, he thought nature pointed it out, and afterwards he had wine. Champagne, with barley water and lemon juice, produced, he says, a striking effect. The wine and water staying his evacuations, a re-action in the vascular system followed by these remedies, producing a perspiration, and he recovered.

Mr. Longmore, London Road, Southwark, stated a case where calomel and opium and warm applications failing, and the patient sinking fast, it struck him to try carbonate of soda and *tartaric acid*, with a table-spoonful of brandy, with sugar, added *to half-a-pint of cold water*, he said the effect was magical, and the patient called for more, and recovered. It has proved wonderful since,—confirming Heyden's ancient regimen, wine and verjuice, &c. as above.

In confirmation of the ancient cold regimen, numerous cases have appeared in the Berlin Cholera Gazette. As by the Prussian physician above, who says, "In extreme cases the hot stimuli cease to be stimuli because the debilitated frame is then too weak to produce a re-action, I have frequently exhibited table spoonsful of tinc. of capsici annui, tea spoonsful of cajeput oil, camphor, musk, caustic, ammonium, in the largest doses, and phosphorus in the most concentrated forms, and have seen no good effects produced by them on those living corpses, of which alone I am here speaking, any more than the strongest emetics, I have therefore made it a point to give such patients *scarcely* any medicine while the paralytic state continued, having found that no internal stimulants could resuscitate the dormant vitality, recourse was had to produce re-action by the external use of *cold water*, which I found to succeed in many cases."

The report of the Board of Health published in August 1831, confirms the above Berlin report of the inefficacy of the hot regimen or stimuli in the cure of this hot cholera, as practised in India. The report states, page 14, "Almost every plan seems to have had its success and its failure. Every kind of internal and external stimuli was used, brandy and other spirits, blisters, sinapisms, hot baths, with bleeding, purges, and emetics; and *calomel* was tried as a sedative of the vomitings to relieve the burning heat of the præcordia, but the evidence in favour of this fact is met with so many contrary statements as to leave the question in great doubt." It does not appear in the report that the cold acid and wine regimen was tried in India, as sedative of vomitings. Dr. Buchan confirms this practice in his article of Inflammation of the Intestines, which is attended with vomitings; and the Asiatic Cholera Sir Gilbert Blane states to be inflammation of the alimentary canal, which comprises the stomach and intestines, and is attended with violent vomitings. Is it not most rational and conclusive that acidulated diet drinks, as proved so effectual under the ancient practice, should have the same beneficial effect; as by staying the evacuations the patient is half cured of the cholera, and the ancients not using the erroneous present practice of *stimuli* seems to be fully justified by Dr. Buchan's remarks on the effects of using stimuli in an inflammation of the stomach: in his article on this disease, he says, "All acrimonious, heating, and irritating food and drink are carefully to be avoided, the weakness of the patient may deceive the by-standers and induce them to give him wines, spirits, or other cordials, but these never fail to increase the disease, and often occasion sudden death." How many patients may there not have been lost in the present practice of treating the epidemic cholera with brandy, and spirits of wine, cordials, &c. adding fire to fire, in opposition to the ancient axiom of contraries curing contraries.

The operation of bleeding is dangerous in pestilential diseases. Hippocrates confessed that though he had tried what the opening of a vein would do in many patients of his that had been sick of pestilential diseases, yet he never found it do them any good, and Galen also said the same; and at this present time, how many patients may not have been lost by this dangerous practice, now so hastily made use of by the inexperienced, in the present swiftly destructive epidemic disease. One proof may be sufficient here from many more; a poor man, aged 63, whose case was described by one of the faculty in the *Times* of March 22, his appearance indicated he had been in a state of previous starvation, was seized with violent symptoms of cholera, he was bled, and mustard poultices, and warm blankets were applied, but he soon died, which was attributed to his shattered constitution and previous debility, and not by the bleeding, which the ancients held to be highty dangerous when *nature was already nearly spent in the patient*, this was their phrase as in a similar epidemic cholera, near 200 years ago. Heyden, an old and successful Dutch physician, said, that of sixty patients he scarcely bled one; for this swift and furious disease, he said, allows no time for bleeding, and that it is highly dangerous in an advanced stage of the disorder *when nature is spent in the patient, and the evacuations have become the colour of* WHEY; and in another pestilential epidemic disease, the plague bleeding, he said, was attended with the most fatal effects, and he is confirmed by Fallopius, Palmarius, Dodenus, Hildanus, Isbrandus, and other ancient physicians, who stated that scarce any one who was bled in the plague, survived, and the present cholera and plague have this affinity, a swift deprivation of vital power and speedy death if not taken in time, which proves how much of the vital quality of the blood is diminished or overpowered instantly by the putrefactive quality in the blood which is congested when deprived of the vital quality in its texture, and does not flow in bleeding in this stage of cholera, and if blood should then flow it is that possessing the remaining vital quality, and the drawing this off kills the patient instead of saving him. And what a paradox or error in the present practice of bleeding of half starved patients in this disease, and at the same time to prescribe a substantial diet to others as a preservative against taking this disorder, by its increasing the vital quality in their blood to resist the contagion, but when the patient has, previously to his taking the disease by his destitute state, been deprived of the necessary proportion of the vital quality to preserve him, that he should, after being seized, have that diminished portion taken from him and leave him a sacrifice!!!

I am well convinced from these facts, and many more proofs, that the alarming number of deaths, in proportion to the cases, is greatly increased by this hasty bleeding of patients in this epidemic cholera, and the hot stimulants used or mere calomel and laudanum, by those who are unacquainted with the discrepancy of the constitution and habits of the patients, and this conclusion is confirmed by the above report of the Board of Health, which, at page 12, states, "If a small quantity of blood could only be procured, the heart seemed to feel the loss without being relieved, the bulk of the blood actually circulating being reduced, while the great mass of it was congested in the inferior and superior venacava did not make its way to the heart. If not carried far enough to remove the impediments and allow the large veins to empty themselves into the heart, *such a weakness* was produced as is occasioned by the loss of blood in constitutions worn out by disease." This declaration of the effects from bleeding in the Asiatic Cholera in India completely confirms the ancient physicians as above. And the present epidemic cholera so soon arrives to that extreme stage, as the Prussian term asphetic, that has so close affinity to the plague as to render bleeding then useless, if not equally as fatal as in the plague; and the Prussian says, "*bleeding* I have long ceased to apply in the asphetic stage, as an operation which inflicts a useless torture upon the patient." When the epidemic cholera seizes a patient, the critical moment for bleeding, if highly necessary at first, is soon past, and the danger of it is as instant, if the experiment be tried, as shewn in a young robust woman at Sunderland, just seized with the extreme symptoms of cholera, the blood from her arm was too ropy to flow, and the veins of the temple were tried, but no blood followed, and she soon died: in a similar case the above Prussian physician gave of a robust woman, who he saved by his cold water regimen, without bleeding, which at first he tried, but as no blood followed, he commenced his cold water ablutions and doucking, as he terms it, in a dry tub, and having her well rubbed with cold wet cloths, he succeeded in saving her without medicine.

A Challenge to the College of Physicians to disaffirm and prove an error in the following propositions.

That the predominance of the putrefactive quality in the blood is the general origin of disease.

That inflammation, external or internal, is the commencement of putrefaction.

That putrefaction is an unavoidable law of nature by the divine order.

That any wholesome thing that will prevent inflammation is, by a judicious application, the best and most certain remedy to maintain health.

That any wholesome thing that will cure *external* inflammation, will, if judiciously applied, cure *internal* inflammation.

That water and salt are wholesome things forming in a universal combination a sovereign medicine of the Almighty Physician of nature to keep the putrefactive quality in the creation in subjection or in order with the vital quality therein, by which divine order all things having life are kept in perpetual creation in successive order from generation to generation.

That water and salt, or its spirit and water, judiciously applied, form the certain remedy for inflammation, external or internal, and prevent disease.

That epidemic cholera is an inflammation and acts and strikes, collapsing the body of a man as a scorching blight does the branches and leaves of trees.

That water and salt, and its spirit diluted with water, have a specific virtue in quenching this internal inflammatory epidemic cholera fire, proved, upon trial, —and to this proof, this challenge is given.

That there is in the two diseases of epidemic cholera and hydrophobia a strong affinity; first, in the bewilderment these two diseases occasion to the faculty; secondly, a phenomenon in each disease, the patients can exercise the natural functions of the brain of a sound intelligence when the vital powers of the body appear totally exhausted, or at those intervals when the extreme violence and fury of the diseases remitting, allow them the opportunity of exercising it.

That hydrophobia is prevented taking place in the human or animal body after being bitten by a mad dog, by water, salt, and its spirit;—first, by the party being ducked in the sea, held by force a longer time under the water than bathing—this is an effectual preventative: and, secondly, if the party lives too far from the sea, as soon as bitten, with all due speed, apply as a caustic, of the spirit of salt in a little water, and keep it bathed repeatedly, and drink internally from five to ten drops in a large wine glass of water, warm or cold, sweetened with sugar, four times a day, for a week or ten days, and no hydrophobia will afterwards take place.

That I have seen the successful use of the spirit of sea salt and water in the following case of my own dog, that was bitten by a mad dog in the lip: in a few minutes I applied to the bleeding wound some of the pure spirit, and afterwards diluted with water, and he was ducked in a strong solution of salt and water and then tied up, and his wound was constantly bathed with the spirit of salt and water, and he is now alive and well, though it was three years since; and a young man and woman, who were bitten by the same mad dog, went to the sea and were ducked, and were preserved. Let no one rely upon a surgeon cutting out the poison from the wound, as several cases have been published of the parties being seized after this operation of the knife.

That I have lately seen the same specific virtue of the spirit of sea salt, diluted as above, and drank on the first appearence of the epidemic cholera, and its staying the evacuations, a recovery soon follows. Here is another affinity between epidemic cholera and hydrophobia, their fatal effects being prevented in both diseases by the same remedy.

That the following proves the same specific virtue in the common salt and water as in its spirit.

Times paper, 8th of October, 1825:—"A simple and efficacious remedy against hydrophobia.—The wound must be instantly washed with common salt and water, and take inwardly a table spoonful of salt in a glass of water, and apply a poultice of wet salt to the wound every two hours."

In addition to the cases stated of the specific virtue of salt and water for the epidemic cholera, Mr. Lille, surgeon, Nelson-square, deeply affected on finding the usual remedies and bleeding ineffectual, on leaving a patient who he expected would die before morning, it occurred to him to try common salt and warm water: he returned at midnight, and gave two table-spoonfuls, and one tea-spoonful of mustard, and his patient drank a quantity of water and was saved. Mr. L. here set a laudable example to his brethren of the faculty, and he found the practice successful.

The prescription by the Board of Health proceeds upon the analogy between the suspended vitality in cholera, as in that of a suspension from a suffocation, and when, in the latter, their hot regimen is the effectual treatment. But the above Prussian physician says, "The lungs and brain in persons suffocated are differently affected than in cholera, in which the lungs exist absolutely to the last, or is the *ultimum moriens*: but cholera may be compared to freezing, for in death by frost, as in cholera, we discover an icy coldness of the surface, a want of pulse, and an exuberant congestion of the central parts. Now no one would place a person frozen to death in a hot or vapour bath, but apply *cold* snow and water, which, if not too late, is the only means to restore the vital heat of the body. So in cholera, by the application of *cold water*, external and internal, the re-action is gained from cold to heat on the surface, the seat of the complaint being in and about the liver and the alimentary canal, and death from thence; but in suffocation, the seat of the complaint, or the death, is in and from the lungs, being deprived or shut up from the air; and as soon as the cholera patient is roused to a feeling from the cold water, he begins to feel chilly by its repetition, which is a favourable sign, and then you must change your cold process to bathing the legs in a tepid bath, in which some mineral acid, as *spirit of salt*, has been added, with cordial wine and water with lemon-juice and sugar, with restorative broths." This was the successful practice of this eminent physician of Berlin, who concludes, "I boldly maintain that nothing is so capable of preserving patients from the highly dangerous secondary typhus, indeed, nothing removes it more speedily, and very often in twenty-four hours, than the application of cold."

Upon these grounds I take my stand upon the specific virtues of salt water and salt, so amply provided in abundance for mankind as the grand panacea to keep human and animal bodies in health by their Almighty Creator and great Physician of nature.

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Extract of a letter from a medical gentleman to his friend at Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

"Petersburg, Nov. 1831.

"Common salt and salt herrings are recommended by the common people here as a cure for the cholera. One of the gentlemen at the head of a cholera hospital had heard of this but as the talk of the town, he took no notice of it, but having an old woman in a dying state from the cholera who refused all medicine offered her—but kept on eating salt herrings and drinking water, and to his astonishment she recovered.

"This circumstance induced him to give two patients who were brought in by the police in a dying state, two table spoonfuls of salt in a tumbler of warm water to each, and to repeat it several times in the course of two hours, and both of them when brought in seemed to be without pulse, with cold blue extremities, hippocratic face, constant vomiting and purging, with spasms in all the muscles of the body, and dreadful pains in the stomach and bowels,—recovered speedily and left the hospital in two days.

"Encouraged by this success he tried thirteen other cases of cholera in the same manner, and they all recovered of the cholera, but two of them died of typhus fever which succeeded from the severity they had suffered in the cholera."

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Two German medical students at Warsaw, tried salt and water as a remedy for the cholera. They gave for the first dose two table spoonfuls of common salt in a tumbler of *warm* water, and then the same in *cold* water, and by repeating it they found it cured several cholera patients upon whom they had tried this remedy."—See *Times paper*, July, 1831.

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See the Berlin Cholera Gazette-extract in the *Times paper*, December, 1831.—"The head physician of the cholera hospital reports the success of an entire simple cold regimen on the first attack of cholera: he says, "Whoever observes the cholera with a scrutinizing eye, will soon convince himself not that it is impossible to discover any *specific* remedy, as no skilful physician entertains a doubt concerning it, but that all *internal or external stimuli* (the hot fiery regimen) hitherto recommended, are in most cases of *no avail*. In asphetic cases (collapsed state, or in terms of ancient physicians, when nature is spent in the patient) they cease to be stimuli. In these extreme cases he relied on his cold water regimen internally and externally.—The drink of the patient is merely *cold water*, a beverage which it is well known they extremely covet and find highly refreshing. No physic in these cases is administered, when the symptoms abated, and there were evident signs of recovery, and in a day or two he was surprised at their so speedily regaining their health and strength, a result so unusual in all other diseases."

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FROM DR. SIR H. HALFORD'S ESSAYS.

Necessity of caution in the estimation of symptoms in the last stages of some Diseases.

It is of great importance to the character of a physician to be able to foresee the issue of a disease; and it is of essential comfort to the friends of his patient, if the malady has been an incurable one, that he should have apprised them that he expected a fatal termination of it. Where this has not been done, the poignancy of the grief of the family is liable to be increased by a reflection that the physician himself was taken by surprise, and, therefore, probably had not made use of all the resources of his art, by which the catastophe might have been prevented. On the other hand, if with discretion and feeling he had disclosed his apprehensions of the fatal result, their sorrow would be mitigated by a conclusion that every thing had been done to save life which skill could suggest, and their future confidence in that physician's assistance would be confirmed and increased.

The art of physic has been called a conjectural one; and so it is, if that term be construed to mean only that uncertainty which attaches to all reasoning from what has happened to what will *therefore* happen again,—in other words, to inferences drawn from general results, and applied to particular instances; but this is the only legitimate reasoning of which the science of medicine is common with many other sciences, admits; and it suggests, therefore, the necessity of recording facts, carefully ascertained by repeated experience. Were this done by every physician of extensive practice, what appears extraordinary in a single instance would become familiar by repeated observation, and the difficulty of prognosticating would be materially diminished, to the great credit of physic, and to the satisfaction of its professors.

It often happens at the latter end of some diseases, both of an acute and a chronic nature, that appearances present themselves of a very equivocal and delusive nature, with which the issue of the malady does not correspond. This is most frequently the case when the resistance of the constitution against the influence of the disease has been long protracted, or when the struggle, though short, has been very violent. Here a pause in nature, as it were, seems to take place; the disease 'has done its worst,' all strong action has ceased, the frame is fatigued by its efforts to sustain itself, and a general tranquillity pervades the whole system. This condition of comparative ease the eager wishes of friends misconstrue into the commencement of recovery, and the more readily so as the patient himself being appealled to to confirm their anxious hopes, having lost some of his sufferings, admits, perhaps, that he is better.

The physician, however, must not be so misled. He must exercise his soundest judgment under such circumstances. He must satisfy himself that there exists real ground of improvement. For if he lend himself to such hopes unwarily, he compromises his own character, and runs a risk of aggravating exceedingly the painful feelings of the family.

The junior part of our profession,—those who have not yet lived as many years in the exercise of it as I have done, will take it in good part I hope, if I point out some maladies in which such delusive appearances are most apt to take place, and suggest that caution to them in the estimation of symptoms which I have found it necessary to employ myself.

I have seen this fallacious truce in many instances of inflammation of the brain, particularly where the membranes covering it have been inflamed, producing phrenzy, two of them I now give you.

A young gentleman of family, about twenty-five years of age, took cold whilst under the influence of mercury. The disease increased daily until it was accompanied at last by so much fever and delirium, as made it necessary to use not only the most powerful medicines, but also personal restraint. At length, after three days of incessant exertion, during which he never slept for an instant, he ceased to rave, and was calm and collected. His perception of external objects became correct, and they no longer distressed him, and he asked, pressingly, if it were possible that he could live? On being answered tenderly, but not in a way calculated to deceive, that it was probable he might not, he dictated most affectionate communications to his friends abroad, recollected some claims upon his purse, 'set his house in order,' and died the following night.—The reason why so unfavorable an opinion was entertained of his state, was, thas the apparent amendment was not preceded by sleep, and was not accompanied by a slower pulse; two indispensable conditions, on which only a notion of real improvement could be justified. But here was merely a cessation of excitement occasioned by a diminution of power, and by a mitigated influence of the action of the heart upon the brain.

A very corpulent, robust farmer, of about fifty-five years of age, was seized with a rigor, which induced him to send for his apothecary. He had not made *eau*, it appeared, for twenty-four hours; but there was no pain, no sense of weight in the loins, no distension in any part of the abdomen, and therefore no alarm was taken till the following morning, when it was thought proper to ascertain whether there was any water in the *vessie*, by the introduction of the catheter, and none was found. I was then called, and another enquiry was made, some few hours afterwards, by one of the most experienced surgeons in London, whether the bladder contained any urine or not, when it appeared clearly that there was none. The patient sat up in bed and conversed as usual, complaining of some nausea, but of nothing material in his own view; and I remember that his friends expressed their surprise that so much importance should be attached to so little apparent illness. The patients' pulse was somewhat slower than usual, and sometimes he was heavy and oppressed.

I ventured to state that if we should not succeed in making the kidnies act, the patient would soon become comatose, and would probably die the following night; for this was the course of the malady in every other instance which I had seen. It happened so—he died in thirty hours after this, in a state of stupefaction.

All the patients who have fallen under my care in this disease, were fat corpulent men, between fifty and sixty years of age; and in three of them there was observed a remarkably strong resinous smell in the perspiration twenty four hours before death. Only one of them had complained of previous nephritic ailment. He had suffered frequently, and had passed several small calculi; but there was no difference in the progress of his sypmtoms when the paralysis had once taken place.

If any water, however small the quantity, had been made in these cases, I should have thought it possible that the patients might have recovered; for it has often surprised me to observe *how small* has been the measure of that excrementitious fluid which the frame has sometimes thrown off, and yet preserved itself harmless; but the cessation of the excretion altogether, is universally a fatal symptom in my experience, being followed by oppression on the brain. The observations of other physicians will supply them no doubt, with abundant proof of the necessity of that caution which I have suggested above. My own memoranda, indeed, would furnish many more instances; but I must confine myself to the limits of a short paper, and leave room for the more valuable communications of my colleagues.

MR. STANLEY.—The *Edinburgh Review*, in an able article on Mr. Stanley's retirement and the Irish Church, gives the following estimate of the right hon. gentleman:—"Mr. Stanley, to the most happy talent for debate, unites the powers of a man of business in a rare degree of perfection. His high rank and great expectations place him in the first class of English gentlemen; he has nobly despised a life of sloth, improved himself and enlarged his views of mankind by foreign travel for instruction and not for amusement, and devoted himself to state affairs. His errors are those of an ingenuous, not a sordid nature; they are the wanderings of a youthful but honest spirit, misled by others or bewildered by its own speculations—not the fruits of contrivance—not connected with intrigue—wholly divested of any self-interested taint. Errors he has committed, and such as at least impeach his judgment, and expose him to the charge of rashness. But they are all errors which he may easily redeem. The want of due deliberation, by which he has been led to risk the peace of the country, and above all the existence of the very establishment whose interest he had mainly at heart, is assuredly a very unhappy passage in his life, and will greatly tend to weaken the confidence of a nation so fond of safe and steady rulers as the English."

Yesterday, 340 female emigrants, under the direction of the Emigration Committee, embarked at St. Katharine's wharf. The great majority of these females are persons whose ages vary from 16 to 29, and among them were many whose personal appearance was certainly prepossessing. They are all of good character, and obliged to furnish testimonials of respectability before being allowed to embark. Among them were a mother and seven daughters; a father and mother, the former of them a fine specimen of the old English yeomen, accompanied by ten daughters and two sons. Several whole families almost equally numerous. These emigrants are to be conveyed to Sydney, in Australia, at an expense to themselves of £5 a head, the Government paying the additional expense of their passage, and in cases where they are not in a situation to pay the £5 immediately, time is allowed them to make payment after their arrival at the place of their destination.—*London paper.*

A dreadful steam-carriage accident happened on the Paisley Road, about three miles from Glasgow, on the 29th July. One of the right hand wheels gave way, and the machine came to the ground with terrific violence—the boiler was instantly crushed flat, and simultaneously the bottom of the vehicle shattered to atoms by the explosion. All the passengers, 12 in number, were more or less injured. Three have died of injuries sustained, and others remain in a hopeless state.

SACREDNESS OF ISLANDS.—The Irish of Old seem to have held Islands in superstitious veneration. In the river Shannon, the romantic island of Inniscaltre contains the remains of seven churches, and a round tower; and, in another of its islands, an anchorite tower, 120 feet high, where, also, the ruins of eleven churches are still visible.—*Owenson's Patriot Sketches.*