

linens is not frequently changed a disagreeable smell on opening the bed-cloathes, the pulse continuing from the beginning small and quick, much irritability of the nervous system, with generally a little relief at one period of the day, most commonly in the morning, but returning again in the evening, continuing this way for some time, not less than seven days—nor more than twenty. (except what happens with regard to the state of the bowels,) the patient either gets worse, and soon dies or is relieved by a gentle perspiration, diminution of the heat and thirst, the urine is larger in quantity and turbid, the flushing of the face ceases, the tongue appears clear round the edge, and generally sleep is enjoyed; at other times except wine, spirits or opium is given the head is felt light, as after drinking very strong tea, without any inclination to sleep, and childish talk from the weakness. But if properly nursed with cordials, soups and other nourishing articles of easy digestion, will gradually recover if no accident comes in the way to cause a return which may happen for want of cleanliness, the taking of hard undigestible aliments that load the stomach, want of proper attention to the state of the bowels, want of a sufficient quantity of diluent drink, from too large as well as too small a quantity of wine, spirits, malt liquors, or opium, from being kept in a confined room without fresh air, affections of the mind and the like, all which ought to be avoided as much as possible; but above all the free use of cordials and grateful drinks to be used otherwise the weakness increases, the pulse becomes to beat quicker, the respiration laborious, the feet become cold, the skin dry, with heat about the breast and head, all the actions of the body are carried on with difficulty and irregularity, causing different symptoms as cough from inability, to swallow the saliva, sometimes obstinate costiveness, owing to the insensibility of the intestines or looseness, inability to make water, or other times it coming away without being sensible of it at all, which taken by the ignorant as arising from particular causes, which they endeavour to remove the same way as when from local causes, or inflammation in the parts affected. That sympathy that in health exists between the stomach and the rest of the body is less perfect. Stimulants being taken in small quantities seem to have no effect, in very large quantities only cause actions that will not be communicated to the whole body, but one function is impeded more than another which raises such an irregularity that one part of the body is very warm and another part cold, until the whole body is so low that respiration cannot be carried on any longer, and if

we abstain from giving stimulants one part of the machine begins to act with less power than other. Those parts that have most strength makes a violent effort till their whole energy is exhausted, and the body is no longer fit to be the seat of life, but must return to the dust from whence it came. (To be continued in our next with the mode of treatment and prevention.)

Foreign Intelligence.

MILITARY MONUMENT IN SILESIA.

LIGNITZ, Sept. 5.—The deliverance of Silesia from the armies of Bonaparte was not the only advantage resulting from the battle of Ratzbach; the happy termination of that sanguinary conflict encouraged our warriors, and inspired them with constancy and firmness in all their efforts. In order to transmit to posterity the remembrance of that day, His Majesty has ordered a monument of cast-iron to be erected on the field of battle, the inauguration of which took place this day, being the anniversary of the fight. The interest of this solemnity has been increased by the presence of His Royal Highness the Prince Augustus, and several of the Generals who were engaged in that memorable action; among others were His Highness Prince Blücher, the Count de York, de Wertemberg, the Count de Greiffenau, and Mr. De Steinmeis, were present. There were, besides, several distinguished persons, civil and military, and an immense concourse of spectators of all classes. They found out the monument round which had been ranged the detachments of the 22d Regiment of Infantry, the battalion of the Silesian Arquebusers, and the Landwehr. After a hymn was sung the pastor Klemm, of Seichan, pronounced a discourse on the occasion of the ceremony. A second hymn was sung, after which the Nestor of the Generals, Prince Blücher made a speech; he described, in an interesting manner, the constancy with which the courage of the Prussians was supported, in spite of former misfortunes, and the confidence in the justice of their cause by which they were animated during the bloody battle. After having paid a tribute of gratitude to the bravery of the army, he concluded by a hurrah in honor of the King, the Silesians, and their brave companions in arms. The whole procession then repaired to Eicholtz, a beautiful country seat, the proprietor of which, the First Lieutenant d'Olszewzy, had prepared a banquet for His Royal Highness and the General Officers. The troops were entertained in the gardens. Before dinner, the President of the Re-

gency caused two crowns a piece to be distributed to 24 invalids. The fête was terminated by several gymnastic exercises.

Two invalids will be appointed to take care of the monument, and will have a subsistence for that purpose.

GIBRALTAR, Oct. 4.

Death of the Dey of Algiers.—On the 8th Sept. a number of Jannissaries assembled round the Palace of the Dey, calling him to descend, as if it were their intention to put him to death, his reign having been a series of disasters both by sea and land. The Dey, being obliged to comply, was taken by the soldiers to the house of the Kifna Aga, where he was strangled, and a man named Ali Cogia, a retired merchant, declared his successor. The Ministers of the late Dey have been exiled to different cities of the Regency.

At Oran, and on the frontiers of the Kingdom of Morocco, not the smallest precaution has been taken against the plague; notwithstanding this, the disease has not shewn itself to the westward of Algiers.

Caravans pass daily from Algiers to different towns in Morocco.

The Moors of Tlemzen, and other cities of this Province, communicate with the kingdom of Morocco as formerly.

At Boda, the disease is said to have subsided. At Constantina, the daily number of deaths amount to about 100.

Sept. 27.—We are sorry to learn, that intelligence has been received of the arrival at Fez, about the 1st, of a Caravan, with merchandize, direct from Algiers.

The number of deaths in Algiers, according to official intelligence, amounted to 150 per day; but the disease has subsided to about 40 deaths daily.

LONDON,

Sept. 26.

CHRISTOPHE, the Chieftain of Hayti, is wisely providing for the future civilization and moral improvement of his country. He has appropriated an immense sum to the building and endowing a College, in which professors of every branch of learning and science are to be established, and liberally rewarded. In the establishment of this College, as well as in some other matters, Christophe has had the good sense to solicit the advice of Mr. Wilberforce.

Oct. 4.

The accounts respecting the state of manufactures in Staffordshire are most satisfactory. Wednesbury, Bilton, Tipton, and Bradley, are the chief places where the iron trade is carried on, and it is acknowledged by every one, that they were never more active. Indeed the orders cannot be executed with-

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