

sion, pain and cramps of the stomach, with retching and vomiting of a fluid generally resembling dirty rice water, attended or soon followed by cramps of the extremities, particularly of the legs and thighs.

10th. When the foregoing symptoms appear, application for remedial assistance must be made immediately. The delay of an hour may usher in the cold stage, or period of exanimated prostration and collapse, from which it is almost impossible to resuscitate the expiring energies of the economy.

11th. That every preparation should be made by the public authorities, in anticipation of the appearance of the disease, providing the means of treatment for those who cannot command them, so that aid may be promptly administered to all the moment of attack. These means are—a number of small hospitals, or houses of reception, in various parts of the city; stations where nurses, physicians, and students, with suitable medicines, and apparatus, can be procured in the night without delay; the evacuation of certain localities, where the occurrence of numerous cases indicates a pestiferous influence, and the furnishing to the poor, as far as practicable, wholesome and nourishing food.

By the adoption and observance of the foregoing means of precaution and prevention, in addition to the sanative measures already in operation, the Commission are convinced that the prevalence of the disease will be greatly circumscribed, its mortality diminished, and the public guarded against panic and alarm, the great sources of danger—and, under the blessing of Divine Providence, the pestilence will be shorn of its terrors, and mitigated in its destructive fury.

SAMUEL JACKSON,
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July 8th, 1832.