

is most frequent-
ich is found by
st eminent phy-
sted to those in
Water taken in
ently communi-
he stomach and
of heat present;
arded against is
e body by want
nts, and may be
the water or o-
substance as
uice, effervessing
of vitriol, wine,
like; those who
e for pure water,
er, vinegar and
water, whey of
d sugar in water,
ater, very weak
y such drink ac-
or what can be
rtful than giving
ffering under a
e it, and keeping
ould give him the
ould in that case

n a determination
afed by keeping
m, wine or spirits
efore the blood
id state, it is ob-
and before other
the termination
e body, by close
rong impressions
aring and vision,
like, and some
s fear, grief, or
ought to be ad-
vice, no noise al-
he windows co-
kept from the
s should be fre-
uneasiness from
ble, every thing
d internal ought
hen the feet are
body warm; at
et in warm water
lieving the head,
If the head-
ness of the eyes
from the head,
nd blistered, but
n is to be avoid-
utions can bear
t some may by
ough to escape
the salubrity of
a good consti-
er some days
e is diminished
t, the pulse be-
d of the raging
ing delirium is
it becomes ne-

cessary to give cordials as the only means
of preserving life, and of all that we use
wine is the best, and ought to be at first
given in small quantities and increased if
the patient finds himself inclined to
drink more, by the relief it affords him,
guarding against increasing the head-ache
and redness of the eyes and forcing the
patient to it when not inclined as then
it is seldom beneficial; but on the con-
trary when it is eagerly swallowed it ne-
ver does harm, but the strength increa-
ses, the pulse becomes softer and more
full, the heat becomes nearer the natu-
ral and more regular over the whole
body, and the fever may be said to have
turned, and the Physician now is only
to direct the nurse how to nourish the
patient and how to avoid falling into
a relapse, or being hurt by any other
cause in that weak state that would not
at other times be injurious and for
that reason not feared by the general-
ity of people. When nourishment is
taken it should at first be of very easy
digestion, rather liquid than solid, such
as beef tea, milk, &c. when the appetite
is improving, eggs, beef steak in small
quantity, fresh fish, toast and butter, or
whatever the inclination leads to may be
used.

To prevent the spreading of the in-
fection which is of as much benefit to
mankind as to cure those already affected;
all unnecessary communication with the
sick ought to be avoided, seeing that a
person exposing himself is evidently in
danger; no furniture that can be spared
to be kept in the room, no dog, cat or
other domestic animal allowed to enter
the room, for they will carry the conta-
gion to people as well as clothes to pre-
serve those attending the sick the cham-
ber should be well aired, the linen and
bed clothes frequently changed and all
cleanliness observed, the patient's body
to be frequently sponged with water, or
vinegar and water, vinegar to be sprink-
led about the room, those attending
should never want sleep or fast long, but
take good nourishing diet, rather of
the vegetable than the animal kind, and
avoid every thing that weakens either
the body or the mind, as fear, grief or
the like; many with very good effect
keep something in their mouth chew-
ing, peruvian bark answers the best.

It is scarcely necessary that any thing
should be said about the danger of taking
one disease for another; that people may
be upon their guard against referring e-
very thing to be fever merely because
others have it in the neighbourhood.
When it will be recollected that one at-
tending the fever have the same chance
of getting cold, or head-ache from want
of sleep as if there was no fever, and as
the treatment then necessary to follow
is so hurtful and would be often fatal if

followed by people of their own accord,
as well as under the hand of an empirical
Physician or a mean Quack, except that
one himself, when uncertain will be direc-
ted by his own feelings, and will use at
least what is not hurtful in nine out of
ten cases; but the empiric equally ig-
norant will be determined to make him-
self appear of superior skill by directing
every thing contrary to the inclination
of the sick and the opinion of the atten-
dants, though perhaps more in the right
than himself, for what could be a greater
blunder than to treat Inflammation in the
Lungs for Typhus Fever, or Fever
like Inflammation of the bowels.

ALEXR. M'GREGOR.

LONDON,

Sept. 26.

DE FRAUD OF THE REVENUE.

We are now enabled to lay before
our Readers, from the most unquestion-
able authority, a circumstantial account
of the villainous attempt at Liverpool
to defraud the Revenue, which though
only recently discovered, has been se-
veral months in operation.

In April last, a person named S—,
who is now, we understand, in Ireland,
purchased a common river flat at Liver-
pool, and having altered her so as to ob-
tain a British register, and a licence for
a sliding bowsprit, rigged her in some
degree like a sloop, preserving however
as much as possible the external ap-
pearance of a flat. He then entered
her outwards for Havre de Grace, and
shipped a quantity of Spanish mahogany
in bond. She cleared out, and sailed
round the Rock, where the bowsprit was
thrown overboard, the sails altered, then
returned by the same night's tide, pas-
sed the Town of Liverpool, and proceed-
ed to Runcorn, to the Duke's Canal,
where the wood was landed as duty
paid, and forwarded to London, to the
address of a foreign broker. The vessel
was then dismantled, and laid up as a
hulk, until the voyage to Havre might
be supposed to be completed. She was
then rigged as before, entered outwards
for Hamburg, and took in a cargo of
pimento, balsam of paeoni, gum copal,
tapioca and rosewood. With these
goods she sailed round the Rock again,
and returned the same night to Runcorn,
where the goods were landed as before,
and forwarded to London, partly to the
address of merchants there, and partly
to a fictitious address, to enable those
who received the goods to secret them
more easily.

To shew the ingenuity of the actors in
this conspiracy, a foreign merchant went
from London, taking most satisfactory
references from houses in the City, whose
characters are above suspicion, to

Messrs. Drinkwater and Syers, most
respectable brokers. This person em-
ployed them to purchase the goods, and
enter them at the Custom-House, as is
usual, in their own names, whereby in-
nocent parties have incurred the penal-
ties of the bonds for due exportation.
Some suspicion arose in the mind of the
Duke of Bridgewater's Agent at Run-
corn, from the vessel being found on the
morning of the arrival of the second
cargo with a full freight, but neither
master nor any other person on board.
One of the clerks, however, received let-
ters directing them to be forwarded to
London, and another delay took place
at Prestonbrook, (where goods are al-
ways re-weighed) from the want of in-
voices or other documents which were
subsequently sent forward by the same
party who had written to Runcorn.
When the Searchers of Liverpool heard a
rumour of the business, they proceeded
to Runcorn and seized the vessel, which
was in a state of preparation for another
voyage, as instructions had been given
to make her capable of carrying 100
tons, still preserving her exterior ap-
pearance, which would have enabled the
parties to smuggle a cargo of India
goods; and Messrs. Drinkwater and
Syers had actually received instructions
to inquire the price of black pepper and
tumeric.

One of the Liverpool searchers then
proceeded to town, and with the assis-
tance of one of his brethren here, aided
by the important information given by
Mr. Syers, who came to town for the
purpose of identifying the goods, they
have not only regained the whole of the
second cargo, (with the exception of a
few bags of pimento, which had been
retailed,) but a large quantity of the
mahogany that arrived in April last.

Several persons both in London and
Liverpool are implicated in this ne-
farious transaction: and it is at least sin-
gular that some of them stand high in
the ranks of the Reformers and orators
of the day. We abstain, however, from
publishing their names; not from any
delicacy to them, but because we do
not wish the public to prejudge a case
likely to come before a Jury.

We are informed that the greatest
credit is due to the merchants and tra-
ders in London, who had fairly bought
the goods at a market price, for the
manner in which they had expressed
their detestation of such abominable
practices. Some of the spice merchants
have sent the goods to the Custom-house
at their own expense, and others have
actually forwarded their carts to collect
what they had since sold, and added
them to the stock on hand.

Too much praise cannot be given to
the parties who have acted in this up-