

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the New York Courier and Enquirer
New York, September 28.

which must pass before such and can be had. This form is at once known by sudden weakness, a contracted, ghastly countenance, blueness of the lips, and general coldness, accompanying or preceding vomiting, purging, and cramps.

In such cases, the friends will with out delay give a table spoonful of the *Mixture No. 1*, with 60 drops of laudanum, in half a wine glassful of cold water. Follow this with a table spoonful occasionally of warm spirits and water, or strongly spiced wine. Repeat two tea spoonfuls of the mixture, with thirty drops of laudanum, every half hour if the first dose fails to relieve. If the mixture be vomited, then give two *Pills No. 3*, and repeat one every half hour if the first two fail to relieve or be vomited. But after the vomiting and cramps cease, the mixture and pills must not be repeated without medical advice. The *Clyster No. 4*, should be resorted also from the first, and repeated once, if not retained.—[N. B. The doses of the mixture, laudanum, pills, and clyster, must not be exceeded. For children of 14, half the doses mentioned; and for children of 7, one-fourth is sufficient.]—Dry heat over the whole body in any shape, such as by hot blankets and hot bricks, sand, salt, or bottles of hot water, together with constant rubbing of the whole body—should likewise be resorted to from the first. The *Mixture* should, as soon as possible, be applied over the belly and on the soles and calves and kept on till the patient complains of the sweating.

By the time these measures have been put in force, opportunity will have been given for procuring medical advice, which is indispensable for the treatment afterwards. The board think it necessary to apprise the public, that where this disease has prevailed, blood-letting, when resorted to within the first, second, or third hour from the commencement of the attack, has been very generally found useful along with the other remedies notwithstanding the appearance of sudden weakness and excessive sinking already mentioned.

Antidote to Cholera.—The board of health at Quebec recommend to every citizen to provide himself with a phial of laudanum and one of peppermint, to be carried about the person, and resorted to immediately upon the attack of the malady.

CURE FOR THE CHOLERA.
An effectual cure for the cholera has, it appears, been discovered. Mr. Wakefield, surgeon to Coldbath-fields, says: "It is needless now to enter on the theory of this practice, which, on sound data, has been suggested by Dr. Stevens; but suffice it to say, that experience has assured me of its efficacy and value. After pronouncing that upwards of *one hundred cases*, more or less malignant, have occurred in that person, with the *loss only of seven*, (the first four prior to the adoption of the treatment,) I shall at once describe it."

"The usual care must be taken to promote warmth by friction—hot dry flannels, hot water bottles to the feet, moistened poultices to the chest, and other parts of the body affected by the cramp; but the main reliance is upon the following powder, to be administered every hour in half a tumbler of cold water, namely:—Carbonate of soda, half a drachm; common salt, 20 grains; Oxyburiate of potash 7 grains.

"However irritable the stomach may be, common Soda Drabitt powder, or effervescent soda draught, will in most cases quiet it; but when it will retain nothing in quantity, a tea spoonful of the carbonate of soda should be dissolved in half a tumbler of water, and given in such quantities as the stomach of the patient can retain, from a tea spoonful upwards, until the stomach is sufficiently settled to receive the powder.

"The success of this statement, which, in many instances, was perfectly surprising, induces me to hope it may be extensively adopted. In cases of cholera, however, the most unceasing watchfulness and attention to the patients are required.

"The extreme thirst of the patient while suffering under the malignant form of the disease, was relieved, and great benefit experienced, by soda water, or seltzer water, as a common drink, in quantities not exceeding a wine glassful at a time."

Progress of Steam Power.—A scientific gentleman lately visiting the Liverpool and Manchester railway, some very extraordinary performances were effected. On two occasions a load, amounting to 100 tons, was drawn by one engine from Liverpool to Manchester, a distance of about 30 miles in an hour and a half, being at the average rate of 20 miles an hour. An eight-horse wagon, on a common road, is capable of carrying only 8 tons. It would take 100 horses, working for the day on a turnpike road, to perform the same work as was here accomplished in an hour and a half.

veral members entered the House of Lords, when his Majesty, in an audible tone, delivered the gracious speech.

THE KING'S SPEECH.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: The state of the public business now enabling me to release you from a further attendance in Parliament, I cannot take leave of you without expressing the satisfaction with which I have observed your diligence and zeal in the discharge of your duties during a session of extraordinary labor and duration.

"The matters which you have had under your consideration have been of the first importance; and the laws in particular which have been passed for reforming the representation of the people have occupied, as was unavoidable, the greatest portion of your time and attention.

"In recommending this object to your consideration it was my object, by removing the causes of just complaint, to restore general confidence in the Legislature, and to give additional security to the settled institutions of the State.—This object will, I trust, be found to have been accomplished.

"I have still to lament the continuance of disturbances in Ireland, notwithstanding the vigilance and energetic display by my Government there in the measures

which it has taken to repress them. The laws which have been passed, in conformity with my recommendation at the beginning of the session with respect to the collection of tithes, are well calculated to lay the foundation of a new system, in the completion of which the attention of Parliament, when it again assembles, will, of course, be directed.

"To this necessary work my best assistance will be given, by enforcing the execution of the laws, and by promoting the prosperity of a country blessed by Divine Providence with so many natural advantages. As conducive to this object, I most express the satisfaction which I feel at the measures adopted for extending generally to my people in that Kingdom the benefits of education.

"I continue to receive the most friendly assurances from all foreign Powers, and, though I am not enabled to announce to you the final arrangement of the questions which have been so long pending between Holland and Belgium, and though unhappy the contest in Portugal between the Princes of the House of Braganza still continues, I look with confidence, through the intimate union which subsists between me and my Allies to the preservation of general peace.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons—I thank you for the supplies which you have granted to me, and it is a great satisfaction to me to find, notwithstanding large deductions from the revenue, occasioned by the repeal of some taxes which pressed most heavily on my people, that you have been enabled, by the exercise of a well-considered economy in all the departments of the State, to provide for the service of the year, without any difficulty.

"My Lords and Gentlemen—I recommend to you during the recess the most careful attention to the preservation of the public peace, and to the maintenance of the authority of the law in your respective counties. I trust that the advantages enjoyed by all my subjects, under our free constitutions will be duly appreciated and cherised, that relief from any real cause of complaint, will be sought only through legitimate channels; that all irregular and illegal proceedings will be discomfited and resisted; and that the establishment of internal tranquillity and order will prove that the measures which I have sanctioned will not be fruitless in promoting the security of the State and the contentment and welfare of my people."

Capt. Cloutman, arrived at this port yesterday from Point Petre, states that a hurricane was experienced at Guadalupe, 24th ult., and much damage was done to the plantation. Coffee trees and sugar trees were levelled to the ground. A schooner from North Carolina, in Basseterre, cut her masts, and was driven out to sea, was seen late in the day with a small sail set, running, as it was supposed, for St. Thomas. The barometer was much lower at Basseterre at the commencement of the hurricane, than it was in 1825, when so many buildings were destroyed. The drogers that were out suffered severely, and two that belonged to Point Petre, valuable, were driven ashore at the Saints, and went to pieces—one from Marigalante, with 20 passengers, was supposed to be lost with all on board.—*Boston Advertiser, Sept. 24.*

COIFFED ALIVE.

That persons during the raging of a pestilence and the hurry of burials, have sometimes been earthed alive there is very little doubt. We have not, however, heard of any well attested case of this kind, since the commencement of the present epidemic in our city; and the story we are about to relate, vouches for no more than the coiffing of a man, who would not stay confined, as he could not be persuaded that he was a proper subject for burial.

In the course of the disease, it has sometimes occurred, that a man being found dead drunk in the street, has been mistaken for a cholera patient, lifted upon a litter and carried off to one of the hospitals. It has

been customary, in these cases, for the medical attendants, on ascertaining the mistake, to order the drunken man to be laid in a room, used for that purpose, until he shall have slept off the fumes of liquor, and then dismiss him to take care of himself.

Two or three weeks since, a patient of this description, was brought, one evening, to the — hospital, supposed to be nearly in the last stage of cholera asphyxia. Certain it is, that he was prodigiously blue. The doctor examined him, shook his head and ordered him to the drunkard's room.

Besides this apartment, for those who were merely dead drunk, there was another wherein it was customary to lay such as had actually died during the night; from whence they were to be carried away and buried the next morning. It so happened that the above mentioned patient was by a mistake carried to the dead room, instead of the drunkard's.

There he lay, unconcerned for any thing either political, moral, foreign or local, until the morning; when the burial cart came and two sons of Hibernia proceeded to the dead room to take away the bodies. They found no other but the drunken man, who was still locked fast in the arms of sleep—they forthwith proceeded to coffin him and nail up. They laid him in his narrow house and began to drive the nails, when the noise awoke him. He started up, thrust up the lid, and asked them what the d—l they were about.

"We're going to bury ye, sure, said one of them, endeavoring to force him now to lay down and be *decantly* nailed up."

"Going to bury me, exclaimed the drunkard."

"Ay, sure, returned the Irishman coolly: it's we that buries all that die of the cholera."

But I am not dead, said the patient.

Not dead, exclaimed the Irishman, sint that a pretty extravagant assertion now for a corpse to make! Not dead! And sure you can't be in your right mind to say so. Come, lie down if you please and we'll nail you up and bury you *decantly*.

Decantly.

Ay, sure, as *decantly* as the times will admit of. It isn't every man now, that can get a coffin like yourself to be buried in.

But I tell you, I am not dead! persisted the drunken man, at the same time struggling to get out of the coffin.

Not dead, again, exclaimed the Irishman endeavoring to keep him in—that assertion won't do here. We fetched you out of the dead room, where they put all the corpses, and if so be, you aint dead, there's no confidence to be placed in doctor's stuff.

Have I been under the hands of the doctor, then, asked the drunkard.

Isn't that a pretty question now, for a dead man to ask.

D—n it, I tell you, I'm not dead.

Who knows better than the doctor.—Come, Jamney, (addressing his comrade) you hold him down, while I nail him up. We can't bother here all day, no how.

As the confined man saw there was no such thing as reasoning these honest officials out of their duty, and that he must resort to main force to save himself, he made one desperate effort, shook off the dead-carn men, sprang from the coffin and made his escape.

LOVE'S FIRST DREAM.

Dream of my childhood's heaven,
That once life's fair dawn blesst,
Far, far, from this sad memory driven—

Breath o'er my morning rest.

When the worn heart hath sighed,
Its thousand griefs, to sleep,
Open your founts thought long dried.

There, my rapt spirit, sleep.

Whisper, sweet hopes to come,

Of loveso pure and bright,

And call her from her early tomb,

My young bride—robed in light.

As when—with God in heaven,

And beauty on the earth,

We sat 'mid the roseate even,

Or watched the young morn's birth.

No sorrow, no cold doubt.

Hold our young hearts in thrall:

Bid her pledge me her truth, without

One thought of her long wept fall.

Oh! give me her visioned kiss.

Let me look in those same sweet eyes;

Fold me once more in her arms of bliss,

And bear me to her own dear skies.

TWO ARTILLERY-MEN LOST.—A paper has recently been read at the French Academy of Science, by M. Jourard, which shews from the Hieroglyphic remains found on the Egyptian monuments, that most of the principal mechanical instruments with which we are now acquainted, were known to them.

In a picture found in the palace of Caius, are seen a vessel fixed by means of anchors, and a captain in connexion with it; also, it is seen from it that the ancients were acquainted with the vice. It appears to be by means of inclined planes and capstans that they raised the immense blocks of stone of which their great monuments are composed. M. Jourard also shows that they knew the use of the pulley.

From home, removed the flint, and left the piece in the same situation. The husband, on his return late in the night, ordered his wife to bed, in company with a small boy; where she had lain but a short time, when he came into the room

and pointing the gun directly at her, snapped it, with the intention of letting the contents in her body; the piece of course missed fire. Discovering that the flint was removed, he seized a lighted candle, and holding it to the pan succeeded in discharging it; but from the awareness of his position, being unable to take aim, the charge missed the intended victim. The woman and the boy then fled in opposite directions.—The monster, failing in pursuit of his wife, pursued the boy, and overtook him on one of the locks of the canal. A light scuffle ensued, when suddenly losing hold of the lad, he fell over into the lock and was instantly killed by the fall.

Health of Philadelphia.—Six deaths only by spasmodic cholera had occurred in Philadelphia during the past week, and on Saturday the president of the board of health officially announced that the vicinity and district of Philadelphia and the vicinity thereof, is entirely free from all kinds of malignant contagious disease." The deaths by cholera in our sister city, during its recent prevalence there, have been about 800, which in a population of 120,000, shows a mortality of about 1 to 250 inhabitants, whereas in 1793, when Philadelphia contained only 60,000 inhabitants, the deaths by yellow fever were 4044, or about 1 in 15.—*Cour. and Enqr.*

From Illinois.—We have been favored with the following extract of a letter from Belleville, Ill. (near St. Louis.) It is without date, but its contents show that it must be later than any intelligence before received.

A part of the troops at Rock Island deserted, and came down on Friday in a Mackinaw boat. Two died of cholera on their way down, and several have taken it at Jefferson barracks, below St. Louis. The boat was sunk at the barracks on her arrival, but all would not do—the awful scourge subsists. It will be in St. Louis in a day or two, and great must be the loss of lives, for there is a great amount of dissipation. The cholera has been bad at Rock Island. Gen. Scott's troops brought it to our state.

We have now safely landed at the barracks before St. Louis, Black Hawk, the Prophet, his son Neopepe, and about 15 other distinguished warriors. There are fifty others in safe keeping, so that we may now count upon peace.

Corn looks well, but is late. It will take all this month and half of next to make good corn generally.

The health of the state is unusually good. We have an immense emigration from France, Germany, and Switzerland. They are taking up all our poor lands. They go to the hills. Some of them have from \$4000 to \$5000. These latter generally buy good land."

We learn in addition, that Lieutenant Royster, and in all 80 of the rank and file, had died at fort Armstrong, Rock Island.

Mechanical skill of the ancient Egyptians.—A paper has recently been read at the French Academy of Science, by M. Jourard, which shews from the Hieroglyphic remains found on the Egyptian monuments, that most of the principal mechanical instruments with which we are now acquainted, were known to them. In a picture found in the palace of Caius, are seen a vessel fixed by means of anchors, and a captain in connexion with it; also, it is seen from it that the ancients were acquainted with the vice. It appears to be by means of inclined planes and capstans that they raised the immense blocks of stone of which their great monuments are composed. M. Jourard also shows that they knew the use of the pulley.

BAD NEWS FROM ROCK ISLAND.

By a passenger from Rock Island direct, we are informed that the Cholera is prevailing at that place, to an alarming extent. The companies of Captain Ford and Beckes are stationed there, and we regret to say that 8 or 10 individuals of their command have fallen victims to it. It is with the deepest regret that we announce among the number, the young, high minded and excellent Lieut. Samuel Smith, of Vincennes! But a few weeks since, he passed through this place, on his way to the frontiers, the very picture of health, about to engage in an honorable service, with high hopes for a long, useful, and active life. He has been thus suddenly cut off, at the commencement of manhood; and it is not too much to say, has left behind him a character which shall endear his memory to all who love and admire the noblest traits of an honorable, open, and generous mind.

It is not in our power to give the names of the privates who have been carried off by this scourge, but understand the two companies lost four or five each. Several of the regulars had also died.

Lawrenceburg, Oct. 6.
Horse Stealing.—Isaac Woods, a lad about 17 or 18 years old, was examined