

social life. This plan has been successful; and the patient is now nearly restored to health and vigour of mind.

In a delicate habit, with refined feelings, and sensibility approaching what has not unaptly been termed morbid, anxiety of mind is very frequent, and not seldom produces serious effects. It interrupts and suspends the repose of sleep, excites febrile action, destroys vital energy, and occasionally induces consumption, and paralysis. These cases are not to be combated by medicine alone; the source of anxiety must be sought for, and the prevailing passion gratified or subdued before we can effect much by the aid of drugs; hence, an acquaintance with the constitution of the mind, and the springs of the human heart, is essential to the philanthropic practitioner, and the avenue to these is seldom opened by the patient till soothed into confidence. From the numerous trifling cases of what are called nervous complaints, it is too common to regard all affections of that nature as trivial; but, now and then, we meet with instances too striking to be mistaken; and sometimes too fatal to be forgotten. Many of these might be saved from destruction: mental derangement is seldom instantaneous; suicide is rarely committed without previous indications of anxiety, or some unusual disturbance of the mental faculties; yet we find people rather employed in removing knives and poison out of the unfortunate sufferer's reach, than solicitous in investigating, and using competent means for eradicating the exciting cause of the malady, which might more frequently be effected; but medical men, in these cases, are generally consulted when the mischief is irremediable.

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*An Account of Diseases in an Eastern District of London,
from January 20, to February 20, 1808..*

ACUTE DISEASES.		Phthisis Pulmonalis	-	2
Pneumonia	- - - -	Hydrothorax	- - - -	1
Peripneumonia Notha	-	Anasarca	- - - -	3
Pleuritis	- - - -	Gastrodynia	- - - -	3
Variola	- - - -	Dyspepsia	- - - -	4
Rheumatismas Acutus	-	Hemiplegia	- - - -	3
CHRONIC DISEASES.		Dysuria	- - - -	5
Tussis	- - - -	Calculus	- - - -	1
Dyspnœa	- - - -	Amenorrhœa	- - - -	4
Tussis cum Dyspnœa	-	Rheumatismus Chronicus	12	
Hæmoptysis	- - - -			
				PUERPERAL

PUERPERAL DISEASES:		INFANTILE DISEASES.	
Ephemera - - - -	5	Ophthalmia - - - -	3
Menorrhagia Lochialis -	4	Aphthæ - - - -	2
Hæmorrhoids - - - -	3	Herpes - - - -	3

The case of small-pox mentioned in the list, presented a specimen of this disease in its most loathsome and alarming form. It was of the confluent kind, and the pustules almost completely covered the whole surface of the body. The restlessness of the child was so great as to render the use of opium necessary, in larger doses than usual.

The disease, however, yielded to the use of this and other remedies that were employed; and in spite of every alarming symptom, terminated favourably.

On this occasion an additional proof was afforded of the effect produced by the late reports of the small-pox succeeding the use of vaccination. A considerable apprehension was excited amongst the neighbouring families, who, though their children had been vaccinated, and they had been informed by their medical friends, that the operation had succeeded to their wish, were yet with difficulty prevented from sending them to a distance, to avoid their being affected by the variolous contagion.

During the few last weeks the state of the weather has been such as that few constitutions have escaped its unpleasant effects. The cold on some days was so intense, and the transition from this to a milder state of the atmosphere so sudden, that it was natural to expect that some unfavourable consequences would ensue. Those affections of the lungs, which generally prevail at this season of the year have been considerably aggravated. An unusual number of colds, coughs, peripneumonies, and pleurisies have occurred, and these have been attended with dangerous and too frequently with fatal symptoms.

I N T E L L I G E N C E.

The experiments of Mr. Davy on the Alkalies have been repeated before the Askesian and Mineralogical Societies, by Mr. Pepys, with a very large galvanic apparatus, consisting of one hundred and twenty pair of plates of 36 inches surface each, containing nearly seven hundred weight of copper and zinc. The solid caustic pot-ash was used, slightly moistened by the breath. The
metalloid