

succession of quagmires. The bridges over the intervening rivers—swollen at this season to their utmost magnitude—had been blown up; and on the further banks were entrenched disciplined regiments, far outnumbering his small band of Englishmen, with an ample supply of heavy artillery in position. These means of obstruction—natural and artificial—must have been turned to account with a will; for the relieving party took six days to advance the fifty-three miles of distance from the bank of the Ganges opposite Cawnpore to Lucknow. The enduring valour of the besieged is equally admirable with that displayed by their liberators. Through three weary months they had resolutely repelled assaults from overwhelming odds, improvised entrenchments, with very inadequate supplies of everything that was necessary for defence and the support of existence. Yet, borne up by their own high hearts, and by their faith in the anxiety of their countrymen for their relief, no feeble waiting was heard, though the women and children outnumbered the fighting men; while the counter attacks of the garrison repeatedly made the assailants reel backwards in dismay, and afforded opportunity to drive into the Residency the herds and other stores of provisions collected by the mutineers. Every nerve has been strained to the utmost, both by our beleaguering countrymen, and by those who have fought their way through hostile myriads, and most probably the unsurpassed passive and active heroism displayed on both sides would have proved unavailing. The mines of defence, and a short time would have advanced beyond the lines of defence, and a short time would have seen the extemporised bulwarks of the Residency blown up into the air, and the infuriated Sepoys, and their yet more brutal abettors from the bazars, pouring over the ruins to overwhelm the defenceless inmates. We read this denouement and draw a long breath of relief at the close, as if we ourselves had just made some hair-breadth escape. But not a moment is left us to pause on this reflection. We are immediately hurried on by the tale which tells how English promptitude and resolution forthwith assumed the aggressive, and put the assailants on their own defence. On the 25th September the Residency was entered by the succouring force; on the 26th the entrenchments of the beleaguering army were stormed; and during the next three days the foe was driven from one post after another through the narrow and tortuous streets of Lucknow. Further we know not. At the last moment to which our information is brought down, the greater part of the city had fallen into the possession of our troops, and doubtless the rest would soon follow.

THE SAVED AT LUCKNOW.

We learn from a private source of information, that out of the 900 or 1,000 persons at first within the walls of the garrison, no fewer than 300 have been killed by the continuous firing of twenty guns in the possession of the besieging force. Had the enemy made a well-arranged assault, any time for some days before General Havelock came to the rescue of our countrymen, and their wives and children, they must have succeeded, as they had not hands enough adequately to man the guns.

THE LATE BRIGADIER GENERAL NICHOLSON, C. B.

Brigadier General Nicholson, whose death from wounds received in the assault of Delhi is reported by the telegraph, was the son of a physician of the county of Dublin, and nephew of Sir J. W. Hogg, Bart., of the India House, who gave him a direct appointment to the Bengal army in 1839. In that year he became ensign in the 27th Regiment of Native Infantry; saw active service in Afghanistan in 1841-2, where he was taken prisoner at Ghuznee during the Sutlej campaign, and only rescued by the arrival of Sir R. Sale and S. G. Pollock. He was subsequently employed with the army of the Punjab during 1848-9, whilst holding the post of Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, Sir F. Currie, who in his letters and despatches frequently mentions him in terms of the highest praise. He was present at the actions of Sadoolaspore, Chillianwallah and Gojerat, for which he had received the war medal with one clasped, and was raised by special brevet to the rank of Major. On the breaking out of the mutinies he was entrusted with the command of a brigade, and gained a splendid victory in July last, near Delhi, over the rebels sent out to interrupt the siege-train. For this gallant achievement he had recently been created a Companion of the Bath. He was only in his 35th year at the time of his death.

THE LATE BRIGADIER GENERAL NEILL.

General Neill, of the Madras Fusiliers, killed in the assault on Lucknow, was a son of the late Lieutenant Colonel Smith Neill, of Dalry, Ayrshire, N. B. He was born about the year 1810, entered the Madras army in 1826, and served in the first Burmese war, during which he was in the Adjutant General's department. He subsequently was in command of the escort of the President at Nagpore, and on the breaking out of the war with Turkey in 1854, volunteered for active service, and held a command in the Turkish Contingent. Returning to India he took command of the 1st European Fusiliers, one of the most splendid regiments in the service, and as soon as the mutinies broke out, was entrusted with the command of a brigade. He took part with Havelock in the capture of Cawnpore, and our readers will remember him as the General who forced the high caste Brahmans on their knees to wipe up the blood-stained floor of the Cawnpore tragedy. He was generally spoken of as one of the most able and promising officers in the company's service.

THE CHINESE WAR.

The principal news of local interest is the return of Lord Elgin. Rumour is rife and sundry speculations are afloat as to the course his Excellency will now adopt. He is still as powerless as when he was last here, although we are expecting the Marines and more of the navy. But what is the embassy to do in the meanwhile? The opinion gains ground that his Excellency is by this time as well satisfied as any one in China of the utter futility of attempting to commence matters at Peking. Some little stir has taken place up the river since last mail. On the 8th inst. the boats of the Niger, under Lieut. Madden, gallantly captured a heavily armed Mandarin junk in Escape Creek. On the evening of the 8th, an expeditionary force, consisting of the Starling, Forester, and Haughty, gunboats, with the boats of the Niger, Sybille, and Highflyer, proceeded through Hamilton Creek, and up a stream leading to Fatsan, but having got aground they were obliged to drop anchor, and it was nineteen hours before they got afloat again. Having heard that an immense fleet of junks was being built at a place called Chan Chwen, they proceeded thither, and a good many of the expedition landed. A small party, some nine or ten, including the three captains, went up to the town, and the people in alarm sent out to ask what they wanted. The reply was, "Look, see pigeon," at which the townsfolk were perfectly satisfied. The party then proceeded through the town without molestation, and visited several shipbuilding yards. They saw about 100 large junks either afloat or on the stocks; but as the people assured them they were trading junks, and the appearance of the vessels rather confirmed this statement, the commodore left them uninjured. On the 12th instant the expedition was passing through a creek leading from the Broadway towards Tiger Island, the commodore being on board the Starling, when the pilot suddenly pointed across a tongue of land to the masts of some four or five junks which he said were war junks. The commodore immediately pushed on to capture them. One of them escaped for the time, the others were taken and destroyed. To attack the escaped junk it was necessary to cross a strip of land leading to a creek on which the town of Shawan is built, and a force proceeded for that purpose, when a strong party of the enemy was observed on the other side of a bridge, close to which the burning junk lay. Captain Cochrane, of the Niger, pushed on to attack these, and in the attack was wounded in two places by jingalls, in the breast and in the leg; two of his crew were also wounded. It was necessary for that party to retire, carrying their wounded captain; but the other party, under the commodore, came up and covered their retreat, and drove back the Chinese with loss. On every advance of our men the Chinese ran into the town, but meanwhile the bridge was burning, having caught fire from the junks, and matters wore such an aspect that the commodore saw the thing would simply confine itself to useless attacks on his part, and noisy advances on that of the

Chinese whenever he would retire; so as neither honour nor profit was to be gained by it, he left them to beat their gongs and fire their crackers as they liked. It is confidently expected that the attack on Canton will take place about the end of the year. The reinforcement of Marines ought to be here about that time, and between them, and the garrison, and the fleet, there ought to be 5,000 men available for the attack on Canton. The news is still of great distress in Peking. Want of employment and scarcity of provisions have brought the population to a wretched state, and the Emperor is brought to exercise his clemency and charity in behalf of the sufferers. The reports from the province of Honan are of the same nature. The rebels and the locusts have both combined to plunge this ill-fated province in deep distress. Reports of extensive robberies, some carried on systematically and affecting the property of numbers, others aimed at the property of individuals, but those of the highest official rank, and others affecting the property of the Emperor, are reported from various districts, from Fukkien, Keveichan, and Sz'chuen, and show in what a disorganised state the country is. The insurgents are still in possession of Chui Kiang, notwithstanding all the rumours that have been current about its fall.

ENGLAND.

THE MONETARY PRESSURE.—The applications at the Bank of England for discount increase rather than diminish, and the list of failures is seriously extended; but the public have abundant supplies of money for investment, and the funds show undiminished firmness. The demand at the Bank has been extraordinarily heavy, but it must be remembered that the notes thus obtained are paid into the various banks with whom the discounters keep accounts, and that at the end of the day these banks pay them into the Bank of England, so that, under certain circumstances, it is quite possible for an enormous quantity to be put forth by that establishment without its sustaining any ultimate diminution of its stock. It is only when notes or gold are drawn out to strengthen the reserves of provincial bankers, or when gold is taken for exportation, that the resources of the Bank of England are impaired, and the peril in these respects is now subsiding. The run in Scotland appears to have entirely ceased, and a further total of 100,000 sovereigns was received there on Wednesday. From Ireland the reports are so far favourable, that it is not thought any addition will be required to the large sums already sent there. In this country the stoppage of the Wolverhampton and Staffordshire Banking Company may lead to some increased precautions on the part of local establishments, but it is believed that in most cases ample provision against emergencies has been made for several weeks past. With regard to the foreign drain, not only is it for the moment completely checked, but we are beginning to enjoy the benefit of arrivals as take place. To the East the shipment on mercantile account by the packet of the 20th, instead of being £500,000, in accordance with the ordinary scale throughout the greater part of the year, was only £68,000. Meanwhile some gold arrivals from Australia and Russia have found their way to the Bank, and from both quarters further amounts are immediately expected. From New York also, it is thought, remittances will now again be received by each steamer. The Baltic has brought a moderate sum, and the Persia is looked for with a comparatively considerable total. Under these circumstances an improvement may be hoped. The public mind, owing to the almost total impracticability of obtaining advances on bills of over three months' date from the sudden withdrawal of the 'facilities' hitherto recklessly granted by some of the discount houses, is undoubtedly in such a condition that the slightest increase of distrust might lead to an incalculable extension of the prevailing mischief; but if the next few days should pass without any fresh disaster of unexpected magnitude there will be ground to trust that a gradual recovery may be at hand. About £92,000 of Australian and £62,000 of Russian gold were taken to the Bank on Wednesday, making, with 100,000 sovereigns from Scotland, a total receipt of £254,000. A further sum of £62,000 Russian gold is expected in a few days. The precise amount of specie shipped for the East by the Peninsular and Oriental steamer Nemesis on the 20th is £318,787. Of this £1,000 is for Alexandria £500 for Aden, £295,394 for India and Ceylon, and £21,983 for China and the Straits. Nearly the whole is silver, the gold being about £5,000 only. The greater ports on (£250,000) consist of a remittance by the East India Company to the Government at Calcutta.

MORE MERCANTILE FAILURES.—MORE HEAVY FAILURES.—The suspension of Messrs. Hoare, Buxton, and Co., general merchants, was announced on Tuesday, with debts and liabilities representing from £600,000 to £700,000. The operations of the house have been of a very extensive character, but it is hoped that the assets may prove favourable. The failure of Messrs. Edwards and Matthie, East India and colonial brokers, was also reported. The debts and liabilities are stated to be from £300,000 to £400,000, and the prospects of assets appear to be very uncertain. Messrs. Fitch and Skeet, who suspended in the provision trade on the 11th inst., with liabilities for £55,000, have intimated that, instead of an extension of two, four, and six months, they will require only one, two, and three months. It has been arranged for a meeting of Messrs. Dennistoun's creditors to take place at the London Tavern on the 26th inst. A meeting of creditors of Messrs. Clayton and M'Keeveringam, ship builders, was held on Tuesday at Liverpool, and a composition was accepted of 7s in the pound. The liabilities were stated at £22,000.

The suspensions on Wednesday were numerous. First on the list is the old and respectable mercantile house of E. Sieveking and Son, with liabilities for more than £400,000. They are connected with the Swedish trade, and will suffer from the stoppage of Hoare, Buxton, and Co.; but the immediate cause of their difficulties was the failure of Broadwood and Barclay on the 9th inst. In consequence of the difficulties of Sieveking and Son and Hoare, Buxton, and Co., Messrs. Allen, Smith, and Co., chiefly engaged in business with Denmark, have also suspended. The amount of their liabilities has not transpired. Messrs. Svendsen and Johnson, merchants, shipbrokers, and coal exporters, with branch establishments at Newcastle and Hartlepool, have likewise stopped from the same cause. Messrs. Gorrissen, Huffel, and Co., merchants, have been brought down by the absence of remittances from America. There has likewise been a failure of a corn importing firm—Messrs. Brocklesby and Wessels—with liabilities estimated at about £40,000, and assets which, at present depressed prices, would yield about £30,000. The Western Bank of Scotland it appears is to be reconstituted if the shareholders will subscribe a specific amount and the creditors will grant certain periods of extension.

FAILURES IN THE CORN TRADE.—The failure of two firms engaged in the corn trade is announced, the estimated liabilities in each case ranging from £40,000 to £50,000.

DEATH OF THE DUCHESS OF NEMOURS.—Her Majesty received intelligence on Tuesday of the sudden death of the Duchess of Nemours, first cousin of the Prince Consort. Shortly afterwards the Prince Consort, attended by Captain the Hon. D. De Ros, went to Claremont to pay a visit of condolence. The accouchement of this Princess took place at Claremont on the 28th ult. Her Royal Highness had gone on favourably for some days, and the attack under which the Princess sunk was as sudden as it was unexpected. The Duchess de Nemours, who was a daughter of the Grand Duke Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, was born in 1822, and married in 1840 the Duke de Nemours, by whom she has had four children—the Count d'En, the Duc d'Alencon, the Princess Marguerite, and, after an interval of eleven years, the infant whose birth has preceded by only a few days the untimely decease of its mother.

SCOTLAND.

THE MONETARY CRISIS.—A private meeting of the shareholders of the Western Bank has been held at Glasgow. There was a unanimous expression of feeling to go with the bank, and for this purpose upwards of £600,000 were subscribed by the more wealthy shareholders, for which they were to receive 7 per cent. the first year, and 5 per cent. afterwards. The deficiency of the funds of the bank has not as yet been ascertained, but it is thought that a million sterling will suffice to meet the loss and enable the business of the bank to be carried on as usual. This sum it is confidently expected will be made up in a few days. Many of the depositors have expressed their confidence in the new management, and will continue to transact business with the Western. The public has every confidence now in the notes of all the banks.

ITALY.

DISCOVERY OF ANOTHER CONSPIRACY AND APPREHENSION OF 400 PERSONS.—The Staffetta of Turin, of the 12th, states from Naples that upwards of 400 persons, said to be implicated in a conspiracy, had been arrested there in a single night. It adds that the Neapolitan police had been led to the discovery of this conspiracy, not by any revelations made by Captain Pisacane of the Cagliari, but by Mazzini's articles in the *Italia Popolo* of Genoa.

SPAIN.

DARING ATTACK OF BANDITS ON A VILLAGE.—Seven bandits, armed with blunderbusses, invaded the village of Gallerino, on Sunday the 8th, when all the inhabitants were attending divine service, and locked them up in the church, threatening to murder any one who should attempt to leave. They then summoned the sister of the parish priest, and made her unlock the door of his house. This house they completely pillaged, and they did the same in the houses of two or three of the wealthier inhabitants, after which they made off with their booty. The inhabitants, having been released from the church by the priest's sister, armed themselves with guns, scythes, pitchforks and clubs, and going in pursuit of the bandits overtook them near the villages of Manzaneres and Villarejo, some of the inhabitants of which joined the pursuers. A regular combat ensued, and from the blunderbusses of the bandits it was not without danger for the peasants, though they were far the more numerous. One of the peasants, having approached too near, was shot dead. At length the bandits, having exhausted their ammunition, and having been all more or less wounded, were secured and lodged in goal. The papers add that in Catalonia two or three gangs of brigands are causing great consternation.

BELGIUM.

NEW MINISTRY AND DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.—The King of the Belgians has consented to dissolve the Chambers. A new liberal ministry has been formed at Brussels, in which M. Charles Regier is Minister of the Interior; M. Frere O'ban, Minister of Finance; M. Tesch, Minister of Justice; M. Devriere, Minister of Foreign Affairs; and General Berten, Minister of War. The Ministry of Public Works is not yet filled up.

THE DIVORCED WIFE OF OMAR PASHA IN PARIS.—Several French journals having announced the presence in Paris of the divorced wife of Omar Pasha, the following details of her career are given by the *Patrie*:—"She was born at Reps, in Transylvania, and was sent at the age of eleven to one of the best boarding-schools in Bucharest. Some lessons on the piano developed wonderful musical powers, and at the age of fifteen she possessed a remarkable talent on that instrument. It was at that period that Omar Pasha, who was then the military commandant of Wallachia, met the young lady at a soiree, and being very fond of music, fell in love with her, and subsequently married her. She was then compelled to submit to Mussulman habits; the Christian became quite a Khanoum (Turkish woman), never left the house except veiled and attended, but, contrary to oriental habits, accompanied her husband in his warlike expeditions. She was greatly delighted with the glory of his arms, and composed triumphal marches, which were played by the Turkish regiments when in battle. The only child born from this marriage having died from an accident, Omar Pasha hoped by a new union to have an heir, and, perhaps, also to attach himself to the old Turkish party, and he therefore demanded in marriage the daughter of Hafiz Pasha, its chief. 'Remain in the harem,' he said to his wife, but she was too proud to accept a condition so unworthy of her, and demanded a divorce, which was granted, and she has come to seek an honourable asylum in France. This lady is only about 23 years of age."

Correspondence.

(FOR THE EXAMINER.)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ISLANDER.

SIR,—I agree with you that the titles ought to be investigated, and that such investigation should take place in a Court of Escheats; but I differ with you in the parties you would employ to effect that object. It appears to me you have paid little attention to the subject, and, consequently, where you would inform the public, it is like the blind leading the blind; but I shall give the proofs as they present themselves, upon which I have formed my opinions.

THE CONDITIONS OF THE GRANTS.—The grantees were to settle their grants within ten years, with foreign Protestants, in the proportion of one person to every two hundred acres; but the conditions which declare the forfeiture are as follows:—"And if the said grantees shall not settle one-third of the said Lot or Township, in the proportion aforesaid, within four years from the date hereof, then the whole of the said Lot or Township shall become forfeited to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, and this grant shall be void and of non effect." And as all the grants contain the same conditions, the forfeiture must be evident to any person, although it must go through the form of being proved in a Court of Escheats.

Foreigners could not hold lands in a British Colony, but as servants or tenants to a British superior. But any British subject who intended to settle and cultivate the land had a right to a grant from the Crown: therefore the separation of this Colony from the government and protection of Nova Scotia, and the delay to enforce the forfeiture, shows that there was an understanding between the Colonial Minister and some of the grantees to have British subjects for tenants, instead of the foreigners, as will appear hereafter.

THE USURPATION.—Before the year 1800 the House of Assembly had petitioned the King for an Escheat, which was conceded by the Colonial Minister in 1802: That the Governor should enforce the forfeiture when circumstances rendered it advisable. To grantees who were not in the conspiracy this was virtually an Escheat, and they either abandoned their grants or sold them for a trifle to the conspirators and others who were in the secret. By this feint at an Escheat nearly all the Townships were usurped by a few persons who followed the Governor's example to acquire them, and Charlottetown Common was shared out by the Governor to satisfy others; but the men who were improving the land had either to pay rent or give up their improvements. The agricultural inhabitants were dissatisfied at having to pay rent to usurpers for forfeited lands, and a remnant of the Acadian French who had taken the oath of allegiance, were dispossessed of their improved lands for being Roman Catholics. But although they were said to be unfit for settlers to remain on their improved lands, they were held to be fit settlers to commence anew in the woods. Thus one usurper gained their improved lands, and another usurper gained a number of settlers and a high price for wild lands, and then a forged indulgence was proclaimed to confirm the usurpers!

THE INDULGENCE OF 1816 was in the name of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, as follows:—"The further pleasure of his Royal Highness is, that the Proprietors of Township Lands shall be released from the obligation imposed by their original grants of settling them with foreign Protestants, provided that within ten years from December, 1816, the lands shall have been settled with other persons, in the proportion specified in their original grants." In this indulgence the ROYAL ASSENT IS FORGED, and the Government here must have known it was forged, although they and the usurpers have acted upon it ever since. When I was admitted to an interview with Lord Glenelg, in 1838, to obviate

his excuses for not proceeding to enforce the forfeiture of the grants according to their conditions, I pressed it upon his Lordship's attention, repeatedly, to enforce the forfeiture according to the indulgence, until he said in a decided manner, "It could not be acted upon." Now, if the grants had not been forfeited, a Minister would not have forged an indulgence to renew them. Again, if the non-settlement with foreign Protestants had not been a forfeiture, a Minister would not have forged an indulgence to release grantees from that obligation, and permit them to make tenants of British subjects. And again, Lord John Russell's decision, without either judge or jury, is of the same nature and intended for the same purpose as the indulgence; but he did not go so far as to forge the assent of the Sovereign to give it the semblance of royal authority, yet it deceived many, and prolonged the bondage of the tenantry up to this present day.

To show how the different heads agree to expose the conspiracy: The Island was all granted at the same time and upon the same conditions; then it was separated from the government of Nova Scotia to make it a proprietary government, but no foreign Protestants were introduced; then a feint was made that the forfeiture was to be enforced in 1802, which brought nearly all the Townships into the hands of a few persons, but grantees who had influence with the Colonial Office held on by their grants; then the Colonial Minister forged the royal authority to give usurpers permission to make tenants of British subjects; and then Lord John Russell, as judge and jury, decided that it would be unjust to deprive such landholders of their power. These acts following each other in the same footsteps, could not have happened by accident, and therefore must have been by design, a conspiracy whereby the sworn servants of the Crown have aided usurpers, and by that means have defrauded the inhabitants of upwards of a million pounds sterling, besides the forgery of Governor Fanning, which deprived the people of Charlottetown Common.

Forgery has always been held to be a crime; but for a Minister of the Crown to forge the royal authority to enslave a people and give them up to usurpers, and to employ British troops to enforce obedience to such usurpers, must be criminal in a high degree. But I believe it is now understood in the other departments of government that injustice has been done to the people of this Island by the Colonial Office and their Governors, and the rest of the Ministry are not disposed to incur the guilt of allowing troops which might lead to greater crimes, and therefore the troops have been withdrawn.

To disobey authority forged by a Minister of the Crown in violation of an Order in Council, is no disobedience to the royal authority. To withhold rents imposed by usurpers upon such forged authority, is not withholding just and lawful debts, but the contrary. Paying sums of money to uphold usurpation and conceal the forgery, is to dishonour the Crown. And it is the duty of every loyal subject to resist and expose such offenders, instead of supporting them, that they may be brought to trial and punishment. But in this secluded Colony where the usurpers are all-powerful to prevent redress in the usual way by law or petition, it is therefore the duty of those who are wronged to organize themselves, and assume such an attitude of defence which will make their just complaints known to the public abroad, and force itself upon the attention of Her Majesty's Government, where redress will be obtained.

But if British troops were sent to assist usurpers to collect rents, that would be sufficient grounds to petition the House of Commons, and no resistance to troops would be offered; but the sending of troops to collect rents would draw public attention to the way the people in this Colony have been treated. I must defer the rest to another time.

Sailor's Hope, Dec. 8, 1857. Wm. COOPER.

RESTORATION OF DROWNED PERSONS.

Dr. Marshall Hall, the eminent Physiologist, has just paid the last debt of nature, and it is pleasing to know that the last labor of a mind of vast powers, high purposes and indomitable energy, has been a labor of love. The last and crowning effort of this truly great man has been his discovery of what is universally known as the "Marshall Hall method" of restoring asphyxiated persons; the experience of the last six months has given overwhelming proofs of its truth, and adaptation to practice.—*London Lancet*.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR,—If I judge correctly of the Charlottetown Press, I believe its directors will readily publish any information intended to serve the interests of humanity, I make no apology, therefore, in submitting to you the "Rules" of Dr. Marshall Hall for restoring drowned persons, or for restoring suspended animation from other causes. If these Rules can be so printed in your columns as to admit of being "cut out" and pasted on a piece of board or in a book, to be kept at hand as household words, important benefit may result on some future emergency. The subject is fraught with universal interest, and should be made familiar to every person, not knowing how soon the saving or losing of a human life may depend, under Providence, upon his or her knowledge of the best method to restore it. My observations apply to non-medical persons, who may be called to act where medical aid cannot be procured, and where much may be done before the medical man arrives. The labors of Dr. Marshall Hall in Physiological Science bear so largely upon the public gratitude, that, with your permission, I will send you a short digest of them for publication in a future issue of your paper.

Dispensary, I am respectfully,
Ch. Town, Dec. 2, 1857. H. A. JOHNSON.

The "Marshall Hall method" of restoring drowned or other asphyxiated persons.

RULES:

1. Begin the treatment instantly, on the spot, in the open air, except in severe weather, freely exposing the face, neck and chest to the breeze.
 2. Send with all speed for medical aid, and for articles of clothing, blankets, &c.
 3. Place the patient gently on the face, with one arm under the forehead, so that any fluid may flow from the throat and mouth; and without loss of time.
 - I. TRY TO EXCITE RESPIRATION.
 4. By turning the patient on his side; and, 1st, applying snuff, hartshorn, pepper, mustard, or any other irritants to the nostrils. 2nd, dash cold water on the face, having previously rubbed it briskly till it is warm.
 - If this does not succeed, again lose no time, but
 - II. TO IMITATE RESPIRATION.
 5. Replace the patient on his face, (the tongue will then fall forward, leaving the entrance into the windpipe free), then
 6. Turn the body gently, but completely, on the side and a little beyond (when inspiration will occur), and then on the face, making gentle pressure along the back (when expiration will take place), alternately; these measures must be repeated deliberately, efficiently and perseveringly, every four seconds, or fifteen times in a minute, only, meanwhile,
 - III. TO INDUCE CIRCULATION AND WARMTH, CONTINUE THESE MEASURES:
 7. Rub the limbs upwards, with firm pressure and with energy, using handkerchiefs, flannel, &c., for towels.
 8. Replace the patient's wet clothing by such other covering as can be instantly procured, each bystander supplying a coat, waistcoat, &c.
- These Rules are founded on Physiology (the general laws of life), and whilst they comprise all that can be immediately done for the patient, they exclude all apparatus, galvanism, the warm bath, &c., as useless, not to say injurious, especially the last of these, and all loss of time, &c., as fatal.