

also says, in his writings, that spasm was one of the symptoms of the disease, as it prevailed in his day.

Here, then, we have some historical facts, which show the absurdity of considering epidemic cholera, a nova pestis, because of the supervention of the spasm, this symptom being familiarly known to writers, more than two hundred years ago, and no intimation being given by them, that the spasmodic form of the disease was in their time considered by any means new.

Yet it is said, that this form of disease was not known till the year 1817, when, for the first time, it made its appearance, and commenced its course in some parts of the Indies. But that this was not the first time the disease was seen in India, facts have already been abundantly produced. While it may be seen that this was not the first time the disease was known, it is also shown, that this form of disease is, and always has been of peculiar frequency in the Indies, appearing to have been somewhat confined to that country, for the greater part of the last two centuries, anterior to its late travels. Hence the name of Indian Cholera.

The fact, then, found in the history of this form of cholera, show that it is by no means of so recent date, and that it is an affection of much more pe-