

THE PULASKI CITIZEN.

VOLUME 8.

PULASKI, TENNESSEE, FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 19, 1866.

NUMBER 42

BUSINESS CARDS.

JOHN S. WILKES,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law,
PULASKI, TENNESSEE.

Will practice in Giles and adjoining counties. Can be found at the Office of Brown & McCallum, aug. 17-6m.

JOHN G. WHITSON,
Attorney at Law,
PULASKI, TENN.

Will practice in Giles and the adjoining Counties, and in the Supreme Court at Nashville. Special attention given to all collections entrusted to him. OFFICE—May's Old corner—Up stairs. July 27-5y

WILSON, CARTER & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS,
AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
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Corner Washington, [June 1] MEMPHIS, TENN.

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Corner Cedar and Cherry Streets,
Nashville, Tennessee,
J. G. FULGHUM, Proprietor,
Formerly of 22 North Summer St.,
J. G. WILSON, Clerk.

SOLOMON E. ROSE,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law,
PULASKI, TENN.
Office in the South-west Corner of the Court House,
WILL PRITCHCE,
In the Courts of Giles and adjoining counties, [Feb 2]

AMOS E. RICHARDSON,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
PULASKI, TENN.
Will practice in Giles and adjoining counties.
Office in the Court House. Jan 19-4

P. G. STIVER PERKINS,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
PULASKI, TENN.
Will practice in Giles and the adjoining counties.
OFFICE
In North end of the Tennessee House, west side of the public square. Jan 12-4

BROWN & McCALLUM,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
PULASKI, TENNESSEE.
OFFICE—The one formerly occupied by Walker & Brown. Jan 5, 7f

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Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
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Shop at Mason & Esall's Store. Feb 14-4f

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ARCHITECT,
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NASHVILLE, TENN.
P. O. Box 876. [Jan 1] 186-6m

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DRS. GRANT & ABERNATHY,
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HAVING associated themselves in the practice of Medicine and Surgery, respectfully tender their services to the people of Giles and the adjoining counties; and hope by solicitation to business to merit a liberal share of public patronage.
Special Attention Given to Surgery.
Having had ample experience in the Army during the war, and being supplied with all the appliances necessary, they feel fully prepared to treat all cases entrusted to their care.
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PRESCRIPTIONS

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ARTICLE OF

LIQUORS,

FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES.

Jan 5 by

1 col.

Cholera.
EDITOR CITIZEN: As cholera is now in our midst, I have thought proper to say a few words through your paper to the public, and if what I should say might prevent one human being from an attack, or relieve one after attacked, I will be amply paid for the trouble.

In the first place, every family—by all means—should use every and all precautionary measures to prevent an attack. For, whatever may be the remote cause, certain it is that there are many approximate causes. The danger in this disease is greatly enhanced by these exciting causes, so much so indeed that, perhaps, two-thirds if not four-fifths of the deaths produced by cholera may be traced to some cause or set of causes which might have been prevented.

See to it that your premises are thoroughly cleaned. One should not wait for another to commence—neither should we all wait for our town authorities to move in this direction—but all hands, individually and collectively go to work. Clean out and purify your cellars; rake and sweep your yards, kitchens, cook houses, lock rooms, closets of every description. Negro cabins or servants' rooms must undergo a radical renovation. Every stable and crib should be also raked and swept. After this is done, scatter lime in profusion. In addition to this, spend a few dollars for other prophylactics (which may be had at drug stores), such as Darby's and Labarnague's Solutions—Chloride of Lime, Chlorate of Soda. For rapid deodorization and disinfection, Chlorine doubtless is the best agent known.—For a steady and continuous effect, "Ozone" is the best. In the absence of Ozone, Iodine, in solid form, exposed in the air is best.

For disinfecting clothing, exposure to heat at 212 Fahr. is the only true method. Bromine, Nitrous and Nitric Acids and the nitrates of the heavy metals, Charcoal, Tannic Acid, Salts of Mercury, Copper and Zinc, both chloride and sulphate, Turpentine, Camphor or Tar and Camphor combined—burned, and Copers: all these deserve a good reputation as purifiers of the atmosphere.

Further observances of hygiene—as, the food we eat, the water we drink and the air we breathe—are no less important; as well as anxiety, fear, passions, exercise, rest, sleep, retentions of the secretions, &c., are all of vital importance. Too great prudence in eating cannot be exercised. The stomach must not be crowded. Let the diet be nutritious. Whatever you eat must be sound and well cooked. It is very hard to say just exactly what a person should eat—as, what suits one man's stomach might not suit another. This much, however, can be said: eat that which is most easy of digestion and what seems the most healthful heretofore. Never be in a hurry in eating, either. Masticate your food well and eat only at regular intervals. Touch not anything which has heretofore disagreed with you. Too much fluids should not be taken in the stomach, and especially those called *ardent spirits*. If in the habit of using them, however, it might not be best to discard them altogether. Sudden changes from one degree of temperature to another, especially if the body is warm and cooled off too suddenly, is decidedly pernicious. Do not exercise violently just after your meals, for that disturbs the process of digestion, which is essential to good health.

A free circulation of atmosphere is to be desired at all times of the day and night; but the manner in which it falls on the system is very important. It must be regular and well diffused in your room. This would cover the case of proper ventilation upon which volumes might and should be written (especially if men and women could be induced to read them).

Particularly avoid, if possible, sleeping in a room which is crowded—small in dimensions—and where a current or stream of air can blow on you during the night.

A thorough abluion over the whole body is advisable, at least once a week. The water used should be as near the temperature of the air as possible, and friction with a brush or coarse towel immediately after bathing, is advisable. This bathing or washing may be attended to on rising from bed in the morning—unless bothered with a troublesome eruption I see all over the country (foot-prints of armies)—then it would be best to bathe in lukewarm water and on going to bed at night.

Sleep just enough but not too much: in that persons should be governed by their original habits, as some require much more sleep than others—but all should have regular sleeping hours.

Be careful not to drink large draughts of cold water when warm and thirsty.

Keep on in your regular pursuit of business, but not to exhaustion, as fatigue predisposes to an attack. If possible, avoid all extremes—mentally as well as physically.

Possibly I have been tedious in particularizing; but, positively, I think there is no disease of approximate fatality that may be avoided with such unerring certainty as that of cholera.

The symptoms of cholera are very mark-

ed when a genuine case is coming on, and even most cases of cholera (a choleric diarrhoea during the presence of cholera), will soon assume all the symptoms of a full developed case of cholera, unless properly treated in time to prevent further progress. The premonitory symptoms may continue for several days, or but a few hours, or they may be wanting entirely. But generally the patient feels much debilitated, as though he had lost a large quantity of blood, or worn himself down from over exertion. The appetite becomes depraved—he feels thirsty—with dimness of vision—ringing in the ears, &c. Then purging—next, vomiting. Every person having these symptoms should lose no time in procuring help, for now is the golden opportunity to be treated—not yet being out of the first stage of cholera. Unless checked, the evacuations become more and more frequent and also more copious. The circulation (pulse) begins to sink, coldness of the extremities, extending gradually all over the surface; cramping generally in the toes first and extending; a livid-blue or black color of the lips, extending also to the body, as if from "extravasation of venous blood;" the skin of the hands and feet become corrugated and shrunken; the voice becomes feeble, hollow and husky; the eyes sunken and collapsed; great restlessness, with a countenance altogether cadaverous and unnatural. Very soon death ends the scene. I am no recipe doctor—neither do I believe in specifics. But cholera is a disease that runs its course so rapidly that I would advise every family to supply themselves with some one of the best formulas prescribed for cholera, such as Taylor's, Buchanan's, or Rubini's, or something similar recommended by your family physician. If pills are desired, the following are highly recommended:

Calomel, two grains,
Opium, two grains,
Camphor, one grain,
Cayenne Pepper, one grain.
Dose—One pill every one, two or three hours—according to the violence of the disease. Or, if preferred, the following may be used:
Kino, two grains,
Opium, one grain,
Camphor, one grain.

Make into a pill and take as above.
Get, also, some good brandy, mustard and turpentine. Hold the bowels in check with these remedies—keep up the pulse with brandy, and the extremities warm by constant friction application of the mustard, turpentine, &c., until the services of a physician can be had; and no time should be lost in procuring them. At the same time the patient should be as quiet as possible, in bed, lying on a blanket and covering with another next to him. Allow little or no water to be drunk.

The various treatments recommended by high authority are very numerous and somewhat differing in theory, of which it is not here necessary to speak. And without stopping to give my views on the pathology of cholera and discussing its merits, which logically lead me to certain conclusions upon which I base my plan of treatment, I will merely state that—the indications to be met are like those of an active congestion, attended with a very severe hemorrhage. Hence, my treatment would be made up of that class of remedies called astringents—antidotes, antispasmodics, strong counter-irritants and stimulants. Alteratives come in secondarily. The hemorrhage being once arrested, congestion removed, and the centrifugal action of the heart once more temporarily established—then that agency which will permanently hold this equilibrium is the one to be desired. I know of nothing so potent in filling the indications as Sulphate of Quinine.

W. M. BURDETT.
Pulaski, Oct. 11, 1866.

A New York reporter, describing the scene in the streets at President Johnson's reception, gives an exchange the following incidents:

"Keeping a short way above the procession, one would hear some pertinent remarks: 'Here comes Andy, the bally President.' 'What do the Reds think of them cheers?' 'Won't we give 'em h—ll this fall though?'

"'Say, Tom,' cries a more polished one, 'why is the President of the United States like Chimborazo?' 'I'll be hanged if I know.' 'Why, because he is the greatest of the Andy's.' (Andes.)

"Corner of Houston street and Broadway, a Celtic tailor was very demonstrative. The crowd told him to keep still. 'Kape still, is it? be jabbers I'm a tailor, and so is the President, and I'll make as much noise as I please—Arrah for the President!'

"A tailor is a pretty sort of a man to be President," sneered a 'mean white.' "'Och, by the mother of Moses, he'll cook yer goose this fall,' at which ready wit there was a good laugh and a hearty cheer."

GOOD TEMPER is like a sunny day. It sheds a brightness over everything. It is the sweetener of toil, and the soother of disquietude.

Passages in the Life of Jefferson Davis.

We take the subjoined interesting reminiscences of Mr. Davis' adventures, as an army officer, from the Galveston News:—The regiment commanded by Col. Taylor was the 1st Louisiana infantry, and at the time when young Davis was assigned to it was stationed at Prairie Du Chien, far removed from the border of civilization.

Col. Taylor had been ordered to keep open communication between Lake Superior and the Mississippi river, and soon after Lieut. Davis joined him, the sound judgment of the commander selected the young man to superintend the erection of Fort Winnebago, now in the State of Wisconsin. A detachment was placed under command of young Davis, and he was sent forth through the perils of the wilderness to exercise an important command, far removed from his superior officers, to preserve subordination among veteran soldiers who regarded him as a stripling, to provide subsistence for his command as best he could, to prepare plans and drawings, and other materials for the fort.

Whilst engaged in this, he was ordered by Col. Taylor to communicate at once with a detachment, at some point on Lake Superior, supposed to be about two days' journey from the site of Fort Winnebago.—Taking seven of his command and an Indian guide, with what he supposed to be a sufficiency of provisions, he set out.

His guide proved incompetent, and soon deserted. Becoming lost in a boundless sea of grass, the food and water gave out. For three days after the last morsel and drop had been consumed, and exposed to the scorching heat of the summer sun, he wandered about in the waste. Six of his soldiers deserted and left him, leaving only one old soldier, who declared his determination to perish with his commander. Their sufferings were almost beyond endurance; their tongues parched and blistered; and the old soldier became deranged from excessive thirst. Efforts to control and save his companion greatly retarded progress.—Yet his courage never deserted him. Often, when he spoke with the most excruciating pain, he endeavored to restore his companion by calling his wandering intellect to the scenes of happier days, and the very tears that were started by such reminiscences were caught upon the parched tongue and contributed to the preservation of life.

On the evening of the third day they found a small pool of dirty water, where they lay for hours. Young Davis had to force his old companion to move by pointing a pistol at his breast, and threatening to take his life.

Fortunately, in a few hours afterward, they reached an Indian habitation on the shore of Lake Superior, where they obtained food. It was a long time before Lieut. Davis recovered from the effects of this trip, but he successfully accomplished the object of his mission, and soon returned to his command, and resumed the ordinary duties of his station.

In 1831, Lieut. Davis was sent to New York on the recruiting service, with instructions to report to Col. Taylor, then at Rock River, within the region of the Black Hawk war.

Having enlisted a sufficient number of recruits, he hastily joined Col. Taylor, and earned his full share of the honors of the campaign.

The cholera prevailing terribly at Rock Island, after the battle of Bad Axe, where Black Hawk surrendered, Gen. Scott feared that distinguished prisoner would fall a victim to the disease, and entrusted him to the charge of Lieut. Davis, with instructions to take him to Jefferson Barracks.—The young lieutenant understood how to sympathize with the lofty but sensitive pride of the old chieftain, and succeeded in gaining his warmest friendship.

Up near to the time of his entrance upon a political life, Lieut. Davis was one of the most active, efficient and self-sacrificing officers of the army. We need say nothing of his service to the country in Mexico; but we may say that his congressional and cabinet services were marked not only by ability, but by unselfish devotion to the whole country. All this, we think, should plead for him now.

Something of the Past.

Thirty-two years ago, when Senator Douglas left his Green Mountain home for Illinois, his great rival, Abraham Lincoln, was keeping a post office, fresh from the glories of the Black Hawk war; Andrew Johnson was Mayor of a little town in Tennessee; Jefferson Davis, a Lieutenant of dragoons, was chasing the Indians; Seward was grieving over his defeat as Governor; Breckinridge was studying the orations of Cicero against Cataline, at a Kentucky college; Chase was endeavoring to gain a law practice in Cincinnati; Sumner was entering the Boston bar; Broderick was cutting stone; Grant was a schoolboy in his teens.

He that hath a good book in his hand, but not a lesson of it in his heart, is like a donkey that carrieth a rich burden, and feeds upon thistles.

Homely Girls.

An exchange, after complimenting pretty girls on their "appearance," says some good things in behalf of the homely ones, thus:

1. The homely girls are in a hopeless minority, but they mean well.
2. They go to Church every Sunday, and are fond of their meals. They had rather have their meals regularly than new bonnets.
3. They understand their business, wear shoes to fit them, and are never troubled with corns.
4. They are bright, intelligent, devoid of low jealousy, fond of music, dance when they please and always go in when it rains.
5. They always thank the gentlemen for giving them seats in the cars when there are none vacant; never flirt with the boys, because it is out of their line, and keep out of the fire.
6. They never have half a dozen young sprigs of various reputations keeping company with them.
7. They wash their own handkerchiefs, iron their own collars, and darn their own stockings.
8. They will not sacrifice real wants for imaginary ones, such as waterfalls, etc., and have neither "rats" nor other animals in the hair.
9. They don't call the young trash "perfectly splendid," neither do they swallow such stuff when aimed at themselves.
10. They never eat between meals, and always clean their teeth after eating.
11. They are all going to get married.
12. They will all marry well.
13. Their children will be bright and shining lights in the world.
14. They won't keep hired servants till their husbands can afford them.
15. They know all about household duties and are not too proud to do them.
16. They never urge their fathers and husbands to live beyond their income.
17. They are all O. K.

Hurrah for the fellow who wrote that!—"His head is level." We, too, like homely girls, with their quiet, kind, cheerful ways. We endorse them.

Baptising a Sinner.

Poor people have a hard time in this world of ours. Even in matters of religion, there is too often a vast difference between Lazarus and Dives, as the following anecdote, copied from an exchange, will illustrate:

Old Billy G— had attended a great revival, and in common with many others, he was convicted and baptised. Not many weeks afterward, one of his friends met him reeling home from the court ground with a considerable "brick" in his hat.

"Hallo, Uncle Billy," said his friend, "I thought you had joined the church?"

"So I did," answered the old man, making a desperate effort to stand still, "so I did, James, and would 'bin a good member, if they hadn't treated me so everlastin' mean at the water. Didn't you hear about it, James?"

"No, I did not."
"Then, I'll tell you about it. You see, when we come to the baptising place, that was old Sinks, the rich old Squire, who was to be dipped at the same time. Well, the minister took the Squire in first, but I didn't mind that much, as I thought that it would be just as good when I come; so he led him in mitey keefal, lifted him out the water, and wiped his face and led him out.

"Well, then come my turn, and instead of liften' me out as he did the Squire, he give me one slish, and left me crawlin' around on the bottom like a mud turtle!—That's so, James."

A fellow out West has just taught ducks to swim in hot water with such success that they lay boiled eggs.

An illustrated edition of the Pilgrims' Progress—Parson Brownlow and Jack Hamilton in Faneuil Hall.

In a Berlin military hospital they perform amputations with circular saws run by steam. They work neatly and quickly.

The Revenue Commissioner has decided that rubber boots and shoes are subject to a tax of five per cent., as articles of wearing apparel.

One of our writers, dwelling upon the importance of small things, says that he always takes "note even of a straw." Especially, perhaps, if there's a sherry-cobbler at one end of it.

The St. Louis Times, 8th inst., says:—"Van Amburgh's Menagerie departs to-day, and Brownlow's approaches. We would prefer a longer season with the four-footed beasts if that would relieve us from the Southern reptiles."

"Humbug as I am," said a bullying spouter at a mass meeting, "I still remember that I am a fraction of this mighty republic."

"You are indeed," said a bystander, "and a vulgar one at that."