CLARKSVILLE CHRONICLE.

VOL. 42.--NO 32. CLARKSVILLE, TENN., SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1872. WHOLE NO. 2,216.

For the Chronicle.

AN ADVENTURE DOWN SOUTH.

A Man Beseiged by Cottonmouths and Rattlesnakes.

Some three or four of us (thinking that a little excursion might be beneficial after having spent a year in business) determined to leave for Arkansas on a fishing tour.

We soon found ourselves "beyond the bound of civilization." We made our headquarters in an Irish hovel built by the side of the railroad and at night we were entertained until near midnight by our congenial and clever host with backwoods stories, the events of which had taken place quite recently in that immediate locality. The party soon retired, and I wandered out to a canebrake close by to get some refreshing spring water. Scarcely had I reached the spring, when I perceived that I was surrounded by from five hundred to one thousand cottonmouths whose eyes glistened in triumphant exultation at the rich repast before them, when suddenly a great whirring and rattling sound was heard which resounded for miles down the sluggish bayou, and in my terrible position I looked around hoping and praying that the noise might come from friends who sought my relief. But what was my disappointment on beholding on every side an array of rattlesnakes innumerable approaching. This would have increased my terrible distress had I not on seeing this new danger become aware that my position was hopeless, and thereupon concluded to compose myself and become resigned to the impending fate. As the rattlesnakes advanced, which they did at first rapidly until they came within gun shot of the brake, when their march was slower and finally came to a dead halt, as if for consultation or to prepare for the deadly conflict with their more deadly rivals. There seemed to be ten thousand horrid forked tongues shooting forth. Their rattling was deafening, while the fire flashing from their eyes resembled more than anything else an incessant flash of lightning, and for the moment I almost felt it strange that there was no thunder in response. My position was every minute becoming more and more alarming. They paused and from the noise they made seemed to be holding a hot and fiery debate or else defying and challenging their rival enemies. The cottonmouths, however, laid still and with a determined aspect, like soldiers behind trenches with instructions "not to fire until you can see the whites of their eyes." The rattlers seemed to be maddened to desperation that their enemies, fewer in numbers than themselves had the audacity to compete with them for such noble game and had been successful in snatching it from their very grasp almost. A struggle seemed imminent and for a moment fresh hope strengthened me as I thought I might escape during the fight, when immediately, as if divining my thoughts, my captors despatched a squad of half a dozen of the most active of their legion, who took position immediately around me, with instructions to strike if I moved a muscle. This was too much for me—every hope seemed to have been blotted out, my fate sealed and every prop rudely torn away. They had not had the magnanimity even to give me the slightest chance for my life. I was overcome and now gave up in horrible despair and must have become unconscious, for when I recovered the scene was changed. Peace had been made and all seemed to be preparing to make a simultaneous attack. The two tribes seemed to have made a compomise by which one was allowed a portion whilst the other could enjoy the delightful viands of the other parts of my body. There had evidently been no battle for there were no slain. I was in agony and rolled and tumbled and tossed and writhed but to no purpose except to make matters worse and infuriate my foes. The despair had run me crazy. I commenced singing "Old Hundred," when to my great relief I saw both armies casting looks in every direction. They seemed terrified at the strange, unnatural screech owl (for such they seemed to think it was—I judge so from the fact that they looked up into the trees). After awhile, becoming satiated with this feast of song, one by one they retired until all were gone, and not fearing longer to toss and tumble and feeling sore I sought relief in so doing until my exertions a second time brought on unconsciousness, and in a few moments I was dead as I thought. What was therefore my surprise after some time to become aware of returning consciousness and of some one walking about and making a noise. I woke and turned over and for a moment could not realize where I was. When the whole thing flashed upon my mind it was day, and the horrid nightmare rose before me in all of its horrors. I looked about to find the cause of such a vision. After a search developments were reached as left me no longer any doubt. I discovered a countless multitude of dull and lazy musquitoes, and on examining the bed was not long in finding more of a curious specimen of a bug than any yet reached I will count. It seemed that my host had laid in a month's supply. I was more horrified than ever and lingered on that spot but a moment more. The my-stery had been solved, and the glistening eyes of the cotton mouths were only the eyes of the curious bug spoken of, while the rattling of the other family of reptiles was, I suppose, the singing of the musquitoes, while the forked tongue was the long bill and the flashing eye was only the ocular organ of the same plagued little pest.

MEMPHIS FISHING ADVENTURER.

From the New York Observer.

CHILD'S EVENING PRAYER.

Tender Savior! kind and gentle,
Sheltered by thy loving care,
Now before thee, humbly kneeling,
Hear my simple evening prayer.

Prayer and praise have blend together
In the offering that I bring,
For of sweet and nameless comforts,
Here and now my heart must sing.

Thanks for home and friends I render,
Care and counsels, too, as well;
Thanks for all thy love has purchased—
More than heart or tongue can tell.

Through another day's temptation
Thou hast led my tender feet,
Safely kept them mid its dangers,
Crowned each hour with mercies sweet.

Oh forgive the least transgression
Thou hast seen in deed or thought;
Give me grace to love Thee truly,
And to serve thee as I ought.

And as now I seek my pillow,
All commending to thy will,
Tender Savior! keep me safely;
Let me wake to praise Thee still.

E. D.

Death from the Inhalation of Nitrous Oxide Gas.

BY W. J. PURCELL, M. D., NEW YORK.

On Wednesday, March 20th, Mrs. Ann O'Shaughnessy, visited the office of a dentist named Newbrough, No. 128 West 34th street, New York city, for the purpose of having some teeth extracted, she having suffered considerably for some time previously from toothache. Although desirous of taking the gas, she yet expressed a great dread of it, and it was with considerable difficulty that she was persuaded to submit. One bagful containing about four gallons was administered. This not being sufficient to produce anæthesia, a second bagful was given, and after a few inhalations the dentist proceeded to extract the teeth. About four were removed, when the patient's head was observed to fall over on her left shoulder, and she was discovered to be insensible. Efforts were made to revive her, but in vain. It was found that she had ceased to breathe, and that no pulsation of the heart could be discerned. A physician was hastily summoned, and the galvanic battery and other means and appliances used, but without success. The woman was dead. Dr. Buchanan, of 355 West Thirtieth St., testified that he was present at the *post mortem* examination made on the body of Mrs. O'Shaughnessy, at the residence of the deceased. He corroborated the testimony of the physicians previously examined as to the result of the autopsy.

Hermann Endemann, chemist to the Board of Health of New York, testified that at request of Coroner Hermann he examined the gas used by Dr. Newbrough and the material used in the manufacture of the same. The nitrate of ammonia used in the manufacture of the gas was not quite pure, but was as good as is usually provided. The apparatus used by Dr. Newbrough is capable of procuing pure gas provided it is administered within three hours after it is made.

The patient comes out of the influence in two or three minutes so as to be conscious, but the dizziness continues five minutes. The only experience the witness had of any evil results from inhaling the gas was in his assistant, who took it for the purpose of having a tooth extracted; next day he did not feel well in his lungs, feeling bad for about a week after. A physician told him that his lungs were congested; three months afterward he died of consumption.

Mary Mulligan, residing at 301 East-fifth street, testified that she is a dressmaker, employed at McCleary's in Broadway. Last summer the deceased worked at the same place with her; she was in good health, and never knew her to have fainting fits.

Mr. E. P. Hoyt, of 34 West Twenty-sixth street, said that he had been a dentist for fifteen years. He had used nitrous oxide gass extensively years ago, until he become alarmed, and discontinued its use on account of its tendency to produce asphyxia. About the year 1863 he almost discontinued its use, until he invented a different method of inhaling it, by allowing an escape of the carbonic acid gas. He was pressed very much by his patients to employ the gas, but he did not like to administer it without a physician being present. He is not entirely satisfied that it is harmless when given to produce anæthesia. He would not give it in a case of heart disease or palpitation of the heart, or disease of the lungs or brain. The gas, he finds, acts as a stimulant; a little of it acts as a tonic.

Deputy Coroner, John Beach testified to having made a *post mortem* examination. His testimony agreed substantially with that of the other physicians.

THE VERDICT.

The jury find that the diseased, Ann O'Shaughnessy came to her death by asphyxia or apnœa, as evidenced by the symptoms manifested by the patient before death, and the conditions found at the *post mortem* examination; the asphyxia, in our opinion, being induced by the inhalation of gas administered.

The jury further agree in the opinion that any other than the prescribed method of preparation of nitrous oxide gas as to temperature for generation, and appropriate washing-bottles, is to be regarded as a careless method of manufacture.

In this particular we regard the apparatus used by Dr. Newbrough as imperfect. Furthermore, we regard the administration of nitrous oxide gas as reckless where each administration is an experiment upon the patient, which it must be when there is not a positive certainty as to the chemical purity of the gas, and ignorance in the administrator of the physical condition of the patient and the physiological effect manifested by anæthesia.

Furthermore, we regard it as necessary for safety that an administrator of nitrous oxide gas should have a knowledge of the application of restorative agents adapted to alarming conditions in anæthesia, and be always supplied with such agent.—*Med. and Surg. Reporter.*

MONTREAL has been designated as the place of the next annual meeting of the International Typographical Union. The meeting at Richmond on the 4th inst. adopted a resolution condemning the practice of making any religious or political qualification in members. A resolution was also adopted admitting females into the Union. The time of apprentices was fixed at four years.

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Correspondence Between Gen. J. D. C. Atkins and Hon. D. B. Thomas.

PARIS, TENN., May 27, 1872.—Hon. D. B. Thomas—Dear sir: As we are announced as candidates for Congress in this District, I suggest that we meet at some point convenient to both of us, and make out a list of joint appointments to address the people of the different counties.

Please name time and place, postponing the meeting until as late as the 5th of June.

Respectfully yours,
J. D. C. ATKINS.

REPLY OF COL. THOMAS.

JOHNSONVILLE, June 4, 1872.—Gen. J. D. C. Atkins, Paris, Tenn.—Dear Sir: Yours of late date proposing "that we meet at some point convenient to both of us, and make out a list of joint appointments to address the public of the different counties" is to hand, and the proposition duly considered. I can see no good to result from such a canvass at present, either to us or the party to which we belong. We both profess to belong to the National Democratic party as at present organized in the State and upon the platform adopted in convention at Nashville, on the 9th of May, embracing within its ranks old line Whigs and Democrats, Secessionists and Federalists, Rebels and Unionists without regard to the differences of the past, all who are agreed upon the present issues and opposed to the re-election of President Grant. Then there can be nothing to discuss between us and a canvassss would likely dwindle into a mere personal scramble for the position to the mortification of our mutual friends and the great gratification of our Radical opponents. I therefore decline to engage in such a canvass as you propose. Our friends will, I suppose, in due time in Convention decide which of us if either, shall be the candidate of the party. If you shall be selected, whatever may have been our differences in the past, I shall do all in my power to give to you the united support of the party. As my reasons for declining to make a canvass with you may be known to my friends, I shall publish this letter.

Respectfully Yours,
D. B. THOMAS.

Candidates for Congress.

A suggestion made in the Clarksville CHRONICLE of June 1st, as to the mode of settling the conflicting claims of candidates for Congress, in this district meets with our approbation. The practice of getting up little packed caucuses of the personal friends of the repective candidates, we hereby condemn. While we wish to be distinctly understood as in favor of the claims of Gen. J. D. C. Atkins, in preference to any other man in the present canvass, we would not wish to deprecate in the least, the claims of any other gentleman that may be before the people. The friends of this gentleman, in this part of the district, are heartily in his favor, and many have expressed a desire to give a public expression to these sentiments, by a county meeting. But we are opposed to this mode as above expressed, and for other reasons, one of which is, that it is not desired by General Atkins himself, who has already indicated that he is subject to any general tribunal that may represent the whole district. There the plan of the primary election in August next, meets the necessities of the case, and obviates that of a district convention.

Again, the people are determined no longer to be controled in their action by little political caucuses. They want a fair and full expression of their wishes as to the candidates for whom they are to vote, and not to be restricted to the nominess of caucuses.—*Paris Intelligencer, June 8th.*

The August election will afford the counties of the district the desired opportuniy to express their preference, by opening a ballot, not for a Congressman, but for a candidate at the November election. This simple expedient will supercede packed conventions of intriguing politicians, and do more to secure harmony and abate the love of office—the epidemic of which parties die—than any plan we know of, because it will be the act, direct, of the people themselves, without a go-between either to cheat or misrepresent them.—*Clarksville Chronicle.*

We think our Clarksville contemporary is right in the above views on the subject of nominating a candidate for Congress from this district. The plan is equally applicable to other cases, and we think should be adopted whenever there is a necessity found to exist for a popular nomination at all. It certainly presents the surest means arriving at the sense of the majority of the party—the object, or should be at least, of all party nominations. The mode proposed will obviate all the usual objections to the convention system—intriguing, wire pulling, trickery, etc., whereby the wishes of the majority are sometimes defeated, and give every member of the party a chance to declare his choice directly and unmistakably as to who shall be the candidate. Then let the executive committees for the different counties order a primary election to be held on the day of our August elections, and let every Democrat make it a point to vote for the man he may prefer to represent him in Congress, the State Legislature, etc., and thus preserve harmony in the party and secure the success of our candidates.—*McKenzie Times.*

A Remarkable Prophecy.

The following, which is known as "Mother Shipton's Prophecy," was first published in 1448, and republished in 1641. It will be noticed all the events predicted in it, except that mentioned in the last two lines—which is still in the future—have already come to pass:

Carriages without horses shall go,
And accidents fill the world with woe,
Around the world thoughts shall fly
In the twinkling of an eye.
Water shall yet more wonders do:
Now strange, yet be true,
The world upside down shall be,
And gold be found at root of tree.
Through hills man shall ride,
And no horse or ass be at his side.
Under water men shall walk;
Shall ride, shall sleep, shall talk.
In the air man shall be seen,
In white, in black, in green.
Iron in the water shall float,
As easy as a wooden boat.
Gold shall be found, and found
In a land that's not now known.
Fire and water shall wonders do;
England shall at last admit a foe.
The world backward shall go
Seven score years and eight and eighty go
Then shall the end come, and no man know
The end of this world shall be by fire and flood.

CLARKSVILLE HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY.

Enterprising Young Men.

We are glad to know that the young men of our neighboring city, Clarksville, have not only organized a first-class Hook and Ladder Company, but have, through the munificent yet just and deserved donation of $1,000 by the city authorities, purchased the trucks, ladders, and other usual apparatus. The trucks are of the finest workmanship and of most artistic finish, the body of the painting being vermilion with gold stripes.

The initials of the company are in gold and painted on every detached piece, while they are engraved on the signal lights and lamps, which have four different colors. There are six ladders, each of forty-two, thirty-six, thirty, twenty-five, sixteen and twelve feet, their combined length being one hundred and sixty-one feet. In addition to these ladders the trucks carry three roof and three window scaling ladders, axes, hooks and all the other apparatus required in the full equipment and complete outfit of a first class company. An unusual feature for Clarksville in this respect is that the best young men in the city compose this company. The young men deserve credit for their efforts in organizing this company, which will doubtless be managed most efficiently and render good service whenever an opportunity is afforded. The city has appropriated a sufficient sum for the purchase of a steam fire engine, and ere long, if the old men render themselves as active and earnest in behalf of the city's somewhat unguarded interest, Clarksville will be proof, in a great measure, against the fire fiend.—*Union & American.*

WHAT MAKES A LIVE TOWN.—The Miller County Star, published at Colquitt, gives a list of the assets upon which that town predicates its reputation as a live place, as follows: "The best citizens of any town in Georgia, and the prettiest woman; two preachers to preach our sins away; two lawyers to get us out of scrapes; forty dogs to keep us awake at night; ten children to the family to make us work; twelve young ladies who want to marry, three dry goods stores to sell us clothes; five groceries that sell whisky for medicine; the best pianist in the State; a good blacksmith and wood shop; a good school and a good teacher; plenty of room for more good citizens; vacant houses that can be rented; vacant lots that will be sold; a railroad from Bainbridge that will soon be completed; two churches; a music teacher who can't be beat; the best hotel in Georgia, (not the sheriff's who has only four boarders—fare not very good but plenty; five family grocery stores, all doing a good business; one doctor to cure or kill us; good water and plenty to drink, and the best newspaper in South-western Georgia, called the *Miller County Star.*

VESUVIUS AFTER THE ERUPTION.—The special correspondent of the London Daily News at Naples says that the very shape of Vesuvius has been changed by the last eruption as though an earthquake had taken place. Hills have appeared where but a few days before stoes stood for visitors to rest upon; and precipices have been formed which almost prevent further advance. The path to the observatory is covered with cinders a foot deep, and the country round about is a scene of utter desolation, not a single tree nor trace of vegetation being left. The correspondent says that two years will hardly suffice to render the soil fit for cultivation again. The number of persons who had left their homes was estimated at 50,000. Many were, however returning. The municipality of Naples has voted 120,000f. for the sufferers, and the King has given 50,000f. It is considered that the present eruption has been one of the most terrible that has ever taken place.

LEMON PIE IN WASHINGTON.—I am particularly fond of lemon pie for dessert. At ——I went on peaceably for a couple of weeks, but always eating lemon pie under a silent protest, for I was a stranger, and did not like to make objections. Finally I called a waiter and said:

"John, what kind of pie is this?"

"What kind did you order, sah?"

"I ordered lemon pie, but this appears to be dried apple."

"Dat's lemon pie, sah. You know dey has a way of mixin' dried apples in de lemon pie here, to dat extent it requires a man of ability to 'stinguish 'em apart, sah.

THE TOBCCO TAX.—Congress has at last passed the law making the tax on tobacco uniform. This is a source of great relief, to our people especially. This is the largest tobacco-manufacturing city in the world, and this iniquitous tax has been a serious matter to our citizens. The factories have all been closed for several months; the machinery and capital of the manufacturers laying idle because of this tax. Thousands of persons, chiefly colored, have been thrown out of employment by the suspension of the factories. Since the passage of this bill, giving us an equal chance with other manufactures, a different aspect will be thrown over this community.—*Richmond Ex.*

LOVELINESS.—What constitutes true loveliness. Not the polished brow, nor the show and parade of fashionable life. A woman may have all the outward mark of beauty, and yet not possess a lovely character. It is the heart, where meekness, truth, affection, humility are found, where we seek for lovliness, nor do we look in vain. The women who can soothe the aching heart, smooth the wrinkled brow, alleviate the anguish of the mind, and pour the balm of consolation in a wounded breast, possess in an eminent degree, true loveliness of character. It is such a character that blesses with warmth and sunshine, and maketh earth to resemble the paradise of God.

THE Supreme Court of Tennessee has decided that the clause of the constitution of Tennessee, article 2, section 17, which provides "no bill shall become a law which embrace more than one subject, or which the title fails to express, if matter thereof be in excess," [illegible]