G. N. BYERS
Always keeps on hand a complete stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Brushes etc. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

CLARKSVILLE CHRONICLE.

VOL. 42.--NO 39. CLARKSVILLE, TENN., SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1872. WHOLE NO. 2,223.

For Pure Drugs, Chemicals
Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Window Glass, Pure Wines, Brandy, Whisky, Fine Tea and Spices call on OWEN & MOORE.

R. F. BOWLING. J. J. THOMAS.

BOWLING & THOMAS,
TOBACCO FACTORS,
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
O. K. WAREHOUSE,
Corner Front and Main Streets, CLARKSVILLE, TENNESSEE.

SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS FOR SAMPLING AND SELLING TOBACCO.
Sept. 16, 1871-tf.

H. FRECH,
Sign "TENNESSEE IRON,"
FRANKLIN STREET,
CLARKSVILLE, - - - TENNESSEE,
—Dealer in—
Groceries,
Iron,
Nails,
Salt,
Lime,
Leather,
Hydraulic Cement,
Wagon Hubs,
Felloes,
Spokes,
FIELD SEEDS!
AGRICULTURAL
—And—
Garden Implements!
—At the—
LOWEST CASH PRICES.
☞ Call and examine our Stock. '58
HENRY FRECH
Sep17-70

TO ALL MANKIND!

If you want

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps,

OR

LADIES' and GENTS'

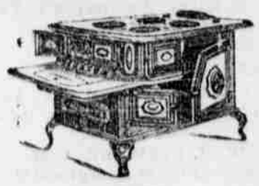
FURNISHING GOODS!

Pete Johnson

At the Red Corner,

Can supply you with the very best, at the lowest figure. Try him, and be convinced.
May 11, '72-tf.

D. KINCANNON. J. J. HAMLETT
KINCANNON & HAMLETT



ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR LARGE stock of
Tin, Wood and Willow Ware,
which has been selected with an eye to the wants of the public, which they will sell as cheap as the cheapest. Call and see.
KINCANNON & HAMLETT.
March 5, '72-tf.

FINE FARM
FOR SALE.
I offer for sale
PRIVATELY,
my Farm lying on Blooming Grove Creek, in Montgomery county. This Farm lies on the North Side of Cumberland River, about one mile from Corlandale and twelve miles from Clarksville,—is in one mile of Cumberland River, and one mile of the Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville Railroad.
There is upon the place a comfortable
RESIDENCE,
Also Two Barns, Stables, &c., and all other necessary out buildings. Also an Apple and Peach orchard. It contains 65 acres, about 25 of which are cleared, and the balance Very Fine Timber Land. About 30 or 100 acres are in Clover.
A fine Creek runs through the Center of the Farm, supplying the Farm with Water the whole year.
It is one of the Finest Farms in the county, and would make a splendid Stock Farm.
The Title to the Property is Perfect. I will only require a Small Cash Payment, and the balance on long
CREDIT.
Being unable to give my farm my attention, I have determined to sell, and parties wishing a Fine Farm, would do well to call on me at once.
POLK G. JOHNSON.
May 18, tf.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

NO. SQUARES.	1 MO	2 MO	3 MO	6 MO	12 MO
1 Square	2 50	4 50	5 00	9 00	15 00
2 Squares	5 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	20 00
3 Squares	7 00	10 00	12 00	15 00	25 00
¼ Column	10 00	12 00	15 00	20 00	30 00
⅓ Column	12 00	15 00	20 00	25 00	35 00
½ Column	15 00	17 00	25 00	35 00	50 00
¾ Column	25 00	30 00	35 00	45 00	65 00
1 Column	30 00	35 00	40 00	60 00	100 00

RICE, BROADDUS & CO.

CARPETS,
MATTINGS,
Oil Cloths, Etc.

We have opened a Carpet Store, at the old stand of Broaddus & Hyman, where we will be pleased to show the largest, best and cheapest stock of Carpets in the market, at prices to suit all.—Don't fail to give us a call, and we will make it pay you.

Gentlemen and boys don't fail to look at our stock of
CLOTHING,
Cloths, Cassimeres, Drap 'de-ti Linens, Cottonades, Hats and Caps.

Come one and all, and make our store your head-quarters, where you can find most anything you want at the lowest cash prices.
RICE, BROADDUS & CO.
May 18, 1872-tf

EDMOND B. LURTON. CHAS. W. TYLER.
LURTON & TYLER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
CLARKSVILLE, TENN.
Will practice in the courts of Montgomery and adjoining counties.
June 15, '72-tf.

W. A. QUARLES. W. M. DANIEL
G. M. QUARLES.
Quarles, Daniel & Quarles,
Attorneys at Law,
CLARKSVILLE, - - - TENN.
Will practice in the Courts of Montgomery and adjoining counties.
April 27, 1872-tf

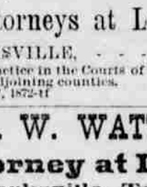
H. W. WATTS,
Attorney at Law,
Clarksville, Tenn.
Office over Watts & Osburn's Drug Store, New Providence, Tenn.
May 4, '72-3m.

H. M. DOAK,
Attorney at Law,
—AND—
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
Will practice at Clarksville, Dover and Arlington.
☞ Office, on Strawberry Alley, opposite the Court-House.
Feb. 1st, 1872-tf.

PAINTING!
TOMLINSON BROS.,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
PAPER HANGERS & GLAZIERS
CLARKSVILLE, - TENNESSEE.
We are prepared to take contracts for all kinds of Painting. Leave orders at J. N. Byers' Drug Store. ap. 13-6m

HIGH'D ANDERSON. E. S. BRINGHURST.
ANDERSON & BRINGHURST,
DEALERS IN
COAL, HAY, GRAIN, BRAN, ETC.,
FRANKLIN STREET.
CLARKSVILLE, TENN.
Dec 23, 1871-ly

GEO. G. WILLIS & CO.
PROPRIETORS OF



SAW MILL,
CLARKSVILLE, TENN.,
And dealers in Lumber of every description
Poplar, Gum, Pine, Oak, Walnut, Cedar Fence Posts, Shingles, and Sawed Lathes.
Prompt attention given to orders from a distance, at the lowest Cash Prices and satisfaction guaranteed. dec. 22, '71-tf

LAKE ICE!
A constant supply of Superior Lake Ice at wholesale and retail, opposite B. F. Coulter's.
SETTLE & SON, Agents.
June 1, '72-tf.

NEW CONFECTIONERY!
C. C. EVERETT & CO.
Have opened a first class Confectionery, at Morrison's old stand, opposite the Court House, where choice Confection, of all kinds, will be kept, at prices to suit the times.
Fresh **Cincinnati Beer and Cream Ale**, ice cold, for all who indulge.
Respectfully,
C. C. EVERETT & CO.
May 18, 1872-tf

SAM. BROCKMAN. E. S. BRINGHURST.
BROCKMAN & BRINGHURST,
CARRIAGE,
BUGGY AND WAGON
REPOSITORY,
Sec. St., - - - - Clarksville, Tenn.
We keep on hand the largest stock of Carriage, Buggy and Wagon work in the State, including the celebrated E. Hays & Co's Buggy work of Wheeling, Va., manufactured by Wheeling Wagon and Carriage Company.
☞ All work sold by us warranted to give satisfaction.
Jan 8-1y

M. L. Killebrew.---J. L. Williamson.
R. Q. Grinter.
Killebrew, Williamson & Co.,
Tobacco Salesmen,
—AND—
Commission Merchants
CLARKSVILLE, TENN.
Liberal Advances on Tobacco in Store.
Nov. 10, '71-ly

W. H. TURNLEY. W. J. ELY
W. D. MERIWETHER, Jr.
TURNLEY, ELY & CO.
TOBACCO
—AND—
General Commission Merchants,

FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE,
CLARKSVILLE, - - - TENN.
Advances made on Tobacco in Store.

Mr. E. WITHERS has returned from Louisville to Clarksville and is our Auctioneer.
We have erected a shed in New Providence, opposite the store of Messrs. McDaniel & Barbee, where we will receive tobacco and pay it to our warehouse free of cHarge for those persons who do not wish to haul it to Clarksville. Messrs. McDaniel & Barbee will receive, weigh and receipt for Tobacco delivered at our shed in New Providence.
Oct 6 '71-tf.

WHOLESALE.—Owen & Moore invite Physicians and Merchants to call on them for supplies. They buy their Drugs, Chemicals, Books, Stationery, &c., at headquarters, and will duplicate Louisville and Nashville prices.

JOHN MIDDLETON

HAS risen, Phœnix like, from the debris of the late fire, and has taken a shop on Franklin street, above Pitman & Lewis' store, where he has a large and elegant stock of Leather, ready to make the finest and best
BOOTS AND SHOES,
cut in the latest style, and a perfect fit guaranteed. He invites his friends and former patrons to give him a call.
☞ Sign of the GOLD BOOT.
JOHN MIDDLETON.
April 23, 1870-tf.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,
(Formerly Spurrier House,)
6th Street, near Main,
A. G. KELLEY, G. C. SPURRIER. } Louisville, Ky.
"$2 PER DAY." KELLEY & SPURRIER.
Feb. 10, '72-ly

National Hotel,
CLARKSVILLE, TENN.
T. D. SCOTT, - - - Proprietor.
This house is complete in all its appointments, and the table supplied with the best the market affords, at reasonable rates.
Jan. 29 '69-tf

WINFIELD ROACH. SAM. E. RAMEY
SOUTHERN HOTEL,
CLARKSVILLE, - TENNESSEE,
ROACH & RAMEY, Prop'rs,
This hotel has been refitted and refurnished march11, '71-tf

H. W. WATTS, AGT. W. S. OSBURN.
NEW FIRM AND NEW DRUGS!
Watts & Osburn.
Having opened up a new Drug Store in New Providence, Tenn., with pure, fresh Drugs, purchased under our immediate supervision we would respectfully ask for a share of public patronage.
Our prescriptionist, Mr. W. N. Osburn, is endorsed by V. W. Smith, druggist, and also by the following practicing physicians: J. P. Outlaw, E. R. Dabney, A. J. Clopton, Jno. Morrison, B. N. Herring, Robt. Morrison.
May 4, '72-3m.

The Old Man in the Stylish Church.

BY JOHN H. YATES.

Well, wife, I've been to church to-day—
been to a stylish one—
And seein' you can't go from home, I'll
tell you what was done;
You would have been surprised to see what
I saw there to-day;
The sisters were fixed up so fine they hardly bowed to pray.

I had on these coarse clothes of mine, not
much the worse for wear,
But, then, they knew I was'nt one they
call a millionaire;
So they led the old man to a seat away back
by the door;
'Twas bookless and uncushioned a reserved
seat for the poor.

Pretty soon in came a strangeer with gold
ring and clothing fine;
They led him to a cushioned seat far in
advance of mine;
I thought that wan't exactly right to seat
him up so near,
When he was young, and I was old, and
very hard to hear.

But, then, there's no accountin' for what
some people do;
The finest clothing now-a-days, oft gets
the finest pew;
But when we reach the blessed home, all
undefiled by sin,
We'll see wealth beggin' at the gate while
poverty goes in.

I couldn't hear the sermon, I sat so far
away,
So, through the hours of service I could
only "watch and pray;"
Watch the doin's of the Christians sitting
nearme, 'round about;
Pray that God would make them pure
within as they were pure without.

While I sat there, lookin' all around upon
the rich and great,
I kept thinkin' of the rich man and the
beggar at his gate;
How, by all but dogs forsaken, the poor
beggar's form grew cold,
And the angels bore his spirit to the mansions built of gold.

How, at last, the rich man perished, and
his spirit took its flight
From the purple and fine linen to the
home of endless night;
There he learned, as he stood gazin' at the
beggar in the sky,
"It isn't all of life to live, nor all of death
to die."

I doubt not there were wealthy sires in
that religious fold
Who went up from their dwellings like the
Pharisee of old;
Then returned home from their worship,
with a head uplifted high,
To spurn the hungry from their door with
naught to satisfy.

But, out with such professions; they are
doing more to-day
To stop the weary sinner from the gospel's
shinin' way
Than all the books of infidels; than all
that has been tried
Since Christ was born in Bethlehem--since
Christ was crucified.

How simple are the works of God, and yet
how very grand—
The shells in ocean caverns—the flowers
on the land—
He gilds the clouds of evening with the
gold-light from His throne,
Not for the rich man only; not for the poor
alone.

Then why should man look down on man,
because of lack of gold?
Why seat him in the poorest pew because
his clothes are old?
A heart with noble motives—a heart that
God has blest—
May be beating Heaven's music 'neath that
faded coat and vest.

I'm old—I may be childish---but I love
simplicity;
I love to see it shinin' in a Christian's piety;
Jesus told us in his sermons, in Judea's
mountains wild,
He that wants to go to Heaven must be like
a little child.

Our heads are growin' gray, dear wife---our
hearts are beatin' slow---
In a little while the Master will call for us
to go;
When we reach the pearly gateways, and
look in with joyful eyes,
We'll see no stylish worship in the temple
of the skies.

DR. LIVINGSTONE TO JAS. GORDON BENNETT.

The Sources of the Nile.

NEW YORK, July 25.—The Herald received by cable to night, the following letter from Dr. Livingstone, directed to James Gordon Bennett, which reached London in Stanley's mail:

UJIJI, ON TAGANIKA, EAST AFRICA, Nov. 1871.—Jas. Gordon Bennett, Jr., Esq.—My Dear Sir: It is in general somewhat difficult to write to one we have never seen. It feels so much like addressing an abstract idea. But the presence of your representative, M. H. M. Stanley, in this region takes away the strangeness I should otherwise have felt, and in writing to thank you for the extreme kindness that prompted you to send him, I feel quite at home. If I explain the forlorn condition in which he found me, you will easily perceive that I have good reason to use very strong expressions of gratitude. I came to UJIJI, a trip of between four and five hundred miles, beneath a blazing vertical sun, having been baffled, worried, defeated and forced to return when almost in sight of the end of the geographical part of my mission, by a number of half caste Moslem slaves sent to me from Zanzibar instead of men. The sore heart, made still sorer by the woeful sights I had seen of man's inhumanity to man reacted and told on my bodily frame and depressed it beyond measure. I thought I was dying on my feet, it's not too much to say, at almost every step of the weary, sultry way in pain, and I reached Ujiji a mere rackle of bones. There I found that some £500 worth of goods which I had ordered from Zanzibar had unaccountably been entrusted to a drunken man, a half caste moslem tailor, who, after squandering them for sixteen months on the way to Ujiji, finished up by selling off the remainder for slaves and ivory for himself. He swore on the Koran that he found I was dead. He had also written to the Governor of Unyanyembe that he had sent slaves after me to Manyanama, who returned and reported my decease, and begged permission to sell off the few goods his drunken appetite had spared. He, however, knew perfectly well from men who had seen me that I was alive and waiting for the goods and men. But as for morality, he is evidently an idiot, and there being no law except that of the dagger or musket, I had to sit down in great weakness, destitute of everything save a few barter clothes and beads which I had taken the precaution to leave here in case of emergency. The extreme near prospect of beggary among the Ujijians made me miserable. I could not despair because I laughed so much at a friend who, on reaching the mouth of the Zambesi, said he was tempted to despair on breaking a photograph of his wife; we could have no success after that. Afterwards the idea to despair had to me such a strong smack of ludicrousness that it was out of the question. When I got to about the lowest verge, vague rumors of an English visitor reached me. I thought of myself as the man who went down from Jerusalem to Jerico, but neither priest, Levite, nor Samaritan could possibly pass my way. Yet a Samaritan was close at hand, and one of my people rushed up at the top of his speed, and, in great excitement, gasped out, "An Englishman is coming; I see him," and darted to meet him. The American flag, the first ever seen in these parts, which headed the caravan, told me the nationality of the stranger. I am as cold and non-demonstrative as we islanders are usually reputed to be, but your kindness made my frame thrill. It was indeed overwhelming, and I said in my soul, let the richest blessings descend from the Highest on you and yours. The news Stanley had to tell me was thrilling.—The mighty political changes on the continent, the success of the Atlantic cable, the election of Gen. Grant and many other topics riveted my attention for days together, and had an immediate and beneficial effect on my health. I had been without news from home for years, save what I could glean from a few Saturday Reviews and Punch of 1868. Appetite revived, in a week I began to feel strong again. Stanley brought a most kind, encouraging dispatch from Lord Clarendon, whose loss I sincerely deplore, the first I had received from the foreign office since 1866, and the information that the British government had kindly sent a thousand pounds sterling to my aid. Up to his arrival I was not aware of any pecuniary aid, as I came unsalaried. But this want is now happily repaired and I am anxious that you and all my friends should know that though uncheered by a letter, I have stuck to the task which my friend Sir Roderick Murchison set me, with John Bull tenacity, believing that all would come right at last. The watershed of South Central Africa is over seven hundred miles in length. The fountains thereon are almost innumerable; that is, it would take a man's lifetime to count them. From the watershed they converge into four large rivers, and these again into two mighty streams in the great Nile valley which begins in ten to twelve degrees of south latitude. It was long ere the light dawned on the ancient problem and gave me a clear idea of the drainage. I had to feel my way, and every step of the way I was generally groping in the dark, for "who cared where the rivers ran—we drink our fill and let the rest run by." The Portugese who visited Cazembe asked for slaves, and I heard nothing else. I asked about waters, questioned and cross-questioned until I was almost afraid of being set down as afflicted with hydrocephelus. My last work in which I have been greatly hindered from want of suitable attendants, was following the central line of drainage down the rough country of the canibals called Manyumia, or shortly Manyema. This line of drainage has four lakes in it. The fourth I was near when obliged to turn. It is from one to three miles broad and never can be reached at any point or any time of the year. The two western drains, Lupria or Bartlefreyz river flow into it at Lake Kamalonoo. Then the great Lomaine flows through Lake Lincoln into and seems to form the western arm of the Nile on which Petherick traded. Now I know about six hundred miles of water shed, and unfortunately the seventh hundred is the most interesting of the the whole, for in it, if I am not mistaken, four fountains arise from an earthen mound and the last of the four becomes at no great distance off a large river. Two of these run north to Egypt, the Lupera and Louraine; and two run South into inner Ethiopa as the Liambai, or Ripper Zambesi and Rafreane. These are not the sources of the Nile mentioned by the Secretary of Minerva in the city of Sais to Herodotus. I have heard of them so often and at great distance off, that I cannot doubt their existence, and in spite of the sore longing for home that seizes me every time I think of my family, I wish to finish up by their rediscovery.

Five hundred pounds sterling worth of goods have again unaccountably been entrusted to slaves and have been over a year on the way instead of four months. I must go where they lie at your expense ere I can put a natural completing to my work and if my disclosures of the terrible Ujijian slavery should lead to the suppression of the east coast slave trade, I shall regard that as a greater matter by far than the discovery of all the Nile sources together. Now that you have done with domestic slavery forever lend us your powerful aid toward this great object. This fine country is blighted as with a curse from above, in order that the slavery privileges of the petty Sultan of Zanzibar may not be infringed and the rights of the Crown of Portugal, which are mythical should be kept in abeyance till some future time when Africa will become another India to Portugese slave traders. I conclude by again thanking you most cordially for your great generosity. I am gratefully yours,

DAVID LIVINGSTONE.

Marriage and Death Notices.

There are two classes of news in a newspaper that should be exactly correct in every particular. These are marriages and deaths. A good many hundred of each occur every year in this county. Sometimes we print them and often we don't, and just as sure as we don't, we get a blowing up—or some one of the family looks cross at us—and, we have heard that we were talked about crossly. And yet it never occurs to the offended parties that the fault is chargeable to them, and not to us. We can't be present to know the exact names of all the people who die, or get married, or what parson or squire married them, or who said prayer over their graves. Some one of the family or friends ought to send or give it to us exactly correct in every respect, and we will print all such matter willingly and without charge to them and at our cost. We think this is fair, and it is the only just rule to have about such a matter. It should be remembered that the event of a wedding or a death, however important and well known in each family, is not always known to every one else, and then often incorrect in point of names and times.—*Gallatin Examiner.*

To be free from desire is money; to be free from the range of perpetually buying something new is a certain revenue; to be content with what we possess constitutes the greatest and most certain of riches.

Death Alleged to have Resulted from the Inhalation of Nitrous Oxide Gas.

The recent sudden death of a patient in the office of a dentist in the city of New York has excited considerable comment in the papers of that and other cities, and furnished a text for various articles in the medical journals. We have received a number of communications on the subject, and numerous inquiries for the precise facts in the case.

From a pamphlet issued by Dr. Newbrough, at whose office the event occured, we make the following summary of the evidence before the coroner's jury. Dr. Newbrough testified that the patient, a middle-aged lady, desired the extraction of seven or eight front teeth which were loose. Dr. N. advised that their removal would be so easy that an anæthetic would be unnecessary; but the patient insisted that she could not submit to the operation without it. Dr. N. then procured a six-gallon bag of gas, but the patient seemed about equally fearful of anæthesia and pain, and, as soon as she had made an inhalation, rejected the bag, and declared her willingness to have the operation performed without it. At sight of the forceps, her courage again failed her, and she decided once more to try the gas. She took one inhalation, and again rejected it. By this time so much of the gas had escaped from the bag, that the doctor replenished it. Of this she took two inhalations, and peremptorily refused to have anything more to do with it, declaring her determination to submit to the operation. The teeth were then extracted. "Immediately," says the doctor, "she fainted, her head dropping over sideways." The face rapidly became livid, and finally purple, respiration falling to about fifteen per minute. In about thirteen minutes, notwithstanding the prompt application of the galvanic battery, and efforts to assist respiration, death ensued. The muscular system was entirely relaxed throughout, and after death the face became instantly blanched.

Dr. Otis, summoned by Dr. N., and arriving in about ten minutes after the fainting, testified that he continued the usual restorative treatment for forty-five minutes, when death ensued. At *post-mortem*, found no disease of heart; brain perfectly exsanguinated in every part; no fluid in any of the ventricles. One lung was more engorged than the other, but healthy. No opinion as to the cause of death.

Dr. Britton testified as to the healthy condition of the body, except that one lung was congested; the brain was in a normal state; judged from the condition of the lungs that death resulted from asphyxia, but could not express an opinion as to the cause of it.

Dr. Buchanan testified that the lungs were congested; the right lung bound down by old pleuritic adhesions; the congestion was *post-mortem*; believed that death was caused by nervous shock from the extraction of the teeth; the inhalation of the gas might have acted as a predisposing cause; the upper lobes of the right lung presented appearances of pneumonia; nitrous oxide gas is not stimulating.

Dr. Endermann, under instruction of the coroner, had inspected the apartus of Dr. Newbrough; found that he used but one wash-bottle; believed the apparatus unfitted for the preparation of pure gas; did not have an opportunity to examine the gas of which the patient had inhaled, as Dr. N. had allowed it to escape, and filled the reservoir with some freshly made; witness made gas with the same apparatus, which was pure; the bag used holds about four gallons, with no exhaling valve.

We give the verdict entire:

"We find that Mrs. Ann O'Shaughnessy came to her death from asphyxia or apnœa, as evidenced by the symptoms manifested by the patient before death and the conditions found at the *post-mortem*, the asphyxia having, in our opinion, been 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 such administration is an experiment upon the patient, which it must be where there is not a positive certainty as to the chemical purity of the gas, and ignorance in the administration of the physical condition of the patient, and the physiological effects 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 agents."

(Signed) Stephen Rogers, M. D.; Fanucil D. Weisse, M. D.; Richard J. O'Sullivan, M. D.; Albertus L. Vandewater, M. D.; Augustus Wahlfarst, M. D.; Edward Frankel, M. D.; Franz Henel, M. D.; John T. Nagle, M. D.; John T. Kennedy, M. D.; and Frederick W. Lillienthal, M. D.

It will be seen that the testimony is somewhat discordant in several particulars, and that the verdict is not in accordance with the evidence.

But these discrepancies are slight, compared with the statements of Dr. N. and others, which charge downright falsehood upon one of the witnesses. Dr. N. says, "Dr. Endermann never examined the apparatus; made no gas with it; did not attempt to do so;" that the statement that he did not have an opportunity to examine the gas of which the patient inhaled, because it had been allowed to escape, was false; that it was used up in the regular way during the next day, Dr. Colton having inhaled some of it on the following morning and pronounced it excellent.

Of the case under discussion, the inference seems entirely justified, that death was not caused by nitrous oxide gas, for the simple reason (if the evidence can be relied upon) that not enough was inhaled to produce such a result on any theory of its action. Nor was there any fact established by the *post-mortem* to justify such a conclusion; while the testimony renders it entirely probable that the cause of death was nervous shock, from dread of pain, and apprehension of fatal effects from the inhalation of an anæsthetic agent.

It may be remarked, however, that an examination by the coroner as to the possible lodgment of an extracted tooth in the air passages, would have eliminated that from the list of uncertainties.

Senator Schurz to Mr. Greeley.

ST. LOUIS, June 26, 1872.

DEAR SIR—In your letter of acceptance you promise a thorough reform of the civil service in general terms. The question, how the problem of civil service reform presents itself to your mind is one of great interest. I would suggest, if it be consistent with your views of propriety, that you give me such explanations as will put your intentions in this respect in a clear light.

Yours truly,
CARL SCHURZ.

Mr. Greeley's Reply.

NEW YORK, July 5, 1872.

MY DEAR SIR—Yours of the 26th ult. only reached me three days ago and I respond as I may.

The problem of civil service reform is rendered difficult by a misalliance between the executive and the legislative branches of our Federal Government. Those members of Congress who support the Administration habitually claim and are accorded a virtual monopoly of the Federal offices in their respective States or districts, dictating appointments and removals as their interest or caprice may suggest; the President appoints at their bidding; they legislate in subserviency to his will, often in opposition to their own convictions. Unless all history is unmeaning this confession of executive and legislative responsibilities and functions could not fail to distemper and corrupt politics.

I hold that the eligibility of our President to re-election is a main source of this corruption. A President should be above the hope of future favor, the fear of alienating powerful, ambitious partisans. He should dread nothing but the accusing voice of history and the inexorable judgment of God; he should fully realize and never forget that Congress in its own sphere is paramount and in nowise amenable to his supervision, and that the heartiest goodwill to his administration is perfectly compatible with the most pointed dissent from his inculcation on the very gravest questions in finance or political economy. It is the first step that costs. Let it be settled that a President is not to be re-elected while in office, and civil service reform is no longer difficult. He will need no organs, no subsided defenders. He will naturally select his chief counsellors from among the ablest and wisest of his eminent fellow-citizens, regardless of the shrieks of locality, and the suggestions of selfish policy. He will have no interest to conciliate, no chief of a powerful clan to attach to his personal fortunes. He will be impelled to appoint, as none will deny that he should appoint, men of ripe experience in business and eminent mercantile capacity to collect, keep and disburse the revenue instead of dexterous manipulators of primary meetings and skillful traffickers in delegates to nominating conventions. He will thus transform the civil service of the country from a party machine into a business establishment. No longer an aspirant to place, the President will naturally aim to secure the approbation of the entire people, but especially of the eminently wise and good As to the machinery of boards of examiners etc., whereby the details of civil service reform are to be matured and perfected, I defer to the judgment of a Congress unperverted by the adulterous commerce in legislation and appointments which I have already exposed and reprehended.

Up to this time our experience of the doings of boards in this direction has not been encouraging, and this I am confident is not the fault of the gentlemen who have tried to serve the public as Commissioners. In so far as they may have failed, the causes of their ill success must be extrensic.—Had they been accorded a fairer field I am sure they would have wrought to a better purpose. A thinker has observed that the spirit in which we work is the chief matter, and we can never achieve civil reform until the interests which demand it shall be more potent in our public counsels than those which resist even while seeming to favor it. That this consummation is not distant I fervently trust. Meantime thanking you for your earnest and effective labors to this end,

I remain yours,
HORACE GREELEY.

A REDEEMED SINNER.—"I had rather as a forgiven child, with all the prospects of the future opened unto me, wear the crown purchased by the redeeming love of Christ than that which is worn by the unfallen angels, because the blessings of a divine atonement, through a divine incarnation secured to the soul in harmony with the conditions of the Gospel, reveal the character of God in a way impossible to be made known to those who have complied with all the law demands; and this places the sinner, penitent and forgiven, on a platform of experience and personal relationship to God, of a nature so peculiar and so extraordinary as to throw all other stars, glittering ever so brightly in the heavenly firmament, into comparative obscurity, contrasted with the exceptional brilliancy of that state which involves the strange anomaly of Justice and Mercy together, the law sustained and the sinner saved."

THREE things to love: courage, gentleness, and affection. Three things to admire: intellect, dignity, and gracefulness. Three things to hate: cruelty, arrogance, and ingratitude. Three things to delight in: beauty, frankness, and freedom. Three things to wish for: health, friends, and a contented spirit. Three things to like: cordiality, good humor, and cheerfulness. Three things to avoid: idleness, loquacity, and flippant jesting. Three things to cultivate: good books, good friends, and good humor. Three things to contend for: honor, country, and friends. Three things to govern: temper, tongue, and conduct. Three things to think about: life, death, and eternity.

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May 25, '72-tf.

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Opposite B. F. Coulter's.
Have just opened an entirely fresh and varied assortment of Confectioneries and Family Groceries, which will be sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times. Call and examine.
June 8, 1872-tf

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We warrant our prices safe, and our goods valuable.
Soliciting early and frequent calls from all **Men, Youths and Boys** who wear **CLOTHING.**
Respectfully,
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COOL AND REFRESHING DRINKS
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Ice Cold Lemonade!
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ICE CREAM SALOON
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