CLARKSVILLE WEEKLY CHRONICLE.

VOL. 43.--NO 33. CLARKSVILLE, TENN., SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1873. WHOLE NO. 2,268.

BYERS keeps a complete stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Paints, Notions, Blank Books and Stationery, and is prepared to sell low at retail or wholesale.

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.

We have secured the services of Col. W. F. Young, the well-known auctioner, who will sell all of our Tobacco for us.
We have erected a shed in New Providence, opposite the store of Messrs. McDaniel & Barbee, where we will receive tobacco and dray 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 1 '71 -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

EMOND B. LURTON. CHAS. W. TYLER.

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

JAMES W. RICE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CLARKSVILLE, TENN.
Will attend the courts of Montgomery, Stewart and Houston counties.
Office on Strawberry Alley.
Jan. 4, 1873-ly

BARKER & COURTS,
WHOLESALE GROCERS
AND
QUOR DEALERS.
Franklin St., Sign of Sugar Hogshead.
Jan 15, '72-tf.

RICH'D ANDERSON. E. S. BRINGHURST.

ANDERSON & BRINGHURST,
DEALERS IN
COAL, HAY, GRAIN, BRAN, ETC.,
FRANKLIN STREET,
CLARKSVILLE, TENN.
Dec. 23, 1871-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

JOHN MANNING
Is Always on ☞.

JOHN MANNING has discovered that the citizens of Clarksville and surrounding country needed a specific in the rarest game of the season, served up in European style on ten minutes notice, and as the canvass for the Presidency has now fairly opened, he keeps constantly on hand the choicest Wines, Liquors, pure imported Havanna Cigars and Cincinnati Lager Beer, to nerve all candidates on to victory. Restaurant and Saloon open night and day, where the most fastidious may be more than pleased.
Feb. 8, 1873-6m

Chas. Lehman,
(Roths' Old Saloon),
Having purchased the popular
Saloon, Restaurant and Billiard Hall,
Formerly owned by G. A. Roth, has had the establishment newly painted and refitted, and is now open to the public, where all are invited to enjoy the best of
Wines, Liquors, Cigars,
and other refreshments. Everything kept neat and orderly.
Aug 10, '72-tf

S. OPPENHEIMER,
DEALER IN
Hides, Furs, Wool, Ginseng, and all kinds of Metal,
Public Square, CLARKSVILLE.
I am no candidate for office, but will pay cash for all articles in my line. Come along with them.
Sept. 28, 1872-tf

The finest selection of imported Colognes, Handkerchief Extracts, Hair Oils, Toilet Soaps, Combs and Brushes of all kinds for sale by OWEN & MOORE.

TO OUR FRIENDS.—Having gone to great expense to give our readers a larger and better paper, we would urgently request all indebted to us, by note or account, to come up, without delay, and make payment. We need the money, and hope this modest appeal will not pass unheeded.
NEBLETT & GRANT.

Fine Cigars, also choice Virginia Smoking and Chewing Tobacco for sale by OWEN & MOORE.

ESTRAY MARE.
Taken up and posted by W. A. Scott, in dist. No. 1, Montgomery county, on the 26 day of April, 1873, one dark bay mare, about 17 years old, blind in right eye, has a sore on right shoulder, left hind foot white, small scar on left shoulder. Valued at fifteen dollars. R. D. READ, R. M. C.
May 24-3t.

J. J. CRUSMAN

Is now making large additions to his stock, and offers inducements to the Trade,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

EXTRA GOLDEN SYRUP,
in kegs, half barrels and barrels.

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.
Crushed, Powdered and Granulated

SUGAR.
New Orleans, Clarified and Brown

SUGAR.

NEW CAROLINA RICE.

FLINT HOMINY

GRITS.

MACCARONI.

TAPIOCA.

OYSTERS.

PICKLES.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

GELATINE.

Burnett's Flavoring Extracts.

DRIED BEEF.

BEEF TONGUES.

PEACHES.

BLACKBERRIES.

TOMATOES.

CORN.

COLMAN'S MUSTARD.

PURE CREAM TARTAR.

PURE BI-CARB. SODA.

Pure Spices, of all kinds

Horsford's Bread Preparation,

PURE CATAWBA WINE

Pure Cider Vinegar.

Old Sour Mash Whisky.

Old Peach and Apple Brandy.

Old French Brandy.

300 Bus. Clover Seed.

TIMOTHY SEED.

Orchard and Herds Grass Seeds.

BLUE GRASS SEED.

With all other goods to make a complete assortment.

J. J. CRUSMAN,
First and Franklin Streets.
Jan. 4, '73-tf.

WALTER McCOMB & Co

WHOLESALE

GROCERS

Franklin Street,

Clarksville, Tenn.,

Are daily adding new supplies to their large and well assorted stock of

Staple and Fancy

Groceries !

which they sell as low as they can be bought anywhere in the South or West.

They invite especial attention to their very large Stock of the Best Brands of Robertson County Whisky, Old Brandy and Pure Wines.

We are

SOLE AGENTS,

IN THIS MARKET, FOR

DRAUGHAN'S

CELEBRATED

Robertson County

Whiskey

particularly suited to those who want a pure article for medicinal or other purposes.

Orders promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

Walter McComb & Co.
March 22, 1873-tf

V. L. WILLIAMS,

Would call your attention to his new spring Stock of Boots & Shoes, just in store. The assortment in every grade is very complete. Also new styles in Ties, Collars, Cravats, Scarfs, and Gents' Underwear. All goods sold at the very lowest cash prices.--Please call and examine them at No. 23 Franklin Street. April 5-tf.

W. M. POLLOCK. SAM'L JOHNSON.

POLLOCK & JOHNSON,

GENERAL INSURANCE

—AND—

REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

(Office Up Stairs)

CORNER FRANKLIN AND FIRST STS.,

CLARKSVILLE, TENNESSEE

Fire and Marine Insurance. The best and cheapest Life Insurance in the United States. The

OLD AND RELIABLE

New York Life Ins. Co.,

no new-fangled, untried, or experimental company, but one time tried and tested and ever found worthy. Undoubted indemnity at the

LOWEST KNOWN RATES CONSISTENT WITH SECURITY.

Be not deceived and misled. The best is the cheapest. If you wish to insure your life, choose a company of age, experience and ability, and you will select the "Old Reliable" New York Life.
Will give our attention to the buying, selling and renting of real estate,
March 15, 73-tf.

J. J. HAMLETT. H. P. DORRIS.

HAMLETT & DORRIS,
DEALERS IN
Stoves, Tinware, Castings, Grates, and House Furnishing Goods.
Every description of **Tinware** made up in good style.
ROOFING and GUTTERING promptly attended to.
☞ H. P. DORRIS will superintend the workroom.
Feb. 1, 1873-tf

SETTLE & SON, Ag'ts,
GROCERS,
And Dealers in
Country Produce Generally
FRANKLIN HALL BUILDING,
CLARKSVILLE, TENN.
We keep every variety of
FAMILY SUPPLIES,
which we offer at the lowest market rates.

WANTED.
Country Produce of all kinds, Poultry, Eggs, Butter, etc., for which we will exchange Groceries or pay cash.
SETTLE & SON.
Jan. 25, '72-tf.

COAL! COAL!
We are delivering St. Bernard Coal, within the limits of the city, for 18 cents per bushel. Pittsburg Coal, for 30 cents per bushel. Terms cash.
F. P. GRACEY & BRO.
Sep. 2, 1871-tf

ICE CREAM AND SODA WATER
—AT—
LIGON & ELY'S.
We have opened our Ice Cream Saloon for the season, and are prepared to furnish any quantity that may be desired.
We have on hand a large and varied assortment of
CONFECTIONERIES,
FIREWORKS,
MASKS,
DOLLS,
TOYS,
and everything in our line that can be desired. Call and examine our stock.

LIGON & ELY'S BAKERY
is in full operation. Fresh Yeast, Bread, and every variety of Cakes, fresh from the oven every day. All orders promptly filled.
LIGON & ELY,
No. 33 Franklin Street,
Clarksville, Tennessee.
May 17, '73-tf.

☞ Blanks of every description, for sale at this Office.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.

EDITORS CHRONICLE: I have been looking for some time for some one to say something through the columns of your valuable paper in reference to the County Superintendent to be elected in July; yet but very little has been said. The time for election is rapidly approaching, yet the people do not seem to be very much interested about it. Notwithstanding this is an office of great importance to every one, yet all seem to be resting very easy in regard te it, and were it not that report says there are some who intend running for this office who are incapable of filling it, I would not attempt to write anything in reference thereto. Good reason and common sense will teach every one (on a moment's reflection) that a man who is not capacitated to fill this office, will do the county an injustice if elected. The Court should look well to this point, for the prosperity of the public schools will depend, to a great extent upon the Superintendent. If he is not the right man in the right place, the public schools of Montgomery county will do but very little good. If a man seeks this office merely for self-aggrandizement, he is not a suitable one for the office. A man who will look to the interest of the people and of the public schools, is the right kind.

There are several other things necessary for a good Superintendent. He should be a man of experience in the school room, if possible. If he has no experience, he will not be so apt to know when everything is going on rightly. The first Superintendent will have a more difficult position to fill than those who follow. He will have to pave the way. Therefore he should be a man of perseverance, having the ability and the will. If the first Superintendent is negligent and indifferent and fails to arouse the people on the subject of schools, he will do but little good. Many are opposed to them because the old school law did so little good. I say let us have a good Superintendent, and let him stir up the people on the subject and show to them that public schools can be made a success and that there can be a great deal of good done by them. If we have a man who is not suitable for the office, the schools will be of little or no avail and consequently the people will oppose them and they will then have reasons to do so. It is to be hoped the Court will elect a suitable man to the office. The State Superintendent no doubt, is the right man in the right place. Let the counties have competent men for Superintendents, and public schools will be a success instead of a failure, and they will prove a blessing instead of a curse to the people.

DELTA.

CLARKSVILLE, June 20, 1873.

COMMENCEMENT IN CLARKSVILLE.

BY MRS. S. F. MOONEY.

[From the Christain Advocate.

MR. EDITOR:—Your "pleasant and furtive visit to Clarksville" may have prepared you somewhat for the entertaining exercises of the week, ending June 6. It has indeed been a feast week, as it included the Examination and Commencement-exercises of both Clarksville Female Academy and Stewart College.

After the Commencement-sermon on Sabbath morning, you remarked, "A woman will chatter." I suppose you meant by this to reconcile the theories concerning man and the monkey. Monkies chatter. Man was once a monkey—woman, we know, was made from the rib which the Lord took from man, so she could not possiblybe a help-meet for man unless she learned his language and his ways. This is what your *savants* style "an affinity according to origin."

Now my "chatter" must not interfere with the official report of the Conference Committee, and if your columns are crowded with educational items, the loss of this paper will not be a source of sorrow to anybody.

We all know the heaviness which follows a festival day. In the gloom which gathers it is almost impossible to reproduce the sunshine and splendor of the scene. The best effort is only a pale twilight, where auroral rays and sunset shades faintly glimmer. Still it is a pleasant light, and we would fain bask in it, and catch the straying sunbeams among the western hills.

It is not my purpose to speak in detail of the work done during the examination. I could not particularize in the different departments. The work of the week will at least modify the "appalling statistics of illiteracy in the South." Deery examinations as we may, they are fruitful of much good. They are exponents of duties faithfully done during the session. They stimulate the sluggish, and excite the industrious to more earnest effort. The reading of the roll is a public herald of those who have run in the race day by day. The well-directed lance will strike through the plated helmet of ignorance, and disclose those who are present in mask.

The French have what they call a *vise*, literally, an indorsement made by the police-officers in large towns on the back of a passport, denoting that it has been examined, and that the person who bears it is permitted to proceed on his journey. If I were to write an elaborate essay on education, I could not tell you more than that concerning the examinations in Clarksville in both the schools. The prominent idea was, these teachers have worked well—they have accomplished much—still, they have impressed their pupils with the thought, that after all, they must write their own diplomas and force the world to sign them!

Several things conspire to make these annual festivities occasions of interest. First, because they are annual. That man is blest who receives great good once a year. It is the annual inundation of the Nile which strengthens the soil for seed-time and harvest. Good once enjoyed fructifies forever.

They remind us of the past and point us to the future: show us whether we are on the ascending rounds of the ladder of light—whether we have stopped or commenced the fatal decent. Such thoughts will intrude.—There is much moral force in a College Commencement. A man of infidel sentiments, and according to his own statement, "very wicked," remarked at the close of the exercises: "I feel very different—and when all this crowd, which has mingled together so pleasantly for a few days, but must now part, shall meet over the river, I will try to be one of the number." He never so realized the thought of eternal separation from those we love.

I did not intend such a digression.

The Commencement-sermons were in advance of the preaching so loudly lauded in the select sanctums of the progressive spirits of the age. For scientific research, classical illustrations, earnest enforcement of Bible truths, the sermon in the Academy Chapel, on Sabbath morning, could not be surpassed. A lady said, That sermon reminds me of the great Strasburg Clock, except it has no "lower apartment"—it was high, higher, highest. It certainly consisted of more than a thousand pieces of machinery, splendidly polished and working in harmonious action. So interested were we in the complicated construction, the mechanism of man, the revolution of the stars, the sola and lunar equations, the conjunctions and eclipses of the heavenly bodies, that we were startled when the mace struck the death hour, and the four figures representing the various stages of human life passed away. "Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth, while the evil days come not, nor the years draw nigh, when thou shalt say, I have no pleasure in them; while the sun, or the moon, or the stars, be not darkened, nor the clouds return after the rain; or the golden bowl be broken, or the pitcher be broken at the fountain, or the wheel broken at the cistern. Then shall the dust return to the earth as it was: and the spirit return to God who gave it."

The highest service Art can accomplish for man is to become the voice of his nobler aspirations. This being true, we should hail every advance in this department. Pictures are the products of peace—their destruction a result of war. We well remember how bare were the walls of Southern homes a few years since. The Art Levee at the Academy, Friday night, May 30, showed these lost treasures to have been restored. You have had so many descriptions of things of this sort, I know not what words will best convey the significance of the scene. The stern necessities of life have left so little time for the cultivation of those graceful arts which beautify our homes, that the display gave a certain sense of triumph in the heart. I admire the spirit of the French lady who was reminded by an officer of the helpless condition of the city. She replied, "We are rich in resources—we can make something out of almost anything." He handed her a hair, with the taunting question, "What will you do with that?" The next morning he received a diagram of the captured city—held by a single hair. It may be a long time before we reach the point of æsthetic perfection, or become ingenious in devices, but we are progressing. The painting, wax-work, hair-work, of Clarksville Female Academy, are under the supervision and direction of Miss Kate Carney, of Murfreesboro. She has more than doubled the class during the past session. Her works praise her. The French and Latin are taught by Miss Belle Dromgoole, also of Murfreesboro. The Latin Salutatory and French Valdictory evinced careful culture on the part of the teacher and proficiency in the pupils. But I promised not to detail, and if I go on to tell you how handsomely Miss Vic. Dryden's classes acquitted themselves; how farmilarly Miss Bosley's talked of the stars, and rocks, and great lights in English literature; that Miss Agnes Dryden's class in Geometry drew the diagrams so well that an old man said; "I know nothing of the study, but I love to see those lines crossing each other so regularly;" that Miss Cralle's classes were complimented, and Mrs. Gunn's publicly and privately praised—if I were to tell you the half, I know just what you'd do, and I have no desire for that sort. You love music, and Mrs. Cranwell shall sing for you, and Miss Spear, Miss Hughes, and Miss Richardson all play for you at once; and if that force is not heavy enough, shall call a bevy of fifty bright-eyed girls, and, all together, they will make such a noise I cannot hear you scold.

Tuesday evening the graduating class, fourteen in number, read their essays. The Clarksville press (and editors ought to know) speak in commendation of their efforts. One fine feature of the occasion was the Coronation of the Class. Some things are too beautiful to be touched, so I leave you to immagine all the sweet scenes you have read of folks or fairies! The address to the class, by Dr. Sears, was pretty, but practical, a model as to time, manner, and matter. Before the curtain was dropped, the audience was requested "to remain quiet." When it was "drawn," a beautiful scene was presented. The teachers and pupils had chosen this occasion for a tangible expression of their good-will toward the retiring President. It consisted of a full service of silver and office-chair and sofa lounge. The intrinsic value of the articles was greatly heightened by the motive which prompted to action, and the delicate manner in which the whole affair was conducted. Maj. G. A. Henry was selected to make the presentation address. His peculiarly felicitous style is familiar to all Tennesseans who are acquainted with their great men. The surroundings were favorable, and he did not fail to catch the inspiration necessary to the moment. The bowl of nectar was bounteonsly bestowed, and wit like win did flow!

When Dr. West rose to respond, many eyes were moistened, for we began to realize fully that we should see him no more as President of Clarksville Femala Academy. Dr. Cobb, President of the Board of Trustees, went forward, and in a short speech, aptly expressed the deep sentiment of regret prevading the community at the loss of Dr. West. I do not fully understand the philosophy of tides. I know we all felt we had reached low water when we heard Dr. W. had retired. It is one of the deformities of American schools that they do not retain their officers for any great length of time—the redeeming feature is that when the tide goes out at one point it comes in at another. In the early days of English Methodism some places showed a steady decrease in members, notwithstanding frequent revival seasons. The matter excited inquiry, and resulted in the fact that the tide had left the Old World and was floating to the New. It was not the going out of religion in England, but it was the coming in of religion to America.

What the school lost the Church will gain. * * * Dr. West took the school when all the meadows lay in snow, with scarce a sign that there would be a birth of green; when the sun should pass into the vernal equinox. Spring came, the sun returned—the waste places sang—his work has been a success. * * * *

Will you allow a word for Commencement-day at Stewart College? This embraced Thursday, June 5, 1873. Commencement-day "is the day on which students in college commence bachelors," a day on which degrees are publicly conferred in the English and American Universities. Four young men commenced this life, and received diplomas from President Shearer. Mr. Caldwell, of Shelbyville; Mr. Mumford of Clarksville; Mr. J. B. West, of Clarksville; Mr. T. E. Brantley, of Mufreesboro. All the orations were superior in style, sentiment, and delivery. I would like to notice them more minutely, but I hear you say "Hurry." We were pleased to see Rutherford wear the wreath, though the President assured the audience that all the members of the class were what the Germans call —I don't recall the idiom—but possibly *equiles honoribus*, or *comites laudibus* will convey the thought. If they attain unto all implied and "required" in the parting counsel of the President, they will have earned "leaves," laureled leaves, the highest honor in ancient academic life.

The address to the Literary Societies, by H. M. Doak, of Clarksville, received rounds of applause. The subject, Life's Work, was ably and dispassionately treated, and noticeably free from those extreme views indulged by most persons who treat this theme—the modern movers of the mill—who put their shoulders to the wheel and cause such rapid revolutions as to destroy the whole machinery. * * * * *

Thursday evening, June 5, was the grand Concerto and Floralia by the music-classes of Clarksville Female Academy. "The Olympian Host visit the earth—enter into an entertainment—find Flora and crown her Queen of Flowers. The open scene discovers Undine and three water nymphs listening to Troubadour's tale of love for Flora. Mercury appeals—discovers Flora, charmed with her beauty—discloses her Coronation by Juno, and announces the coming of the Olympian Train!" With this delightful vision we take our farewell of the Academy, the pupils, teachers, and President.

The next session will commence the first Monday in September. Rev. James Wright, now of the Athens Female Institute, North Alabama, President. He will be assisted by a competent corps of experienced teachers. We predict for him a liberal patronage.

The South will Rise Again.

Upon a recent occasion in Washington, Judge Embrey, in introducing a Southern lady to an audience of ladies and gentlemen, paid the following handsome tribute to the women of the South:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: Twenty years ago all the Southern States were represented at this capital by many of the loveliest and most accomplished ladies of America. They were indeed the queens of American society in the highest intellectual culture, and in more than princely bearing of Oriental beauty. But war, with the devastations that follow in its train, has, for more than a decade, swept with relentless fury over all the fair and fruitful fields of the South. It has desolated countless happy homes, curbed many noble ambitions, crushed many bright hopes and anticipations, reduced to poverty and want thousands reared in affluence and wealth, and has hung the symbols of mourning throughout all the borders of that sunny land. Such a land, with such a soil and climate, and, above all, such a race of people, was not destined by God and nature to utter ruin. Her stricken and wasted fields will ripen again with their golden harvests and her gardens will send the fragrance of their flowers over all the land. She will rise from her sorrows and humiliation, from her poverty and her ashes, because her very ashes will enrich her."

COL. FORNEY complains, in a well written article in the Philadelphia Press, that public men are, as a class, ungrateful to the newspapers and the journalists to whom they, in many instances, owe their position. Nobody is more competent to speak on this subject than Col. Forney himself. He has made more statesman out of small material than any man in America. He has taken a more active part in the personnel of American politics in the last twenty years than almost any other man. Much of his work has been that of a politician rather than that of a journalist, but in either capacity he has always been able to serve his friends well, and he has always served them faithfully. His reward has been very small. If he had let politics alone and devoted himself exclusively to journalism, he might have made a greater name than Greeley's and a greater fortune than Bennet's. But he was always very fond of helping some friend to an office, and always had a taste for political intrigue with a purpose of this kind. His experience has, no doubt, been that of a hundred others who have operated in the same way on a smaller scale. Make a Governor out of an Alderman to-day, and to-morrow he'll tell you that he owes his elevation to his own superior merits. Forney made a President of the United States out of James Buchanan—but before the old public functionary had taken his seat he repudiated his patentee and manufacturer in the most ungrateful manner. Congressmen are made by country newspapers—yet when they go to Washington it wouldn't be safe to tell them so. Garfield, as an M. C., was invented by a seven-by-nine sheet, the editor of which had probably never seen a five dollar bill in his life, and Garfield would certainly be indignant now if asked to give five dollars of his back pay to that man. Trumbull was first heard of, we believe, through a little paper in Alton; and he was last heard of drawing his $5,000 grab. Ben. Butler says he was not made by the newspapers; but then it must ever remain one of the mysteries of nature where Ben. Butler came from, and what object was in view in producing him. If the grievance of which Col. Forney complains is a sore one, it is the fault of those who are aggrieved. There is too much puffery of small men in the newspaper nowadays—too much disposition to exalt gentle dullness and amiable imbecility into intelectual greatness and real ability. Every chuckle-head in Congress gets more praise from the press of his party now than could truthfully have been bestowed upon Daniel Webster in his palmiest day.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

Treatment of Meningitis.

[Petersburg (Va.,) Appeal.]

By special request we publish and call the attention of the medical fraternity to the following:

The following card, addressed to the medical prossession, is published in the Atlanta papers by Dr. J. J. Knott, who, in answer to numerous inquiries, a synoptical statement of his treatment of this terrible disease, thereby enabling the profession to employ his treatment during the present epidemic in this and adjoining States. Dr. Knott states that this treatment should not be employed by any one but a skillful physician, as to such this communication is addressed. Persons reading it are requested to show it to their family physicians.

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

The following treatment which has been employed by me since the winter of 1862-63, with uniform success in cases where the treatment has been instituted within twenty-four hours after the development of the prominent symptoms: In the first place discard all ideas of this being an inflamatory affection of the brain and spinal chord; saturate a flannel folded several times with spirits of turpentine. Apply this along the whole course of the spinepass, over this after the ordinary mode of ironing a common smoothing iron, well heated. Continue this for ten or fifteen minutes until you have well stimulated the spine. In the mean time give quinine in heroic doses, to be repeated every two or three hours until all symptoms are overcome. Follow each dose of bromide of potassium combined in solution with an ordinary dose of solid extract Hyoscyamus. The use of the bromide is to control reflexation and the doses should be regulated according to the head and spinal symtoms as this is dependent on the electra-monic changes in the periphery of the nerves; from this the action or modus operandi of the quinine or bromide will be readily understood by the intelligent physician. Under no circumstances a fly blister or opiates in the outset of this disease; avoid all cold applications to head and spine.

When constipation exists, which is generally the case, use large doses of calomel every three hours, until the bowels act freely. Physicians can rely on this treatment when instituted in time.

J. J. KNOTT, M. D.

SPEAKING by the card—corresponding under the new postal law.

SANITARY.

Circular from the American Public Health Association.

The American Public Health Association, by its Executive Committee, submits the following memorandum respecting the most available means for arresting and preventing the fatal prevalence of Asiatic or malignant cholera in this country:

The prevalence of this disease at several places in the Mississippi Valley in undisputed. Its progress from New Orleans to Memphis and Nashville has been rapid, and is significant of its onward tendency. That it is being propagated, as in former visitations, by the excremental discharges of persons affected by the choleratic poison, aided by local causes, is as true now as in the former visitations.

To combat and arrest the progress, and prevent the epidemic prevalence of this scourge of sanitary negligence, it is necessary that the inhabitants of every city and town should promptly resort to the most effectual purification, and the best known means of disinfection, and that sanitary cleansing and preparation should, as far as possible, be undertaken before any cases of cholera occur; and that, in the presence of the disease, the sanitary duties should be enforced in every household, and throughout the entire district. Eperience has proved that the best way to prevent both pestilence and panic is to know and prepare for the danger. It is the only way to deal successfully with cholera.

SANITARY CLEANING.

The local conditions that chiefly promote the outbreaks and propagation of cholera, are:

1. Neglected privies.
2. Filth-sodden grounds.
3. Foul cellars and filthy and badly drained surroundings of dwellings.
4. Foul and obstructed house drains.
5. Decaying and putrescent materials, whether animal or vegetable.
6. Unventilated, damp and uncleansed dwellings and apartments.

These localizing causes of cholera should be promptly and very thoroughly removed before a case of the disease appears in the town or district; and if any sources of putrescence or of excessive moisture remain, even these should be controlled by the proper cleansing and disinfection.

Thorough scavenging and surface drainage, with the application at the same time of quick-lime and coal-tar or crude carbolic acid; whitewashing with fresh quick-lime; the cleansing and thorough drying and ventilation of cellars, basements, chambers and closets, and daily care to cleanse, flush, ventilate and purify the sources of defilement about all inhabited premises, will afford almost complete protection if suitable care is taken of

PERSONAL HEALTH.

The security of personal health requires pure drinking water, fresh and substantial food, temperance, and the needed rest and bathing of the body.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFECTANTS.

The principles relating to disinfection as a means of destroying the propagating or infectious cause of cholera—the "cholera contagium" are readily understood, and may be so explained to any family that the household may insure its own immunity against the introduction and spread of the disease. For popular use we append a brief statement of these principles at the end of this circular; and we respectfully recommended that the statement and the following schedule of rules and methods be given to the press, and all principals of schools, superintendents of places of public resort, railroad depots, ferries, hotels and steamboats, and the conductors of passenger trains throughout this continent; believing, as we do, that by the timely application of these measures the prevalance of cholera may be prevented.

RULES AND METHODS OF DISINFECTION.

For privies, water-closets, drains and sewers—Eight or ten pounds of sulphate of iron (copperas) dissolved in five or six gallons of water, and half a pint of crude carbolic acid added to the solution and and briskly stirred, makes the cheapest and best disinfecting fluid for common use. It can be procured in every town and by any family, and if the carbolic acid is not at hand, the solution of copperas may be used without it.

To prevent privies and water-closets from becoming infected or offensive—Pour a pint of this strong solution into every water-closet or privy-seat once or twice a day.

To disinfect masses of filth, privyvalts, sewers and drains—gradually pour in this solution until it reaches and disinfects all the foul material.

For the chamber-vessels used by the sick, and for the disinfection of ground upon which any excremental matter has been cast away, for disinfecting extensive masses or surfaces of putrescent materials, and for drains, sewers and ditches, the "dead oil" of coal-tar, or coal-tar itself is available; coal-tar may be used as a disinfecting paint upon the walls of cellars, stables and open drains.

Quicklime is useful as an absorbent and dryer upon such walls and in damp places, and whitewashing with it should be practiced in common tenements, factories, basements, closets and garrets.

To disinfect the clothing defiled in any manner by excremental matters from the sick, throw all such articles immediately into boiling water and continue the boiling for half an hour; or place them in a solution, covered, made as follows: One pound of sulphate of zinc, six or eight gallons of water, to which add two or three ounces of pure strong carbolic acid.

Keep the soiled articles saturated until they can be boiled. If the acid is not handy use the zinc water alone.

Apartments, bedding upholstery that have been used by the sick with cholera or diarrhea, should be fumigated by the burning of several pounds of brimstone (sulphur) upon a defended iron pan, with the place tightly closed for several hours, under a physician's directions.

PRINCIPLES AND DUTIES TO BE TAUGHT

1. That thorough cleanliness, domestic and civic, and an abundant supply of pure water are essential means of preventing cholera in any household when the disease is near.

2. That general cleansing, scavenging and disinfection should be attended to in every city and town before cholera makes its appearance; and that wherever it does appear, that house and the exposed premises should be kept constantly disinfected.

3. That in the words of the Chief Medical Officer of Great Britain, "It appears to be characteristic of cholera, not only of the disease in its developed and alarming form, but equally of the slightest diarrhea which the epidemic can produce; that all matters which the patient discharges from his stomach and bowels are infective; that the patient's power of infecting from other person is represented almost or quite exclusively by those discharges; that they are comparatively noninfective at the moment they are discharged, but afterwards, when undergoing decomposition, acquire their maximum infective power; and if they be cast away without previous disinfection, they impart their own infective quality to the excremental matters with which they mingle in filth-sodden earth, or in depositories and conduits of filth, and the effluvia which those excremental matters evolve; that if the infective material, by leakage or soakage from drains or cesspools, or otherwise gets access, even in the smallest quantity, or through porous soil, to wells or other sources of drinking water, it can infect, in the most dangerous manner, very large volumes of the water; that the infective influence of the choleraic discharges attaches to whatever bedding, clothing and like things have been imbued with them, and renders these things, if not disinfected, capable of spreading the disease."

4. Cleansing and purity, skillful disinfection, temperate habits and wholesome diet with pure water and fresh air are the trusted and sure means of health and security in all places and for all classes of people when exposed to the causes of cholera. The watchword against this destructive enemy should be, remove the local causes that favor the propagation of cholera, and wherever it appears, let its germs be quickly stamped out by powerful disinfectants and instant cleansing.

From being the most feared and destructive pestilence, cholera now may be controlled and distinguished more quickly and completely than any other epidemic disease. Believing, therefore that the people of the United States require the suggestions which are given in this memorandum, this committee presents them for the purpose of hastening and making sure the most extensive, thorough and speedy control of the destroyer.

Coming War With Mexico.

For some months it has been very apparent that the east intended to appease the west by inaugurating war with Mexico. Popular attention must be averted from the wretched administration of public affairs; starving western farmers must have a market for bread-stuffs; speculators, who grew rich in the war between the States, are impatient for the renewal of war. The spirit of popular acquisitiveness must be appeased, and Grant is advised by his managers that nothing will so strengthen his administration or so thoroughly consolidate his party as the prosecution of a war of conquest against Mexico. The seizure of this country, that the negroes of the south may find a paradise in which men may live without toil, and where negro genius for statesmanship may have unrestricted development, has often been suggested. A Negro chosen member of congress from Mississippi, by a bill presented in congress, has defined this scheme of beneficence for the colored people. It is thought that Grant approves this purpose of hostilities, and when the war with Mexico begins, armies employed, it is thought, will be constituted mainly of colored soldiers. Very certainly, white people have had enough of the dirty business. Unless all be officers and most of them quartermasters, surgeons and commissioners, there will be few enlistments in these parts for the coming Mexican war.—*Memphis Appeal.*

A Chance for Somebody.

The Mammoth Cave is a good opening for some speculator. The Baltimore Gazette says there is no fear of running the business into the ground, as the more this is done the more prosperous it will be. The Mammoth Cave is for sale; price five hundred thousand dollars. That pretty little sum is all the heirs ask for their immense hole in the ground. The great objection at present to the cave is the roughness of the approach. The arrangements for reaching the cave, which is nine miles from Cave City, a small town on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, are rather worse now than they have been for a number of years, principally on account of the miserable condition of the roads between the station and the cave. It is a little singular that better means of approach have not been provided. If a branch railroad were built, with trains to run in connection with the Louisville and Nashville trains, thousands of persons who are compelled to pass the cave for want of time and for fear of the terrible coaches—which are nothing more than army ambulances on one line, and old fashioned stage coaches on another—would be enabled to see the wonderful cave with very little loss of time and comparative little additional expense. But lack of enterprise has generally characterized the management of the cave.

THE following granges in Tennessee have been organized and reported within the last few days: Antioch grange, Gibson county, Tennessee—J. W. C. Davidson, master; R. A. Wade, secretary. Yorkville grange, Gibson county, Tennessee—W. H. Baldridge, master; W. E. McNiel, secretary. Newbern grange, Dyer county—Gen. T. H. Bell, master; L. M. Williams, secretary; Ro-Ellen grange, Dyer co. Tennessee—W. J. Mahen, master; L. B. Swift, secretary. Mason Hall grange, Obion county, Tennessee—A. B. Harget, master; B. P. Green, secretary. Indian Creek grange, Wayne county, Tennessee—C. M. Thompson, master; E. B. Martin, secretary. Walnut Bend grange, Phillips county, Arkansas—E. H. B. Dupuy, master; J. S. Dunn, secretary.

THE Knoxville Chronicle, one of the ablest Republican papers in the South, says in its last issue, that it hopes to see Landon C. Haynes and Ex-President Johnson offering for Gubernatorial honors in the next race. He says he wants to see the "fur fly." This is "too thin". The fur did fly in the last canvass, by just such a contest, and Horace Maynard slipped in. We want no more of the fur flying business in ours, except to see the fur lifted from the Radical cat. If our contemporary is laying this flattering unction to his soul he had, as well dry up, for we are just going one at a time in the future. —*Franklin Review and Journal.*

THE Rev. Mr. Ancient has a rival in pastoral devotion in Tennessee—a clergyman who, in the first place, refuses to receive any pay from his congregation. To support himself he teaches school and cultivates his own farm. When his church needs help he starts upon a lecturing tour, and thus raises the needed money. This is highly honorable to the clergyman, but how about the congregation?—May there not be such a thing as selfishly leaving a pastor to bear more than his share of the burden?

THIS is what the Albany Journal says of Mrs. Victoria Woodhull, who recently lectured in that city: "A little while ago an inebriated prostitute took exceptions to a police item we published. Her lecture was a filthy specimen of classic billingsgate; but neither as filthy, vulgar nor obscene as the Woodhull lecture last evening."

A GENTLEMAN at Andersonville practices medicine, sells coffins and preaches the gospel. He is trying to procure the position of sexton, when he will put up a sign that will read: "Persons killed, provided with wooden overcoats, preached over and planted with neatness and dispatch by the undersigned. Patronize home industry."

MARRIAGE is altogether too momentous a matter to be decided upon precipitately. Better never marry than to marry a person with whom it is not morally certain that you can live happily.

A TEN year old, boasting to a schoolmate, of his father's accomplishments, put it thus:

"My father can do almost anything. He's a notary public, and he's a pothecary, and can pull teeth, and he's a horse doctor, and he can mend wagons and things, and can play the fiddle, and he's a jackass at all trades.

THE man who sat down on an open paper of carpets nails said they reminded him of income tax.