

# The Palladium.

Friday, March 31, 1865.



FLING out the old banner, let it float after field.  
Enslaved a new glory as each is unfurled;  
Let it speak to our hearts still as it speaks to the old,  
The herald of Freedom still as the world.

Let it float out in triumph, let it wave over head,  
The noble old ensign, its stripes and its stars;  
It gave us our freedom, it shadows our dead,  
It gave us our freedom, it shadows our stars.

Garage night to our heroes, made sacred their scars,  
Let it wave in the breeze, unfurled in the storm,  
Our guardian at morning, our beacon at night,  
When peace shines in splendor, when war is at hand.

Our war's bloody hand holds the standard of right,  
Unfold the old banner, its stripes and its stars;  
Let it speak to our hearts still as it speaks to the old,  
The herald of Freedom still as the world.

The star on the banner, with glory we own,  
It is the noble banner for tyrant and slave.

An unusual amount of Job Work, which we had promised, made a flank movement on us and delayed the publication of the Palladium until today. We regret the delay, but pocket the proceeds of the cause of it, with satisfaction.

## Lecture.

We invite the attention of our readers, to the lecture to be delivered at Henry Hall, on Monday evening next, by J. S. NEWELL, Esq., on the subject of "The Causes of Job's Sufferings." Mr. NEWELL is a gentleman of high literary attainments, and having made the works of the great American Novelist his special study, he is peculiarly qualified to treat the subject in an able and interesting manner.

This evening, we believe, the first and only lecture on literary subjects, delivered in our city during the season, we hope our citizens will avail themselves of the opportunity, to show that their interest is not entirely engrossed by Negro Minstrels, and other similar amusements, but that they still retain an appreciation for entertainments of a more intellectual and improving character.

## Charges Against The Commissioner of Patents.

We sometime since received a four-page pamphlet headed "Fraud and corruption in the Patent Office," addressed to the House of Representatives by one Andrew Whitley, in which he makes twenty-five distinct charges against the Commissioner of Patents and the Chief Clerk.

A committee of the House, of which Mr. Higby, of California, was chairman, was appointed to investigate these charges. The Committee unanimously report that none of them were sustained.

We thought at the time we received the bill of charges, that the petitioner had too heavily loaded his piece. The Commissioner has escaped without harm, while Whitley is slightly injured by the recoil of his own gun.—*San Francisco American.*

## Gen. Grose.

Gen. Grose returned to his home last week to attend to his personal affairs, which had become somewhat disarranged from his long absence in the country's service. Previous to leaving his command, for this purpose, he tendered his resignation, which was refused. The following endorsement of Gen. Thomas, explains itself:

## HEAD QRS DEPT OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Nashville, Feb. 27, 1865.

Endorsement on tender of resignation of Brig. Gen. Wm. Grose commanding 1st Div. 4th Corps.

Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant General U. S. A. with the request that 60 days leave be given Gen. Grose. This is urged on account of eminent qualifications, uniform gallantry and attention to duty, of this Officer.

The acceptance of his resignation would be a real loss to the service.

(Signed) Geo. H. Thomas,  
Maj. Gen. U. S. A. Commanding.

## SECRETARY USHER.—The Washington

correspondent to the Cincinnati Gazette says: Sec'y Usher's friends claim that the injustice of the attacks upon him in certain newspapers, will be seen when it is stated that between this time and the date at which the President has directed that his resignation shall take effect, there are no contracts to be made, no jobs to be let out. It is proper to add that Secretary Usher did not resign his office to take effect on the 15th of May, as has been generally understood, but tendered it absolutely and unconditionally, the President expected early in the summer to accept an important position on the Pacific Railroad, of his own motion fixed the time at which the resignation should take effect, it being as near as possible to the time when Mr. Usher's duties in the railroad service would require him to leave Washington.

## THE PRESIDENT'S OATH.—The Clerk of

the United States Supreme Court, Mr. Middleton, unobtrusively opened the Bible, upon which Mr. Lincoln took the oath on the 4th inst., at the 8th chapter of Isaiah. We commend the reading of the entire chapter to our readers, but quote two verses, which are quite significant in view of the scenes which had just taken place in the Senate Chamber.

"We unto them that rise up early in the morning, that they may follow strong drink that continue until night, till wine inflame them!"

"We unto them that are mighty to drink wine, and men of strength to mingle strong drink."

—Brigham Young is said to be the father of over 100 children.

## RICHMOND, IND., March 27, 1865.

Errors PALLADIUM.—Scientific physicians have long known that the small-pox could be entirely prevented by the agency of vaccination, and it has been an anxious inquiry how vaccination could be made universal.

The American Medical Association is a national congress of regular physicians, composed of delegates from the several Medical Colleges, societies, &c., in the Union, and holds a session annually in some one of the larger cities.

In 1853 the Association appointed a committee to inquire into the expediency of general compulsory vaccination. The committee reported in 1854, that general compulsory vaccination in the United States was, at that time, impracticable, because the people were not thoroughly indoctrinated in the value, the necessity, and the safety of vaccination, and until they were, and themselves originated, or fully indoctrinated, the measure of compulsion it could not be enforced. The Association concurred with this view, and appointed a committee to enlighten the public mind in this behalf. This committee has prepared and published a pamphlet, a copy of which I send you.

The committee has assigned to me the task of placing the facts contained in this paper before the people of the whole nation. For professional reading I have requested the several medical journals issued in these states to publish the paper entire; but for popular edification I deemed it best to prepare an article, containing in a condensed form the leading facts of the pamphlet, and endeavor to procure its publication in all the newspapers, as matter pertaining to the public welfare, and as matter of public interest. I have, therefore, prepared this article, and send you a copy of this article and solicit you, respectfully, to give it an insertion in your paper, and request the other newspapers of your state to copy it. Perhaps calling attention to the article editorially, if consistent with your views, might prosper the purpose of the committee.

The object of this article is a general, public sanitary good, and is of great magnitude. Hoping this fact will commend it to your favorable consideration.

I subscribe myself, respectfully,  
JAS. F. HILBERT.

## AN APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE.

### For Self-Protection Against Small-Pox.

Perhaps there is no malady in the whole catalogue of human life that is associated with so much terror and loathing as small-pox. And this great fear is not without just foundation, for the disease is eminently contagious, in many epidemics one-fourth of those who are attacked with small-pox die, and of many more than half the survivors are left with scars for more than twenty years. This is a fearful calamity, and one which no citizen should be ignorant of. It is a disease which attacks all ages, all sexes, all colors, and all ranks of life. It is a disease which attacks all ages, all sexes, all colors, and all ranks of life. It is a disease which attacks all ages, all sexes, all colors, and all ranks of life.

Against this terrible scourge the civilized world have had a certain, latent, and easily accessible antidote for more than twenty years. This antidote is vaccination, and it is a disease which attacks all ages, all sexes, all colors, and all ranks of life. It is a disease which attacks all ages, all sexes, all colors, and all ranks of life. It is a disease which attacks all ages, all sexes, all colors, and all ranks of life.

How is it, then, that with these facts patent to all inquirers that there is no small-pox spread abroad over the land? Not a city, not a town, and not a village or a neighborhood but has more or less of the disease among its inhabitants. There is but one answer to this question, viz: the people, the great masses, do not fully understand and appreciate the facts enumerated above, and until they do, no measure can be devised that will coerce them to attend to the fear of vaccination and re-vaccination.

The American Medical Association, at its annual meeting held in the city of New York, June 1864, had this subject under deliberate consideration, and, being fully persuaded that if the people were thoroughly advised of the facts in relation to the efficacy of vaccination they would soon desire and enforce ordinances to protect every citizen from the last forty years, appointed a committee of five "to enlighten the public mind, by all available means, upon the value and necessity of universal vaccination." This committee consists of Drs. A. N. Bell, Brooklyn, N. Y., J. J. Holmes, and H. D. Buckley, New York city, A. Neillinger, Philadelphia, and Jas. F. Hilbert, Richmond, Indiana, and as a first step in the discharge of their duties, has published a pamphlet entitled "Protection from Small-pox, by means of Vaccination and Re-vaccination." This pamphlet, by reference to statistics and authorities established the following facts:

Vaccination was discovered by Dr. Edward Jenner, of England, and published to the world in 1798, and since that time has been practiced, to a greater or less extent, in all civilized nations.

No country, however, has yet made vaccination and re-vaccination compulsory among all classes of its inhabitants for any considerable period, and, therefore, all the good that has been accomplished has arisen from partial and incomplete application of the preventive, but even with this, the comparative exemption of all civilized countries from the last forty years, from the most terrible scourge which mankind was ever liable to, is an evidence of the protection afforded by vaccination so overwhelming as to characterize the discovery of Jenner as the greatest boon ever conferred upon the temporal welfare of man.

During the great epidemics of small-pox which preceded vaccination, the early part of the present century all observers had abundant opportunities for ascertaining the true value of vaccination. The vaccinated and those who had previously had small-pox were both found to be more or less subject to the disease. Early in the progress of these epidemics, however, an important fact became evident, namely, that there was a great difference in the mortality of small-pox when it attacked those three classes—1. Those who had not been vaccinated; 2. Those who had had the small-pox, and 3. Those who had neither been vaccinated nor had the small-pox. Of the first class, those who had been vaccinated, out of every 300 who died, only one died. Of the second class, those who had previously had small-pox, one out of every fifty died. While of the third class, those who had neither been vaccinated nor had the small-pox, one out of every four died. This proving the great superiority of vaccination over small-pox itself, in protecting the system from the fatality of a second attack.

In England alone, for nearly a century before the introduction of vaccination, no fewer than 30,000 persons were annually cut off by small-pox; which, in the same ratio, according to the present population, would be equivalent to 100,000 deaths annually. Out of every 1,000 deaths, from 1750 to 1850, there were, for the same number, but 35.

In Germany, for the same periods of time, there were, out of every 1,000 deaths for the former period, by small-pox 98; for the latter period, 125.

In Sweden, for the last twenty-eight years before the introduction of vaccination, out of every million of the population there were 2,450 deaths annually by small-pox; for forty years subsequent to the introduction of vaccination, the number of deaths annually by small-pox, per million of inhabitants, was 138.

In Westphalia, from 1776 to 1780, the annual small-pox death-rate, per million inhabitants, was 2,648. From 1816 to 1820, it was 114.

In Copenhagen, from 1780 to 1850, the annual rate per million of inhabitants was 3,128; from 1850 to 1855, it was 288. In Berlin, for the same periods, the rates were 3,442, and 347.

Dr. Ware has shown that in Boston in 1721 more than half the population had small-pox, and of those attacked, about one in seven died. Subsequent years, up to 1800, were almost as bad; but from 1813 to 1850, when vaccination was in a manner compulsory, there were only fourteen deaths from small-pox, notwithstanding the large increase of population.

The London Epidemiological Society has demonstrated that in various countries the death-rate by small-pox for fifty years before vaccination was practiced

## was more than twenty times as great as in the fifty

years following the introduction of vaccination; and according to the well kept mortality statistics of Sweden, the annual small-pox death-rate, in that country, during the period of 1841-'54 averaged less than the weekly death-rate from small-pox and measles during the period of 1745-'75.

A leading difficulty in the way of complete vaccination arises from the very prevalent idea among the people that the person who has small-pox is not contagious, and that vaccination, conducted the same through life. This is an error; for it is found that a person of these vaccinated, while young, can be re-vaccinated successfully again after a few years, and as time advances, more and more of them become susceptible of re-vaccination.

Second, general vaccination, in Europe, has re-vaccinated their entire armies from time to time, indeed the only instances of thorough re-vaccination that exists are to be found in the armies of these European governments, and the result has been to completely banish the small-pox from among the armies of such nations as have adopted the practice.

Partial vaccination is quite common, and from statistics furnished by the military establishments of Prussia, England, Prussia, &c., it is found that in 200,000 cases, we often find the fact that of every 100 persons, of adult age, who have good marks of vaccination, about 40% are wholly protected, while 50% would be liable to varioloid or small-pox.

Another erroneous idea entertained by many is that persons who have once had the small-pox are not liable to a second attack. Now, Dr. Thompson, in his own practice met with 50 cases of second attack of varioloid small-pox, and Prof. Hoggan, met with 27 cases. And beside this, the statistics above referred to show that of every 100 persons who have had small-pox the number protected from a second attack is, at the age of 55, while 57 are liable to it again in some form.

It is thus seen that those who have good marks of vaccination are about as safe from small-pox as those who have had small-pox itself; but it must not be forgotten that both classes can be absolutely protected by re-vaccination repeated at intervals varying according to the age of the person.

The establishment of an absolute rule in relation to the time at which vaccination should be had recourse to, is indeed a task which no general rule will meet the requirements of every case, for a single vaccination will protect persons for life, while in others it will last but for a few years; yet, as a person may have an amount of protection from vaccination, that will hold him harmless in the presence of a mild case of small-pox and yet be insufficient to guard him against the concentrated contagion of a malignant epidemic of the disease. Under ordinary circumstances it would be perfectly safe to allow a child to be vaccinated at a first time with the first half of the vaccine, a second time when between eight and ten years old, a third time when between twenty and twenty-five, and a fourth time when about forty. When exposed, however, to the infection of a pestilential epidemic of small-pox, children should be vaccinated every five or six years, and after vaccination performed every five years up to the age of twenty-five, after that the interval may be longer, though it should not be neglected even in old age.

It may be laid down as a general proposition that whenever a person can be made to take vaccine, he might take small-pox if exposed to the contagion; and the person who takes vaccine should be made to take vaccine, he will not contract the small-pox even if inoculated with its virus.

Perfect vaccination, therefore, affords complete protection from small-pox; but the only reliable test for perfect vaccination is when fresh vaccine lymph is properly inserted and fails to produce any effect.

Among the earliest objections to vaccination, urged even during the time of Jenner, was the alleged danger of communicating other diseases with the vaccine. And from that day to this, cases of contagious diseases, syphilis, scrofula, &c., have been occasionally attributed to this cause. But the records of observations of Him, Riord, Bonaparte, Tappin, Landry, Friedlander, and many others who have investigated the subject, have completely refuted the general law, that there is danger of communicating other diseases with the vaccine.

Thus accomplished there is not only no danger of communicating other diseases by the process, but there is abundant testimony to demonstrate that it is largely instrumental in preventing the development of scrofula and other diseases that are charged with the vaccine, and which are very fatal when small-pox is permitted to have unimpeded access. Drs. Greenough and Farr, furnish statistics that establish the fact that the general death-rate from all diseases is twenty-five per cent. less since the introduction of vaccination than it was before.

If this improvement has followed the partial and imperfect vaccination heretofore practiced in civilized countries, what blessings may we not expect to be inaugurated by that perfect and thorough vaccination which shall cause the small-pox to disappear from among mankind.

It is long well known that before the present of the several States of the Union about one-fourth of the population were free inhabitants of this land, and that the rest were slaves. It is a fact which is not generally known, that the small-pox was introduced into this country by the slave trade, and that it was the cause of the death of many of our early settlers.

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## Richmond Horticultural Association.

March 25, 1865.—The meeting was called to order by the President. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted.

James Smelser was called for and elected a member of the Association.

The Secretary and Treasurer were appointed to settle with Fire Co. No. 9, for the rent of the Hall.

The committee, appointed last meeting to revise the Premium Lists, brought in the following report, which was accepted and adopted:

Resolved.—The committee to whom was referred the Premium Lists of last meeting, report that they have pretty thoroughly examined them, and have raised the premiums on most of the articles named; grading them, to some extent in accordance with the time, skill and labor in their production. We believe, however, that the increasing growth of our Society, together with the interest manifested, fully justify a higher grade of premiums than has heretofore been our custom to offer, and the increase proposed is not below what is expected of us. The aggregate amounts are Spring \$168; Fall, 184. We further propose that no premium be paid on any article, whether named in the premium lists or under the head of miscellaneous, unless it merits it. That the fee for daily attendance be 20 cents, and family tickets, during exhibition \$1. B. STRATTON, Chairman.

The Lists were ordered to be printed, together with the Constitution and By-Laws of the Association. The President and Secretary being appointed a committee on printing.

The following resolution was adopted: Resolved, that the committees on the various articles, at their discretion, require all successful exhibitors to state how the articles exhibited were raised or manufactured, in order that they may furnish a report to the Association.

Several kinds of Seeds from the Patent Office, were distributed amongst the members; they appeared to be a very good selection.

Some Patent Office Reports for February, were also received by the corresponding secretary.

An article from a Report of the proceedings of the Farmer's Club of New York, in the N. Y. Tribune, on the Wine Plant was read, which caused some discussion on the subject in the Association. [We have no room for the article this week—it will be in next No.—Ed.] Geo. Bliff, exhibited some very fine specimens of the "Quaker Russet Potato."

Then adjourned to Saturday, April 8, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

From the Western Christian Advocate, March 29th.

THE GRANT FAMILY.—At Covington, directly opposite our city, reside the parents and sisters of our Lieutenant General. They were among our earliest Western friends, and have shown us many kind attentions 3 weeks before last we were called to officiate at the funeral of Miss Clara, one of the sisters, who early fell a victim to consumption, but as late to her friends the unquestioned, assurance of being crowned with the glory, and honor, and immortality that she sought. The family are members of the Greenup-Street Methodist Episcopal Church, and family altar and closets often have the name of Ulysses whispered to the Father of spirits.

It would be wrong, of course, to betray the confidence of the family, or give to the public what a dutiful son only meant for a parent's eye. From a recent letter of General Grant, however, we presume, to snatch a single paragraph, that distinctly unfolds our National prospects as they appear to the writer. He says:

We are now having fine weather, and I think will be able to wind up matters about Richmond soon. I am anxious to have Lee hold on where he is a short time longer, so that I can get him in a position where he must lose a great portion of his army. The rebellion has lost its vitality, if I am not much mistaken, there will be no rebel army of any great dimensions to contend with us. Any great victory to any one of our armies would, of course, revive the enemy for a short time, but I expect no such thing to happen. I am in excellent health, but would enjoy a little respite from duty wonderfully. I hope it will come soon. I shall expect to make you a visit the coming Summer.

The fight on the left of the Army of the Potomac on Saturday was much more severe than at first reported. General Grant's official dispatch states our total losses at 119 killed, 800 wounded, and 4,540 missing—total, 1,768. We took 1,579 prisoners. The rebel loss in killed and wounded Gen. Grant reports as much heavier than ours. The rebels fought stubbornly to regain the position which they lost, and the battle was protracted into the night. The army of the Potomac, on Saturday, was much more severe than at first reported. General Grant's official dispatch states our total losses at 119 killed, 800 wounded, and 4,540 missing—total, 1,768. We took 1,579 prisoners. The rebel loss in killed and wounded Gen. Grant reports as much heavier than ours. The rebels fought stubbornly to regain the position which they lost, and the battle was protracted into the night. The army of the Potomac, on Saturday, was much more severe than at first reported. 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