



## GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1833.

Our readers will perceive, that we have devoted a large portion of our paper of this week to anecdote, agriculture and literature.

We shall always endeavor to select such matter as will tend to impart literary and moral instruction to our patrons, feeling assured that to a majority of them, our paper will be esteemed valuable, in proportion to the amusement it affords. We are enlisted in the service of the public, and pledge ourselves to use every exertion to merit their approbation and support; and in the absence of news, shall study to entertain and instruct.

On the morning of Sunday last, the 14th inst. the body of John Basdon, a man of color, was found in the river three miles below this place, supposed to have been murdered. He was seen late the night previous, rather intoxicated, in the company of a boat's crew who were unlading salt, and as blood was discovered on the barrels and sand at our landing, suspicion attached to them. A number of our citizens accompanying an officer (who had the warrant of a magistrate to bring them back) started on Sunday night, and returned the day following, with 4 out of 5 of the crew; after a patient investigation, finding no evidence against them, they were immediately discharged.

Marks of violence appeared on the head of the deceased, which led the jury of inquest to believe that he had been struck with a boat-pole, or some dull instrument, knocked senseless, and in that state, was thrown into the river. The deceased was very inoffensive, but intemperate in his habits.

On the night of the 17th inst. we had a tremendous thunder storm, more severe and of longer continuance than any in the memory of our oldest citizens. The lightning was most vivid, and continued almost without intermission, and the accompanying thunder was truly appalling. Peal succeeded peal in rapid succession, and stunning in their effect as to appear immediately above us.

With the exception of the destruction of a number of trees in the town and its vicinity and a horse being killed on our commons, we have heard of no mischief it has done; but we fear the damage in the neighborhood has been considerable.

We publish to-day an article over the signature of "Livingston," copied from the Louisville Public Advertiser, on the causes, symptoms and treatment of Cholera, which we think worthy of the attention of the public generally, and Physicians particularly.

It is conceded on all hands that this dreaded epidemic, its nature and its cure, are yet mysteries, and that no mode of treatment has yet been practiced, which under its many varied forms and stages, is capable of counteracting its progress and disarming it of its mortal sting.

Numberless diseases, on their first appearance as epidemics in the world, proved equally as destructive as Cholera does now, but science and investigation found an antidote for each and all of them. We have no doubt that an efficient cure will yet be discovered for this prevailing disease, and as little, that after it has ceased to rage as an epidemic, it will settle down into one of the many foes to human life common to the country; we feel, therefore, every desire to give publicity to every new idea on the subject, for the information of our readers.

From the Louisville (Ky.) Public Advertiser.  
**PATHOLOGY AND TREATMENT OF CHOLERA.**

SMITHLAND, Nov. 6, 1832.  
Mr. Editor—A Louisville newspaper, (the Herald of Oct. 31st) was accidentally placed, this afternoon, in the hands of the author of this communication, from which it appears that the pathology and treatment of the epidemic disease, called (miscalled) Cholera Asphyxia, is a subject of anxious debate among the gentlemen of the medical profession in your city; also, that the remedies upon which they principally rely, are blood-letting, (from what vessels is not stated), calomel given with a liberal hand, frictions, &c., and opium and camphor in the apoplexy stage; and that the success attending this practice has not been equal to their wishes.  
We too have experienced a visitation from this malady, and for the last fifteen days have been actively engaged in administering to the inmates of our little hospital; not that our resident population has been particularly afflicted. There have been less than a dozen cases among

them—but patients have been furnished by the steamboats which ply between Louisville and St. Louis; and from the corps of pioneers under the command of Capt. Tyson, two hundred of whom are at present engaged in removing obstructions from the bed of the Ohio opposite to the Mouth of the Cumberland. During the first three or four days after the appearance of the malady among us, some of our cases terminated unfavorably; but during the last ten days we are happy to state, that such terminations have ceased, which is one reason (and the only one as we believe,) why we have not fully verified our views of the pathology of this epidemic malady.

As our pathological views differ somewhat from those taken by our professional brethren in Louisville; and as our practice has been different, and we have, as we believe, found our account in following it, we solicit their and your indulgence in laying our pathological views, and our system of practice, before them. We have learned from careful and repeated examinations of the dead and living body, that the balance between arterial and venous circulation is destroyed, and the natural superiority of the former lost in this disorder. The languid, faltering, failing pulse from the first accession to the final close of the disorder, and the engorged and turgid state of the great veins after death, particularly of those deeply seated in the abdomen, admonish us that the action of the heart is languid, and that there must be venous congestion in the central parts of the body.

What are the symptoms? The disorder is generally or uniformly preceded by considerable disturbances of the digestive organs, (the Chylopoietic viscera,) by colic or flatulence, by nausea or purging, or the two united—more frequently, however, by the latter. These symptoms are speedily followed by a feeling of load and oppression about the region of the stomach, with a sense of internal heat in the abdomen, with great thirst, (that is to say great heat of the stomach,) a whitish tongue, haggard expression of countenance, nervous tremors, muscular debility, cool skin, shortness of breath, and quick feeble struggling pulse. 2d. Stage—Copious evacuations upwards and downwards of a fluid resembling dirty rice water, soon occur, with cramps and spasms in the muscles of the extremities, the neck, and lastly of the abdomen. 3d. Stage—An aggravation of these symptoms rapidly takes place, and in an hour or two the skin every where except immediately over the stomach, becomes icy cold and covered with large drops of cold sweat; the skin of the hands and feet is corrugated; the nails are blue; the tongue and breath very cold, and the appetite for cold water insatiable; the skin around the eyes and at the roots of the nails, becomes of a dark color, and this appearance gradually diffuses itself (partaking of various shades of lividness) over the whole surface; the features shrink, the voice becomes inaudible, and death takes place accompanied by indications of great pain and distress—the patient appearing to retain his consciousness to the last. This disease, Cholera, (so called) disfigures its dead more than any other known in our climate; if we consider the short duration of its attack; and it is to be observed that the body is not offensive immediately after death, and that it does not pass speedily into decomposition. I mark these facts in italics, because they are important in naming and classing the disease, and while the name is under discussion, he also remembered, that the matter which flows—that is the matter evacuated upwards and downwards is not bile, (Cholera) (You probably have no Greek types Mr. Editor,) but a fluid resembling dirty rice water; so that Hydrora would be a more appropriate "nom de guerre" than Cholera. And as for the "Soubriquets," it is proposed to discard that altogether for the reasons above stated.

Here is our pathological system. The atmospheric poison, universally admitted to be the remote cause of this disorder, admitted into the lungs, and absorbed by the blood, has impaired its power to impart the usual stimulus to the heart; languid action of that organ ensues, the arteries, as a consequence, carry less blood, and propel it more feebly than usual; the remote parts of the body first feel the want of their accustomed supply; hence the coldness of the skin, the languid, faltering, failing pulse, and all the train of symptoms above detailed, advances rapidly from the extremities upon the citadel of life. The stomach from its proximity to the heart, and from the fact that it possesses a higher degree of vitality than any other viscous contained in the abdomen, requires our first attention; its distention and consequent loss of tone, and the influence which it exercises over the whole system, by reason of its extensive sympathies, render its immediate restoration a matter of the first importance, and an indispensable first step in the modus medendi. It is through the medium of the stomach then only, that we must hope to act upon the rest of the system; and our first step must be to prepare this organ for so important a duty: we must expel the black venous blood, excite contraction of the muscular fibres, and endeavor to restore arterial action to its accustomed superiority. What can fulfil these indications but an emetic? and the choice of an emetic is of much importance; antimonials and other relaxing emetics must be rejected for obvious reasons. Doctors Chapman and Hopkinson, of Philadelphia, recommend salt and water, and for that and other reasons we have uniformly preferred it. The contraction and evacuation of the stomach is not the only advantage derived from this medicine. Nothing in these cases excites the heart to action so certainly as the retching that accompanies the act of vomiting from its operation. The pulse is restored; the irritability of the stomach in a great degree relieved, and the grand objects of the first remedy accomplished. If the first pint of salt and water fail to excite vomiting, a second and third must be immediately given: for it this medicine fails to operate, the case is desperate. Second prescription: a compound powder, containing ten grains of calomel, half a grain of opium and one grain of camphor is to be placed in the patient's mouth, and washed down with a little cold water, and smaller doses of the same ingredients in the same proportions given in like manner with intervals of an hour until re-action takes place, which is generally from two to six hours.

It is not for its immediate, but for its ulterior effect upon the secretions, that calomel is given thus early, as will appear in the sequel.

The next important step is to do for the rest of the system what we have done for the stomach; that is to overcome or remove the universal venous congestion. This is to be accomplished by bleeding from the veins. Bleeding from an artery would be aiding the disease, and undoing our own previous work. Bleeding however is not always necessary and must be resorted to, sub modo, if not at all. Let blood be taken from the abdomen or the hemorrhoidal veins by leeching and cupping, and if the pulse rises, let a vein be opened in the arm. Blisters over the epigastric region, (which are deemed to do well if they produce redness of the skin without much vesication.) Frictions with dry flannel or the naked hand; castor oil; and more calomel if necessary, to restore the natural secretions, fill up the treatment. Returning irritation of the stomach, or rice water evacuations or cramps, is to be promptly met with the salt and water remedy, which is the Herculean club of our practice, and relapse prevented by ob-servance to chew well every morsel before it is swallowed, by warm clothing, rest in a recumbent posture under warm cover, and by a regimen of thin soup, or tea, or Irish potatoes and milk.

Such is a brief outline of the pathology and practice which have been adopted in the Smith-

land Hospital. If these pathological views be correct: that is to say, if languid action of the heart be the immediate cause of the disorder; not only are all the symptoms previously enumerated susceptible of an easy explanation, but we can be at no loss to understand why habitual drunkards are more liable to suffer from the disease than temperate persons, (indirect debility of the heart from excessive stimulation,) or why absolute rest in a recumbent posture is so essential, upon the first appearance of the disorder, during its whole progress and for some days after recovery, or why intemperance, premature labor, or bodily fatigue so certainly produce a relapse (deficient stimulus of the heart and relaxed state of its muscular fibres.)

The facts to which, Mr. Editor, we wish particularly to solicit the attention of your medical readers are these: That no patient in whose stomach there existed sufficient vitality to be excited by the salt and water vomit has died in the Smithland hospital since the adoption of this practice, and that habitual drunkards and persons of impaired constitutions have been cured. That the salt and water vomit and absolute rest in a recumbent posture are deemed here to be the magne and efficient remedies, and that calomel, and camphor, and opium, and blisters, and the lancet are only auxiliaries. The conviction of no fact or series of facts is more firmly impressed upon the mind of the writer of this communication, than of the following: that all the deaths by the disorder called (miscalled) Cholera Asphyxia have been in consequence of delay in resorting to the appropriate remedies, and that the appropriate remedies are the salt and water vomit, calomel, opium and camphor, in the proportions above stated, and the other remedies as stated; and that the seasonable exhibition of the salt and water vomit, and calomel, and opium, and camphor, in the proportions as above stated, will, with the aid of the other remedies NEVER FAIL TO ARREST THE SYMPTOMS, AND CURE THE DISORDER.

The writer of this communication does not claim to be the original author of the pathological system and practice which he advocates. His first impressions upon the subject, were received before he had seen a case of the disorder, from a publication bearing the name of Doct. Hopkins of Philadelphia, an extract from which is published in the Transylvania Journal of Medicine for August and September last. Neither does he claim to have introduced them into the Smithland hospital, having found the practice in successful operation there upon his first visit, under the direction of regularly attending surgeons, D. B. Sanders and Saml. M. Quettermous. He claims to have verified the pathology, and to have somewhat improved the practice. Calomel in the practice above recommended, is more sparingly exhibited than inculcated by Doct. Hopkinson. A little opium is added to prevent the calomel from passing off too quickly. This is in accordance with the practice of the Physicians of India; a little camphor is also added to each dose to impart activity to the calomel, and to produce the specific effects ascribed to it by the advocates of its exclusive exhibition. This upon the guaranty of the German Physicians, as vouched for by Doct. Channing of N. York. Having thus acknowledged his obligations, he proceeds to state in what respect he has presumed to differ from the high authorities, under the sanction of whose published opinions, he has in part been acting. He denies that the brain or the nervous system were at all affected otherwise than by the deficient supply of blood, in the cases which have fallen under his observation; and he affirms his belief and conviction that there is no typhoid action and no disposition to typhoid action in the disorder. That there is no permanent organic derangement, and no derangement at all of any organ, save only what results from the languid action of the heart and consequent venous congestions. Languid action of the heart and consequent venous congestion, having been proved to be a true cause, and sufficient for the production of all the effects according to the first principle of reasoning as inculcated by Sir Isaac Newton (See Newton's Principia) no other cause can be admitted. And the speedy and perfect recovery of patients who have labored under all the symptoms (except loss of excitability in the stomach) afford sufficient proof of his second position.

Your correspondent disclaims all interest in the discussion of this subject, save the interests of Science and Humanity. He has no concern whatever in the Smithland Hospital, has for some years past declined the practice of Physic, and has been temporarily engaged in it of late only in consequence of the numbers of patients admitted into the Hospital, the novelty of their disease and the illness of one of the regularly attending Physicians.

He frankly submits his pathological views and his practice to the Gentlemen of the Profession in Louisville and elsewhere, claiming only a candid examination for the former, and a fair trial for the latter.

LIVINGSTON.

From the Lowell (Massachusetts) Journal.

### LOWELL.

The rapid growth of Lowell, in consequence of the encouragement extended to manufactures, is perhaps unexampled in this part of the country. It is fast increasing in wealth and population, and bids fair to be, perhaps in the course of a few years, one of the most populous and wealthy inland towns in the United States. It may not be uninteresting to our readers to learn the state of the manufactures of cotton and woollen goods in Lowell at the present time.

The whole amount of capital at present invested, is \$6,150,000. The number of large mills in actual operation is 19.—These mills are each about 157 feet in length and 45 feet in breadth—of brick, 5 stories high, each story averaging from 10 to 13 feet high, thus giving opportunity for a free circulation of air. The aggregate number of spindles used is 84,000—looms 3,000. The whole number of operatives employed is about 5,000, of which 1,200 are males, 3,800 are females. The quantity of raw cotton, used in these mills per annum, exceeds 8,000,000 lbs. or 20,000 bales. The number of yards of cotton goods of various qualities manufactured annually is about 27,000,000. Were the different pieces united, they would reach to the distance of 15,309 miles! In this estimate is included about 2,000,000 yards of coarse mixed cotton and woollen negro clothing, in the manufacture of which about 80,000 pounds of wool are used per annum.

The quantity of wool, manufactured annually into Cassimeres, is about 150,000 yards. The Lowell Carpet Manufactory is in itself a curiosity. Sixty eight looms are kept in operation by hand labor, viz: 50 for Ingrained or Kidderminster carpeting, 10 for Brussels, and 8 for rugs of various kinds. 140,000 lbs. of wool in the course of a year are manufactured into rich and

beautiful carpets, the colors of which will vie with any imported. The number of yards of carpeting made per annum is upwards of 120,000 besides rugs. The operatives at present employed in all mills receive for their labor about \$1,200,000 per annum.

The Lawrence Company has now but one mill in operation. One other is erected, and will be in operation in about three months. The foundations of two others are laid which will be ready to go into operation, one in 9 months, the other in 12. These mills will contain about 16,500 additional spindles for cotton, and 550 looms, and will use 2,500,000 lbs. of raw cotton annually, furnishing employment for 700 operatives. These three mills will probably be the means of adding at least 1500 to the population of Lowell.

The Middlesex Company has lately erected another mill, for the manufacture of Cassimeres and Broadcloths, which is said to be one of the first manufacturing edifices in the United States. It is 153 feet in length, by 46, and six stories high. Nearly 1,000,000 of bricks have been used in its construction. It will go into operation in about two months, and will contain 2,880 spindles, and 64 looms for Cassimeres, and 40 for Broadcloths. It will work up about 300,000 lbs. of wool annually, and employ about 275 operatives.

The edifice, in which all the machinery employed in the mills is manufactured, is termed the "Machine Shop," belonging to the Locks and Canal Company, and is probably the largest "shop" in the country, being built of brick, four stories high, 220 feet in length and 45 feet in width. About 200 machinists, some of them the most skilful and ingenious workmen in the United States, or in the world, are constantly employed. About 600 tons of cast and wrought iron, two thirds of which at least are of American production, are annually converted into machinery, besides a large quantity of imported steel.

It is computed that upwards of 5,000 tons of Anthracite coal are annually consumed in the Lowell Manufacturing establishments and Machine Shop, besides immense quantities of charcoal and pine and hard wood fuel.

### STANDING ARMIES.

In whatever light we view the institution of our own country, we cannot but see the immense advantages which she enjoys over all the world. The laboring classes of Europe are not only compelled to pay for the support of a lazy indolent, and insolent aristocracy, and a numerous clergy, but their hard earnings are wrung from them to maintain large standing armies. The following table shows the ratio which the standing armies of the principal nations of Europe and the United States bear to their respective population. It is as follows:

France,	one to every	17
Belgium,	do.	42
Holland,	do.	43
Russia,	do.	67
Denmark,	do.	69
Bavaria,	do.	95
Prussia,	do.	115
Austria,	do.	116
Great Britain,	do.	200
Spain,	do.	273
UNITED STATES	do.	2500

We have estimated the standing army of this republic at about 5,000. In case of emergency, however, this country can bring into the field one million and a half of troops, who are enrolled; besides from three to four hundred thousand exempts, all ready to breast the shock of invasion or insurrection.—N. E. Review.

### MURDER!

Most foul, bloody, and horrible.—Among the sickening details of outrage and crime which crowd upon us from all quarters of the country, the following case of cold, bloody, and brutal murder, is the most revolting and horrible which has long met our eye. It is with reluctance that we present these details—stained as they are with all that is black in depravity, and tiger-spirited in malice—to the readers of the Intelligencer. No one can hear the particulars of this fiendish act without a shudder of horror—no one can regard its cowardly and brutal perpetrator as a member of our race—"nor blush to think himself a man."

It is by no means the first case of cruel and deliberate *femicide* in this vicinity. In other instances the murderer escaped. The crime passed by unpunished. The following details are the best comment on the prudence of mercy so bestowed.

In front, above Otter street, a poor family of the name of Sparks, and consisting of a man, his wife, and several children, have for some time resided. On Monday evening, Thomas Sparks, the father, who is represented as a man of the worst passions, returned home in a partial state of intoxication. The fiend in his bosom was wholly unchained—the evil passions of his nature careered in freedom, and having no other being near upon whom to vent his rage—he struck the wife of his bosom—the mother of his children, one of whom, an infant, was clinging to her breast at the time. One blow was insufficient; and procuring a heavy stick he commenced the task of murder with renewed determination and vigor. He struck her with this club, until at length with a heavy blow upon the head he felled her to the earth. He then dragged her into the house. Here, while her lifeless and bloody corpse lay upon the floor before him, with the infant hanging at her breast, and the larger children clinging, silent and pale, around her—the demon threw himself upon the couch—AND SLEPT! The night passed away with the horrible witness of his crime in the same room, and within a few feet of him—yet he slept on as if murder were a sport—as if blood—the blood of his wife—could be spilled upon his own hearthstone, without exciting regret or apprehension.

Even in the morning when the fumes of passion had passed off, he arose from his bed and leaving the body of his victim

remain untouched and almost unnoticed, repaired as usual to his work. When the neighbors came in they found the body extended on the floor, with one child laying asleep beside it, and the infant upon its murdered mother's breast seeking nurture from that source which its unnatural and fiendish father had forever closed. The wretch was apprehended and taken before Alderman Hutchinson and committed. A coroner's jury was convened, the corpse examined by several physicians, and a verdict returned that she came to her death by blows inflicted by her husband.—Phil. Times

### COUNTERFEITING.

From all parts of the country we are constantly receiving accounts of the detection of new counterfeiters to an extent heretofore unexampled in the annals of villany. The business appears to have been reduced to a perfect system, and spurious bills are put in circulation (perhaps a thousand miles from the place where manufactured) before the banks from which they pretend to have emanated have issued any bills. The execution of many of the counterfeiters is so good as almost to defy detection. A formidable gang of swindlers are now carrying on their operations in the northern part of Vermont, having their headquarters in Canada. They are said to carry on the business in all its various branches, including horse-stealing and uttering base coin. Sylvester.

We are particularly struck with the beauty of the following trait of a French officer, as related by Mr. Rush:—Sir Felton Harvey, aide de camp of the Duke of Wellington had lost an arm in battle. Whilst one of the battles in Spain was raging, the Duke gave him an order, to convey to another part of the field. Half across it, a French officer was seen galloping towards him. Sir Felton's sword hung by his side, though he could not wield it: it was his right arm he had lost, and the other held the bridle; but he faced the foe looking defiance. As they swiftly drew near, the Frenchman raised himself on his stirrups, his sword uplifted. Discovering at the very moment for the stroke, his adversary to be defenceless, he brings down his weapon in the form of a complimentary salute, and rapidly passes on. He gave his salute in silence. This was true chivalry.—Nat. Gaz.

*Distinction between Discovery and Invention*—The object of the former is to produce something which had no existence before; that of the latter, to bring to light something which did exist, but which was concealed from common observation.—Thus we say, Otto Guenometer, Newton and Gregory invented the reflecting telescope; Galileo discovered the solar spots; and Harvey discovered the circulation of the blood. It appears, therefore, that improvements in the arts are properly called *inventions*; and that facts brought to light by means of observation, are properly called *discoveries*.—Dugald Stewart.

The following bill for work done is stated by a recent tourist to have actually been delivered for beautifying and repairing the ornaments of a Lutheran church at Hamburg:

- To mending the Ten Commandments.
- To a nose and three fingers to one of the robbers on the cross.
- To scouring and brushing Pontius Pilate.
- To gilding and painting the wings of the angel Gabriel.
- To half a breast for Mary Magdalen.
- To cleansing the sky in the East, and adding sundry stars.
- To cleansing and painting the High Priest's maid, and adding colour to her cheeks.
- To putting a new feather in the cockade of St. Peter.
- To brush and brightening hell fire, and providing tails for two devils.
- To strengthening the chains of some of the damned.
- To beautifying and ornamenting some of the elders, and straightening their backs of frames.
- To supporting one of the Apostles.

### ANTI-TOBACCO SOCIETY.

We find in the United States Gazette of yesterday, the Constitution of a Society, to disclaim and discountenance the use of Tobacco. It is formed on the plan of the Temperance Society; like it, requires a pledge of abstinence, and like it, will probably denounce all trade in the "noxious weed" as immoral. To what absurd height will this folly go? May we not shortly expect to find one half of society banded against the other half, and waging war about a "pinch of snuff"? Will we not have our anti-music, our anti-dancing, our anti-eating-anything-but-bread-and-butter, and drinking-anything-but-cold-water Societies? This is termed the age of Associations; and if these glorious reforms progress in an undiminished ratio, we may shortly expect to find the iron-stiffness of the puritans shamed by our superior rigidity and excellence. Our whole code of laws will become blue; men will be made to go, like clocks, just as they are wound up and set by the societies; their appetites will be graded on the standard of Graham; their inclination will jog along on the path marked by the societies; and their very pulse beat to the tune of Old-bundred.

A wag recommends the institution of an anti-boys-three-years-old-smoking long-nines-in-the-street-society.

A Novel case.—CHENG and YANG, the Siamese Twins, have been tried in Trumbull county, Ohio, for an assault and battery committed on an old and respectable citizen. The defendants plead guilty, and were each fined five dollars and costs. Balt. Pat.

It is apprehended by some of the friends of Mr. Van Buren, that in consequence of continued indisposition General Jackson will relinquish the Presidency and retire to the Hermitage.—Pennsylvania Eng.

Paganini, it is said, netted no less a sum than 1569*l*. by his visit to Dublin.