

**Cholera.**

Wednesday, June 27—	43 new cases, 29 deaths.
Thursday, " 28—60 "	" 29 "
Friday, " 29—39 "	" 15 "
Saturday, " 30—88 "	" 26 "
Sunday, July 1—38 "	" 19 "
Monday, " 2—108 "	" 39 "
Tuesday, " 3—54 "	" 26 "

The above is our weekly list of cases. It will be seen that the daily number of cases reported is very changeable—so much so that our people doubt the accuracy of the reports. The cases of *private practice* reported, are the most erratic, and consequently suspicions of their incorrectness are well founded.

"Sun Stroke."

Some persons last week were victims to the heat, and all those employed in fields are liable to what is commonly called "stroke of the sun." A physician, Mr. Kilborne, in the Tribune recommends the following treatment for these attacks:

Sun-stroke consists essentially in a paralysis of the nerves that supply the heart. These nerves are principally from the eighth pair or "*par vagum*," which arise from the *medulla oblongata*, at the base of the brain. Hence it is that in this affection we get symptoms similar to those that result from "concussion of the brain." The danger in this disease is just in proportion to the degrees of paralysis.

As the disease consists in a want of action of the heart, common sense, without any physiological knowledge, would suggest the appropriate mode of treatment, viz. stimulants and counter irritation. Place the patient on his back, in a horizontal position—give him fresh air; keep him well covered and warm; apply cold water to his head—hot bricks, sand, &c., to his feet and round him—frictions, mustard to the pit of the stomach and extremities. Internally give stimulants—as brandy, ether, ammonia, capsicum, &c.

[In the South it is a common practice in some places to bleed in the soles of the feet for this evil.]

Improvement of Western Rivers.

It is said that Mr. Ellet, is now making a series of observations on the velocity, amount of discharge, and the height of the Ohio river in its various stages. These observations are to be continued several years. They are designed to demonstrate the practicability of maintaining a uniform depth of seven feet water for steamboats, by constructing great reservoirs at the sources of the stream—collecting the annual flood there, and regulating the supply of water to the river by means of locks and dams.

Lead Pipe for Water.

We have received the Report of E. N. Horsford, Rumford Professor in the University of Cambridge, it being an investigation made at the suggestion of the Board of Consulting Physicians in reference to supplying the inhabitants of Boston with water from Cochituate by branch pipes of lead. It comes from the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, at the University. We should like to present a condensed review of it, but we cannot do this at present. We consider it to be the best standard report on the subject and we will often have to refer to it, for information.

Ten Hour System at Washington.

Mr. Meredith and Mr. Collamer have issued orders, requiring the employees in their respective departments to make their appearance earlier by an hour than heretofore. The order is called the ten hour rule, because it also authorized the chief clerks of subdivisions to require their subordinates to work ten hours a day, when the state of the business renders that degree of application necessary, the practice heretofore has been to begin work at nine A. M. and cease at three P. M.

Superior Dental Operation.

A few days since we were called upon by Mr. Horace Bancroft, of St Charles, Kane Co., Ill., with whom we were somewhat acquainted, who desired us to inspect a set of artificial teeth which had recently been inserted by Dr. Dudley, of this city. He informed us that 15 years ago he was thrown from a wagon and had most of his teeth knocked out, together with a large piece of the superior maxillary and a part of the incisive fossa. He applied to the most skillful dentist in Illinois, but was informed that nothing could be done for him without first taking out three remaining sound teeth, and removing all the old stumps. To such an operation he was unable to submit, and he gave up all hopes of relief. At length he chanced to see a notice of Dr. Dudley's improvement in preparing old stumps for the reception of pivot and plate work in the Scientific American, and came on to Boston immediately, to have him try his skill in his case.

The result of Dr. Dudley's labors has proved how much can be done towards restoring lost functions, and how completely a skillful dentist can imitate nature. Mr. Bancroft told us that the teeth were perfectly easy in his mouth, that they set firmly upon the jaw, and that, for the first time during 15 years, he could eat as well as when he possessed the teeth that nature gave him.

We deem this case one worthy of particular notice. The dentist in this case not only had the loss of the teeth to make good, but he also had to make amends for the absence of a large portion of the jaw-bone, and has done it effectually. We do not hesitate to recommend Dr. Dudley as standing at the head of his profession, and, from actual experience, we can assure our friends that a better or a more faithful dentist cannot be found. His establishment is at No. 238 Washington Street, Boston, where specimens of his improved work may be seen.

[The above is from the New England Washingtonian, Excelsior and Rechaite Journal, a paper of sterling worth and which is edited with uncommon ability. The case referred to above was unknown to us before. It is one of the many instances of good done to individuals, by bringing to their view, new and useful discoveries.]

A Grave Joke.

A Cincinnati paper relates the case of a man who rose from his coffin while the burial service was performing. It adds: "The consternation of the assembled company may be imagined, but it cannot be described. Some were for leaving immediately, some were incredulous, and some believed a miracle had been performed. The scene took place on Walnut-st above Canal and may be ascertained by any one disputing our report. At last accounts the person was doing well. We understand the cause of the man's stupor was a large quantity of cholera medicine given him, containing opium."

Manufacture in Georgia.

That Georgia is destined to take the lead in the South, in the business of manufacturing, seems evident. She has obtained a position in advance, which as regards this branch of industry leads to progressive improvement and certain success. In almost every part of her territory an industrial movement in this direction is visible. Columbus, Georgia, has some twelve manufacturing establishments, with a capital of about \$400,000, and a flour mill is about going up with a capital of \$100,000. There are several cotton mills, an iron foundry, a cotton gin factory, manufacturing about 18 gins a week, a wool company, &c.

Collins' Steam Ships.

The Steamship Atlantic to run between this city and Liverpool is nearly finished.—The sooner this line of E. K. Collins is completed, so much the better. The national benefits of our late postal arrangements with Great Britain are all one side. This is owing to our want of steamships to compete with the Cunard Line. Hurry up your steamships Mr. Collins, you must have your deserved share of the benefits under the stars and stripes.—There is no use of letting the Union Jack sweep in to the Jersey City Line, all our money for letters—as it does at present.

To Obtain Salts of Potass for Felspar.

To obtain the sulphate of potass from felspar mix two parts of the felspar ground into powder, with one part of lime and one part of the plaster of Paris

These ingredients are evenly spread over the hearth of a reverberating furnace heated by charcoal or coke, and the heat raised as high as possible but not to fuse the mass.—These ingredients must be carefully stirred continually to mix the whole thoroughly and equally. The furnace must be built with a series of earthen pipes to allow a great quantity of oxygen to the ingredients on the hearth of the furnace. When the decomposition is perfect, which will be at the end of about eighteen or twenty hours, the ingredients are withdrawn, and, when cool, washed repeatedly with hot water, as the alkali adheres obstinately to the lime; the alkali is obtained from the solution by evaporation and crystallization in the usual manner. To obtain muriate of potass, mix equal parts of potass-felspar and common salt, and then apply heat to the mixture in an iron retort fixed horizontally in a furnace—the retort having an opening at one end for the purpose of charging it; but at the top, a small hole stopped with a loose plug, which serves to prevent the bursting of the retort should any gases be generated during the decomposition. When the retort is charged with the above mixture, and the door luted in its place, the heat is raised till the salt fuses, and maintained at that temperature for about eight hours; the charge is then drawn into an iron pot and covered over till cold, and then by means of water, or evaporation and crystallization, the muriate of potass is separated from the other ingredients. To obtain the chromate of potass, place evenly on the hearth of the reverberatory furnace a mixture of four parts potass-felspar, four parts of lime, or the equivalent of carbonate of lime, and one part of chrome-ore, all in powder and intimately mixed. The heat is to be as high as possible below the fusing-point of any of the ingredients, and the greatest care must be taken to prevent even incipient fusion, which would spoil the operation. During this operation the air in the furnace must be carefully maintained in an oxidizing state, by admitting air through the tubes mentioned in describing the process for making sulphate of potass. The progress of the operation may be ascertained by taking out portions now and then, and examining them; when the decomposition is finished, the charge is withdrawn, and when cool the whole is thrown into hot water, and the chromate of potass dissolved out and then recovered by evaporation in the manner described.

Cholera at Saratoga.

A correspondent of the Tribune, writing from Saratoga Springs, June 27th, gives a list of deaths at that place in the previous fifteen days, and the diseases causing them; from which we learn that the deaths numbered 15; of undoubted cholera 7; doubtful 3; other diseases 5.

Before the cholera broke out in the United States, Dr. Jackson of Boston, said that it was a Geological disease, and would not affect the Granite districts of our country. We are paying particular attention to his prediction. We are inclined to believe its general correctness.

Sea Serpent Book.

Mr. John Bartlett of Cambridge Mass., has in the course of publication a book on the Sea Serpent. This work will contain a story of the monster and all about his swallowing a man, and also about his visit to Nahant, Gloucester and other places, together with all that is known on the subject of sea serpent by all the Savans in the world. The work will be illustrated with cuts, in which his head will be visible a long ways above the water. The price is only 37½ cents.

[This will be a great book. We suppose that it will also contain some account of the Kraken, that wonderful fish that cant live on the land and is never seen but out of the water.]

Mrs. Judson, formerly known as Fanny Forrester, who left this country a few years since for the Burmah mission, with her husband, was dangerously ill on the 23d of March last.

Silex.

The beautiful glossy coating is flint. The rattan of the East Indies is admirably coated with it. Examine with a microscope the surface of wheat straw, or of rattan, and you see this glossy coat broken in circular stripes around the stem, showing that it is caused by the necessary bendings of the stems under the pressure of winds and other forces. This apparently refractory substance is proved to be soluble in water, and used by the plant in forming this beautiful coat impervious to water. By experiment silex (silicia) has been dissolved by hot steam carried up as a vapor, and then falling condensed like a hoar frost.—It has long been supposed that plants have power to gain a coat of glass and their flowers to use the metals for their colors. The flowers of violets have been made to exhibit the fact that gold was in the violet color.

[The above is a beautiful extract from the Farmer & Mechanic, in its report of the proceedings of the Farmer's Club. The part which silex plays in the vegetable world is very important. The only place where silex has been found combined with water, is in the Geyser hot springs of Iceland. With regard to gold forming a component part of the violet, we do not believe a word of it. Violets grow in regions where not a particle of gold has been or can be detected in the earth. The violet color of the violet, can be formed by the hæmetoxylin of the flower which is a vegetable extract of a beautiful wine color. Of this substance and its uses, the Farmers Club may not be well acquainted.]

Book Binding.

Some idea may be formed of the extent of the London book binding trade in the nineteenth century, when we state that the weekly consumption of leaf gold enriching the exterior of books, amounts to about 3,600,000 square inches; and the weight of paper shavings sold annually by the London binders, cut off the edges of books, amounts to 350 tons!

Restraint on Marriage.

The Supreme Court of Pa., has decided that a testator can devise real estate to his widow upon condition that she shall not marry a gain. In the Common Pleas of Lancaster county, such condition was held to be void, upon the principle that contracts in restraint of marriage are not favored by the law. But the Supreme Court has settled the question another way. Chief Justice Gibson delivered the opinion.

The Cotton Crop in Mississippi.

We regret to learn says the Yazoo Democrat of the 13th, that the lice and worms are depredating to a very destructive extent in the Cotton fields of this and the adjoining counties. The damage thus committed, coupled with the effects of the frost, forbid the hope that a full crop will be gathered by the planting community in this proportion of the State.

Heat at St. Louis.

The Republican says: The heat has been insupportable in exposed situations, and double and treble wages were offered for laborers but without obtaining their services—20 to 25 cents per hour was offered to laborers, and 40 to 50 cents per load to drays. A few consented to work at these rates, but the majority refused to do it, and retired to the shade.

Bad News for Rogues.

It is said that the Post Office Department intends to institute a more thorough and energetic system for the detection of dishonesty and irregularities occurring in that important branch of the public service, than has ever been heretofore enforced. Some of the means adopted by the agents are so ingenious, that mail depredators may hereafter calculate upon a birth in the State prison, with a considerable degree of certainty.

Ancient grave-stones have been discovered on Boston Common, bearing date 1672, 1685, 1702, &c. They were Burrill, Tyng and Porter. They were found by some workmen while digging a trench.

The dread of cholera has completely cured people of lobster eating. Two thousand were thrown overboard the other day at Gloucester, Mass.