



Cholera.

Wednesday, July 18—106 new cases, 40 deaths.		
Thursday, " 19— 87 "	36 "	
Friday, " 20— 83 "	26 "	
Saturday, " 21— 94 "	36 "	
Sunday, " 22— 75 "	30 "	
Monday, " 23— 79 "	38 "	
Tuesday, " 24— 89 "	38 "	

Chloride of Lime.

We cannot urge too strongly upon the attention of city authorities, the free use of Chloride of lime throughout the streets. A few hundred dollars expended in this way in place of "Aldermanic Dinners" and "gorgeous public receptions" would contribute essentially to the health of cities, and confer an especial favor upon all classes, particularly the poor who are compelled to live in bad ventilated apartments. We are impressed with the opinion, that notwithstanding our daily press has advocated this subject strenuously, it has as yet failed to claim any considerable attention from our Common Council. At any time during the warm season, whether an epidemic prevails or not, nothing tends to purify the condition of the streets more than chloride of lime. We are glad to observe that our neighboring city Brooklyn has adopted this plan to a general extent.

A Painful Picture.

A correspondent of the Boston Transcript, writing from St. Louis, on the 19th instant, says:

"What an afflicted city is this! Fire, pestilence, army worm, rains and fogs, discourage and oppress us. Calamities are all around us. Death is everywhere. Cholera is dealing its blows to the right and left, and thousands of our people have been hurried to their graves. A well man now, may be, an hour hence, a corpse. The sextons, the undertakers, and even the horses of the city, are worn out with the dreadful work of burial.—Carts and furniture wagons have to supply the places of hearses, which, though numerous, are insufficient to carry out the coffins, though piled one upon another.

Many dead bodies lie, without a friend to execute their rites of interment, until a public officer or a Sister of Charity comes to put them in the ground. Some persons to save expenses, which they are not able to bear, bury their friends in the woods or on the sand bars of the river. Many is the house, lately full of inhabitants, that now has scarcely one left to tell the story of the departed. Husband and wife will take their tea together at evening, and before the next morning, one or both is ready for the grave.

Some of the sextons, overtaxed, bury the dead at half the usual depth. The city government have abdicated their powers before an indignant populace, and the duties of the Board of Health are devolved upon a committee of citizens. The public school houses are turned into hospitals, and the chief business of the living is to take care of the sick and dying, and to bury the dead. Many members of the City Government, and probably not less than 10,000 of the citizens, have fled. The stillness of the Sabbath reigns, while death is doing its work. The newspapers do not, it is said, report half the cases, because all the forms of law are paralyzed, and officers do not discharge their duties. A dullness, nervousness and lack of energy are manifested by every one. The atmosphere is hot and humid. Flies swarm in myriads. Vegetation grows with the rankest luxuriance, and animal life sinks proportionably."

Essentially Mean.

A man in Baltimore took the benefit of the Insolvent Act lately to escape paying a poor woman \$2 40 for binding five pair of gaiter boots, for which she had got a judgement before a magistrate. His customers ought to see if their purses are safe after they enter his store.

Cholera Specifics, Opinions, &c.

Below we publish a number of articles from various sources about the cholera. We will continue the same next week. As the Scientific American as a standard work, and some thousand volumes of it are bound up every year, these articles will go down to future ages, to show how "doctors differ," at least how their opinions conflicted so much in regard to the cholera in 1849.

A New Remedy for Cholera.

To the President of the Board of Health: NEW YORK HOSPITAL, July 20, 1849.

SIR.—I had the honor to call the attention of the Board of Health to a saturated solution of hydro-sulphuric acid as a remedy for Cholera. Since then, having been seriously ill, I was unable to pursue the subject. Having now recovered my health, it is again receiving my attention, and from all I can see, I have increased confidence in its power of arresting the disease, in its first stages—and I make this communication to you to earnestly request that you require the Sanitary Committee to give it their attention and a fair trial.

The dose has been $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. mixed with 2 oz. water. Some was procured for me for the Centre st. Hospital, and never, to my knowledge, used,—the physician of which I have tried to see a dozen times at least. It may be had of me at the Hospital, free of charge.

Yours, Respectfully,
LAWRENCE REID, Prof of Chemistry.

Onions for Cholera.

During the prevalence of the Cholera in 1832, in many places the onion was the only vegetable used upon the table, it being considered the most healthy. In many places large quantities of this vegetable were pounded up and scattered through the streets. It is well known that in instances where fever prevails onions are frequently peeled and placed around the sick room with a view of purifying the air. If it is a fact that onions will purify the air where fever prevails, will not the effect be the same in time of cholera.—Bristol Phenix.

Electricity and the Cholera

In confirmation of the theory of Andraud, we learn that the battery at the Telegraph Office has worked very badly since the cholera became prevalent. The operators could not account for it, and thought of getting a new one.

We should be glad to hear whether the same phenomenon has been observed elsewhere.—Richmond Whig.

Gas and Cholera.

Not a single person employed in the gas houses in Cincinnati and Louisville, it is stated as a fact, has yet been attacked with cholera. At the former ninety are employed, and at the latter, thirty; and the gas house at Cincinnati is situated in the lowest and most unhealthy part of the city, in the midst of other factories that have been compelled to stop work from sickness and death among their hands. We give these facts for what they are worth.

Quinine and Cholera.

The Courier des Etats Unis states that an ex-physician of the French army in a note addressed to a Medical Journal of Paris, says:

"I have the honor of proposing to the National Academy of Medicine the employment of a preventative which I have no doubt will succeed against the cholera. It is the Sulphate of Quinine, which substance modifies the susceptibility of the organs to such a degree, impressing them, we might say, with impunity, that they lose their aptitude for morbid impregnation, and then the epidemic ceases to have any power over them. We have full evidence of its virtues in this respect from its wonderful efficacy in preventing attacks of intermittent fever."

Dr. Cartwright's (of New Orleans,) Treatment of Cholera.

My composition is composed of 20 grains of chalk mercury, (Hydragrym cum creta) or English calomel, 20 grains Cayenne pepper, 10 grains gum camphor, 15 grains calcined charcoal, and the same quantity of gum arabic. The above united constitute a dose for an adult. It is best given in two table spoonful of cold water. It should be swallowed at

once without stopping to taste it. It generally causes a sweat to break out in the stomach, bowels and extremities, with little sips of hot camomile, sage, balm, or mint tea or chicken water. Then when the sweat commences, all that is necessary is to support the sweat by drinking freely of warm teas or chicken water, until the purgative part of the composition has time to empty the gall bladder of its strabillious contents, and to enable the blood to circulate through the liver. The heat to assist the above powder in causing sweat, may be applied to the extremities, in the shape of bottles filled with hot water, and to the stomach and bowels, by a jacket or shirt wrung out of scalding water and rolled into a ball as large as a child's head, wrapped in a dry flannel.

As soon as the powder is swallowed, a napkin dipped in cold water should be stuffed into the mouth, to take out the burning taste and to prevent vomiting. If instead of a flushing of the face and heat of the skin be caused by the hot applications, the lancet should be used to bring the system down to the sweating point, or a free cupping over the stomach. Drinks should be given while the blood is flowing, to prevent the loss of blood from debilitating, which it will do, if the drinks be absorbed; blood letting, by removing venous plethora, facilitates absorption.—A sweat will stop the diarrhoea and vomiting, if it can be established.

Cholera and Thunder.

A medical man, writing from Paris, during the late visitation of cholera, says that nothing checked the disease but the appearance of a violent storm with much thunder and lightning. At the two last meetings of the Academy of Medicine, nearly all the members, with M. Velpeau, the President, agreed that the cholera was contagious, under certain circumstances. The English physicians do not coincide in this opinion.

Bed Bugs.

The Cincinnati Dollar Weekly says "If any one, will take a coarse blanket, one of sufficient superficies, and spread it over his or her mattress,—if it be large enough to hang over the sides of the bed so much the better, on the top of it lay a sheet and pillows, so as to be surrounded on all sides by a woolen surface and I guarantee him or her, or both together, a peaceful night's rest, so far as the backbiters are concerned; they may march round your encampment, on bloody thoughts intent, but you are as safe from their fangs as you would be from a troop of Indians, were you inside of the 'Moro Castle' and they outside whooping for your scalps.

"In the morning on awaking, you may indulge in the pleasing reflection, that if you cannot extirpate them, they cannot lacerate you as was their wont."

Present to Prince Albert.

A Mr. Keller, of New York City, is fixing up a reaping machine, from Mr. McCormick, the manufacturer, at Chicago, to be forwarded in the next packet, as a present to Prince Albert.

["The fat hog is always well greased."—Now if some of our republican philanthropists of the above kidney, would just give their presents to those who needed them, they would be doing good to themselves and others. Let Mr. McCormick keep his reaper at home. There are Irishmen enough out of work in Britain to reap all the harvest.]

Reform of the British Service.

From and after the first of July, no person will be recommended for a commission in the British service until they have been examined by competent persons, appointed by the Commander in chief, in the ordinary branches of polite education, and unless they have shown a competent knowledge of English literature of arithmetic, history, geography, fortification, and also of Latin, French and German.

Happy Fellows.

The Nonconformist remarks: "Bishops constitute a class of men who seldom complain. Their path through life, at least after their introduction to their sees, is commonly an easy one. They ride to the last station of mortality in first class carriages."

Sweet Oil of Turpentine.

A most important chemical discovery, says an English paper, has been recently made by means of which oil of turpentine can be freed from its peculiar smell so completely that not only is it inodorous, but can be impregnated with any desired perfume, without at all deteriorating from its useful properties. The eminent chemist, Dr. Serney, who has analysed the sweet oil of turpentine, states that while all the useful properties of oil of turpentine are preserved, in fact all its deleterious qualities are completely obliterated. The doctor also states that paint when mixed with sweet oil of turpentine, is free from smell, and does not emit those vapors which are so prejudicial to health; and that the use of sweet oil of turpentine is a certain preventive of painter's colic, and by its use house painting becomes a perfectly inodorous process.

The Hay Crop in Maine.

The Maine Farmer says that the prospect of the hay crop in many parts of Maine, is not encouraging, owing to the fields having suffered during the past winter from the severe cold, and to the fact that the past month was very dry. Nevertheless, as the time for cutting will be latter than usual, should copious rains fall soon, they would materially increase the crop.

Great Steamboat Speed.

The steamer Alida made the passage between New York and Albany, on Friday of last week, in six hours and fifty one minutes running time. We believe this is the shortest passage ever made between the two places on record, being at the rate of nearly 24 miles per hour. We have never heard of such speed for the same length of time ever being performed by any steamboat before.

A Cow Worth Having.

Mr. Geo. B. Brinckerhoff of Owasco, made from one cow, five years old, the past spring, eighteen lbs 2 ozs. of butter for the week ending Saturday, June 30th. This quantity she averages during the summer season. The Summer she was three years old she made eighteen lbs. per week, and she would have made more for the above week, but for the fact that three of the very hottest days were included in it. In flavor and color it was equal to any we ever ate, and we doubt if it be excelled by the celebrated Orange County butter. The cow can be bought for \$150.

[The above description of a Cow, from the Auburn, N. Y. Journal, shows what the Empire State can do in Dairying, but we have some doubts about the eighteen pounds.]

A New Outlet for Yankee Produce.

The Boston Times tells of a shipment from Charlestown (Mass.) of large quantities of boiled lobsters, packed in ice, prepared for the Barbadoes market. This is certainly a new feature in trade, showing unequivocally that the loss of a home market is no obstacle to the determination to do business which every yankee seems to inherit, and exerts the more energetically the greater the obstructions placed in his path.

The earthquake which destroyed Lisbon had its centre of action immediately below the city, and shook "an arc of 700,000 square miles, equal to a twelfth part of the circumference of the globe."

You have only yourself to please, said a married friend to an old bachelor. "True," replied he, "but you cannot tell what a difficult task I find it."

A Lady of Washington, in consequence of inflammation produced by wearing a tight ring, recently had her finger taken off to the knuckle joint. The operation was performed while she was under the influence of chloroform.

The take of mackarel along the Eastern coast, is said to be very excellent this year. We may then expect to have cheap salt fish.

The daughter of the Duke of Hamilton, and wife of an eminent Scotch statesman, has become a Roman Catholic. She was lately divorced from her husband.

The first Electric Telegraph in Ireland, has recently been erected two miles long, between two railway stations at Kingsbridge.