

ANNAPOLIS; Thursday, August 23, 1882.

We are authorized to say, that Mr. John S. Sellman respectfully declines being considered as a candidate for a seat in the next Legislature.

COMMUNICATED.

EDWARD E. ANDERSON, Esq. of the 4th Election District, the true Working Man's Friend, and the friend of equal Taxation, and Rotation in Office, will be supported for the next Legislature of Maryland, by Many Working Men of all Parties.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

There will take place on Tuesday Evening next in the Methodist Church, at early candle-light, a Meeting of The Annapolis Temperance Society, which the members and the Public generally are invited to attend. August 23.

ANNAPOLIS TOBACCO INSPECTION.

The Stockholders, at their meeting on Saturday last, adjourned over to meet again at Williamson & Swann's Hotel, on Saturday next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. The attendance of all Stockholders is earnestly requested.

HENRY MAYNARD, Pres.

JOHN MILLER, EDWARD SPARKS, A. RANDALL, Directors.

The Jackson Republican Delegates from the several election districts of Harford county, assembled at Bel-Air, and unanimously nominated Col. John Furwood, Thomas Hope, Henry Johns, and Samuel Sutton, as candidates to represent the county in the next General Assembly.

From the Baltimore Republican of Tuesday, KENTUCKY.

The returns from Kentucky are beginning to wear a more favorable aspect than they did at first. We give such returns as have come to hand. We are not disposed to exult at present appearances; but they are such as to have reduced the tone of our opponents. The National Intelligencer expresses a doubt about the Governor, but claims the Lieut. Governor by a large majority. Instead of claiming two-thirds of the Legislature as it did previous to the election, it is now satisfied to put up with a majority of fourteen or twenty. We shall know more about the facts by about the last of the week, until which we must be content to wait the issue without despondency or exultation.

From a letter from Louisville, to a gentleman in this city, we learn that in Tompkins' district, composed of the counties of Allen, Baren, Logan, Simpson and Warren, Mr. Brechtitt, the Jackson candidate, has a majority of 500. At the last gubernatorial election in Kentucky, the Clay ticket in Tompkins' district, had a majority of between three and four hundred. The letter also adds, that similar changes have taken place in many parts of the State, and that in Louisville, the Clay party had given up all hopes of victory. Cincinnati Rep.

INDIANA ELECTION.

In 15 counties heard from, there are ten of the Jackson candidates for the Legislature elected, and seven Clay men. The Lawrenceburg Palladium says: "So far we are pleased with the result as indicating the strength of the administration in the State."

From the Baltimore Patriot.

We learn that Archbishop Whitfield has tendered his spacious mansion, on N. Charles street, for the use of the sick in case our city should be visited with the cholera to any considerable extent. This act of liberality is worthy of all praise.

CHOLERA INTELLIGENCE.

Health Office, Philadelphia, Aug. 14th—noon. REPORT FOR THE LAST 24 HOURS.

Table with columns: Private Practice, Hospitals, Alms House, City, Alms House, Blockley, Arch-st. Prison, Broad street Infirmary, Walnut street Prison, Total. Rows show new cases and deaths.

No further reports will be made unless new cases occur. By order, WM. A. MARTIN, Ck.

CHOLERA RECORD.

It is with heartfelt pleasure that we congratulate our readers on the rapid decrease of the epidemic, which has prevailed for so long a period. The subjoined report exhibits a total of but 42 cases and 15 deaths. The interments are also less, although from the long list of cases yesterday, there was reason to anticipate a considerable increase in their number to-day.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

New York, Aug. 14 1882. The Board report the following cases and deaths, which have occurred during the twenty-four hours ending at ten o'clock, A. M. New cases. Deaths. City, Private Practice, 18 8 Cholera Hospital, 24 7 Total 42 15

Interments during twenty four hours ending. Sunday, 8 A. M. 63 Epasmodic Cholera, 34 Monday, do 37 do do 36 Tuesday, do 50 do do 23

Health Office, Philadelphia, Aug. 15th—noon.

Table with columns: Private Practice, Hospitals, Alms House, City, Alms House, Blockley, Arch-st. Prison, Broad st. Infirmary, Total. Rows show new cases and deaths.

By order, WM. A. MARTIN, Ck.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

New York, Aug. 15. The Board report the following cases and deaths, which have occurred during the twenty-four hours ending at ten o'clock, A. M. New cases. Deaths. City, private practice, 33 14 City Hospital, 29 8 Yorkville Hospital, 4 2 Village, 9 2 Total 75 26

Interments reported by the City Inspector, to 8 o'clock, A. M. 77—of which 37 were of cholera.

Burials in New York from July 1, 1882, to the 15th Aug. were 3634—of that number 2561 were of cholera.

RECAPITULATION.

Table with columns: City private practice, Hospitals, Total. Rows show new cases and deaths for New York, Aug. 16.

SUMMARY REPORT.

Table with columns: Private practice, Hospitals, Alms House, Arch-st. Prison, Broad-st. Infirmary, Total. Rows show new cases, deaths, cured, and removed for Philadelphia, Aug. 16.

GENERAL HOSPITAL REPORT.

Table with columns: Park, Greenwich, Crosby, Rivington, Corlies Hook, Private Practice, Yorkville, Bellevue, Grand Total. Rows show new cases, deaths, cured, and removed for New York, Aug. 17.

RECAPITULATION.

Table with columns: City, private practice, Hospitals, Total. Rows show new cases and deaths for Saturday, Aug. 18.

SUMMARY REPORT.

Table with columns: Private Practice, Hospitals, Alms House, Arch-st. Prison, Marine Barracks, Total, Convalescent. Rows show new cases, deaths, cured, and removed for Philadelphia, Aug. 17.

By order, WM. A. MARTIN, Ck.

Aug. 18.

Table with columns: Private practice, Hospitals, Total. Rows show new cases and deaths for Philadelphia, Aug. 18.

By order, WM. A. MARTIN, Ck.

Aug. 19.

Table with columns: Private Practice, Hospitals, Total. Rows show new cases, deaths, cured, and removed for Philadelphia, August 19.

By order, WM. A. MARTIN, Ck.

Aug. 19.

Table with columns: Private Practice, Hospitals, Total. Rows show new cases, deaths, cured, and removed for Philadelphia, August 19.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

New York, Sunday August 19. GENERAL HOSPITAL REPORT. Rem. New Cases. Dead. Cured. Rem. Park 18 10 7 7 14 Greenwich 14 6 0 4 16 Crosby 3 2 1 1 3 Rivington 20 6 0 5 21 Corlies Hook 20 3 1 0 4 13 Yorkville 10 1 0 4 11 Total 83 28 9 21 78 Private Pr'ce 83 9 21 78 Grand Total, 83 56 18 21 78

Daily Advertiser and Patriot Office, Boston, Wednesday Evening Aug. 15.

We learn that two cases of spasmodic cholera have occurred in this city. Having learned that Dr. Bigelow was called with other physicians, to attend in consultation, we called on him for information, and have obtained from him the following facts:

The first was that of a young woman, aged 25, at the house of Mr. Babbit, at South st. Place. She went to bed well, after a full supper, on Tuesday night, was violently affected with vomiting and purging during the night, and in the morning was in a state of (full) development of the symptoms of malignant cholera. She died at a quarter past 2 yesterday afternoon. The spasms, as some

times happens in the cases, continued after death. She had not been out of town for the last six weeks. The second case is that of a woman in Atkinson street, who was in a state of collapse at 7 last evening, and not expected to recover.

We understand that reports of these cases will be presented to the Board of health commissioners this day. We believe that these are the only cases which have occurred in the city.

THE CHOLERA.

BOARD OF HEALTH, NORFOLK, 11 August.

The Board of Health reports for the 24 hours ending this day at noon:— 38 new cases of Cholera—8 white and 30 coloured persons. Deaths—new cases 2 Ditto—former cases 10 Total 12 deaths, of which 2 were white and 10 coloured persons. THOS. G. BROUGHTON, Sec'y.

BOARD OF HEALTH, NORFOLK, 12 August.

The Board of Health reports for the 24 hours ending this day at noon, from the returns of the physicians as far as received:— 23 new cases of Cholera, Deaths, new cases, 7 Do. former cases, 7 Total deaths 14 Of which 3 were white and 11 coloured persons. Three physicians have made no returns. THOS. G. BROUGHTON, Sec'y.

BOARD OF HEALTH, NORFOLK, 13 August.

The Board of Health reports, for the 24 hours ending this day at noon. 21 new cases of Cholera, Deaths—of new cases 8 Do of former cases 6 Total 14 Of which 3 were white and 11 coloured persons. One physician has made no return. THOS. G. BROUGHTON, Sec'y.

IN PORTSMOUTH.

We have much gratification in learning from Portsmouth, that the disease is rapidly abating. On Saturday last, there were only 8 new cases; from Sunday morning to Monday morning half past 9 o'clock, 5 new cases, and from Monday morning to this morning at the same hour, 5 new cases. Total new cases in the last 72 hours, 18.

Of these and previous cases there have died in the same period only 8. The rain and warm sun on Tuesday much aggravated the mortality of the subsequent 48 hours—from that day at 10 o'clock, until Wednesday same hour, the new cases were 10, deaths 4; from yesterday to this morning 10 o'clock, 7 new cases of which 2 have died. Of the cases reported previous to Wednesday morning 5 have died. Total new cases last 48 hours, 17—deaths same time, 9.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New York to his friend in Philadelphia, dated the 7th inst.

"Publish it from the house tops, proclaim it by criers through the streets, let notice be carried to the door of every house, so that each one of its inmates shall hear that the dreadful cholera is the consequence of neglecting to apply for immediate relief under afflictions of the bowels, and that in this mode only it can produce any mischief. Proclaim the man mad, who will let the sun go down, with his bowels out of order, and not remedy applied. By this means, if the notice is regarded, you will stop the ravages of this scourge, and stay the pestilence, and in no other mode than by bringing this truth home to every breast, and causing it to be acted upon with religious observance, can you arrest the destruction that follows in its train. Strange as it may seem, there are daily victims among us to the infatuation of supposing that ailment of the bowels will go over harmlessly at this time, and in this condition of atmosphere, because in past years it was little thought of and ordinarily passed off without injury. Let it again and again be inculcated, so that all shall know and believe—the poor, the young, the ignorant, the confident, all without an individual exception, that God, who has sent this pestilence on the earth, has also sent a herald to announce its approach by premonitory symptoms to each individual, and that in this the first stage, it is always curable—easily curable.

He who neglects, wilfully neglects, the mandate, is his own murderer. Let it not content your Board of Health and Sanitary Committees to invite (as ours have done) all persons affected with pains or looseness of the bowels, cramps, &c. to apply to the respective medical stations, for medical aid.—This same, slight, irresponsible notice is unavailing and disregarded, because persons are not taught to believe, that thereon hangs life and death. If it were possible to district your city into blocks, and some one humane, energetic, intelligent resident in each block would undertake personal superintendance of each dwelling in his block, so that man, woman and child, master and servant, could be under cognizance in regard to the all-important, vital principle, the condition of the bowels, and that adequate remedies could be applied promptly on the occurrence of gastric uneasiness, and especially the existence of diarrhoea, (which would not be an arduous duty, and would employ respondents

the agent by the consciousness of doing good) I say, if this were possible, the cholera would be deprived of its victims, and disarmed of its terrors. Alas! Alas! Alas! would not have to deplore its incompetency to preserve human life in the lavish use of its remedial applications, and would content itself rather in a vigilant and unceasing detection (indeed, they rather court than elude observation) of the symptoms that precede the disease, which are easily and certainly subdued, and with them the disease itself is vanished, nay annihilated.

With respect to the treatment of cholera by camphor, it is of paramount efficacy. I wish its opponents no better luck, than to be treated by this practice, in the event of an attack of cholera. I cannot detail the mode of practice, after the disease has fairly set in, but must refer to Dr. Cram, Dr. Channing, and Dr. Wilson, of this city, all of whom have practised on it alone with unrivalled success (conjointly in upwards of 400 cases) and in a fair proportion of desperate condition.

But this much I will fearlessly repeat, that in the premonitory stage it has never failed and will never fail. It will infallibly arrest the insidious progress of the foe. Let me not be asked for the modus operandi. Let it be tried, and I will submit to be put 'hors de combat' on any ascertained instance of its failure. Try it a thousand times, and I will give up if it fails once in a thousand. It will never fail. But other modes of practice will also succeed; the first or premonitory stage, I have said it always curable. The great, the all-important, vital concern is, to attend to the symptoms promptly. Here lies the whole secret. The camphor is a remedy known to be harmless, operating instantly, determinable in its effects in half an hour, pleasant in taking, unproductive of any bad consequences, easily accessible and without expense. I demand, in behalf of suffering humanity, that it be put to practice. The trial has already been most successfully made in this city. T. H.

The Special Medical Council of the New York Board of Health, in a report made in reply to a communication from the Governor of New York, speak of the Cholera in the following manner:

It carried off labourers who worked under the hot sun and drank ardent spirits or cold water to excess, or who had eaten full suppers. Attacks occurred most frequently in the night. It made no distinction of colour, and did not spare women or children; but the latter being less exposed to its exciting causes, were less frequently affected. A great number of old and debilitated persons have been carried off. Some error in diet commonly preceded the attack. The Members of the Special Medical Council have been very careful to make the most extensive inquiries of the Physicians under their direction, and generally among their medical friends, concerning the premonitory symptoms of the disease, and thus far the important fact is confirmed, that the invasion of Cholera, is, with very few exceptions, preceded by some notice of its approach—unless it had been brought on by a gross violation of the rules of living, as dictated by prudence and laid down by this council; intimation of its approach is most frequently given by uneasiness or looseness of the bowels. The results of our inquiries go likewise to prove, that in this stage the disease is very much under the control of medicine judiciously adapted to the particular circumstances of the case.

A want of due attention to the premonitory symptoms, especially to a looseness of the bowels, is followed by aggravated Cholera, and too frequently by death. The certainty of great danger when this warning is neglected, and the equally strong assurance of safety, when these symptoms have been removed by proper remedies, should induce every one to be watchful of the first appearance of diseases and prompt in meeting them. Yet we still continue to see the most extraordinary infatuation upon this subject. With some the calls of business, with others the indulgences of improper habits, and the carelessness incident to an irregular course of living, prevail over their better interests, divert their attention from the danger that awaits them, and continues to occasion nineteen-twentieths of all the deaths that occur, while others by indiscretion in diet or regimen, or unavoidable exposures, are led to the same unfortunate end.

The disease not only in the city of New York but in Harlem and Yorkville has usually selected a number of victims in the same house, (usually but not always a crowded or filthy one,) sometimes sweeping off a whole family. It next attacked other houses, not contiguous to the first, but in the same vicinage; and while thus extending in one neighbourhood, would suddenly appear in some remote part of the city and follow the same course. It is now most prevalent in those parts of the City and Island, where it has most recently commenced.

We have strong hopes that the epidemic has reached its acme in this place. The other diseases proper to this season of the year begin to show themselves, and the Cholera seems to decline as they advance. In the foregoing observations we believe we have answered the inquiries of His Excellency the Governor, and we respectfully submit them to the disposal of the Board.

ALEX. H. STEVENS, M. D. President.

CHOLERA.

Messrs. GALE and SEABOARD. Since the Cholera made its first appearance in the United States, I have been very anxious to receive from sources extensively experienced, the mode of treatment sanctioned by that experience. With this view, I have corresponded with those whose observation has been so ample as to justify reliance on their authority. I have received the following letter from Dr. Rhinelandt, who has

practised in Cholera in Canada and New York very extensively. I request you to publish it, that all our physicians may have an opportunity of knowing the treatment he has prescribed. The letter is intended for medical men, though the community may receive some important hints from it.

Having never seen a case of the Epidemic or Asiatic Cholera, it would be improper in me to add any comments. I shall, however, be pardoned for adverting to the fact, that the first stages of Cholera prevail extensively with us in the forms of diarrhoea, dysentery, griping pains without diarrhoea, and of fever, with headache, and pains in the bowels. These symptoms disappear, and recur repeatedly in the same individual. Those who have these symptoms, one or more of them repeatedly, are unwise in the extreme if they rely on camphor, sulphur, or the pitch plaster. A physician only knows what they indicate, and that they require various means to remove them, which he alone can apply with requisite discrimination. I expect daily letters from other medical gentlemen.

I am, respectfully, your's

THOS. HENDELSON.

August 13th.

Letter from Dr. Rhinelandt.

New York, 9th August, 1882.

DEAR SIR: I have received your letter, and should have replied before, had it been possible; and even now you must excuse my brevity.

There is but one Cholera here, so far as I have seen it—this is the Asiatic. I have seen no Cholera Morbus, although some of our respectable practitioners say they have seen it. There are three stages of the Asiatic Cholera.

1. The stage of diarrhoea, or of constipation, or vomiting, or cramps, or profuse perspirations, or oppressive nausea. These, single or combined, mark the first stage—several are usually combined; but the disease may take place without them, as, for example, where sudden prostration and retreat of the circulation to the large organs produce congestions.

2. The stage of collapse—this is so well described that I have nothing to add to the accounts of European writers.

3d. The Typhoid stage—so I call it. It occurs in those who are relieved from the second stage. Yet it does not always take place, for sub-acute inflammation of the bowels sometimes follows; this stimulates dysentery, and is often mistaken for it.

I have marked these stages, and am confident you will find them true. We speak of premonitory symptoms, but they constitute the first stage, and if the public would be convinced that the disease commenced here, there would be a great saving of lives. What is there to alarm in diarrhoea? Nothing; but this diarrhoea leads to collapse or to death; for I consider when collapse ensues in a drunkard he is a dead man. This you may be assured is the best impression which the public mind can receive. Let every man believe he has Cholera when diarrhoea commences, and you will save ninety out of a hundred; in this stage it is curable—very curable. In collapse it is unquestionably most difficult to manage.

In the first stage I give one scruple of calomel and two grains of opium with great success. The patient must remain in bed, and endeavour to promote perspiration.

In collapse, the patient may be put in into a warm bath, and then be covered up warm. After this use the following friction:

Take of powdered red pepper, gum camphor, each 8 ounces. Muriacic acid, one fluid ounce. Simple ointment, one pound. Triturate the powdered camphor and pepper adding the acid. Then pour the mixture into the ointment previously melted, carefully stirring it. Rub at least half an hour with a hard brush four times a day; and after each friction sprinkle hot powdered chalk. If no calomel has been given, let a scruple with two grains of opium be taken, and use small quantities of mucilaginous drinks. Repeat the calomel without the opium every four hours, or minute doses of calomel, opium, and camphor; I prefer the former. If bile is secreted the patient may be considered safe. When bile appears, five grains of calomel every four hours.

In the third or Typhoid stage, cups to the temple and stomach, with ordinary means.

I have given you I am sensible, a very imperfect account of this disease, and of its treatment, but I am so hurried that I absolutely have no time to furnish you with a better description.

Yours, &c. W. V. RHINELANDT.

Dr. HENDERSON.

Extract of a letter from a lady in New York to the Chairman of the Philadelphia Sanitary Committee:

"It is with the deepest concern that I find that my native cleanly city is visited by the same dire disease that has already thinned the inhabitants of New York. Yet it is with unspeakable satisfaction that I inform you that the German mode of treating Cholera with minute doses of camphor, introduced here by Drs. Channing and Gram, (men of the first talents and science,) has proved a specific for every stage of the disease. Many hundreds of their patients have been restored—numbers of them from a state of collapse. How wonderful, that a few drops of camphor should dissipate an evil so indisputably malignant! Yet this fact is demonstrated daily, and I am myself an evidence of its efficacy, and a witness of its saving power. In the case of my neighbor, among whom was the son of Mr. P., who was attacked at midnight with a violent cramp of the stomach, accompanied by rice-water diarrhoea, and incessant vomiting. His stomach and bowels were immediately bathed with camphor, rubbed on with a flannel, and half a tea-spoonful of spirits of camphor stirred into a tumbler of water, and a tea-spoonful of this mixture given every half hour. In a few hours the diarrhoea ceased, and by 7 o'clock the morning the vomiting also, and having

been laid in a bed and covered with a blanket (his hands) he fell into a profuse perspiration, which was kept up that day by no other means than an occasional spoonful of the camphor water—and next day he was playing as usual, in perfect health. Now, this is a case of 8 years, when he was attacked, and nearly four miles from a physician, and it is more than probable that by the time one could have arrived, it would have been too late to save. Four other persons seized with diarrhoea and vomiting were put in bed, and the same medicine administered as I have described, and (as frequently next day with steak and beef and mutton and wheat bread, with a bit of a table-spoonful of brandy to a tumbler of water, (for the craving for something to fill up the indescribable sinking hollows of the body is insatiable,) and were restored to health.

By this simple means, many of the poor who have no one at hand to send for a physician, could overcome the destroyer while stepping over their humble threshold. The mode of preparing the camphor, is dissolving an ounce of the gum in half a pint of alcohol."

From Poulson's Daily Advertiser.

32 STREED.—This is a safe motto always to be a very reasonable one now. I have had confidence from the first that the citizens of our good city would be less excited by the breaking out of disease than the people in many other places; and so it turns out—very boldy understands now that the Cholera has no more terrors for the prudent and careful than the influenza or dysentery, and every case an obvious and sufficient cause to be assigned.

It is of great importance that every man should be steady. Steady in his habits, in his feelings, in his business, and especially in his conduct and conversation, if the disease should come into his dwelling or his immediate neighbourhood. Nothing could be more properly ordered in the progress of such a party; than the tokens it gives of its approach; and though its power is felt by every class of society, its force is spent on those who invite and almost defy its attack.

We may hope that many of our citizens were set up by a hope which the gospel of the Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ once carried and others are enabled to regard the situation with that composure which results from a just and philosophical view of its character and effects.

There are only three things which I do think which I have not always done, or no the same degree.

1. I am very careful with my eat.

2. I regard and attend to every symptom of disease.

3. I try to prepare myself, every morning, every night for the change appointed unto all men—and then I commit myself and family to the disposal of my Heavenly Father.

The great number of intemperate persons who have been attacked by the cholera in various cities where it has extensively prevailed, has given rise to an opinion that only a man who is able to the disease. This is a gross error which requires prompt correction, as its belief is calculated to do immense injury.

The intemperate, it is true, are the prominent victims, at the breaking out of the disease, but the pestilence in its desolating course, has swept off hundreds and thousands of individuals of regular and correct habits. In Montreal, the first sufferers were the filthy and those addicted to the use of spirituous liquors, but subsequent reports from that city of the most astute and experienced observers have been destroyed by the cholera.

In like manner in New York, among the victims are many valuable citizens and virtuous and intelligent females, upon whom a shadow of suspicion, as regards intemperance, never been cast. It is unjust therefore to be extreme, to wound the feelings of respectability by the sweeping denunciation that cholera case may be traced to habits of intemperance. During the prevalence of epidemics, all are more or less liable to be attacked, and if the habits of some render them peculiarly so, it affords no just excuse for imputing those habits to others, whose characters repel the assertion as base and malicious.

Phil. Sat. E. Post.

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

We are permitted to extract the following from the letter of a friend, received from his correspondent dated:

NORFOLK, August 16.

"The poor blacks, who are moving off in a wretched manner, we learn, have been generally reported sober and cleanly, and far more careful in their habits than the most of their white brethren who have fallen victims to the cholera which prevails in that section of Virginia."

The style of the extract here given, we are safer, however, that the system of the whites was not predisposed to cholera, or disease of any kind, more especially the blues; so far, we have had very little cholera among the blacks, who are moving off in a fearful manner. I cannot, however, enumerate among them many of your old acquaintances (mine). I do not know whether you remember Nitson's Joe; a well-behaved, decent old servant, and as great a man among the colored, as his master was among the whites. He was taken in the street at 7 o'clock this morning, and was a corpse by the same evening.

My friend, a remarkably civil, obliging and conducted fellow, who has been many years a drayman on our stand, has been well and—Amos, Old Amos, who used to sell lead in the market, drink rum, and be the foul fiend, he, too, has gone. He had you will think I am committing a plagiarism on Risk's character in Love's laughs at Lambs, who found it expedient to kiss the old gentleman's Yorkshire acquaintance