

Prescrip-
toe

Botica Da Salud.

FARMACIA DE CAHILL.

34 Calle Real, Cardenas.

Nursery Rhymes

Nursery Rhymes

1

Sing a song of Greenbacks
Pockets full of trash
Over head and ears in debt
And out of ready cash
Heaps of tax Collectors
As busy as a bee
Content we in a pretty fix
With gold at fifty three

2

to be in the White House
Proclamations writing
Head on the Rapidan
Afraid to do the fighting
Seaward in the cabinet
Surrounded by his spies
Halleck with the telegraph
Busy forging lies

3

Chase in the Treasury^u
Making worthless notes

2

Curtin at Harrisburg
Making shoddy coats
Gilmore at Charleston
Lost in a fog
Forney under Abes chair
Barking like a dog

4

Schneec down at Baltimore
Doing dirty work
Butler at Norfolk
As savage as a Turk
Spray in Rhode Island
Eating apple sass
Everitt at Gettysburg
Talking like an ass

5

Banks out in Texas
Traying to cut a figure
Beecher in Brooklyn
Howling for the nigger
Lots of abolitionists
Kicking up a yell



Antigua, O.

Drawn in 1866 by
Thos. J. Clary



Gaucha Lassoing Wild Cattle
by Thos. J. Clary

unlow
all to hell

xville

umpter
bricks

tanooga

thrash

der

to smash



lle
y
9

pirate

December

the sky

from our main

did cry

our main mast



Loose Item

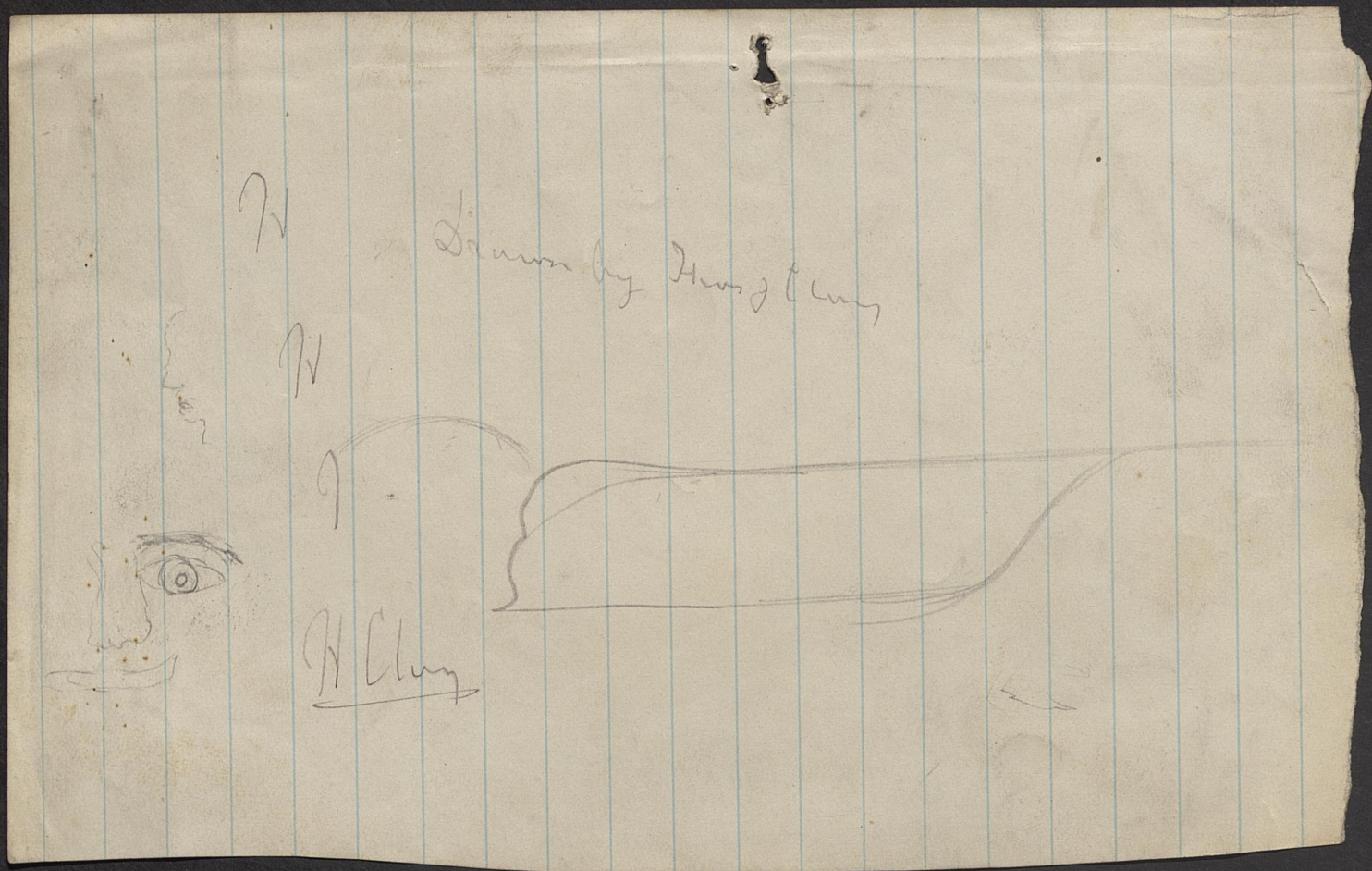


Loose Item



Gaucha Lassoing Wild Cattle
By Thos. C. Clegg

Loose Item



Loose Item

In comes Parson Brownlow
and Kicks them all to hell
6

Burnside at Knoxville
In a kind of fix
Dahlgreen at Sumpter
Pounding at the bricks
Grant at Chattanooga
Trying Bragg to thrash
Is it any wonder
The Union's gone to smash

Thomas J. Clay

Louisville

1866

1866

Ky 9

Kelly the pirate
On the 14th of December
and clear was the sky
When a man from our main
- Mast so loudly did cry
When a man from our mainmast

So loudly⁴ did cry
Theres a cutter a waiting
She seems to ~~pass~~^{pass} by
So its all hail Britain
Stand true ^{stand true} to your
Colors stand true

2

Then came our bold Capt^m
With spy glass in hand
For to give the lieutenant
The word of command
He view^d her all over
He view^d her all round
Tis Kelly the pirate
I lay fifty pounds
So its all hail Britain
Stand true to your
Colors stand true

3

With grape shot Kelly's ^{tal} me
Kelly side we did bore
Un till Kelly cried out that
She wanted no more

So its all hail Britain
 Stand true stand true to
 Your colors stand true

The charge of the Light Brigade
 Half a league half a league
 Half a league onward
 All in the valley of Death
 Rode the six hundred
 Forward the Light Brigade
 Charge for the guns he said
 Into the valley of Death
 Rode the six hundred
 2

Forward the Light Brigade
 Was there a man dismayed
 Not tho' the soldier knew
 Some one had blundered
 Theirs not to make reply
 Theirs not to reason why
 Theirs but to do and die

6

Into the valley of Death
Rode the six hundred

3

Cannon to right of them
Cannon to left of them
Cannon in front of them
Volleyed and thundered
Stormed at with shot and shell
Boldly they rode and well
Into the jaws of Death
Into the mouth of Hell
Rode the six hundred

4

Flashed all their sabres bare
Flashed as they turned in air
Sabring the gunners there
Charging an army, while
All the world wondered
Plunged in the battery-smoke
Right thro' the line they broke
Cossack and Russian
Reeled from the sabre-stroke

7

Shattered and sundered
Then they rode back, but not
Not the six hundred

5

Cannon to right of them
Cannon to left of them
Cannon behind them
Volleyed and thundered
Stormed at with shot and shell
While horse and hero fell
They that had fought so well
Came thro' the jaws of Death
Back from the mouth of Hell
All that was left of them
Left of six hundred

6

When can their glory fade
O the wild charge they made
All the world wondered
Honor the charge they made
Honor the Light Brigade
Noble six hundred

Dedication Hymn

1

The perfect world by God was trod
 Was the first temple built by God
 His flat laid the corner-stone
 And heaved its pillars one by one

2

He hung its starry roof on high
 The broad illimitable sky
 He spread its pavement green and ^{bright}
 And curtained it with morning light

3

The mountains in their places stood
 The sea-the sky-and all was good
 And when its first pure praises sang
 The morning stars together sang

4

Lord tis not ours to make the sea
 And earth and sky a house for thee
 But in thy sight our offering stands
 A humbler temple made with hands

 Finis

~~Patience~~ Now bring me out
2 89 0

Now bring me out my buck skin suit
Now bring me out my
Buckskin suit

My pouch and powder too
We'll see if seventeen six
Can shoot
As sixteen used to do

2

Old Bess we've kept our
Barrels bright
Our trigger quick and true
As far if not as fine a sight
As long ago we drew

3

And pick me out a trusty
Flint

A real white and blue
Perhaps twill win the other time
Before the hunt is through.

dy

We've seen the redcoat
 Briton bleed
 The red-skin Indian too
 We've never thought to
 Draw a bead
 On Yankee-doodle-doo
 5

But Bessie bless your dear
 Old heart.
 Those days are mostly done
 And now we must revive
 The art
 Of shooting on the run
 6

If Doodle must be meddling ^{why}
 Theres only this to do
 Select the black spot in his eye
 And let the daylight through
 7

And if he doesn't like the way
 That Bess presents the view

11
He'll maybe change his mind
And stay
Where the good Doodles do
8

Where Lincoln lives the man
You know
Who kissed the Testament
To keep the Constitution
To keep the Government
9

We'll hunt for Lincoln Bess
Old tool
And take him half and half
We'll aim to hit him if a fool
And miss him if a calf
10

We'll teach these shot gun
Boys the tricks
By which a war is won
Especially how seventy-six
Took Tories on the run
11

Dirge For Ashby

1

Herd ye that thrilling word
 Accent of dread
 Fell like a thunder bolt
 Bowing each head
 Over the battle dun
 Over each booming gun
 Ashby, our bravest one
 Ashby is dead

2

Law ye the veterans
 Hearts that had known
 Never a quail of fear
 Never a groan
 Sob, though the fight they win
 Tears their stern eyes within
 Ashby our Paladin
 Ashby is dead

3

Dash dash the tear away
 Crush down the pain

Dulce et decus, be
 Fittest refrain
 Why should the dreary pall
 Round him be flung at all
 Did not our hero fall
 gallantly slain

Catch the last words of cheer
 Dropt from his tongue
 Over the battles din
 Let them be rung
 Follow me follow me
 Soldier oh could there be
 Paean or dirge for thee
 Loftier sing

Bold as the lions heart
 Dauntlessly brave
 Knightly as knightliest
 Bayard might crave
 Sweet with all Sydneys grace
 Tender as Hampdens face

Who now shall fill the space
Void by his grave

'Tis not one broken heart
Wild with dismay
Crazed in her agony
Weeps over his clay
Ah from a thousand eyes
Flow the pure tears that rise
Widowed Virginia lies
Stricken today

Yet charge as gallantly
Ye whom he led
Jackson the victor still
Leads at your head
Heroes be battle done
Bravelier every one
Nerved by the thought alone
Ashby is dead

Zollicoffer
1

First in the fight, and first
 In the arms—
 Of the white-winged angels of glory
 With the heart of the South
 At the feet of God
 And his wounds to tell the story

2

And the blood that flowed
 From his hero heart,
 On the spot where he nobly
 Perished,
 Was drunk by the earth as a sacrament
 In the holy cause he cherished

3

In Heaven a home with the brave ^{and} blessed
 And for his souls sustaining,
 The apocalyptic eyes of Christ—
 And nothing on earth remaining

4

But a ^{poor} handful of dust in the land of his ^{choice}

A name in song and story,
 And Fame to shout with her brazen voice,
 Died on the Field of glory

Bull Run - a Parody

At Bull Run when the sun was low,
 Each Southern face grew pale as snow,
 While loud as jackdaws rose the crow
 Of Yankees boasting terribly

But Bull Run saw another sight,
 When at the deepening shades of night,
 Towards Fairfax Court-House rose the flight
 Of Yankees running rapidly

Then broke each corps with terror riven,
 Then rushed the studs from battle driven,
 The men of battery Chamber Seven
 Forsook their Red artillery

4

Still on Mc Dowell's farthest left;
 The roar of cannon strikes one deaf,
 Where furious Abe and fiery Jeff
 Contend for death or victory,
 5

The panic thickens-off ye brave
 Throw-down your arms! your bacon save
 Waive, Washington; all scruples waive,
 And fly with all your chivalry

On The Heights Of Mission Ridge
 When the foes in conflict heated
 Battled over road and bridge
 While Brag sullenly retreated
 From the heights of Mission Ridge-
 There amid the pines and wild wood
 Two opposing colonels fell
 Who had schoolmates been in childhood
 And had loved each other well
 2

There amid the roar and rattle

Facing Haroc's fiery breath
Met the wounded in battle
In the agonies of death
But they saw each other reeling
On the dead and dying men
And the old time full of feeling
Came upon them once again
3

When that night the moon=
=Came creeping
With its gold streaks over the slain
She beheld two soldiers sleeping
Free from every earthly pain
Close beside the mountain heather
Where the rocks obscure the sand
They had died, it seems together
As they clasped each other's hand

Missing Page(s)

Written while under intoxication

by Gen W B Lytle

I am

I am dying Egypt dying,
 Ebb the crimson life tide fast,
 And the dark Plutonian shadows
 Gather on the evening blast;
 Let thine arms, O queen support me,
 Hush thy sobs & bow thine ear,
 Listen to the great heart secrets,
 Thou & thou alone must hear.
 Though my scared & veteran legions
 Bear their eagles high no more,
 And my wrecked & scattered galleys
 Strew dark Actium's fatal shore -
 Though no glittering guards surround me
 Prompt to do their masters will -
 I must perish like a Roman,
 Die the great Triumvir's stile;
 Let not Caesar's servile minions
 Mock the lion thus laid low,
 'Twas no foeman's hand that slew him,
 'Twas his own that struck the blow;
 Hear, then, pillowed on thy bosom,
 Ere his star fades quite away,

Him who drunk with thy caresses,
 Madly threw a world away.
 Should the base plebeian rabble
 Dare assail my fame at Rome,
 Where the noble house Octavia
 Weeps within her widowed home,
 Seek her - say the gods have told me,
 Alas, anxious, a cruel thing,
 That her blood with mine commingled,
 Yet shall mount the throne of kings.
 And For thee, dark-eyed Egyptian,
 Glorious sorceress of the Nile,
 Light the path to Stygian horrors,
 With the splendours of thy smile;
 Gird this Caesar crowns & arches,
 Let his brow the laurels twine.
 I can scorn the Senate's triumphs
 Triumphant, in love like thine.
 From dying Egypt dying,
 Hark! the insulting poemans cry,
 Quick! They are coming, quick! my falchion!
 Let me fight them ere I die.

Ah no more amid the battle,
 I shall my heart exulting swell;
 Isis & Osiris guard thee,
 Cleopatra, Rome - farewells,

Gen. W. H. Lytle

Don Juan de Gzumarraga the ^{first} ^{by Pg c} archbishop of
 Mexico, collected most of the Hieroglyphical
 writings, (and as I suppose, after having read
 them ~~and~~ had them reduced to ashes in the
 market place of Tlatelolco.

Thou O Gzumarraga a pretended priest of God
 How could'st ^{you} ~~st thou~~ burn the history of the soil ^{you tread} on which

Jf Clary

How could, you destroy, the remnants of that race
 After partaking of their viands and accepting of ^{their grace}

Was it ^{it} of your power that tempted you this to do
 Or ^{were they} ~~was it~~ of such import, that none ought ^{but you} ~~have~~

Either would condemn you, fix it as you might

Nothing would make it lawful, or nothing make it ^{right}

It would be sacrilegious, in a time like ours

No matter if it was not, in the day of yours
 You must have been a hypocrite of a very rare type
 To have burned these writings, and then have thought it right

An Eclipse

by TGC

Nox; thou who has cast the veil
 Of darkness over mount and dale
 Curb thy anger and restore
 Light unto the earth once more
 And thou, Oh Sol, durst~~est~~ from thy throne behold
 Thy children on the earth grow cold
 For want of thy accustomed rays
 That gave them heat and light in other days.
 Is this a punishment from heaven
 For some offence that we have given. etc.

Epitaph

TGC

Here lies the bones of good Tom Auy
 Whom we shall see no more
 He "handed in his checks" last May
 And sailed for a foreign shore

Thos. J. Auy

Missing Page(s)

La 33

Bill Nye (with his friend Truthfull
James) plays a game of evcre with Ah Sin

Bill Nye and Ah Sin
Were two chinamen
Who sat down at evcre to play

2

But this fellow Bill Nye
Who, was very sly
Soon found that the games went one way

3

And he said to his friend
That it made his heart rend
To see that Ah Sin was for cheating

4

Gen But
~~And~~ if he dont play
In the regular way
I will give him the devil of a beating

5

But this "Heathen Chinee"
As you all may see
Knew the ins and the outs of card playing

For he drew from his sleeve
 His cards; to deceive
 Bill Nye; that he might make it prajing
 7

But this fellow Bill Nye
 Who was not very shy
 Jumped up from the table much heated
 8

And gave Oh Sir
 A Kick on the shin
 Just because he had cheated TGC

1
 Oh shouldn't we pity
 The man so witty
 Who first wrote the "Heathen Chinee"

2
 For he tried very hard
 With a pen, like the bard
 A first class poet to be TGC

35

My Dear Doctor

I saw recommended in your journal of September, ice in the treatment of Neuralgia, and as I had a case in which I used it, I thought that it would

I saw in your journal of September, ice recommended in the treatment of Neuralgia, and as I have had occasion to use it, ~~and~~ with the happiest results, I thought ^{I would inform you of the fact} ~~it would be interesting to~~ and if you think it worthy of publication, you can do so ~~some of your readers, to give a resume~~ of the case. I was called in ~~of~~ Oct 27th to see Mr H--, who was suffering ^{originally} the most severe attack of cranial neuralgia. I ever saw, confined principally to the temples. He has been a sufferer from it for several years. When I saw him, he was walking the floor in agony, unable to lie down, for when he did so the pain seemed to be greatly augmented. I gave him two injections,

³⁶
white powder 3 parts chlorate of potash
1 part sulphur
1 part white sugar

white
flames Equal parts of white sugar
and potash

The crackling part of chlorate of potash
powder 1 part of sulphur

Red precip- itation Dissolve in two different bottles
Corrosive sublimate, and Iodide of
potassium, then mix to gether

Mix { Bichromate of Potash 1
White Sugar 2
Salt Petre 3
Chlorate of Potash 2 } Finely Powdered

Missing Page(s)

Fallen

by H S Stanton

1

The iron voice from yonder spire
Has hushed its hollow tone
And midnight finds me lying here
In silence and alone

2

The still moon through my window
Sheds its soft light on the floor
With a melancholy paleness
I have never seen before

3

And the summer wind comes to me
With its sad Aeolian lay
As if burthened with the sorrows
Of a weary, weary day

4

But the moonlight cannot soothe me
Of the sickness here within
And the sad wind takes no portion
From my bosom's weight of sin

5

Yet my heart and all its pulses
Seem so quietly to rest
That I scarce can feel them beating
In my arms or in my breast:

6

These rounded limbs are resting now
So still upon the bed
That one would think, to see me here
That I was lying dead.

7

What if 'twere so? What if I died
As I am lying now
With something like to virtue's calm
Upon this pallid brow

8

What if I died to night? Ah now
This heart begins to beat
A fallen wretch, like me, to pass
From earth, so sadly sweet

9

Yet am I calm! — as calm as clouds

41

That slowly float and form
To give their ~~tearful strength~~ ^{burthen-tears} in some
Unpitied winter storm;

10

As calm as great Sahara
Ever the simoon sweeps its waste—
As the ocean, ever the billows
All its miles of beach have laced.

11

Still, still, I have no tears to shed
These eyelids have no store
The fountain once within me
A fountain is no more

12

The moon alone looks on me now
The pale and dreamful moon
She smiles upon my wretchedness
Through all the night's sweet noon

13

What if I died to night— within
These gilded, wretched walls
Upon whose crimson tapestry

No eye of virtue falls
14

What would its soulless inmates do
When they had found me here
With cheek too white for passion's smile
Too cold for passion's tear
15

Ah! one would come, and from these arms
Unclasp the bauble bands
Another, wrench the jewels from
My fairer, whiter hands
16

This splendid robe, another's form
Would grace, oh, long before
The tender moon-beam shed again
Its silver on the floor
17

And when they'd laid me down in earth
Where pauper graves are made
Beneath no drooping willow-tree
In angel-haunted shade

Who'd come and plant a living vine
Upon a wretched grave
Who'd trim the tangled grasses wild
No summer wind could wave?

19

Who would raise a stone to mark it
From ruder graves around
That the foot fall of the stranger
Might be soft upon the ground?

20

No stone would stand above me there
No sadly bending tree
No hand would plant a myrtle vine
Above a wretch like me.

21

What if I died to-night!— and when
To-morrow's sun had crept
Where late the softer moonlight
In its virgin beauty slept,

22

They'd come and find me here—oh who
Would weep to see me dead?

Who'd bend the knee of sorrow
By a pulseless wanton's bed?

23

There's one would come—my mother:
God bless the angel band
That bore her, ~~ere~~ her daughter fell,
To yonder quiet land!

24

Thank God for all the anthem-songs
That gladdened angels sung,
When my mother went to heaven,
And I was pure and young!

25

And there's another too would come—
A man upon whose brow
My shame hath brought the winter snow
To rest so heavy now.

26

Ah! he would come with bitter tears
All burning down his cheek—
Had reason's kingdom stronger been
When virtue grew so weak!

L 7

My sisters and my brothers all
 Thank God! are far away!
 They'll never know how died the one
 That mingled in their play;

L 8

They'll never know how wretchedly
 Their darling sister died,
 The one who smiled whenever they smiled,
 Who cried whenever they cried.

L 9

For him that sought a spotter's hand,
 And lives to know my shame,
 In such a place I'd tear the tongue
 That dared to speak his name.

30

The cold sea waves run up the sand
 In undulating swells,
 And backward to the ocean turn
 When they have kissed the shells;

31

So, there's a torrent in my breast,
 And I can feel its flow

Rush up in crimson billows
On a beach as fair as snow;

32

And backward, backward to my heart,
The ocean takes its tide,
My cheeks and lips left bloodless all,
And cold, as if I died!

33

I'm all alone to night! How strange
That I should be alone!

This splendid chamber seems to want
Some rous' passion-tone!

34

You soulless mirror, with its smooth
And all untarnished face,
See not these jewelled arms to-night,
In their unchaste embrace—

35

Oh, I have fled the fever
Of this heated, crowded hall,
Where I might claim the highest-born
And noblest of them all;

Where I might smile upon them now
 With easy, wanton grace,
 Which subdues the blood of virtue
 That would struggle to in my face
 37

I hate them all I scorn them,
 As they scorn me in the street;
 I could spurn away the pressure
 That my lips too often meet;
 38

I could trample on the lucre
 That their passion never spares:
 They robbed me of a heritage
 Of greater price than theirs.
 39

They can never give me back again
 What I have thrown away,
 The brightest jewel woman wears
 Throughout her little day!
 40

The brightest, and the only one
 That from the cluster riven,

48

Shuts out forever woman's heart
From all its hopes of Heaven!

41

What if I died to-night?— and died
As I am lying here!

There's many a green leaf withered
Ere autumn comes to sear;

42

There's many a dew-drop shaken down
Ere yet the sunshine came,
And a spark hath died before
It wakened into flame.

43

What if I died to-night, and left
These wretched bonds of clay
To seek beyond this hollow sphere
A brighter, better day?

44

What if my soul passed out, and sought
That haven of the blest
"Where the wicked cease from troubling;
The weary are at rest?"

45

249

Would angels call me from above,
And beckon me to come
And join them in their holy songs
In that eternal home?

46

Would they clasp their hands in gladness
When they saw my soul set free,
And point beside my mother's—
To a place reserved for me?

47

Would they meet me as a sister,
As one of precious worth
Who had gained a place in Heaven
By holiness on earth?

48

O God! I would not have my soul
Go out upon the air
With all its weight of wretchedness,
To wander, where—oh where

FIVE

by H T Stanton

Blood as a nerve tonic

50

Ry

Quinine Sulph 3℥ss

Ferr Sulph 3℥ss

Strychnin Sulph grs iij

Acid Arsen grs iij

Alves 3j

Mft in Pill. No. 8

Sig. One after each meal

1st Note falls due Feb 7th 1875

Missing Page(s)

7

58

of Meigs's solution of Morphine
~~the first~~ in either side of the neck;
 the first of eight incisions; the second
 of five, neither of which seemed to
 give any apparent relief. I then
 recollecting seeing the ice treatment
 recommended in your journal ²⁰ and
 I thought I would give it a trial.
 I ordered the ice in pieces the size
 of my hand, and after wrapping a piece
 in a towel, I commenced gently stroking
 first one side of the head, and then
 the other, with it, which seemed to
 give almost instantaneous relief; and
 in the course of half an hour, through
 the ^{soothing} influence of the Morphine and
~~the soothing~~ ^{the soothing} effect of the
 the soothing influence of the ice he went
 off in a quiet slumber. ^{He awoke several times}
 during the night, and when he did, so he immediately called
 for the ice, ^{and} ~~the~~ ^{was} ~~awake~~ ^{undergoing} next morning
 with the pain entirely gone, but
 feeling very much prostrated, from the
 great suffering he had ~~gone~~ ^{undergone} through with

5-9 Dear Dr

I was very much gratified to receive your kind letter of the 13th ult. and now proceed to answer it. I am very ^{you think} glad my course of reading has been sufficient, and well selected, I think it would have been better if I had devoted part of my time to Physiology, and Obstetrics, but not having either of those books, I concluded to put them off until this winter, when I can read them with greater advantage, having the lectures to assist me. I can assure you, that I accept with pleasure your kind invitation to board with you this winter, not only will it be more pleasant ^{for me} than boarding as I proposed, but it will be of great assistance to me in my studies. I would have proposed to do so in my last letter, but I felt some delicacy in doing so, but now as you have proposed it ^{you will} I feel greatly relieved, I will be down on the evening of the 3rd of September, but as I feel sure of having a bad headache, as I always do, after traveling on the cars, I will go that night to the Willard Hotel, and will

come around to your house next morning
 with my trunk. Now with regard to the cause
 of life in my patient, it was partly
 depletory, and partly by the infl^matory
 process required to throw out plastic lymph
 counteracting or drawing from the nerve
 the inflammation causing the irritation.
 I don't mean by saying depletion, that it
 was the hemorrhage directly from the incision
 as the freezing process controled all such
~~hemorrhage~~, but by her using her hand
 in milking, before it had ~~entirely~~ recovered
 from the cold, there was an extravasated
 amount of blood in the ungual extremity of the
 little finger, which I relieved by puncturing
 with a needle and the application of the
 tincture of iodine, I have been writing
 some little on my thesis, but have not done
 much, my subject is Dissection and its necessity.
 I have chosen this subject, as I think that
 I can write to a greater length on it, than
 on any other.

63

Missing Page(s)

December 14th 1862

A refugee from home, I am staying for the present upon the plantation of Mr Chas McGhee in east Tennessee, some 30 miles south of Knoxville. The place is situated upon a point between the little Tennessee and Tellico rivers; the house is quite a large Gothic structure, from which the view of the Tennessee river and the mountains between Tennessee and N. Carolina is very fine. No one inhabits the house but a friend, myself and my son, who has been quite ill for a week or more, I have been at this place 5 weeks to morrow, It is very lonely, and I find time to ^{hang} heavily upon me. Having nothing better to do I have concluded to jot down some recollections of my past political life, and especially that portion of it which led to my becoming a refugee

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which here after may prove to be not without interest to my own family.

Up to the year 1849 I had taken no part in the public affairs of the country, devoting myself altogether to my profession and the other private affairs in which I was concerned. In that year (1849), soon after taking his seat as President, Genl Taylor, through the Sec^y of State, Mr Clayton, tendered me the mission to Portugal, I knew very well that the tender was intended as a compliment to my father, and at his advice, I accepted the appointment without hesitation.

In September of the same year I sailed for Europe with my family.

Some records of our voyage, ~~and~~ ^{our} arrival and sojourn at Lisbon, and of our journey home, will be found in a scrap book left at Ashland

The history of my mission will be found in the records of the State Department at Washington, as well as in copies of my Diplomatic correspondence (also left at Ashland), in a memorandum of a conversation with Mr Webster on my return home, in my father's letters to me published in Colton's book, and in mention of me in Mr Fillmore's message in 1850 or 1851, which portion of it Mr Webster told me he had himself ~~had~~ written; to all these I make reference. I also refer to a note of Mr Clayton to my father (somewhere among my papers) pronouncing my first Diplomatic note on the arm - strong case, to be unanswerable. Before progressing further, I will here relate a circumstance, not heretofore known to the world, connected with the nomination of Genl Taylor at Philadelphia in 1848, and the opinion

entertained by my father of Mr J J Crittenden's connexion therewith, which may or ~~may~~ not be published with the other portions of these papers (if indeed any are ever published) according to the opinion of its propriety, so far as respects my father's memory, which may be entertained by those friends whom my wife may choose to consult. For my own part, altho it may seem foreign to the character of my father that he should ever have written any thing anonymously, for publication, in which he himself was concerned, yet I have often thought that perhaps I had done wrong in withholding from the public a paper which contained such a rebuke to faithless partizans and false friends.

Shortly after the nomination of Genl Taylor, Mr Crittenden being a can-

= dictate for Governor of Kentucky, my father wrote an article signed a "Kentuckian", which he asked my wife to copy, and requested me to send the copy to Thomas Smith Esq, who then lived in Louisville, to be published in the Louisville Journal; a week or ten days after, riding with my father in his carriage from Lexington to Ashland, he observed, that he had not seen his article in the Journal, and asked whether or not I had sent it as he had directed? I replied that I had not; that it was a paper of such importance that I had determined to withhold it for a few days, until he should again direct me to forward it, and that if he still desired it, I would send it at ~~once~~ down at once. He said it was perhaps well enough not to publish it.

my father's

After ~~the~~ death of death, I was summoned from St Louis, to attend his funeral, the opening of his will &c. On going into the room where he usually wrote, the first paper I found, lying open upon his table, was his original manuscript of the article. At the opening of his will — Judge Marshall, Mr Jas O Harrison, my brothers Thomas and John being present I produced the article, handed it to each one to read, and then observed — that I thought it would be best to destroy it; they all concurring with me, I held it in the flame of a candle until it was consumed. The copy made by my wife was with my papers near St Louis. A few days after to my great astonishment, I found another copy in my father's own hand writing — it had been torn into pieces. The reference I drew

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from the fact that I found the paper in my fathers own hand laying open upon the table, and the mutilated copy also in his own hand, was that he had made a copy of it, which he desired to be preserved, and perhaps published at some time. I therefore regretted that I had destroyed the first one. The copy in my ~~wife's~~ wife's handwritings together with enough of the mutilated copy in that of my father, to prove its genuineness, I left in my desk at Ashland, in the same enclosure (the letter) addressed to Thomas Smith Esq in which it was originally intended to have been forwarded.

This is the first impression
~~Component parts of the~~
~~structure of the human~~
~~but on looking around~~

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If any of your readers, feel inclined to try this treatment, I hope they will ~~not~~ have as gratifying results as I have had. Aconite Ointment has long been known as a remedy for neuralgia, by its benumbing effect, and why should not ice, which possesses this quality to a greater degree than aconite, ~~have~~ ^{give} equally ^{if not more} beneficial results ~~got it~~.

Very Respectfully,
J. G. M. J.

73

inclined
to
are
know
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than
ets
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2

Cholera the great destroying angel
of India, and the dread scourge of the
tropics in general, at the mere mention
of which the face of the bravest turns to be
pale with fear, and ^{which} makes

Shadows of the slain

Through the murderers brain

Flit terrible and drear.

Is according to Celsus derived from
two Greek words meaning "flow of
bile"; and according to Trallian from
two other Greek words meaning intesti-
-nal flux) Diarrhoea Cholericæ; felleflux
passio. A genus of disease arranged
by Cullen in the class neurosis, ana-
orac spasmi. It is a purging and
vomiting of, not as Cullen and most
of the old writers supposed, of bile, but
of a serous fluid, which has been proven
beyond all doubt, to contain no bile
what ever, ^{but is principally composed of}
~~the serum of the blood~~ ^{as it is now known}
~~that the principal function of the~~

Liver is almost totally suspended

marshy lowland
centuries confined it to this

mountain ranges in its course

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Cholera. Origin

The common country, or indian Cholera has been known from time immemorial in the ^{low} marshy ^{and malarious} regions of the Ganges but was confined principally to the natives, who were of the most degraded and filthy of God's creatures, living in dirty filthy hovels, and subsisting on ~~the~~ scanty and poor food; ^{it was} so seldom seen among the better housed, fed, and clothed foreigners, that two physicians who had charge of the General Hospital of the Bengal Presidency for ~~four years~~ the one for five and the other for ten years, had not seen a single case of the disease during that period. But at Jessore, in 1817, it underwent a remarkable and unaccountable change which made it in many respects, a new ~~and~~ disease. It then for the first time, became epidemic, pestilential, portable, and undoubtedly, contagious. It was ~~also~~ then that it broke ~~out from its natural bounds~~ ^{the Ganges. That had been}

marshy bog, and to be endemic in the marshy and malarious districts, and with tremendous force from a massive stream swept up into the highlands, spreading as it went, and leading

that for centuries had kept it confined
 to those low marshy districts, and swept
 up into the highlands, leaping mountains
 in its course, ~~and~~ commenced with ^{slow} rapid
 progress, its ^{westward} ~~destructive~~ march of seventeen
 but sure ~~stages~~, its ^{years} duration, which did not cease
 in its course or violence, untill it had
 encircled in its sanguine arms, the
 whole globe. The great peculiarity of that
 dread march, was, that although it reached
 China to the eastward, it ~~never~~ ^{did} not, or has
 never since crossed the Pacific Ocean; its
 Westward course was slow ~~but~~ ^{and} interrupted,
 but continuous, so that it reached, Moscow
 Hamburg, England, and America, in about
 fifteen years, just here, as I am speaking
 of the westward course of the disease, and
 as it is the opinion of a great many that
 its course is always westward, I think
 it worth while to mention, that this
 is not always the case, for in China ^{consequently}
 it swept eastward from Fessore to Canton

and it there finding it impossible to progress further, on account of the Pacific and seeming not to be satisfied with its work, it retraced its steps and took an uninterrupted westward course until it had reached the Pacific coast of America and was then ^{only} checked, because there were no ships at that early day on the Pacific, in which it could cross that Ocean.

The second epidemic only took six years to traverse the same distance that the one before had taken seventeen, and the third that of sixty five, only took six months; this great difference in the rate of travel of the different epidemics, is only to be accounted for by the ~~great~~ increased facilities and rate of travel, offered by the ~~annual~~ improvements in mechanics, and the consequent ~~the~~ extension of steamboat and rail road enterprises.

There are two seasons in India at which Cholera is apt to appear.

1st If those storms of thunder, lightning, wind, and rain, which annually occur in Bengal, commence early in March, and recur at short intervals, until the ~~hot~~^{rainy} season begins, then the hot season, which embraces April, May, and June, is comparatively ~~free~~ healthy and vice versa, it is during this first period that Cholera is most likely to spread to other countries, as it gathers strength during the hot period, and is spread by travellers and pilgrims.

2nd If the annual rains did not terminate till the end of September, and the floods subsided gradually during the month of October, the autumn season would be free from sickness; but if the rains ceased at the end of August, and the waters sank rapidly during

September, then the pestilence commenced at the ^{beginning} end of October and raged till the middle of December, when it soon became extinct. The weather of 1816 and 1817, peculiarly favored the development and spread of cholera beyond its usual haunts, and even for its generation throughout those parts of Bengal, where the same material ^{necessary} ~~was necessary~~ for its production, existed but in less quantities than at Jessore. Instead of the usual rainy and dry seasons, there was scarcely a week from January to December, 1816, without rain. The sun was constantly obscured; the atmosphere close, heavy, and moist; while the thermometer never ranged below seventy to seventy five degrees from March to November.

"In such a ^{climate} ~~place~~ as this" says Burnes "any person acquainted with the materials that accumulate in the Indian towns and villages, and with the crowded, filthy, and ill-venti-

= lated state of the houses and streets must be satisfied that these above all others, are the conditions most favorable for contagion. The huts of the natives are nearly surrounded with pits, the earth from which is used to raise ^{mounds} ~~on~~ ^{erected} on which their habitations are ~~built~~. These trenches are the receptacles for ever kind of nastiness, as well as stagnant water, and the exhalations from them are at times almost insufferable?

From July to October the atmosphere of Bengal usually resembles that of a filthy vapor-bath, producing a sensation of insupportable fatigue and oppression, and an exhausting perspiration.

Almost all these causes prevail in China except the carelessness about human order and the frequent aggregations of immense multitudes of unclean men, such as occur in the pilgrimages and fairs, which are almost peculiar to the Hindoostanee and

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Mohammedan races; yet cholera does not originate, in China, as far as has yet been ascertained. China has a population of over four hundred millions, and

hence is more overcrowded than Bengal; it has cities ^{with} millions ^{of inhabitants}, instead of a few hundred thousand as in Hindostan

but all refuse that is fitted for manuring the soil with, is carefully collected and delivered to the farmers, so careful are they in this respect, that even human hair clipped by the barbers, is saved with the other materials that are calculated to enrich the soil.

Personal cleanliness is not any more observed among the Chinese than among the Hindoos; they do not change their underclothes until they are worn out; their houses are poorly ventilated and lighted; their streets are narrow and crooked, most of them not exceeding seven or eight feet in ^{width} ~~breadth~~; but although

offal and manure are not allowed to decompose in the streets, the stench from the scavengers carts, is at times almost unbearable. Still ~~we repeat~~ in spite ~~that~~ of all this, cholera does not originate in China. More could be said as to the origin of cholera, but as the object of a thesis is to bring facts and theories into as small a space as possible, I conclude to stop here on the origin, and consider the course the different cholera waves have taken.

The first great epidemic commenced at Jessore in 1817, it took a southern ~~and~~ direction ~~course~~ to Calcutta, and raged there more than a year, it then took a westward course crossing India, and reaching Bombay in 1820, where it destroyed more than a hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants, In 1821, it advanced to the northwest, taking the course of rivers and travelling ^{round} to Persia, Arabia, and

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Asia Minor, Here it seemed to stop for a while, and devastated Central Asia, it then recommenced its awful march reaching Southern Persia in 1829, and Moscow in 1830, this being the first European town that it had yet reached, it then after having devastated Russia, extended into Northern Germany, from thence it was carried directly by ships to England, reaching there in the early part of 1832. It was then carried by ~~the~~ brig Carrick to America, reaching Quebec ^{on the 6th of June} June 1832, and the ship Henry IV arrived at New York, with cholera patients on board, in the latter part of June of the same year, the cholera spreading from these two points, all over the United States and Canada.

The second epidemic, commenced in India in 1817, and by 1847, it had reached Sautah, in the delta of the Nile, here it played sad havoc among a vast

multitude of pilgrims, which had gathered from all parts of Syria and Egypt. it next appeared in Cairo and Alexandria, and also quickly forced its way into Persia. It reached Moscow the same year, and was again carried by ships from Russia and Germany to England, in October 1848, and soon after reached America.

The 3rd epidemic, or that of 1865 and 1866 commenced on the banks of the Ganges in March, and raged as an epidemic for twenty two days without leaving the country. It then, as Peters supposes, aided by a south west wind, but more probably by individual distribution, arranged its self into two distinct columns, one taking the track of the Hindoo pilgrims, to Mecca and Meiding; the other, not less terrible, advanced by Affghanistan into Cashmere and Bokhara, and thence into the Russian provinces of Asia and into Russia accompanying

The caravans of merchants, Cholera broke
 out among the Hindoo pilgrims, long
 before it appeared in Mecca and Medina,
~~Early in May, seven~~
~~that nearly~~ ^{hundred thousand}
 and over one million animals arrived in
 Mecca, they were poorly clothed, poorly
 fed, and not having a sufficiency of
 suitable food, air, pure water, many
 of them died, and their comrades not
 being willing to bury them, they were
 left exposed to the great heat of the sun;
 and finally, on a particular day, each
 pilgrim was required to sacrifice one
 animal. The enormous mass of blood
 and entrails which was cast among
 the other heaps of filth which had accum-
 -ulated in a comparatively small place
 was sufficient to ^{engender} ~~generate~~ disease; and,
 in addition, cholera matters were introduced
 by the Hindoo pilgrims. Not less than
 forty thousand of the pilgrims died
 at or near Mecca in 1865. From Mecca it

rapidly spread to Suez, and from Suez it was carried to Cairo, where it only raged twelve days, ~~owing to the~~ it then went to Alexandria where it prevailed three weeks, thence it took its flight to Constantinople and a few days later to Ancona, in the direct line of steam boat travel, and from here it spread over almost the whole of Europe, then it was carried by ships to England, and in like manner from England to America.

The next thing to take into consideration is ^{the} ~~the~~ distribution. There are various means by which cholera may be distributed ~~but~~ but although I shall name all these means, I shall only attempt to describe those that play the most important part in it. Cholera may be distributed, by ships, individuals, drinking water, clothes, wind, masses of filth, and ~~drinking~~ by soil. That cholera can be and is distributed by ships is a fact that cannot be disputed, for there are so many instances, that any

Board

Missing Page(s)

one who is at all acquainted with cholera,
 could bring to bear upon it. Although the
 distribution by ships, and distribution
 by individuals, are classed by authors as
 two different sources of the disease, I think
 they should be classed as one, for it is
 so seldom that the disease is actually
 communicated by the ship its self, that
 I think it should ~~not~~ be included as one
 of these means ^{of communication}. There is only one case of
 where it was communicated by the ship its
 self, on record, that was the Brig Amelia
 sailed from New York ^{with cholera on board} and was wrecked on
 the coast of "Folly Island", and the rickers, ~~in~~
^{through} boarded ~~in~~ the hope of saving something from the wreck
 and almost every one of them were taken
 with the disease, this was its first appearance
~~near~~ on the Island. When the authors say
 that cholera is distributed by ships, they
 really mean, that it is ^{infectious} contagious, through
 the medium of the passengers on board,
 and not by the ship its self acting as an

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^{agent of distribution}
~~cholera carrier~~, so I will for convenience
 class these two sources under one head,
 that of distribution by individuals.

And so as not to go into any long and tiresome
 detail, as to the distribution of cholera, I will appear
 only relate a few cases under each head, giving
 such as will ^{go to show} ~~prove conclusively~~; that the
 different means that I shall give, are cap-
 -able of retaining and diffusing the disease.
 I have already stated that cholera was
 carried to England, and to this country by
 ships having cholera on board. Dublin and
 New York were the two primary starting
 points of cholera in this country. From Dublin
 the disease was carried on board the bark
 Henry Clay to Detroit, where previous to
 its arrival, there was not a single case
 to be found, but in due time afterwards
^{and rapidly} spread throughout the city and into
 the surrounding country. From New York
 it was carried to Florida by the brig Amelia
 which was wrecked on the Keys, with

made its appearance

also

with cholera on board. it was also carried from New York by cars to Philadelphia, ~~and~~ by steam boats up the Hudson river, and by ships to New Orleans. The first ~~case~~ of the disease ~~that appeared~~ among the aborigines of America, was among the Mohawk Indians, who buried a man, that died of cholera on one of the Hudson river steamers, and was put on shore, thus showing plainly the contagion of the disease. Cholera was carried into Maryland by a sea captain, who, in passing through Philadelphia, enroute for his home, at the little town of St Michaels, on the eastern shore of Maryland, contracted the malady, and shortly after his arrival he died having given the disease to every member of his family, and from this house as a center, it spread throughout the town. I could relate many more instances of this kind, but as my time is short I must go to the consideration of what

is more important; viz, its Pathology.
There is no disease that the human frame
is heir to, that is so little understood as cholera.
The disease seems to be both a blood and
and nervous disorder, the complication
of the blood making itself manifest
by an inflammation of the glands of
the whole intestinal canal, ^{and also} ~~and~~
^{the bronchies, ~~the~~ ^{intestines and lung tissue}} the nervous system by a spasm
of the muscles of the abdomen, and ^{also} ~~so~~
of the gastrocnemii muscles of the
legs. From post mortem examination
of those who died of cholera, very little
light was thrown on the nature of
the disease, it was found that the
alimentary canal generally contained
a white liquid, having white flakes
in it; and the mucous glands of
the intestines, both the solitary
and agminated, were unusually
large and conspicuous.
The veins were loaded with thick

black, tar-like blood; and the bladder was always found to be empty, and contracted. This white milky fluid of which I have mentioned, is now universally believed, and almost positively known, to be composed of exudated serum thickly intermingled with columnar epithelium, stripped from the villi of the small intestines, leaving them bare all, or nearly all of them are left bare, and only comparable to an extensive burn or scald, showing plainly that they were the seat of inflammatory action attended with congestion and effusion. Lionel Beale, says, "it is probable that in bad cases, almost every villus, from the pylorus to the ileo-caecal valve, has been stripped of its epithelial coating during life". Thus completely destroying, this very essential part of the absorbing apparatus.

Dr Bartholin, of Cincinnati, says it is obvious that the destruction of the columnar epithelium not only — arrests the vital power of selection and absorption naturally possessed by the villi, but produces an outward diffusive current of serum from the intestinal capillaries, followed by an extraordinary amount of ~~the~~ congestion of the veins of the bowel. The rapid loss of serum, ~~soon~~ soon occasions marked changes in the blood. It becomes viscid and dark. The red corpuscles in the portal vein are irregular in outline, and broken up; the serum is crowded with debris and granular matter. The blood globules in the capillaries, small veins of the villi, and submucous tissue of the bowels, appear to have been in a great measure destroyed, and in their place are seen clots containing blood-coloured

matter, minute granules, and small masses of germinal matter undergoing active multiplication.

Dr Watson, says, ~~if~~ in cases of death during collapse, if an examination is made ^{early} ~~soon~~ enough, that the lungs will be found shrunken, light, dry, and pale, unnaturally bloodless; the left ventricle of the heart is contracted and nearly empty; the right cavities, the pulmonary artery, and the systemic veins much distended with blood; the mucous membrane of the intestines free from congestion, and pale.

In some cases, the lungs are very light in weight, but very dark in color, presenting the appearance of congestion, which Dr Johnson attributes to a backward engorgement of the bronchial veins, and capillaries, consequent upon the block in the pulmonary artery and its branches.

When death occurs during imperfect reaction, the morbid conditions, are the reverse of these

The lungs are congested, sometimes even inflamed; the mucous membrane of the intestines is also loaded with blood.

Having given ~~the~~ some of the views, and theories in regard to the pathology of cholera, I will now take into consideration its causes.

The causes of cholera are even more obscure than its Pathology, for it arises at ~~at~~ different times, under such different influences, that it makes it very hard to hit on any one cause. for the season of the year at which it most generally prevails, is during the hot months of summer, but the most violent Russian epidemic of cholera, prevailed, when the ground was frozen several feet deep.

I believe it to be caused by an atmospheric germ, generated under certain influences and at certain seasons of the year, but what the nature of this germ is, and what ~~the~~ influences are necessary for its

generation, are, I am unable to say.
It is supposed by ~~some~~^{many}, on account of its
habitat, to be of malarious origin, but
this is ~~proven~~ not to be the case, as ~~the~~
intermittent fever, the most general result
of malaria, and cholera, very seldom frequent
the same character of places, for in that
part of the south where most malaria, is
to be found, for instance the rice lands
of South Carolina, where no white man
can remain with impunity, after night,
from the first of May to the first of
September, are almost free from ~~the~~ cholera
and when it does exist it is sporadic. Another
peculiar fact in regard to this seeming
antipathy of cholera for fever, and is, ~~shown~~
~~in the~~ that the regions in India, now
most frequented by cholera, were previous
to 1817, the seat of the most violent
forms of fever, but since that time it is
comparatively unknown. It also has been
thought by others to be caused by a

usual
~~habitat~~

poison emanating from decomposing vegetable and animal matter, such as is found in the ditches surrounding the huts of the natives of India. Others attribute it to an atmospheric cause. ^{and by others, to be} But which ^{caused by eating shell fish} of these is the ~~real~~ ^{true} cause, is left to be fathomed by some future investigator.

The symptoms of cholera, are of the most practical importance, as they have almost as direct a bearing on ^{its} treatment, as its pathology has. The ~~first marked~~ ^{are} symptoms, ~~is~~ diarrhoea; ~~it commences~~ at first as faecal discharges, but soon becomes more liquid. Vomiting, thirst, cramps, and finally collapse. The diarrhoea of cholera is entirely free from pain, it commences at first as faecal discharges, but gradually it becomes more fluid, owing to the great amount of serum, that is poured out on the walls of the intestines, and finally it assumes that appearance, ~~it~~ which has caused writers, to characterise it

After a short period of diarrhoea, vomiting commences, of a similar watery fluid, to that discharged by the bowels.

After a short period of diarrhoea, vomiting commences, of a similar watery fluid, to that discharged by the bowels.

by the name of "rice water discharges". This fluid was formerly thought to be composed principally of bile, but ~~this~~ it has ~~been~~ been proven beyond all doubt, that there is no bile whatever in it, as the glandular function of the liver, is almost completely arrested. XXXX

The next symptom is that of thirst, which is caused by a demand of the tissues, for a restoration of the watery portions of the blood, which have been cast off by the intestines; the loss of fluids is so great, that the whole body shrinks; the features become contracted and pinched; the hands and feet are shrivelled, corrugated, and greatly shrunken, and lose at least one third of their bulk. The most painful and distressing symptom of all, is the cramps and spasms, of the muscles of the abdomen, and legs, which commences almost simultaneously, with the evacuations from the bowels and stomach. The next and last symptom

is that of collapse, in which stage the diarrhoea and vomiting cease; the secretions are all suspended, especially that of the urine; the skin is partially relaxed, and presents the coldness of death; the pulse can no longer be felt, and the heart's beat is scarcely perceptible, ^{the patient} from this stage, very few, or none, ever recover.

The prognosis in cholera, is, as a general thing, I believe favorable, although the percentage of deaths, reported, says to the contrary, as the average amount of deaths is about five, or six in every ~~ten~~ ten that are affected, but this great mortality is I think, owing to the improper treatment of the disease.

The treatment of cholera is considered under two heads, ^{Hygienic} ~~Hygienic~~ and medicinal. The ^{Hygienic} ~~Hygienic~~ treatment, consists in regulating the immediate surroundings of the person affected, by giving plenty of ^{light} fresh air, good food, pure water, observing very

becomes indifferent, fearless, apathetic, and

near-

strenuously all the laws of cleanliness, and having the surroundings as cheerful as possible. I believe that this is about all that can be said in regard to this manner of treatment

Miss Durand

Bridgport
Connecticut

Mar 22nd
1873

We reached here yesterday at 8 O'clock being 2 hours behind time, we had a very pleasant trip, owing to the presence of Miss Durand

Miss Durand
Bridgport
Conn

Miss Durand
Miss Durand
Bridgport
Durand Conn

Albt Blakely
Albt Blakely

Miss Durand

becomes indifferent
fearless, apathetic, and
only craves for drink

~~I have been thinking of you
 and how much I have enjoyed
 your company. I have been
 thinking of you and how much
 I have enjoyed your company.
 But it is not the same as
 being with you. I have been
 thinking of you and how much
 I have enjoyed your company.
 I have been thinking of you
 and how much I have enjoyed
 your company. I have been
 thinking of you and how much
 I have enjoyed your company.~~

I have
 been

I have

Case

Lexington
 N.Y.

Case
 1
 Aug 1

Case

1

Cases

Mr Ike H Ayres

Aug 19th

Bilious remittent fever, Was called in to see patient, who had been vomiting all night, Had been complaining for several days previous to my being called in, of general languor, chilly sensations, pain over pit of stomach, and fever. Placed mustard plaster over pit of stomach, and told him to ~~the~~ swallow small pieces of cracked ice, to allay vomiting, I then gave him two grains of Calomel with the same quantity of Bicarbonate of Soda to empty his bowels, then gave him the quarter of a grain of Morphine to produce sleep, which I deemed very necessary as he had not slept the night before. Went back ~~at~~ in two hours, found him sleeping soundly, left him and went back two hours after, found him awake, and feeling completely well except weakness, He got up and

very foolishly went down the street
came back in the evening, with a
high fever, as might have been
expected, his pulse was 130 to the
minute, skin dry and hot, tongue
covered with sores, gave him Colomel
with Bicarb Sod, six grs of Quinia
and at about ten o'clock a ten gr
Dover powder to produce sleep
Went back next morning, found that
he had still considerable fever, but
he had slept well through the night
Gave him five grs of Quinia, and
~~was~~ continued it through the day
to the extent of about 30 grs, gave
him another Dover powder, saw him
next morning, saw him next morning
fully cinchized, with roaring in the
ears, little or no fever, pulse 84, saw
him at twelve o'clock pulse 80, kept
him on the Quinia, he was able to
attend to business on the eight day

pulse 120

after first seeing him, but continued
the Quinine ~~in~~ in small doses for two
weeks longer

Was called in and found patient suff-
ering the most severe attack of Hemicrania
I ever saw. He was walking the floor in
agony, unable to lay down, for when he
did the pain seemed to be greatly augment-
ed, the pain ~~was~~ confined principally
to the temples. I gave two injections of
morphine, the first of a quarter of a grain
the last of the sixth. Neither of which
seemed to ^{give} any apparent relief, I then tried
ice applied to the affected part, with the
happiest ~~of~~ results, after a few moments
application, and gently rubbing the part
with it he went off in a quiet slumber

Fees

Hotel

Mr Ayres,

Bilious remittent fever

\$15.00

Checks given in yellow book

1984

2,006.65-

\$3,990.65-

Checks given in black book

\$1,331.26

350.00

412.00

120.00

100.00

1.75

48.39

122.95

70.80

88.25

273.51

8.00

27.25

13.50

21.50

36.00

9.70

1.00

1.00

2,006.65-

20.00

96.12

6.20

29.00

31.00

12.30

17.45

3.05

100.00

17.00

28.50

6.00

13.00

6.85

386.47

30.00

114.30

112.50

19.50

8.00

105.00

60.00

20.00

19.00

250.00

111.87

45.07

49.55

944.79

386.47

\$1,331.26

The society met at Statesville

The twentieth annual meeting of the Society was held at Statesville, on Tuesday May 26th 1873, at 11 o'clock A.M. and was called to order by the president Dr. Marcellus White of Salisbury. The roll was called with the following members present—

~~And~~ A committee on Credentials was then appointed.

After which Dr. S. S. Satchwell, read his report, as Chairman of the Executive Committee. The report was accepted, and referred to a special committee of five, to report at this meeting. The President appointed the following gentlemen as members of that committee, Drs Satchwell, Focht, Sharpe, Wood and O'Hagan.

The social evil question is now being
agitated in our legislature, and through
the foolhardiness, and ignorance of its
^{agitations} ~~agitations~~, there is a probability of the
Ordinance being abolished. Prostitution
is an evil that has existed in every
country from time immemorial, and
it would look like conceit and undue reck-
oning in our powers, to attempt to abolish
such a long existing institution. As it is
an unavoidable evil, we should attempt
to modify and ^{mollify} ~~mollify~~ it as much as possible
for which purpose the Social Evil Ordinance
was enacted, and all those who have seen
its workings, can testify to its good effect
^{not only} ~~as well~~ ⁱⁿ preventing prostitution to a
certain extent, ^{but} ~~and~~ preventing the dissemi-
nation of those loathsome diseases, which
promiscuous intercourse engenders, let any
^{one} ~~our~~ walk through the venereal wards of
~~the~~ City Hospital, and then through those
of any ^{other} City where such an ordinance

does not exist, and ^{then} attempt to deny the
correctness of my assertion, I was really
astonished in going to that Hospital to see
so few venereal cases. ^{in its words} Had there been more
Prostitution, ~~than~~ there was, Sodom and Gomorrah
might possibly have escaped the terrible calamity
that overwhelmed them, ~~for~~ ^{but} instead of the prosti-
-tution there was that, which in the sight of
God and man, is far more disgusting and
degrading; buggery and Sodomy the same
would inevitably happen with us, should Prost-
-itution be entirely abolished, and far worse
would happen, there would be rapes, ~~and~~
seductions, ^{and self pollutions} to such an extent, that would
justly call down the wrath of the Almighty
on our heads. Some contend that prostitution
is injurious to society, but that is not
so, for it is more a protection, if men did
not have this way to give vent to their
passions, no man's family would be safe,
and then what would become of society.
it would in the course of time become so

#785: Paid to order of H.B. Druehan July 10, 1892

conspire, that the world, would be
nothing more, than one tremendous who's
house

179.00	785-	330
20.00	11.15	
35.00	282	
43	125-	
250.00	157	
527.00		
330.00		
857.00		

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to and including July 10th 1892

55.00 on note
25.00, fringe
60.00 Wilson on house
140.00
9.00 Scribner
65.00 Waltham

153.50
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11/9
Dear Sir I see in the columns of your
very excellent "Medical Weekly", an article from
a New York correspondent, under the nom-
de Plume of Junius, in which he assails
Dr Sayre for a statement which he made
at Detroit in June, in regard to the shortening
or non shortening in fractures, I was in
Detroit at the time and in the surgical section
when Dr Sayre read his paper, I was also
at his room immediately after the section
adjourned, Dr Sayre does not contend that
should the fractured bone be examined post
mortem, that it would not be found somewhat
shortened, but he maintains, that if the fractured
ends be brought into direct apposition, and
retained there until union takes place, that
there would be found no perceptible shortening
on measuring the limb, which statement
I think very plausible, and in perfect
accordance with Nature, for should there
at first be half or $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch shortening
this could be very well overcome by the

of the joints
extremities

Small pox

R

Zinci Sulph grj

Digitatis grj

White sugar 3ss

Water 3x

Sig A teaspoonfull every hour
Cologne

R

al Lemon

.. Balaust

Orange

.. Orange Blossom

.. Rose May

.. Nerali

Otto Rose

al Musk

al Saech

Cologne Spirits

Water

M

aa 3i
gr x x x j

3p

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gr xx

3j

Ortj ss

3 x j

Dr Keller

- 1 Wheelers history of North Carolina
- 1 Pioneer History
- 7 Obsequies of W Clay Vol 7
- 1 City of the great king
- 1 Expedition to the Dead Sea and Jordan
- 1 Fields Scrap Book
- 1 The law of Ritualism
- 1 Debate Ex M Pingree and H L Rice
- 1 Kports Class Book of Prose
- 1 Louis. School days
- 1 Girard's Will
- 1 Nancy Blakes letters
- 2 Wilsons American History Illustrated
- 1 Society for female Education in the East
- 1 Obituary addresses on the death of W Clay
- 1 The Physical Geography of the Sea
- 1 The Isthmus of ~~Tehuacan~~ Tehuantepec
- 1 Historic, Incidents and life in India
- 1 Reconnaissances in New Mexico and Texas
- 1 Pastoral life and Manufactures of the Ancients
- 1 Memoir of Rev Mr Milnor
- 1 Seventeen hundred seventy Six

- 4
History of England 1st & 2 by Hume 3 by Smollett 4 by Miller
- 4 Macaulay's England Vol IV
- 4 Gibbons Rome Vol IV
- 2 or 3 or 2 Conquest of Mexico ^{Vol} III Conquest of Peru II
- 2 Philip the Second Vol II
- 2 Central America, Chiapas and Yucatan Vol II
- 1 The Grinnell Expedition
- 1 The Lost Cause
- 1 William P Whyte vs J Morrison Harris
- 1 Campaign Documents
- 1 Message and Documents
- 1 Public Economy
- 1 Nature and Tendency of free Institutions
- 1 The World's Crisis
- 1 Wrazaello Historical Memoirs
- 1 Constitution Manual Rules
- 1 Visitation and Search
- 5 History of the Peninsular War ^{and Plates} Vol I
- 1 1812 or Napoleon's Invasion of Russia
- 1 Harris Book Keeping
- 1 The Life of P J Barnum

- 1 Life of Gen Stonewall Jackson
1 Testament et Psalms
1 The feast
1 Yusuf - a crusade & in the East
1 Debate of Lincoln and Douglas
1 Colts Book Keeping
4 Bolingbroke Works Vols 1-4
1 Gurlays Life of Ashmun
1 US official Register
1 Preparing Latin Prose Book
1 American Biography
1 Debate A. Campbell and R. L. Rice
1 Illustrated Horse Doctor
1 Adlers German and English Dictionary
1 Routledges Every Boys Annual
1 Letters of Horace Walpole to Sir Horace Mann
1 Oltes French Grammar
1 What I saw in California
1 Mitchells ancient Geography
1 A new Flower for Children
1 Pictorial France
1 Old Volume of Peninsular War Vols 1-11

- 1 Blairs Sermons
- 1 American Miscellany
-
- 3 Life of Thomas Jefferson Vols III 2^d ed. 5th fire
- 7 Works of Hamilton " " VII
- 10 The Life and Works of John Adams Vols X
- 3^d shelf 2 Life and Times of Henry Clay Vols II
- 1 Last Years of Henry Clay
- 1 Private ~~and~~ Correspondence of H. Clay
- 12 Writings of Washington Vols XII
- 1 Administration of W. H. Harrison " 2 -
 Kentucky 1852 State Register
- 1 Thirty Years in the U.S. Senate
-
- 1st shelf 2 Life and Correspondence of President Reid Vols II
- 1 Private Correspondence of Henry Clay
- 1 Biography of the Signers
- 1 Wascalls Posthumous Memoirs
- 1 ^{preparing message in Russia}
 Presidents Messages
- 1 Alexander on African Colonization
- 1 Beaumarchais and his Times
- 1 Hamiltons Metaphysics
- 1 A Complete Manual of English Literature
- 1 Liddels History of Rome
- 1 Short Sermons ~~By~~

- 1 Obsequies of Henry Clay
- 1 Sermons for the Times
- 1 Word and Mind of Jesus
- 1 Search of Truth
- 1 Morning and Night Watches
- 1 Bible Stories
- 1 Gathered Fragments
- 1 The Merchant of Berlin
- 1 Imitation of Christ
- 1 Grape Grower's Guide
- 1 Wandering of a Pilgrim in the Alps
- 1 The Monthly Review or Literary Journal enlarged
- 1 Horae ~~prae~~ Juridicae Subsecivae
- 1 Andersons Pictorial United States
- 1 Goodriches Pictorial History of France
- 1 U.S. Official Register
- 1 The French Revolution
- 2 The Life of Napoleon Bonaparte Vols II
- 1 ~~Message and documents~~
- 1 Biblical Antiquities
- 1 Andersons General History
- 1 Russels Modern Europe, Enlarged

English Composition and Rhetoric
~~Sumner's Cruise in the Mediterranean~~
Yousmans New Chemistry
Goodriches Pictorial History of Rome
Otto's French Grammar
The Moneyless Man
Harts Class Book of Poetry
Examples of Goodness
Schmidt's Manual of Ancient History
Mother's Recompence
Georgia Scenes
History of Charles the Ninth
Notes on Virginia -
Loddriges Rise and Progress
Imperial Museum of the Louvre
A School Geography
James anxious Inquiries
Examination of the Dred Scott Case
Walkers Dictionary
~~La Plata the Argentine~~ Confederation and
~~Peru~~ Paraguay
Smiths History of Greece
Patent Office Report

Missing Page(s)

Visits and Sketches
Bullions ~~Latin~~ Dictionary

14 Herd Books

Herd Books

Cholera Mixture

Rf Cannabis Indica gr xvj
Gum Camphor ʒij
Oil Turpentine gtt xxxij
Chloroform ʒss
Tinct Cardamom ʒss
Mucil Acacia ʒj

Gr 20 gr

16 gr

Water ʒss

As

Sig A teaspoonfull every 2 hours
until bowels are checked

480

41

Rf Febrifuge

Quinine Sulph ʒj
Spiritus Nit Sulcis ʒiiss
Syrup Ipecac ʒj
Tinct Gelseminum ʒss
Tinct Veratrum Viride gtt xxv
Ant et Potass Tart gr

in lemonade

Sig a teaspoonfull every 2 hours

As

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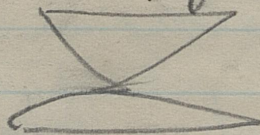
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John C. of Clay 505
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John C. of Clay



Clay

Thos. J. Clay

John C. of Clay
John Clay

John C. of Clay

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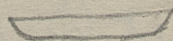
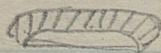
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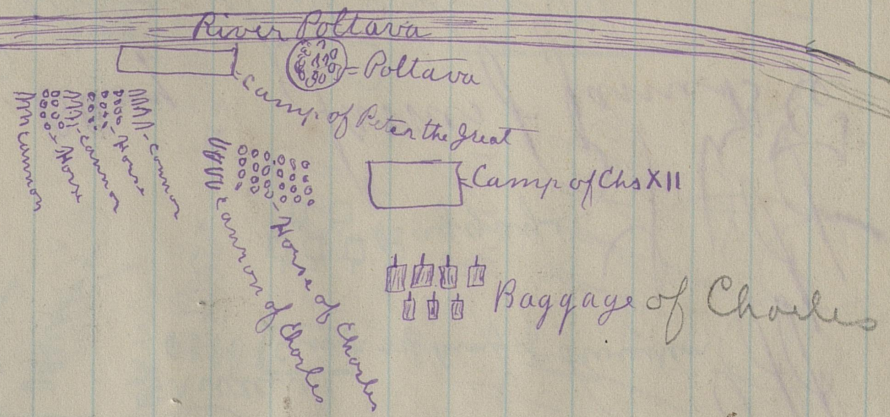
John C. of Clay



John C. F. Gray
18th Dec

mf f 25.
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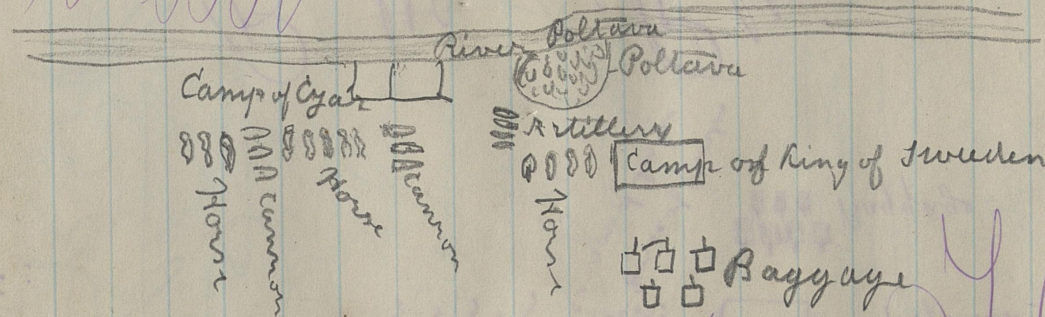
Battle of Poltava



✿ ✿ ✿ ✿ ✿

Thomas J. Blair
James

Thomas J. Blair



James Blair

Battle of

James & James Blair

Poltava

Thomas Blair

Empire

EMPERE

Empire

Empire

Thomas Clay

Empire

J J

M Wansley

B J

J J

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J J

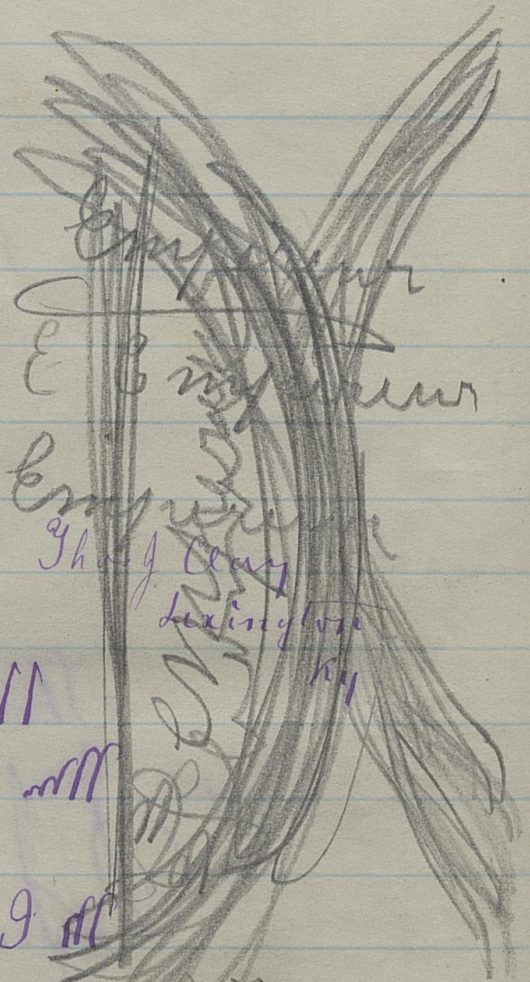
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Thinning of leaves

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Sussex

James B. Clay



James B. Clay

James B. Clay

James B. Clay



James B. Clay

Sussex

James B. Clay

9871

[The page contains several lines of text that have been heavily scribbled out with dark ink, making the original content illegible. The word "system" is visible on the right side of the page.]

of Thos. G. C. C. C.

Florence Ingels am

Thos J Clay of James B Clay
James B Clay
J J J James B Clay
J James B Clay
Mc Gill & Wadck.

concluded
J. J. James B Clay
James B Clay
Jno M Jno M Cl
o M Clay

Thomas J. Thomas Clay

James B. Clev

James B. Cox

Miss Mary

St. Louis, Mo.
Nov. 1890

B Clay
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 7 \overline{) 1 \ 7 \ 21 \ 3} \\
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aff Harry Amy

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Thos day

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Clay Thos

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5

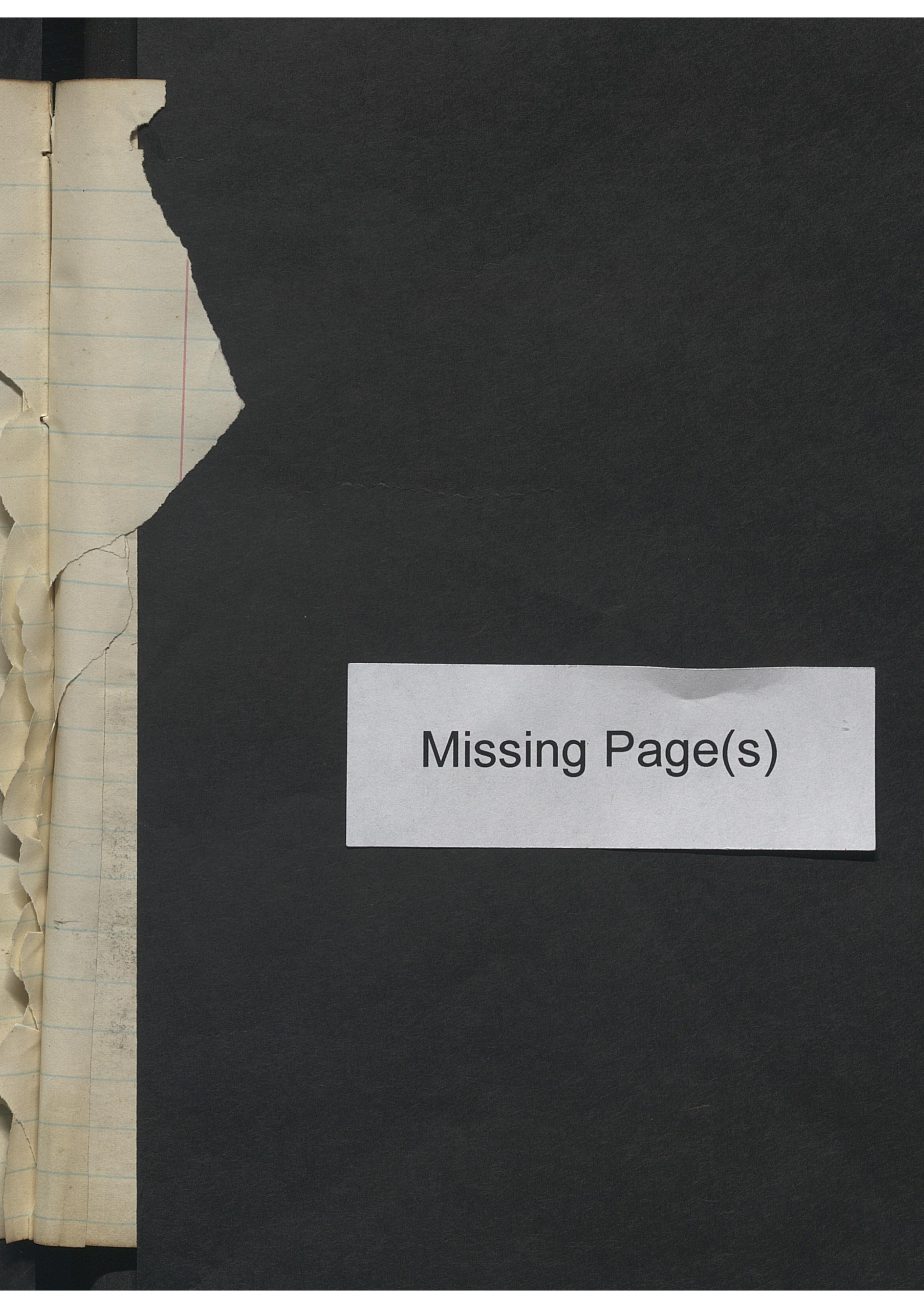
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Claybury

Claybury
Thomson & Co.

Claybury
Thomson & Co.

The image shows a dark, textured background. On the left side, there is a piece of torn, yellowed, lined paper. A white rectangular label is positioned in the lower right area of the image.

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~ F I The morning

The morning sun rose calm + bright
To warm the earth and give it light,
While when it set + left the night
The moon + stars came into sight.

Sleep on, thou great one, in the tomb
And rest thee from the cares of life,
For in the last day, thou shalt rise
Into the land that knows not strife.

Why art thou sad, + faint + weary,
Why give way to care + pain

The storm has burst with all its fury
And drops of rain come thick + fast
While ever + anon the thunder

Sleep on thou great one in the tomb

Thomas
Thomas J. Clay Louisville Ky

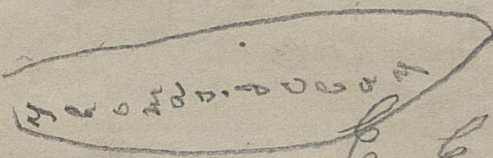
What we saw in the cave

- 1 = We came to the cristal chamber
- 2 = To the giants coffin
- 3 = To the fat mans misery
- 4 = To the water flowing from the ground
- 5 = To the giants stooping place
- 6 = To the water works. 2 2 2 2
2 2 2 t

	Thomas S. J. Clay	Thomas J. Clay
	Thomas J. Clay	Thomas J. Clay
	Charles D. Clay	George H. Clay
9 9	Harry S. Clay	John L. J. Clay
9 9	Thomas Clay	James B. Clay
9 9	Thomas J. Clay	Mary Clay
	Thomas J. Clay	Thomas J. Clay
	Thomas J. Clay	Thomas J. Clay
	Thomas J. Clay	Thom Thomas
	Thi Thomas	Thomas
	Thomas J. Clay	Thomas J. Clay
	Thom	Thi Thomas
	Thomas	Thomas J. Clay
	J. J. Thor	Thomas
	Thi Thomas	Thomas

Monday 1
 Tuesday 2
 Wednesday 3
 Thursday 4
 Friday 5
 Saturday 6
 Sunday 7

cut + lb



Thomas of Chap
 Louisville
 Ky
 Ella Monk

Sunday of Clay
 Louisville

Monday of Ky
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Samuel H. H.

15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31.

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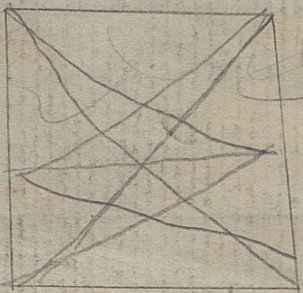
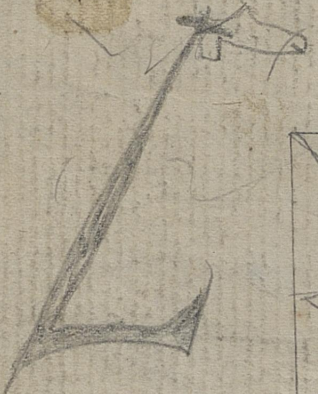
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31.

Ella M.

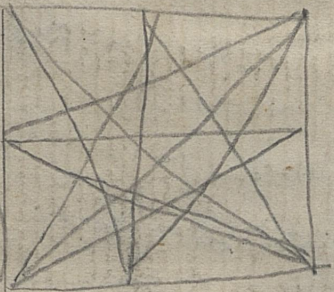
Mary Davis

2 Oct 1761

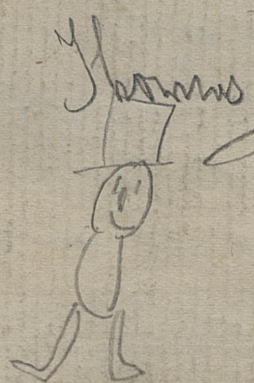
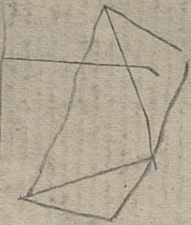
Mr Thomas of Ching



Ching



Ching



Thomas

A faint, stylized drawing of a person standing behind a fence, possibly a soldier or guard, with some illegible markings above.

Y
Gusa Corp. 1892

Am 21. d. d. 1811

Thomas J. Clay

Handwritten: No. 10
A.P. & B.L.S. Clay

James B. Clay esq

Abel Thomas

Harry Clark

James G. Lane

