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May 22, 1y.

SKETCHES OF FRENCH REVOLUTIONS.

The First Revolution.

Many causes combined to effect the overthrow of the monarchy in France in the latter quarter of the last century. The excesses of the crown, the grinding tyranny of the nobles, the spread of infidel principles, the examples of America and the awakening consciousness that "divine right of kings," was a gross imposition—all impelled to the great denouement on the 10th of August, 1792, when the Palace of the Tuilleries was entered by the populace of Paris and the reign of Louis XVI and his beautiful consort, Marie Antoinette, ended forever. The beginning of the first revolution might be said to date from the action of the king in the granting (May, 1789), M. Neckers's proposition of a double veto to the third estate (the Commons), so as to balance the votes of the other two houses, composed of the clergy and nobility. What was called National Assembly sprung from this cause, and by the constitution which they formed they changed the old French monarchy into a representative republic. They suppressed feudal jurisdictions, manorial dues and fees, the titles of nobility, tithes, conventual corporations of trade; they confiscated the property of the Church and uprooted things generally. The King endeavored in vain to stop this headlong career by the use of his veto, but the revolution was rushing at full speed, and outbreaks occurred in the province, while every day the partisans of the King were growing fewer and weaker. In June, 1792, an insurrection took place in Paris, followed by another in August, and the Palace of the Tuilleries was entered and all its inmates massacred. The King was deposed; he and his family sent prisoners to the Temple, tried by the National Convention and executed on the 21st of January, 1793. Marie Antoinette followed him to the scaffold in October of the same year.

The Second Revolution.

changed the form of the government of France from that of a republic (which took on a boisterous life after the monarchy), governed by a Director, to a Consulate of three, of whom Napoleon Bonaparte was first. The fall of the Directorial government in 1800, though ever so irregularly brought about, was certainly not a subject of regret to the great majority of the French people, who had neither respect for it nor any confidence in it. The profligacy and dishonesty of that government were notorious. Napoleon was now prominently on the scene, and his power from year to year grew more absolute, until finally, in 1804, a motion was made in the Tribunal to bestow upon him the title of the Emperor of the French, with the hereditary succession in his family. The proposition was submitted to the votes of the people, but before they were collected Napoleon assumed the title of Emperor at St. Cloud on the 18th of May, 1804.

The Third Revolution.

was marked by colossal wars on the part of Napoleon. He squandered the blood and treasure of France on a scale of unprecedented extravagance. The liberty and equality so ostentatiously established by the Republic disappeared, and however much of the glory of the war Empire reaped it succeeded effectually in emancipating the moral and physical manhood of the nation.

The Fourth Revolution.

came with the defeat of Napoleon before Paris, in the spring 1814, and his retirement to Elba. This gave a show to the Bourbon party to welcome Louis XVIII to the throne of his ancestors. Louis came but his stay was rendered brief. He was sincere in his professions, but he was surrounded by disappointed emigrants and royalists, whose imprudence injured him in the public estimation, while against him he had a formidable Bonapartist body. A conspiracy was hatched against Louis. Bonaparte returned from Elba, and Louis forsaken by all, retired to Ghent.

The Fifth Revolution.

was the return of Napoleon, and his entry into Paris on the 30th of March, 1815. The return was accompanied by the acclamations of the military and the lower classes, but the great body of the citizens looked on silent and astounded. He was recalled by a party, but not by a nation. A few months after Waterloo followed, and that put an end to the career of the great Napoleon.

The Sixth Revolution.

followed Waterloo, for that battle opened the way for Louis XVIII to return to Paris. By this time he appeared as an insulted and betrayed monarch. Those officers who in spite of their oaths to Louis had openly favored Bonaparte's usurpation were tried and found guilty of treason. Some were shot and others exiled. Louis, in the course of time, showed the old Bourbon heaven was in him. The law of election was altered, and the newspapers were placed under a censorship, and other measures of a retrograde nature adopted. He died in September, 1824, and having left no issue was succeeded by his brother Charles X, whose first act was to abolish the censorship of the press, which gave him a momentary gleam of popularity; but his after efforts to tie up the liberty of the periodical press brought a storm around his ears that cost him his throne.

The Seventh Revolution.

occurred on the third of August, 1830, when Charles X abdicated the crown and retired to England. The ordinance against the periodical press brought on the crisis of the twenty-seventh of July, 1830, when the first encounter took place between the troops and the people. The fighting next day became more general. The National

Guards joined the people, the Hotel de Ville was taken and retaken, the Lyones and Tuilleries attacked and on the 30th July the revolution was virtually ended and Louis Philippe was proclaimed King of France.

The Eighth Revolution.

was the memorable one of 1848, when "the Citizen King" had to fly incontinently to England without his shaving utensils. His reign was a period of corruption in high places. The heart of the nation was alienated from their King, and when a trifling disturbance in February, 1848, was aggravated into a popular riot, Louis Philippe felt that he stood alone and unsupported as a constitutional King. He shrunk from employing soldiers against his people and he fell in consequence. He fled in disguise from Paris to the coast of Normandy, and taking ship, found refuge again in England. There was a republic once again. Louis Philippe was the man of the moment, but his popularity was short lived, and in the general election of 1849 Louis Napoleon walked over the course.

The Ninth Revolution.

was inaugurated in the bloody and celebrated coup d'etat of December, 1851, and Louis Napoleon made himself Emperor and strangled the infant Republic. His career was splendid for almost 20 years, until the fatal blunder of declaring war against Prussia, and then the gigantic bubble of his Empire collapsed. The news of the disaster at Sedan ended the imperial regime. The Empress fled to England, and a new form of government, quasi civil and quasi military, took its place.

The Tenth Revolution.

With the fall of the Empire all the worst elements of the large city of Paris were liberated, and though for a very long time a degree of exemplary order reigned, the storm that finally burst and wrought its fury on the fair and devoted city could not have been wholly unanticipated. Under the reign of the provisional government desperate efforts were made to restore the lost prestige of the French military name, but the fates were unpropitious and things went on from bad to worse. On the 19th of March, 1871, the troops, faithful to the provisional government, left Paris, and then followed the reign of the Commune.

The Eleventh Revolution.

was the worst and bloodiest of all, for it warred upon all things, human and divine—upon life, property, art, science, literature, and all things dear to the heart of society—and it substituted nothing emulating, nothing civilizing for what it sought to remove. Paris was a pandemonium and a slaughter house for several months. The forces of law and order finally triumphed.

The Twelfth Revolution.

or the establishment of the Republic rational over the Commune crazy followed next. M. Thiers has been the central figure in the political firmament of France for the past two years. He has accomplished a good deal in this time, and in the trying feat of balancing himself between all parties and keeping his slippery position, he managed better than ever was anticipated. Now, it may be presumed, this for the present is the best of the resolutions, and the advent of Marshal MacMahon is but a simple change of administration.

INTERESTING DESCRIPTION OF A POST MORTEM EXAMINATION OF A HORSE THAT DIED OF BLIND STAGGERS.

EDITORS JOURNAL:—I have thought that I might make a serious personal misfortune, or some advantage to your readers, by describing the symptoms, treatment, and post mortem appearance of a fatal case of blind staggers, which recently deprived me of a most valuable horse. And I also wish to call attention to the fact, that there is almost nothing known of the cause or nature of this terrible malady, even by the most intelligent physicians whom I have conversed with on the subject. This is certainly to be regretted, for at present these valuable animals are intrusted into the hands of the most ignorant empirics. The premonitory symptoms in the case of my horse were loss of appetite, with sluggishness of motion. There was no fever. On the 30th instant, I drove eight miles to visit a patient, but allowed my horse to walk the entire distance. When I went to take him from the stable to return, he refused to come out, and exhibited considerable temper, and when forced to come out he pressed hard against the right door latch, and all the way I had great difficulty to keep him in the road, the tendency being to move to the right. Several times I was compelled to lead him by the bit. This tendency continued throughout the attack. When loosed in my enclosure, he would walk in a circle, always to the right.

For the first twelve hours there was no indication of much pain. There were prostrations of restlessness, which were succeeded by complete quiet—the interval lasting for about two hours generally. After this pain seemed to grow more acute, and I discovered that during a prostration the horse took no notice of any object whatever, but would go against a tree or stump, or into a ditch. When the pain subsided this symptom disappeared, which satisfied me that the horse was not really blind, as is vulgarly supposed. There was constipation of the bowels and the feces had a very peculiar glazed appearance. There was entire suppression of urine, the kidney's failing to act, I think, as I could discover no fluctuation in the bladder.

The suffering grew so rapidly worse that

TREATMENT OF MENINGITIS.

By special request we publish and call the attention of the medical fraternity of the following:

The following card, addressed to the medical profession is published in the Atlanta papers by Dr. J. J. Knott, who, in answer to numerous inquiries, gives a synopsis of his treatment of this terrible disease, thereby enabling the profession to employ his treatment during the present epidemic in this and adjoining States. Dr. Knott states that this treatment should not be employed by any one but a skillful physician, as to such this communication is addressed. Persons reading it are requested to show it to their family physicians.

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

The following treatment which has been employed by me since the winter of 1862-63, with uniform success in cases where the treatment has been instituted within twenty-four hours after the development of the prominent symptoms: In the first place discard all ideas of this being an inflammatory affection of the brain and spinal cord; saturate a flannel folded several times, with spirits of turpentine. Apply this along the whole course of the spine, pass over this after the ordinary mode of ironing, a common smoothing iron, well heated. Continue this for ten or fifteen minutes until you have well stimulated the spine. In the meantime give quinine in heroic doses, to be repeated every two or three hours until all symptoms are overcome. Follow each dose of bromide of potassium combined in with an ordinary dose of solid extract Hyoscyamus. The use of the bromide is to control reflexion and the doses should be regulated according to the head and spinal symptoms as this is dependent on the electric miasm changes in the periphery of the nerves; from this the action or modus operandi of the quinine or bromide will be readily understood by the intelligent physician. Under no circumstances use a fly blister or opiate in the outset of this disease; avoid all cold application to head and spine.

When constipation exists, which is generally the case, use large doses of calomel every three hours, until the bowels act freely. Physicians can rely on this treatment when instituted in time.

J. J. KNOTT, M. D.

[Richmond Enquirer.]

A REPLY TO J. S. D.

EDITORS JOURNAL:—Though not a "Thomas or Satchell, or Anderson," the only eminent Pathologists in this burg or region, and in default of their replying to the call of J. S. D., a more humble member of the cloth would attempt a solution of the problems posed. The examination was desideratum, and reflects credit upon its author, for the completeness and intelligence with which it was performed, and the result as stated, accords well with my preconceived ideas of the pathology upon the subject. The disease in human pathology is termed Ramollissement Cerebri, or softening of the brain; and the diseases of man and the horse, as in all the higher order of brutes, are alike. And now more to the point, or to the cause of the complaint; the most important consideration for it must be recognized, or detected in its primary or forming stage, or vain will be the treatment when the brain has become disorganized.

The primary seat or cause of the disease is doubtless in the kidneys, but there is every reason to presume it to have a still prior one in the stomach and bowels, say digestive organs; and the disordered condition of these, producing a similar, or vitiated one in the secretions and excretions, those act as irritants, and disorder the organs whose functions it is to separate and eliminate particular elements from the blood, the different excretions of the system which would be pernicious, this failing to be done, the blood becomes poisoned and in human pathology, is termed septicaemia in the brain, disorders it, and produces the disease in question and all the attendant symptoms, viz: indifference, drowsiness and at length coma, and exactly resembling those of that most fatal disease in man termed Albuminuria or Bright's disease, (the name of the discoverer) which doubtless, as I conceive, has generally a prior origin in the digestive organs, and it may not be too foreign in connection, to say that the disease just mentioned (Albuminuria) being so remote in its first link of causes or origin, and when it might be curable, failing to be recognized till the brain has become irreversibly affected, is the cause of the universal fatality of confirmed cases of the disease, so alike in man and horse. After this brief exposition, which seems decidedly in correspondence with the symptoms and appearances, as expressed by the writer, a few remarks as to the treatment might be appropriate, but as the pathology only was solicited, I will allow this to suggest the treatment and let it suffice to say that when the animal exhibits the first symptoms of disordered health, look well and early to the state of his stomach and kidneys.

Wilmington, N. C., June 13, 1873.

IF YOU PLEASE.

Boys, do you ever think how much real courtesy will do for you? Some of the greatest men were ever cautious in this respect. When the Duke of Wellington was sick, the last he took was a little tea. On his servant handing it to him in a saucer, and asking if he would have it, the duke replied, "Yes, if you please." These were his last words. How much kindness and courtesy are expressed by them! He who had commanded great armies, and was long accustomed to the tone of authority, did not overlook the small courtesies of life. Ah, how many boys do! What a rude tone of command they often use to their little brothers and sisters, and sometimes to their mothers. They order, they say, that is ill-bred, and shows, to say the least, a want of thought. In all your home talk remember "if you please" will make you better served than all the words in the whole dictionary. Do not forget three little words—"If you please."

"Speak gently; it is better far To rule by love than fear."

"THE SOUTH WILL RISE AGAIN."

Upon a recent occasion in Washington, Judge Embury, introducing a Southern lady, Miss Jennie Patterson, to an audience of ladies and gentlemen, paid the following handsome tribute to the women of the South, which we take pleasure in putting upon the record. He said:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: Twenty years ago all the Southern States were represented at this Capital by many of the loveliest and most accomplished ladies of America. They were indeed the queens of American Society the highest intellectual culture, and in more than princely bearing or Oriental beauty. But war with the devastations that follow in its train, has for more than a decade, swept with relentless fury over all the fair and fruitful fields of the South. It has desolated countless happy homes, curbed many noble ambitions, crushed many bright hopes and untold passions, reduced to poverty and want thousands reared in affluence and wealth, and has hung the symbols of mourning through all the borders of the sunny land. This will not last always. Such a land, with such a soil and climate, and above all such a race of people warring not destined by God and nature to utter ruin.

"THE SOUTH WILL RISE AGAIN."

"Her stricken and wasted fields will ripen again with their golden harvest, and her gardens will send the fragrance of their flowers over all the land. She will rise from her sorrow and humiliation, from her poverty and her ashes, because her very ashes will enrich her."

"Here and there some child of genius, inspired by the historic memories and the grand historic names of Virginia and the Carolinas, of Georgia and Alabama, of Mississippi and Louisiana, and the land of Clay and Jackson, aspires to rival the former intellectual vigor and ancient glory of the States that were once the power and pride of the republic. One is here tonight—

THE WALWORTH TRAGEDY—CONFLICT OF TESTIMONY.

In referring to the mass of reports which have gained circulation in connection with the murder of Mr. Walworth in New York by his son, the Washington Republican says:

"There is nothing so difficult to get at through human testimony as human character. At first we were told that the late Mr. Walworth was habitually dissipated, passionate and even brutal, and now persons who knew him well say he was not temperate, gentle, and in all his ways. Man is such a contradiction and testimony is so colored by prejudice and motive that the public will never know what manner of man Mr. Walworth was."

The New York Herald publishes a number of letters from the deceased to his particular friend, Mr. Morris Phillips, editor of the New York Home Journal, which indicate that Walworth was a man of great literary industry, and had an honorable ambition for fame as a writer, besides a kindly and grateful disposition.

On the other hand, Mrs. Julia M. Holmes, of the Heuster House, Saratoga, sends the following mysterious missive to the New York Sun:

"The intimate friend and confidant of Mrs. Helen Hardin Walworth, I know the terrible facts which led to this fearful tragedy—facts which I think from revealing out of regard for her delicate reserve—facts so appalling and unendurable they must make a perfect revelation in public sentiment when they come to be divulged, (as they must in the course of the trial), and simple justice demands that editors should be careful not to poison the public mind with a mass of testimony gathered in haste from unreliable sources."

ALLEGED CERTAIN CURE FOR THE BITE OF A MAD DOG.

The editor of the Chester town, Md., in giving publicity to the following article says: "It may be proper to state, for the information of persons who are not acquainted with Mr. Dyer, that he is a highly respectable and intelligent farmer, residing near Glenora, in this county."

Elicampine is a plant well known to most persons, and is to be found in many of our gardens. Immediately after being bitten, take one and a half ounces of the root of this plant—green root is perhaps preferable, but the dry will answer, and may be found in our drug stores, and was used by me. Slice and bruise it, put it into a pint of new milk, boil to half a pint, strain and, when cold, drink, fasting, for six hours afterwards. The next morning, fasting, repeat the dose, using two ounces of the root. On the third morning take another dose prepared as the last, and this will be sufficient. It is recommended that after each dose nothing be eaten for at least six hours.

I have a son who was bitten by a mad dog eighteen years ago, and four other children in the neighborhood were also bitten. They took the above dose and are alive and well to day, and I have known a number of others that were bitten, that applied the same remedy.

FRANKLIN DYER.

Pennyroyal leaves pulverized and mixed with honey is said to be a remedy.—Give six table spoons full a day, with a sweet oil for three days, and then no fears should remain.

Wash the wound with warm vinegar and water, wipe it dry and pour on the wound a few drops of hydrochloric acid. To prevent dogs going mad, mix a little sulphur in their food in the Spring.—Mrs. Mason's Family House-Wives Column.

THE SECRET OF LIFE.

I owe my success in life (so one fret, namely: At the age of twenty seven I commenced and continued for years, the practice of daily reading and speaking upon the contents of some historical or scientific book. These off hand efforts were made sometimes in a corn-field, and others in the forest, and not unrequently in some distant barn, with horse and ox for my auditors. It is to this early practice in the great art of arts that I am indebted for the primary and leading impulse that stimulated me forward, and shaped and moulded my entire subsequent destiny. Improve them, young gentlemen, the superior advantages you here enjoy. Let no day pass without exercising your power of speech. There is no power like oratory. Caesar controlled men by exciting their fears. Cicero by captivating their affections and swaying their passions. The influence of the one died with its author; that of the other continues to this day.—Henry Clay.

GEN. WISE'S LETTER.—The Norfolk Virginian of yesterday contained a three column letter from Gen. Henry A. Wise, defining his political position, and arranging in a lively manner both the Conservative and Republican parties of the State. He admits a desire to be Governor, but thinks the prospect a hopeless one. If, however, either of the parties will hold off and not make a nomination, he will take the field as an independent, and fight the other!

A sentimental writer says, "It is hard to say good-bye." We don't think so. It is easier to say "good-bye" three times than "ich-hyssaurus" once.

An Iowa merchant won't advertise in the papers, but prints on the fences "Go to Allen's for yer dirt goods."