

MRS. CAUDLE'S CURTAIN LECTURES.

continued from our last issue. THE TWENTY-EIGHTH LECTURE.

MRS. CAUDLE HAS RETURNED HOME—THE HOUSE (OF COURSE) "NOT FIT TO BE SEEN"—MR. CAUDLE, IN SELF-DEFENSE, TAKES A BOOK.

"After all, Caudle, it is something to get into one's own bed again. I shall sleep to-night. What! You're glad of it? That's like your sneering; I know what you mean, of course; I never can think of making myself comfortable, but you wound my feelings. If you cared for your own bed like any other man, you'd have staid out till this hour. Don't say that I drove you out of the house as soon as we came in. I only just spoke about the dirt and dust,—but the fact is, you'd be happy in a pig-sty! I thought I could have trusted that 'Thou' dear mother's China bowl cracked in two places. I could have sat down and cried when I saw it: a bowl I can recollect when I was a child. Eh? I should have looked it up then? Yes; that's your feeling for anything of mine. I only wish it had been your punch-bowl; but, thank goodness! I think that's chipped.

"Well, you haven't answered about the windows—you can't guess how many. You don't care? Well, if anybody caught cold but you, it would be little matter. Six windows clean out and three cracked! You can't help it? I should like to know where the money's to come from to mend 'em? You shan't be mended, that's all! Then you'll see how respectable the house will look. But I know very well what you think. Yes; you're glad of it. You think that I'll never stir out again. Then you can go to the sea-side by yourself; then, perhaps, you can be happy with Miss Prettyman—Now, Caudle, if you knock the pillow with your fist in that way, I'll get up. It's very odd that I can't mention that person's name but you begin to fight the bolster, and do I know it, not that. There must be something in it, or you wouldn't kick about so. A guilty conscience needs no—but you know what I mean.

"She wasn't coming to town for a week; and then, of a sudden, she'd had a letter. I dare say she had. And then, as she said, it would be company for her to come with us. No doubt. She thought I should be ill again, and down in the cabin; but with all her art, she does not know the depth of me—quite. Not but what I was ill; though, like a brute, you wouldn't see it.

"What do you say? Good-night, love? Yes, you can be very tender. I dare say—like all of your sugar-suit your own ends; but I can't go to sleep with my head full of the house. The fender in the parlor will never come to itself again. I haven't counted the knives yet, but I've made up my mind that half of 'em are lost. No; I don't always think the worst; no, and I don't make myself unhappy before the time; but, of course, that's my thanks for caring about your property. If there ar'n't spiders in the curtains as big as nutmegs, I'm a wicked creature. Not a broom has the whole place seen since I've been away. But as soon as I get up, won't I rummage the house out, that's all. I hadn't the heart to look at my pickles; but for all I left the door locked, I'm sure the jars have been moved. Yes; you can swear at pickles when you're in bed; but nobody makes more noise about 'em when you want 'em.

"I only hope they've been to the wine cellar. I only hope they've been to the wine cellar. That poor cat too—What! You hate cats? Yes, poor thing! because she's my favorite—that's it. If that cat could only speak—What? It isn't necessary? I don't know what you mean, Mr. Caudle; but if that cat could only speak, she'd tell me how she's been cheated. Poor thing! I know where the money's gone to that I left for her milk—I know. Why, what have you got there, Mr. Caudle? A book? What! If you ar'n't allowed to sleep quiet! Well, now it is come to something! If that insulting wife to bring a book to bed, I don't know what wedlock is. But you shan't read, Caudle; no put out a candle.

"And that is like your feelings! You can think a great deal of trumpery books; yes, you can't think too much of the stuff that's put in print; but for what's real and true about you, why you've the heart of a stone. I should like to know what that book's about. What? Milton's 'Paradise Lost'? I thought some rubbish of the sort—something to insult me. A nice book, I think, to read in bed; and a very respectable person, he was who wrote it. What do I know of his? More than you think. A very pretty fellow, indeed, with his six wives. What? He hadn't six—he'd only three? That's nothing to do with it; but of course you'll take his part. Poor women! A nice time they had with him, I dare say! And I've do doubt, Mr. Caudle, you'd like to follow Mr. Milton's example; else you wouldn't read the stuff he wrote. But you don't use me as he treated the poor souls who married him. Poets, indeed! I'd make a law against any of 'em helping wives except upon paper; for goodness help the dear creatures tied to them! Like innocent moths lured by a candle! Talking of candles, you don't know that the lamp in the passage is split to bits! You won't answer? Do you know where you are? What? In the Garden of Eden? Are you? Then you've no business there at this time of night.

"And saying this," writes Caudle, "she scrambled from the bed, and put out the light."

THE TWENTY-NINTH LECTURE.

MRS. CAUDLE THINKS "THE TIME HAS COME TO HAVE A COITAGE OUT OF TOWN."

"Caudle, you ought to have had something nice to-night; for you're not well, love—I know you're not. Ha! that's like you men—so headstrong! You will have it that nothing ails you; but I can tell, Caudle. The eye of a wife—and such a wife as I've been to you—can at once see whether a husband's well or not. You've been turning like fallow all the week; and what's more, you eat nothing. It makes me melancholy to see you at a joint. I don't say anything at dinner before the children; but I don't feel the way as you're not very well—and you're not at all strong at a house. No; and you don't eat as much as ever; and if you do, you don't eat with a slash. I'm sure of that. You can't deceive me there.

"But I know what's killing you. It's the confinement: it's the bad air you breathe; it's the smoke of London. Oh, yes, I know your old excuse; you never found the air bad before. Perhaps not. But as people grow older, and get on in trade—and, after all, we're nothing to complain of, Caudle—London air always disagrees with 'em. Delicate health comes with money; I'm sure of it. What a color you had once, when you'd hardly a sixpence; and now, look at you!

"I would add thirty years to your life—and think what a blessing that would be to me; not that I shall live a tenth part of that—thirty years, if you'd take a nice little house somewhere at Brixton. You hate Brixton? I must say it, Caudle, that's so like you any place that's really genteel, you can't abide it. Now, Brixton and Balmam Hill I think delightful. So select! There, nobody visits nobody, unless they're somebody. To say nothing of the delightful pews that make the churches so respectable!

ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF CHOLERA.

Possibility of its Becoming Naturalized in America. From the Chicago Republican.

During the spring of 1866 a conference of eminent European physicians was held at Constantinople, under the express sanction of the Turkish Government, and of the Governments of all the great powers of Europe whose medical representatives took part in its deliberations. The sole subject of discussion before this conference of physicians was the possibility of preventing the continued invasion of Europe by that most fatal of all modern epidemics, Asiatic cholera. Three reports and an appendix have been published, giving the conclusions to which the conference has arrived, and these reports and appendix have in turn been reviewed at considerable length in the London Quarterly. As a matter of course, the reviewer and the conference by no means always agree in their conclusions, though in the main they do not differ widely. Both are agreed that it was in India that the disease first made its appearance; that in India it has now become naturalized, and is epidemic in its character; and that from India it has started on those periodic westward marches which have at different times filled Europe and the New World with greater consternation than any invading enemy, and in which its victims have outnumbered those of the bloodiest battle-fields. The first notice we have of the cholera is from the pen of Garcia del Huerto, a physician resident in the settlement of Goa, who, in a book published by him under the name of Dorta, in 1653, describes the cholera under the two names of mordenish and hach-oica, the former used by the Maharrattas and the latter by the Mohammedans. In 1659, its existence in Goa was again chronicled by a Dutchman named Einschot; and in 1629 another Dutchman, named Bontias, gives an account of its ravages in Java. The cholera is mentioned also by various writers in 1638 and 1676 as a well-known Indian disease, generally fatal to those attacked by it, and as lingering a long time round the places where it made its appearance. In 1689 the army of Aurungzebe was attacked by it with such violence that no one dare deem his life his own for a single hour; after which year we have no well-ascertained facts regarding it until its appearance in Arcot in 1756, although it is believed that in 1737 it was cholera which broke out with awful severity in the army of Nadir Shah during his invasion of the Deccan. It raged in the neighborhood of Arcot, with greater or less intensity, at different times, until 1787, and seems even to have been conveyed across the sea to the Isle of France in 1776—most likely from Surat or Goa, where we hear of its annual ravages from 1775 to 1780. How many persons died during these years from this disease we have no means of ascertaining, but it is said that during the year 1764 over 30,000 lives were destroyed by it in Northern India, or what is now the Presidency of Bengal; while in 1783, in Lower Bengal, it is said to have broken out among the pilgrims assembled near Benarwar, where it carried off over 20,000 men in a few days. After this its violence appears to have somewhat abated, and we hear of it but occasionally during the following years, until in 1817 it set out on the progress which a few years later filled Europe and America with the dead. In 1817, it first appeared on the banks of the Ganges, at Calcutta, whence it has never since entirely disappeared.

Neither the conference reports nor the reviewer follow its subsequent movements through Nepal, Persia, Arabia, and Asia Minor, which it reached in 1823, from whence, in 1829, it travelled to Southern Russia; in 1830, made its appearance in Moscow; in 1831, by rapid marches it had overrun the whole of Central Europe, and in October of the same year spread terror through England by its ravages at Sunderland; while in June of the following year it had crossed the Atlantic, and burst forth at Quebec, from thence it followed its progress to the Gulf of Mexico, and the circumstances under which it appeared, it seems that its main peculiarities have always been the same. It has affected sea coasts and shipping; prevailed at particular seasons; and though the months of tidal rivers and alluvial lands have been its favorite seats, it has shown that it can also spread and thrive on the most different soils. These are the conclusions of the reviewer, which certainly seem borne out by the facts; but the conference, in considering the origin of cholera, concludes that "there are in India certain localities, especially in the valley of the Ganges, where cholera is endemic, although it is difficult to say precisely which they are, or to affirm that they have the exclusive privilege of giving birth to the disease. Cholera seems to be an original product of the valley of the Ganges; the cholera of the invading character which we have in our days, being necessarily the result of new conditions which have produced themselves in India about 1817, we may conceive that those conditions are not indelible, and that if we could ascertain the causes that keep up the disease in certain countries, we might succeed in making them disappear. Cholera being only of late years in a state of permanence must be due to some new and special condition of those localities; its permanence is not to be explained by successive transmissions, but by something inherent in the places themselves." So far as our knowledge extends, the reviewer seems to have the best side of the argument when he states that neither in the habits of the Hindus, which have been exactly the same for ages, nor in the climatic conditions of the country, is there anything to find any of the "new conditions" which gave to the cholera its "invading" character, and at present it seems that our knowledge is altogether too limited to enable us to form a decided opinion as to the cause of the periodic movements of cholera in recent times. Both conference and reviewer agree that the maximum prevalence of cholera is during hot weather; that it flourishes most in districts of which the alluvial and tertiary, rather than the primary, are the prevailing geological formations, and on low, rather than elevated sites. They pronounce strongly in favor of the theory that the germs of cholera are present in the excretions, and that they are the main channel through which it passes from man to man. The recommendations of the conference, for diminishing the prevalence of the cholera in India, and preventing its exportation, are various. They embrace the drainage of the delta of the Ganges, the rigid enforcement of sanitary regulations among the masses of pilgrims gathered at Hindoo shrines, careful inspection of the Mohammedan pilgrims taking ship from India for Mecca, the establishment of a quarantine station at the Straits of Babelmandeb, and a regular organization of boards of health and sanitary officers in the towns of the Red Sea, in order to prevent the cholera from reaching Egypt by sea. They also propose that the Russian officials on the three land routes from India to Southern Russia shall be instructed to take extra precautions to prevent infected persons, or persons from infected dis-

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SALE.

The Board of Commissioners now offer for sale TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY THOUSAND ACRES of Agricultural College Land situated in the counties of Berks, Lehigh, and Luzerne, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the establishment of Agricultural Colleges in this State.

Proposals for the purchase of this Land Scrip, addressed to "The Board of Commissioners of Agricultural Land Scrip," will be received at the Surveyor-General's Office at HARRISBURG, until 11 o'clock, M., on WEDNESDAY, April 10, 1867.

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HAVANA AND MESSINA ORANGES.

FAMILY FLOUR. EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.

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NEW ITALIAN MACCARONI "FRUZZELES" FOR STEWING OR PIE.

HARDING'S BONELESS MACKEREL, DUN FISH; YARMOUTH BLOATERS.

FOR SALE BY ROBERT BLACK & SON, 216 South Street, EIGHTEENTH and CHESTNUT STS.

FINE NEW CROP COLOGNE, YOUNG HUNSON, AND JAPANESE TEAS.

For sale by the package or retail, by JAMES R. WEBB, 814 WALNUT and EIGHTH STREETS.

DIAMOND BRAND HAMS.—The old and justly celebrated Diamond Brand Sugar-cured Hams, cured by Samuel Davis, Jr., & Co., Cincinnati, in store and for sale by Sole Agents, WASHINGTON BUTCHER & SON, 216 North Street, Nos. 146 and 148 N. FRONT ST.

PUT IF YOU WANT GOOD TEA, GO TO WILSON'S Old Established Tea Warehouse, No. 230 CHESTNUT STREET.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—PURE Oolong.

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ALSO, TO HIS IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRT, Made of the best material by hand, and warranted to fit and give satisfaction, or money refunded.

PRICES MODERATE. [122

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LOST, between Walnut Street Wharf and the American Hotel, in Chestnut Street, on Monday evening, March 18, between 8 and 9 o'clock, a large black enameled Leather

LADY'S TRAVELING BOX, About eighteen inches square, with handle on top, marked "H. C. J. Ball." The finder will receive the above reward by leaving the Box and contents at No. 2 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. 214

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Insurers in this Company have the additional guarantee of the Capital Stock, all paid up in cash, which, together with cash assets now on hand, amount to

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LOSSES PAID DURING THE YEAR AMOUNTING TO \$223,000.

Dividends made annually, thus aiding the insured to pay premiums.

The last Dividend on all Mutual Policies in force January 1, 1867, was FIFTY PER CENT.

Of the amount of Premiums received during the year, its Trustees are well-known citizens in our midst, endeavoring to more conscientiously than those whose managers reside in distant cities.

Alexander Whittin, L. M. Whittin, J. Edgar Thomson, William J. Howard, George August, Isaac Hazlehurst, Leon James Pollock, Henry E. Bennett, Albert C. Roberts, George W. Hill, P. B. Mingle, John W. Wamaker, John Wamaker.

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PAPER HANGINGS, SHADES, ETC. NEW SPRING STYLES.

Philadelphia Wall Papers!! HOWELL & BOURKE, N. E. Corner FOURTH and MARKET, MANUFACTURERS OF PAPER HANGINGS AND CURTAIN MATERIALS.

LEGAL NOTICES. CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS: THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, to John Boyd and Margaret Boyd, his wife; Lucy M. Gray, Lydia Gray, widow of James Gray; the heirs of said James Gray; Philip C. Gray, James Duffie and Jane Duffie, his wife George Gray, James McKay and Margaret McKay, his wife; William Young, William H. Gray, John Lora MacAndrew and Mary Ann MacAndrew, his wife; and Jane Gray, widow of Walter Gray deceased, or the heirs of said James Gray—Noting,

We command you that, laying aside all business and excuses whatsoever, you be and appear in your proper person before the Honorable the Judges of our Orphans' Court, at a Court to be held on SATURDAY, the 4th day of May, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock of the forenoon, to show cause, if any there be, why the Court should not make an order and decree for the sale and conveyance of certain real estate, to-wit: of JAMES GRAY, deceased, as prayed in the petition of JAMES BUTCHER, Administrator, d. b. n. c. of said James Gray, deceased, filed in our said Court on the 8th day of March, A. D. 1867, and further as set out in the petition, and the parties thereto, and hereof fall not, under a penalty of one hundred pounds, to be paid by the party disobeying.

Witness Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, Judge of the Court, at Philadelphia, the thirtieth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

ALFRED J. FORTIN, Pro-Clerk, Orphans' Court.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, Estate of HENRY E. KURTZ, Deceased. The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle and adjust the account of ALFRED J. FORTIN, Pro-Clerk of the will of HENRY E. KURTZ, deceased, and to report the distribution of the balance in the said account, will meet the parties interested in the said estate at the Court on MONDAY, April 22, 1867, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the Court House, No. 250 N. 3rd Street, in the City of Philadelphia.

3rd Justice—GEORGE W. THORN, Auditor.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC. M. BERNHEIM, No. 145 N. EIGHTH STREET, Having reopened the Store.

With the addition of DRESSES AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS. His old customers and the ladies in general are solicited to examine his stock, which is constantly replenished with the latest styles, and which he will sell at the LOWEST PRICES, Wholesale and Retail. N. B.—A liberal discount allowed to Milliners, Dress and Cloakmakers. 48 1/2

SPLENDID OPENING OF THE LATEST STYLES.—Mrs. M. A. BERGER, No. 101 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia, Importer of LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS, and all the latest styles of Imported Paper Patterns for Ladies' and Children's Dress, Parlor Patterns and Cloak Making in all its varieties. Ladies purchasing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices, at twenty-four hours' notice. Cutting and busting. Patterns in sets, or by the single piece for merchants and dress-makers, now ready. 230 1/2

MRS. R. DILLON, No. 323 and 331 SOUTH STREET. Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY. Also, Silk Velvet, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. Ladies who make their own Bonnets supplied with the materials. 14

FERTILIZERS. BAUGH'S RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME. The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action, and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years. Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufacturer, on liberal terms. Manufactured only by BAUGH & SONS, Office No. 29 South DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia. 3 1/2

HASTING'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPTAE CURES COUGHS AND COLDS. GIVE IT A TRIAL. Sold by all first-class Druggists. DOTT & CO., AGENTS, No. 233 North SECOND Street 3 1/2