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Daily Union.

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ASHINGTON, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 27, 1849.

ACTION EXTRA.

...EL CLAPP has engaged with a young man of the ... uses his name to put up a Sarsaparilla, which they ...rilla, denominating it GENUINE, Original, etc. This ... never was, but was formerly a worker on railroads, ... assumes the title of Dr., for the purpose of gaining credit ... sending out car is headed "Tricks of Quacks," in ... the use of my name for $7 a week. I will give S. P. ... produce one single solitary proof of this. This is to ... be deceived, and purchase none but the GENUINE ... Townsend's Sarsaparilla, having on it the Old Dr.'s ... arms, and his signature across the coat of arms.

JACOB TOWNSEND.

...l office, 101 Nassau st., New-York City.

DOCTOR
Townsend,
DISCOVERER
GENUINE

...ND SARSAPARILLA.

...about 70 years of age, and has long been known as the ...ER of the GENUINE ORIGINAL "TOWNSEND ...r, he was compelled to limit its manufacture, by ...t out of market, and the sales circumscribed to those ...h and known its value. It had reached the ears of ma... ...sons who had been healed of sore diseases, and saved ...xcellence and wonderful HEALING POWER. This

...l Unequalled Preparation

...st scale, and is called for throughout the length and

...end's, it improves with age, and never changes, but ...prepared on scientific principles by a scientific man. ...istry, and the latest discoveries of the Art, have all ...in the manufacture of the OLD DR.'S SARSAPAR... ...it is well known to medical men, contains medicinal ...es which are inert or useless; and others, which, if ...e, produce fermentation and acid, which is injurious to ...ties of Sarsaparilla are so volatile that they entirely ...preparation, if they are not preserved by a scientific ...experienced in its manufacture. Moreover these vola... ...vapor, or as an exhalation, under heat, are the very ...f the root, which gives to it all its value. The

GENUINE

...d Townsend's Sarsaparilla

...t properties of the Sarsaparilla root are first removed, ...e acid or of fermentation, is extracted and rejected; ...virtue is secured in a pure and concentrated form; and ...of losing any of its valuable and healing properties. ...e the most powerful agent in the

...nnumerable Diseases.

...r commendations on every side in its favor by men ...it doing wonders in the cure of ...IA, and LIVER COMPLAINT, and in RHEUMA... ...LES, COSTIVENESS, all CUTANEOUS ERUP... ...HES, and all affections arising from

...urity of the Blood.

...y in all complaints arising from Indigestion, from ...equal circulation, determination of blood to the head, ...t and cold hands, cold chills and hot flashes over the ...to coughs and colds; and promotes easy expectora... ...xing stricture of the lungs, throat, and every other

...e more manifestly seen and acknowledged than in

...ale Complaints.

...fluor albus or whites, Falling of the Womb, Ob... ...ed ... Irregularity of the menstrual periods

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Newark Daily Advertiser.

Condition of the Atmosphere.—Cholera.

Articles have from time to time appeared in the newspapers, ascribing the general prevalence of the cholera to some change in the composition of the atmosphere. In one of these it was quite positively asserted that the air resting upon one of our western towns exhibited marked differences during the period when this disease raged with the greatest intensity. I think you may put a mark of doubt against all statements of this kind. It has been ascertained by careful and long continued series of experiments, that, so far as gaseous constitution is concerned, there is scarcely any appreciable difference between the air of the hovel or the palace, the air of the town or the country, whether at times of general health or wide-spreading and malignant disease. The only fact of interest which has to my knowledge heretofore been made known, is that recorded by Dr. Prout, the celebrated English chemist, and justly distinguished by his analytical investigation. In an extensive series of experiments on atmospheric air, which he conducted at London from the 16th of December, 1831, to the 21th of March, 1832, it was observed that on the 9th of February the weight of the air increased, and during the whole time that the experiments were subsequently continued, the air almost uniformly possessed a weight above the usual standard. The apparatus employed, and the care taken, were the same throughout, and there seemed to be no doubt that the difference, whatever it depended on, really existed, and did not arise from error of experiment. "How the circumstance is to be explained," says Dr. Prout, "it is difficult to form a conjecture; but perhaps it may be worth while to observe, that almost precisely at the period above mentioned, the wind veered around to the northeast, where it continued for a considerable time; and that under these circumstances the epidemic cholera first made its appearance in London. It would seem, therefore, as if some heavy foreign body had been diffused through the lower regions of the atmosphere about this period, and which was somehow or other connected with the disease in question."

These observations, although curious, have led to no definite views in regard to the connexion between epidemic diseases and the peculiar state of the atmosphere. Berzelius and others have suggested that some compound of selenium may be occasionally present in the air, so as to cause epidemics—an idea which is rendered plausible by the powerful action which at least one combination of the substance exerts on the animal economy. But the proportion of such *foreign* bodies in the air must be very minute—so minute, indeed, as to have eluded the most re-

by Newton, himself a very successful agriculturist, who says in a prefatory note, that he was sure it would confirm an opinion previously expressed by him, "*that any well conducted farming enterprise in eastern Virginia would yield a clear profit of not less than 8 to 10 per cent.* IN CASH, *on the entire capital invested, including land, slaves, and stock of all kinds.*" Mr. Newton adds: "I may at a future day furnish a statement from my own experience, confirmatory of the views of Mr. Ruffin, which may possibly be of some service, as we have pursued somewhat different sytems of farming, and *lime* (mostly purchased in Baltimore) and not *marl*, has been the element of my success." Mr. Ruffin, in a letter enclosing his essay to Mr. Newton, remarks: "The results arrived at go strongly to sustain the opinion in which we concurred, that the profits of judicious improvement of improvable lands in lower Virginia *were higher than any known investment of capital or direction of industry.*"

This is surely enough to make our tide water farmers content with their lots, but it should also inspire them with the determination to realize this wonderful capacity of their favored soil. We have long thought that, barring the chills and fevers, lower Virginia is the most desirable agricultural region of the world. Who can gainsay it after such results as these achieved by Mr. Ruffin and Mr. Newton?—*Richmond Times.*

AN AMERICAN DOCTRESS.—The medical community of Paris has been set a-talking by the arrival in this city of the celebrated American doctor, Miss Blackwell. The lady has quite bewildered the learned faculty, by her diploma, all in due form, authorizing her to dose and bleed and amputate with the best of them. Some of them are certain that Miss Blackwell is a Socialist of the most furious class, and that her undertaking is the entering wedge to a systematic attack on Society by the fair sex. Others who have seen her, say that there is nothing very alarming in her manner; that, on the contrary, she appears modest and unassuming, and talks reasonably on other subjects. The ladies attack her in their turn. One of them said to me, the other day, "Oh, it is too horrid—I'm sure I never could touch her hand! Only to think that those long fingers of hers had been cutting up people!" I have seen the doctor in question, and must say, in fairness, that her appearance is quite prepossessing. She is young, and rather good looking; her manner indicates great energy of character; and she seems to have entered on her singular career from motives of duty, and encouraged by respectable ladies at Cincinnati. After about ten days' hesitation on the part of the directors of the Hospital of Maternity, she has at last received the permission to enter that institution as a pupil.—*Paris Correspondence of the Jour. of Com.*

SPLENDID LOTTERIES FOR AUGUST, 1849.