

Poetry.

JUNE IS COME!

June is come! In courtly halls Beauty's footstep lightly falls; And within each proud saloon Torches shed the blaze of noon; While upon the languid ear Of high-born dame and cavalier, Music's sweet voluptuous strain Sinks as soft as summer rain.

Select Tales.

GABRIEL'S MARRIAGE.

One night, during the period of the French revolution, the family of Francois Sarzeau, a fisherman of Brittany, were waking and watching at an unusually late hour in their cottage on the peninsula of Quiberon. Francois had gone out in his boat that evening, as usual, to fish. Shortly after his departure, the wind had risen, the clouds had gathered, and the storm, which had been threatening at intervals throughout the whole day, burst forth furiously about nine o'clock. It was now eleven, and the raging of the wind over the barren, heathy peninsula, still seemed to increase with each fresh blast that tore its way out upon the open sea; the crashing of the waves on the beach was awful to hear; the dreary blackness of the sky terrible to behold. The longer they listened to the storm, the oftener they looked out at it, the fainter grew the hopes which the fisherman's family strove to cherish for the safety of Francois Sarzeau and of his younger son who had gone with him in the boat.

of the room. Every time when the wind and sea whistled and roared at their loudest, he muttered to himself and tossed his hands fretfully on his wretched coverlid. On these occasions, his eyes always fixed themselves intently on a little delf image of the Virgin placed in a niche over the fire-place. Whenever they saw him look in this direction, Gabriel and the young girl shuddered and crossed themselves; and even the child, who still kept awake, imitated their example. There was one bond of feeling at least between the old man and his grandchildren, which connected his age and their youth unaturally and closely together. This feeling was reverence for the superstitions which had been handed down to them by their ancestors from centuries and centuries back, as far even as the age of the Druids. The spirit-warnings of disaster and death which the old man heard in the wailing of the wind, in the crashing of the waves, in the dreary monotonous rattling of the casement, and the little child who covered by the fire-side, heard too. All differences in sex, in temperament, in years, superstition was strong enough to strike down to its own dread level, in the fisherman's cottage, on that stormy night.

A terrible blast of wind burst over the house as he spoke, shaking it to its centre, overpowering all other sounds, even to the deafening crash of the waves. The slumbering child awoke, and uttered a scream of fear. Rose, who had been kneeling before her lover binding the fresh bandages on his wounded arm, paused in her occupation, trembling from head to foot. Gabriel looked towards the window; his experience told him what must be the hurricane fury of that blast of wind out at sea, and he sighed bitterly as he murmured to himself, "God help them both—man's help will be as nothing to them now!" "Gabriel!" cried the voice from the bed, in altered tones, very faint and trembling. He did not hear, or did not attend to the old man. He was trying to soothe and encourage the trembling girl at his feet. "Don't be frightened, love," he said, kissing her very gently and tenderly on the forehead. "You are as safe here as anywhere. Was I not right in saying that it would be madness to attempt taking you back to the farm house this evening? You can sleep in that room, Rose, when you are tired—you can sleep with the two girls."

he had been oppressed with the conviction that some curse hung over the family. At first they had been prosperous, they had got money, a little legacy had been left them. But the good fortune had availed only for a time; disaster on disaster strangely and suddenly succeeded. Losses, misfortunes, poverty, and itself had overwhelmed them; his father's temper had become so soured, that his oldest friends of Francois Sarzeau declared he was past beyond recognition. And now, all his past misfortune—the steady, withering, household blight of many years—had ended in the last worst misfortune of all—in death. The fate of his father and his brother admitted no longer of a doubt—he knew it, as he listened to the storm, as he reflected on his grandfather's words, as he called to mind his own experience of the perils of the sea. And this double bereavement had fallen on him just as the time was approaching for his marriage with Rose; just when misfortune was most ominous of evil, just when it was hardest to bear! Forebodings which he dared not realize began now to mingle with the bitterness of his grief, whenever his thoughts wandered from the present to the future; and as he sat by the lonely fireside, murmuring from time to time the church prayer for the repose of the dead, he almost involuntarily mingled with it another prayer, expressed only in his own simple words, for the safety of the living—for the young girl whose love was his sole earthly treasure; for the motherless children who must now look for protection to him alone.

"The priest, grandfather—your confession—" "It must be made to you. In this darkness and this hurricane no man can keep the path across the heath. Gabriel! I am dying—I should be dead before you got back, Gabriel! for the love of the Blessed Virgin, stop here with me till I die—my time is short—I have a terrible secret that I must tell to somebody before I draw my last breath! Your ear to my mouth—quick! quick!" As he spoke the last words, a slight noise was audible on the other side of the partition; the door half opened, and Rose appeared at it, looking affrightedly into the room. The vigilant eyes of the old man—suspicious even in death—caught sight of her directly. "Go back," he exclaimed faintly, before she could utter a word, "go back—push her back, Gabriel, and nail down the latch in the door, if she won't shut it herself!" "Dear Rose, go in again," implored Gabriel. "Go in and keep the children from disturbing us. You will only make him worse—you can be no use here." She obeyed without speaking, and shut the door again. While the old man clutched him by the arm, and repeated "Quick! quick!—your ear close to my mouth," Gabriel heard her say to the children, who were both awake, "Let us pray for grandfather." And as he knelt down by the bedside, there stole on his ear the sweet, childish tones of his little sisters, and the soft, subdued voice of the young girl who was teaching them the prayer, mingling divinely with the solemn wailing of wind and sea; rising in a still and awful purity over the hoarse, gasping whispers of the dying man.

five livres, and then lay down before the fire to go to sleep. As he shut his eyes, your father looked at me in a way that I didn't like. He'd been behaving very bitterly and desperately towards us for some time past; being soured about poverty, and your mother's illness, and the constant crying of your children for more to eat. So when he told me to go and buy some wood, some bread, and some wine, with the money I had got, I didn't like, somehow, to leave him alone with the stranger; and so made excuses, saying (which was true) that it was too late to buy things in the village that night. But he told me in a rage to go and do as he bid me, and to knock the people up if the shop was shut. So I went out, being dreadfully afraid of your father—as indeed we all were at that time—but I couldn't make up my mind to go from the house: I was afraid of something happening, though I didn't dare to think what. I don't know how it was, but I stole back in about ten minutes on tip-toe, to the cottage; and looked in at the window; and saw—O! God forgive me!—I saw—I—more drink, Gabriel! I can't speak again—more to drink!" The voices in the next room had ceased; but in the minute of silence which ensued, Gabriel heard his sisters kissing Rose, and wishing her good night. They were all three trying to go to sleep again. "Gabriel, pray yourself, and teach your children after you to pray, that your father may find forgiveness where he is now gone. I saw him, as plainly as I now see you, kneeling with his knife in one hand over the sleeping man. He was taking the little book with the notes in it out of the stranger's pocket. He got the book into his possession, and held it quite still in his hand over an instant, thinking, I believe—oh no! no!—I'm sure he was repenting; I'm sure he was going to put the book back; but just at that moment the stranger moved, and raised one of his arms, as if he was waking up. Then the temptation of the devil grew too strong for your father—I saw him lift the hand with the knife in it—but saw nothing more. I couldn't look in at the window—I couldn't move away—I couldn't cry out; I stood with my back turned towards the house, shivering all over, though it was a warm summer-time, and hearing no cries, no noise at all, from the room behind me. I was too frightened to know how long it was before the opening of the cottage door made me turn round; but when I did I saw your father standing before me in the yellow moonlight, carrying in his arms the bleeding body of the poor lad who had shared his food with us, and slept on our hearth. Hush! Hush! Don't groan and sob in that way! Stifle it with the bed-clothes. Hush! you will wake them in the next room!" "Gabriel—Gabriel!" exclaimed a voice from behind the partition. "What has happened? Gabriel! let me come out and be with you?" "No! no!" cried the old man, collecting the last remains of his strength in the attempt to speak above the wind, which was just then howling at the loudest. "Stay where you are—don't speak—don't come out, I command you! Gabriel," (his voice dropped to a faint whisper) "most inhuman in my arms. In the astonishment and fright of the first moment, Rose screamed as she recognized him. "There, there, there!" he said, peevishly, advancing straight to the hearth with his burden, "don't make a noise. You never expected to see us alive again, I dare say. We gave up ourselves as lost, and only escaped after all by a miracle." He laid the boy down where he could get the full warmth of the fire; and then turning round, took a wicker-covered bottle from his pocket, and said, "If it hadn't been for the brutality!" He stopped suddenly—we had plenty of room to lay him in that, and hide him so; and then we ran back to the cottage. I never dared go near the place afterwards; no, nor your father either! (Higher, Gabriel, I'm choking again.) We burnt the pocket-book and the knapsack—never knew his name—we kept the money to spend. (You're not lifting me! you're not listening close enough!) Your father said it was a legacy, when you and your mother asked about the money. (You hurt me, you shake me to pieces, Gabriel, when you sob like that.) It brought a curse on us,

the money; the curse has drowned your father and your brother; the curse is killing me; but I've confessed—tell the priest I confessed before I died. Stop her; stop Rose! I hear her getting up. Take his bones away from "The Merchant's Table," and bury them for the love of God!—and tell the priest—(lift me higher: lift me till I'm on my knees)—if your father was alive, he'd murder me—but tell the priest—because of my guilty soul—to pray—and remember the Merchant's Table—to bury and to pray—to pray always for—" As long as Rose heard faintly the whispering of the old man—though no word he said reached her ear—she shrank from opening the door in the partition. But when the whispering sounds—which terrified she knew not how or why—first faded, then ceased altogether; when she heard the sobs that followed them; and when her heart told her who was weeping in the next room—then she began to be influenced by a new feeling which was stronger than the strongest fear, and she opened the door without hesitating—almost without trembling. The coverlid was drawn up over the old man; Gabriel was kneeling by the bedside, with his face hidden. When she spoke to him, he neither answered nor looked at her. After a while the sobs that shook him ceased; but still he never moved—except once when she touched him, and then he shuddered—shuddered under her hand! She called in his little sisters, and they spoke to him, and still he uttered no word in reply. They wept. One by one, often and often, they entreated him with loving words; but the stupor of grief which held him speechless and motionless was beyond the power of human tears, stronger even than the strength of human love. It was near daybreak, and the storm was lulling—but still no changes occurred at the bedside. Once or twice, as Rose knelt near Gabriel, still vainly endeavoring to arouse him to a sense of her presence, she thought she heard the old man breathing freely, and stretched out her hand towards the coverlid; but she could not summon courage to touch him or look at him. This was the first time she had ever been present at a death-bed; the stillness of the room, the stupor of despair that had seized on Gabriel; so horrified her, that she was almost as helpless as the two children by her side. It was not till the dawn looked in at the cottage window—so coldly, so drearily, yet so reassuringly—that she began to recover her self-possession at all. Then she knew that her best resource would be to summon assistance immediately from the nearest house. While she was trying to persuade the two children to remain alone in the cottage with Gabriel, during her temporary absence, she was startled by the sound of footsteps outside the door. It opened, and a man appeared at the threshold, standing still there for a moment in the dim uncertain light. She looked closer—looked intently at him. It was Francois Sarzeau himself!

but never pronouncing one audible word.

Francois did not appear to notice his son; he had the coverlid of the bed in his hand.

"Anything the matter here?" he asked, as he drew it down.

Still Gabriel could not speak. Rose saw it, and answered for him.

"Gabriel is afraid that his poor grandfather is dead!" she whispered nervously.

"Dead!" There was no sorrow in the tone, as he echoed the word.

"Was he very bad in the night before his death happened? Did he wander in his mind? He has been rather light-headed lately."

"He was very restless, and spoke of the ghostly warnings that we all know of; he said he saw and heard many things which told him from the other world that you and Perrie—Gabriel!" she screamed, suddenly interrupting herself. "Look at him! Look at his face! Your grandfather is not dead!"

At that moment Francois was raising his father's head to look closely at him. A faint spasm had indeed passed over the deathly face; the lips quivered, the jaw dropped. Francois shuddered as he looked, and moved away hastily from the bed.

At the same instant Gabriel started from the wall; his expression altered, his pale cheeks flushed suddenly, as he snatched up the wicker-cased bottle, and poured all the little brandy that was left in it down his grandfather's throat. The effect was nearly instantaneous; the sinking vital forces rallied desperately. The old man's eyes opened again, wandered around the room, then fixed themselves intently on Francois, as he stood near the fire. Trying and terrible as his position was at that moment, Gabriel still retained self-possession enough to whisper a few words in Rose's ear.

"Go back again into the bedroom, and take the children with you," he said.

"We may have something to speak about which you had better not hear."

"Son Gabriel, your grandfather is trembling all over," said Francois. "If he is dying at all, he is dying of cold; help me lift him, bed and all, to the hearth."

"No, no! don't let him touch me!" gasped the old man. "Don't let him look at me in that way! Don't let him come near me, Gabriel! Is it his ghost, or is it himself?"

As Gabriel answered, he heard a knocking at the door. His father opened it, and disclosed to view some people from the neighboring fishing village, who had come to inquire whether Francois and the boy Pierre had survived the night. Without asking any one to enter, the fisherman strolled and shortly answered the various questions addressed to him, standing in his own doorway. While he was thus engaged, Gabriel heard his grandfather muttering vacantly to himself:

"Last night—how about last night, grandson! What was I talking about last night? Did I say your father was drowned, and then see him come back alive again! But it wasn't that—I'm so weak in my head, I can't remember! What was it, Gabriel? Something to horrify to speak of? Is that what you're whispering and trembling about? I said nothing horrible. A crime? Bloodshed? I know nothing of any crime or bloodshed here—I must have been frightened out of my wits, to talk in that way! The Merchant's Table? Only a big heap of old stones! What with the storm, and thinking of my going to sea, and being afraid about your father, I must have been light-headed. Don't give another thought to that nonsense Gabriel! I'm better now. We shall all live to laugh at poor grandfather for talking nonsense about crime and bloodshed in his sleep. Ah! poor old man—last night—light-headed—fancies and nonsense of an old man—why don't you laugh at it? I'm laughing—so light-headed—so light-headed!"

He stopped suddenly. A low cry, partly of terror and partly of pain, escaped him; the look of pining anxiety and imbecile cunning which had distorted his face while he had been speaking, faded from it forever. He shivered a little—breathed heavily once or twice—then became quite still. He had died with a falsehood on his lips!

(TO BE CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.)

A FAREWELL FESTIVAL.

On Monday afternoon there was a party, or a sort of farewell festival, at the Five Points, under the auspices of the Ladies of the Mission. During the past winter, while the new building has been in course of erection on the site of the Old Brewery, the Missionary Society has conducted its school, temperance meetings, religious exercises, distribution of clothing, &c., in a temporary "wooden tabernacle," erected in the little park there, named Paradise Square. The new building having been completed so that the school is transferred into it, and as it will be dedicated on Friday afternoon, so that the chapel will hereafter be occupied, the temporary building is to be taken down. The old frame building had been the scene of so many interesting and cheerful demonstrations that they resolved not to abandon it without some festive and grateful ceremonies.

The Commercial, speaking of the occasion, says:

"The benevolent ladies, who by errors that would have worried many of the stronger sex, have established that mission, gathered together the children of the mission school, to the number of about 200, and having supplied both girls and boys with suitable clothing, invited them to assemble at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the old frame building. With clean and cheerful faces they came to the pleasant gathering, the boys arranging themselves on one side and the girls on the other, while benches were placed down the center for their parents, who attended in considerable numbers; and soon the building, on the site of which, before the Ladies Home Missionary Society commenced operations, only obscene oaths and fearful curses were heard, became vocal with songs of Zion and the joyous notes of 200 children redeemed from deepest degradation, presenting a sight and sounds, such as angels might gaze upon and listen to with purest delight. These exercises were interspersed with appropriate addresses—words of encouragement and words of warning—and afterward tea and cake provided by the liberality of the ladies and their friends, were distributed to the children and their parents."

Oranges and pretzels were also distributed to the boys and girls.



THE SECRET BALLOT.

The Massachusetts Constitutional Convention has inserted the Secret Ballot clause in the Constitution which it proposes to offer to the people. We have no objections to a law which shall leave it optional with the voter whether he will enclose his vote in an envelope or not; but we have serious objections to being forced to hide our vote from the sight of man, and the light of day, in order to secure a voice in the affairs of State, which we think every man is entitled to. Of the complaints which are brought, of the coercion of voters, by employers, &c., we have not now time to speak; we shall endeavor to recur to this matter again, as we consider it one of our slight importance, and in no community is it of greater consequence, than our own. There has been a great deal of patriotic gas exploded, in the attempts that have been made by various Coalition orators, to convince the people in the "rural districts" that a manufacturing agent was little better than a cannibal. No small amount of this kind of talk has been heard in our midst; but when the cases have been called for, the facts have not been forthcoming. The remarks of T. W. Carter, Esq. upon this question, in the Convention, show that he intends that our town shall be truly represented upon this point. We would call attention to Mr. Carter's speech, which we publish in another column. As before intimated, it is our purpose to refer to this subject again, and consider it at greater length than we have now time to do.

By a notice in another column of our paper this week, the public are informed that Dr. D. K. Pearsons has disposed of his interest in the town of Chicopee, to Dr. E. Darwin Abell. Dr. Pearsons has been a resident of this town for the past eight years; during which time he has enjoyed a large and profitable practice; and retires from the field of his first labors in professional life, with a handsome property. Dr. Pearsons is a man of uncommon energy of character, and generally accomplishes what he proposes to himself to do. He has established a good reputation, and will leave many warm personal, and professional friends, who will regret his departure. When he first came to Chicopee, eight years ago, he formed a copartnership with Dr. G. W. Dennison, who was one of the oldest physicians in town, and had a practice extending to many miles; but a disagreement between them, when a dissolution took place, and each of the partners have, from that time to the present, been liberally patronized in this community. Dr. Pearsons does not intend to return to the practice of medicine for the next three years; but purposes to devote that time, to attending medical lectures, and Hospital practice, in the cities of New York and Philadelphia, hoping thereby to qualify himself to stand at the head, in his profession. We hope his most ardent desires may be realized.

Dr. Abell, who is to succeed Dr. Pearsons, comes among us well recommended, and has been a successful practitioner for more than sixteen years. His last place of residence was Rindge, N. H.

We were invited, a day or two since by Mr. Allen Judd, to examine the plans for a very handsome Dwelling House, which Mr. Isaac Bullens proposes to build, another year, upon the site of the house where he now lives. Mr. Bullens has contracted for a part of the building materials, and it is his intention to build a better house than now graces the goodly town of Chicopee. We are happy to notice this evidence of his prosperity, and are gratified to know that he is willing to expend so liberal a sum, not only for his own personal convenience and satisfaction, but also for the adornment of the village where he has been able to amass so handsome a fortune.

Complaints, long and loud, began to be heard, about the middle of the week, of Streets, late at night, and almost every Sunday. Horse racing, drunkenness and profanity seem to be the order of the day; and the direction from whence most of this proceeds, indicates pretty clearly, that a certain Public House, of a nowise doubtful reputation, has much to do with it. There are those who have an eye directed to this matter, and we are happy to learn that a disposition exists to apply the remedy, at no distant day. Some of the "Bloods" from our neighboring towns, together with some of our own fast ones, may find themselves in an unpleasant position before they are aware.

Officer Dodge brought Calvin H. Cooley before Justice Childs on complaint of Obadiah D. Mallory for assaulting and beating him, the said Mallory, on the 16 June. After a hearing and arguments on both sides, Def. was found guilty and mulcted out of \$2.00 and costs, which he paid. Stearns for Commonwealth.

Officer Doolittle brought Philander Johnson for trial before Justice Dennis, on complaint of Samuel W. Kelley for assault and battery upon him. Trial was had and the defendant found guilty and fined one dollar and costs, which was paid. Edward C. Hogan assisted defendant in his defence. Stearns for Commonwealth.

Officer Dodge brought Calvin H. Cooley before Justice Childs on complaint of Obadiah D. Mallory for assaulting and beating him, the said Mallory, on the 16 June. After a hearing and arguments on both sides, Def. was found guilty and mulcted out of \$2.00 and costs, which he paid. Stearns for Commonwealth.

Officer Dodge brought Calvin H. Cooley before Justice Childs on complaint of Obadiah D. Mallory for assaulting and beating him, the said Mallory, on the 16 June. After a hearing and arguments on both sides, Def. was found guilty and mulcted out of \$2.00 and costs, which he paid. Stearns for Commonwealth.

Officer Dodge brought Calvin H. Cooley before Justice Childs on complaint of Obadiah D. Mallory for assaulting and beating him, the said Mallory, on the 16 June. After a hearing and arguments on both sides, Def. was found guilty and mulcted out of \$2.00 and costs, which he paid. Stearns for Commonwealth.

Officer Dodge brought Calvin H. Cooley before Justice Childs on complaint of Obadiah D. Mallory for assaulting and beating him, the said Mallory, on the 16 June. After a hearing and arguments on both sides, Def. was found guilty and mulcted out of \$2.00 and costs, which he paid. Stearns for Commonwealth.

Officer Dodge brought Calvin H. Cooley before Justice Childs on complaint of Obadiah D. Mallory for assaulting and beating him, the said Mallory, on the 16 June. After a hearing and arguments on both sides, Def. was found guilty and mulcted out of \$2.00 and costs, which he paid. Stearns for Commonwealth.

Officer Dodge brought Calvin H. Cooley before Justice Childs on complaint of Obadiah D. Mallory for assaulting and beating him, the said Mallory, on the 16 June. After a hearing and arguments on both sides, Def. was found guilty and mulcted out of \$2.00 and costs, which he paid. Stearns for Commonwealth.

Officer Dodge brought Calvin H. Cooley before Justice Childs on complaint of Obadiah D. Mallory for assaulting and beating him, the said Mallory, on the 16 June. After a hearing and arguments on both sides, Def. was found guilty and mulcted out of \$2.00 and costs, which he paid. Stearns for Commonwealth.

Officer Dodge brought Calvin H. Cooley before Justice Childs on complaint of Obadiah D. Mallory for assaulting and beating him, the said Mallory, on the 16 June. After a hearing and arguments on both sides, Def. was found guilty and mulcted out of \$2.00 and costs, which he paid. Stearns for Commonwealth.

Officer Dodge brought Calvin H. Cooley before Justice Childs on complaint of Obadiah D. Mallory for assaulting and beating him, the said Mallory, on the 16 June. After a hearing and arguments on both sides, Def. was found guilty and mulcted out of \$2.00 and costs, which he paid. Stearns for Commonwealth.

Officer Dodge brought Calvin H. Cooley before Justice Childs on complaint of Obadiah D. Mallory for assaulting and beating him, the said Mallory, on the 16 June. After a hearing and arguments on both sides, Def. was found guilty and mulcted out of \$2.00 and costs, which he paid. Stearns for Commonwealth.

Officer Dodge brought Calvin H. Cooley before Justice Childs on complaint of Obadiah D. Mallory for assaulting and beating him, the said Mallory, on the 16 June. After a hearing and arguments on both sides, Def. was found guilty and mulcted out of \$2.00 and costs, which he paid. Stearns for Commonwealth.

Officer Dodge brought Calvin H. Cooley before Justice Childs on complaint of Obadiah D. Mallory for assaulting and beating him, the said Mallory, on the 16 June. After a hearing and arguments on both sides, Def. was found guilty and mulcted out of \$2.00 and costs, which he paid. Stearns for Commonwealth.

Officer Dodge brought Calvin H. Cooley before Justice Childs on complaint of Obadiah D. Mallory for assaulting and beating him, the said Mallory, on the 16 June. After a hearing and arguments on both sides, Def. was found guilty and mulcted out of \$2.00 and costs, which he paid. Stearns for Commonwealth.

Officer Dodge brought Calvin H. Cooley before Justice Childs on complaint of Obadiah D. Mallory for assaulting and beating him, the said Mallory, on the 16 June. After a hearing and arguments on both sides, Def. was found guilty and mulcted out of \$2.00 and costs, which he paid. Stearns for Commonwealth.

Officer Dodge brought Calvin H. Cooley before Justice Childs on complaint of Obadiah D. Mallory for assaulting and beating him, the said Mallory, on the 16 June. After a hearing and arguments on both sides, Def. was found guilty and mulcted out of \$2.00 and costs, which he paid. Stearns for Commonwealth.

Officer Dodge brought Calvin H. Cooley before Justice Childs on complaint of Obadiah D. Mallory for assaulting and beating him, the said Mallory, on the 16 June. After a hearing and arguments on both sides, Def. was found guilty and mulcted out of \$2.00 and costs, which he paid. Stearns for Commonwealth.

Officer Dodge brought Calvin H. Cooley before Justice Childs on complaint of Obadiah D. Mallory for assaulting and beating him, the said Mallory, on the 16 June. After a hearing and arguments on both sides, Def. was found guilty and mulcted out of \$2.00 and costs, which he paid. Stearns for Commonwealth.

Officer Dodge brought Calvin H. Cooley before Justice Childs on complaint of Obadiah D. Mallory for assaulting and beating him, the said Mallory, on the 16 June. After a hearing and arguments on both sides, Def. was found guilty and mulcted out of \$2.00 and costs, which he paid. Stearns for Commonwealth.

Officer Dodge brought Calvin H. Cooley before Justice Childs on complaint of Obadiah D. Mallory for assaulting and beating him, the said Mallory, on the 16 June. After a hearing and arguments on both sides, Def. was found guilty and mulcted out of \$2.00 and costs, which he paid. Stearns for Commonwealth.

Officer Dodge brought Calvin H. Cooley before Justice Childs on complaint of Obadiah D. Mallory for assaulting and beating him, the said Mallory, on the 16 June. After a hearing and arguments on both sides, Def. was found guilty and mulcted out of \$2.00 and costs, which he paid. Stearns for Commonwealth.

Officer Dodge brought Calvin H. Cooley before Justice Childs on complaint of Obadiah D. Mallory for assaulting and beating him, the said Mallory, on the 16 June. After a hearing and arguments on both sides, Def. was found guilty and mulcted out of \$2.00 and costs, which he paid. Stearns for Commonwealth.

Officer Dodge brought Calvin H. Cooley before Justice Childs on complaint of Obadiah D. Mallory for assaulting and beating him, the said Mallory, on the 16 June. After a hearing and arguments on both sides, Def. was found guilty and mulcted out of \$2.00 and costs, which he paid. Stearns for Commonwealth.

Officer Dodge brought Calvin H. Cooley before Justice Childs on complaint of Obadiah D. Mallory for assaulting and beating him, the said Mallory, on the 16 June. After a hearing and arguments on both sides, Def. was found guilty and mulcted out of \$2.00 and costs, which he paid. Stearns for Commonwealth.

Officer Dodge brought Calvin H. Cooley before Justice Childs on complaint of Obadiah D. Mallory for assaulting and beating him, the said Mallory, on the 16 June. After a hearing and arguments on both sides, Def. was found guilty and mulcted out of \$2.00 and costs, which he paid. Stearns for Commonwealth.

Officer Dodge brought Calvin H. Cooley before Justice Childs on complaint of Obadiah D. Mallory for assaulting and beating him, the said Mallory, on the 16 June. After a hearing and arguments on both sides, Def. was found guilty and mulcted out of \$2.00 and costs, which he paid. Stearns for Commonwealth.

Officer Dodge brought Calvin H. Cooley before Justice Childs on complaint of Obadiah D. Mallory for assaulting and beating him, the said Mallory, on the 16 June. After a hearing and arguments on both sides, Def. was found guilty and mulcted out of \$2.00 and costs, which he paid. Stearns for Commonwealth.

Officer Dodge brought Calvin H. Cooley before Justice Childs on complaint of Obadiah D. Mallory for assaulting and beating him, the said Mallory, on the 16 June. After a hearing and arguments on both sides, Def. was found guilty and mulcted out of \$2.00 and costs, which he paid. Stearns for Commonwealth.

Officer Dodge brought Calvin H. Cooley before Justice Childs on complaint of Obadiah D. Mallory for assaulting and beating him, the said Mallory, on the 16 June. After a hearing and arguments on both sides, Def. was found guilty and mulcted out of \$2.00 and costs, which he paid. Stearns for Commonwealth.

Officer Dodge brought Calvin H. Cooley before Justice Childs on complaint of Obadiah D. Mallory for assaulting and beating him, the said Mallory, on the 16 June. After a hearing and arguments on both sides, Def. was found guilty and mulcted out of \$2.00 and costs, which he paid. Stearns for Commonwealth.

Officer Dodge brought Calvin H. Cooley before Justice Childs on complaint of Obadiah D. Mallory for assaulting and beating him, the said Mallory, on the 16 June. After a hearing and arguments on both sides, Def. was found guilty and mulcted out of \$2.00 and costs, which he paid. Stearns for Commonwealth.

Officer Dodge brought Calvin H. Cooley before Justice Childs on complaint of Obadiah D. Mallory for assaulting and beating him, the said Mallory, on the 16 June. After a hearing and arguments on both sides, Def. was found guilty and mulcted out of \$2.00 and costs, which he paid. Stearns for Commonwealth.

Officer Dodge brought Calvin H. Cooley before Justice Childs on complaint of Obadiah D. Mallory for assaulting and beating him, the said Mallory, on the 16 June. After a hearing and arguments on both sides, Def. was found guilty and mulcted out of \$2.00 and costs, which he paid. Stearns for Commonwealth.

Officer Dodge brought Calvin H. Cooley before Justice Childs on complaint of Obadiah D. Mallory for assaulting and beating him, the said Mallory, on the 16 June. After a hearing and arguments on both sides, Def. was found guilty and mulcted out of \$2.00 and costs, which he paid. Stearns for Commonwealth.

Officer Dodge brought Calvin H. Cooley before Justice Childs on complaint of Obadiah D. Mallory for assaulting and beating him, the said Mallory, on the 16 June. After a hearing and arguments on both sides, Def. was found guilty and mulcted out of \$2.00 and costs, which he paid. Stearns for Commonwealth.

Officer Dodge brought Calvin H. Cooley before Justice Childs on complaint of Obadiah D. Mallory for assaulting and beating him, the said Mallory, on the 16 June. After a hearing and arguments on both sides, Def. was found guilty and mulcted out of \$2.00 and costs, which he paid. Stearns for Commonwealth.

Officer Dodge brought Calvin H. Cooley before Justice Childs on complaint of Obadiah D. Mallory for assaulting and beating him, the said Mallory, on the 16 June. After a hearing and arguments on both sides, Def. was found guilty and mulcted out of \$2.00 and costs, which he paid. Stearns for Commonwealth.

Officer Dodge brought Calvin H. Cooley before Justice Childs on complaint of Obadiah D. Mallory for assaulting and beating him, the said Mallory, on the 16 June. After a hearing and arguments on both sides, Def. was found guilty and mulcted out of \$2.00 and costs, which he paid. Stearns for Commonwealth.

Officer Dodge brought Calvin H. Cooley before Justice Childs on complaint of Obadiah D. Mallory for assaulting and beating him, the said Mallory, on the 16 June. After a hearing and arguments on both sides, Def. was found guilty and mulcted out of \$2.00 and costs, which he paid. Stearns for Commonwealth.

Officer Dodge brought Calvin H. Cooley before Justice Childs on complaint of Obadiah D. Mallory for assaulting and beating him, the said Mallory, on the 16 June. After a hearing and arguments on both sides, Def. was found guilty and mulcted out of \$2.00 and costs, which he paid. Stearns for Commonwealth.

Officer Dodge brought Calvin H. Cooley before Justice Childs on complaint of Obadiah D. Mallory for assaulting and beating him, the said Mallory, on the 16 June. After a hearing and arguments on both sides, Def. was found guilty and mulcted out of \$2.00 and costs, which he paid. Stearns for Commonwealth.

Officer Dodge brought Calvin H. Cooley before Justice Childs on complaint of Obadiah D. Mallory for assaulting and beating him, the said Mallory, on the 16 June. After a hearing and arguments on both sides, Def. was found guilty and mulcted out of \$2.00 and costs, which he paid. Stearns for Commonwealth.

Officer Dodge brought Calvin H. Cooley before Justice Childs on complaint of Obadiah D. Mallory for assaulting and beating him, the said Mallory, on the 16 June. After a hearing and arguments on both sides, Def. was found guilty and mulcted out of \$2.00 and costs, which he paid. Stearns for Commonwealth.

Officer Dodge brought Calvin H. Cooley before Justice Childs on complaint of Obadiah D. Mallory for assaulting and beating him, the said Mallory, on the 16 June. After a hearing and arguments on both sides, Def. was found guilty and mulcted out of \$2.00 and costs, which he paid. Stearns for Commonwealth.

Officer Dodge brought Calvin H. Cooley before Justice Childs on complaint of Obadiah D. Mallory for assaulting and beating him, the said Mallory, on the 16 June. After a hearing and arguments on both sides, Def. was found guilty and mulcted out of \$2.00 and costs, which he paid. Stearns for Commonwealth.

Officer Dodge brought Calvin H. Cooley before Justice Childs on complaint of Obadiah D. Mallory for assaulting and beating him, the said Mallory, on the 16 June. After a hearing and arguments on both sides, Def. was found guilty and mulcted out of \$2.00 and costs, which he paid. Stearns for Commonwealth.

Officer Dodge brought Calvin H. Cooley before Justice Childs on complaint of Obadiah D. Mallory for assaulting and beating him, the said Mallory, on the 16 June. After a hearing and arguments on both sides, Def. was found guilty and mulcted out of \$2.00 and costs, which he paid. Stearns for Commonwealth.

Officer Dodge brought Calvin H. Cooley before Justice Childs on complaint of Obadiah D. Mallory for assaulting and beating him, the said Mallory, on the 16 June. After a hearing and arguments on both sides, Def. was found guilty and mulcted out of \$2.00 and costs, which he paid. Stearns for Commonwealth.

Officer Dodge brought Calvin H. Cooley before Justice Childs on complaint of Obadiah D. Mallory for assaulting and beating him, the said Mallory, on the 16 June. After a hearing and arguments on both sides, Def. was found guilty and mulcted out of \$2.00 and costs, which he paid. Stearns for Commonwealth.

Officer Dodge brought Calvin H. Cooley before Justice Childs on complaint of Obadiah D. Mallory for assaulting and beating him, the said Mallory, on the 16 June. After a hearing and arguments on both sides, Def. was found guilty and mulcted out of \$2.00 and costs, which he paid. Stearns for Commonwealth.

Officer Dodge brought Calvin H. Cooley before Justice Childs on complaint of Obadiah D. Mallory for assaulting and beating him, the said Mallory, on the 16 June. After a hearing and arguments on both sides, Def. was found guilty and mulcted out of \$2.00 and costs, which he paid. Stearns for Commonwealth.

Officer Dodge brought Calvin H. Cooley before Justice Childs on complaint of Obadiah D. Mallory for assaulting and beating him, the said Mallory, on the 16 June. After a hearing and arguments on both sides, Def. was found guilty and mulcted out of \$2.00 and costs, which he paid. Stearns for Commonwealth.

Officer Dodge brought Calvin H. Cooley before Justice Childs on complaint of Obadiah D. Mallory for assaulting and beating him, the said Mallory, on the 16 June. After a hearing and arguments on both sides, Def. was found guilty and mulcted out of \$2.00 and costs, which he paid. Stearns for Commonwealth.

Officer Dodge brought Calvin H. Cooley before Justice Childs on complaint of Obadiah D. Mallory for assaulting and beating him, the said Mallory, on the 16 June. After a hearing and arguments on both sides, Def. was found guilty and mulcted out of \$2.00 and costs, which he paid. Stearns for Commonwealth.

Officer Dodge brought Calvin H. Cooley before Justice Childs on complaint of Obadiah D. Mallory for assaulting and beating him, the said Mallory, on the 16 June. After a hearing and arguments on both sides, Def. was found guilty and mulcted out of \$2.00 and costs, which he paid. Stearns for Commonwealth.

Officer Dodge brought Calvin H. Cooley before Justice Childs on complaint of Obadiah D. Mallory for assaulting and beating him, the said Mallory, on the 16 June. After a hearing and arguments on both sides, Def. was found guilty and mulcted out of \$2.00 and costs, which he paid. Stearns for Commonwealth.

Officer Dodge brought Calvin H. Cooley before Justice Childs on complaint of Obadiah D. Mallory for assaulting and beating him, the said Mallory, on the 16 June. After a hearing and arguments on both sides, Def. was found guilty and mulcted out of \$2.00 and costs, which he paid. Stearns for Commonwealth.

Officer Dodge brought Calvin H. Cooley before Justice Childs on complaint of Obadiah D. Mallory for assaulting and beating him, the said Mallory, on the 16 June. After a hearing and arguments on both sides, Def. was found guilty and mulcted out of \$2.00 and costs, which he paid. Stearns for Commonwealth.

Officer Dodge brought Calvin H. Cooley before Justice Childs on complaint of Obadiah D. Mallory for assaulting and beating him, the said Mallory, on the 16 June. After a hearing and arguments on both sides, Def. was found guilty and mulcted out of \$2.00 and costs, which he paid. Stearns for Commonwealth.

Officer Dodge brought Calvin H. Cooley before Justice Childs on complaint of Obadiah D. Mallory for assaulting and beating him, the said Mallory, on the 16 June. After a hearing and arguments on both sides, Def. was found guilty and mulcted out of \$2.00 and costs, which he paid. Stearns for Commonwealth.

Officer Dodge brought Calvin H. Cooley before Justice Childs on complaint of Obadiah D. Mallory for assaulting and beating him, the said Mallory, on the 16 June. After a hearing and arguments on both sides, Def. was found guilty and mulcted out of \$2.00 and costs, which he paid. Stearns for Commonwealth.

Officer Dodge brought Calvin H. Cooley before Justice Childs on complaint of Obadiah D. Mallory for assaulting and beating him, the said Mallory, on the 16 June. After a hearing and arguments on both sides, Def. was found guilty and mulcted out of \$2.00 and costs, which he paid. Stearns for Commonwealth.

Officer Dodge brought Calvin H. Cooley before Justice Childs on complaint of Obadiah D. Mallory for assaulting and beating him, the said Mallory, on the 16 June. After a hearing and arguments on both sides, Def. was found guilty and mulcted out of \$2.00 and costs, which he paid. Stearns for Commonwealth.

Officer Dodge brought Calvin H. Cooley before Justice Childs on complaint of Obadiah D. Mallory for assaulting and beating him, the said Mallory, on the 16 June. After a hearing and arguments on both sides, Def. was found guilty and mulcted out of \$2.00 and costs, which he paid. Stearns for Commonwealth.

Officer Dodge brought Calvin H. Cooley before Justice Childs on complaint of Obadiah D. Mallory for assaulting and beating him, the said Mallory, on the 16 June. After a hearing and arguments on both sides, Def. was found guilty and mulcted out of \$2.00 and costs, which he paid. Stearns for Commonwealth.

Officer Dodge brought Calvin H. Cooley before Justice Childs on complaint of Obadiah D. Mallory for assaulting and beating him, the said Mallory, on the 16 June. After a hearing and arguments on both sides, Def. was found guilty and mulcted out of \$2.00 and costs, which he paid. Stearns for Commonwealth.

Officer Dodge brought Calvin H. Cooley before Justice Childs on complaint of Obadiah D. Mallory for assaulting and beating him, the said Mallory, on the 16 June. After a hearing and arguments on both sides, Def. was found guilty and mulcted out of \$2.00 and costs, which he paid. Stearns for Commonwealth.

Officer Dodge brought Calvin H. Cooley before Justice Childs on complaint of Obadiah D. Mallory for assaulting and beating him, the said Mallory, on the 16 June. After a hearing and arguments on both sides, Def. was found guilty and mulcted out of \$2.00 and costs, which he paid. Stearns for Commonwealth.

Officer Dodge brought Calvin H. Cooley before Justice Childs on complaint of Obadiah D. Mallory for assaulting and beating him, the said Mallory, on the 16 June. After a hearing and arguments on both sides, Def. was found guilty and mulcted out of \$2.00 and costs, which he paid. Stearns for Commonwealth.

Officer Dodge brought Calvin H. Cooley before Justice Childs on complaint of Obadiah D. Mallory for assaulting and beating him, the said Mallory, on the 16 June. After a hearing and arguments on both sides, Def. was found guilty and mulcted out of \$2.00 and costs, which he paid. Stearns for Commonwealth.

Officer Dodge brought Calvin H. Cooley before Justice Childs on complaint of Obadiah D. Mallory for assaulting and beating him, the said Mallory, on the 16 June. After a hearing and arguments on both sides, Def. was found guilty and mulcted out of \$2.00 and costs, which he paid. Stearns for Commonwealth.

Officer Dodge brought Calvin H. Cooley before Justice Childs on complaint of Obadiah D. Mallory for assaulting and beating him, the said Mallory, on the 16 June. After a hearing and arguments on both sides, Def. was found guilty and mulcted out of \$2.00 and costs, which he paid. Stearns for Commonwealth.

That Boquet, from Peter L. Holden—plucked, not exactly from "the Cot where we were born," but from the place we once called our home, was gratefully received, and called up many pleasant memories connected with the spot where we planted and trained fruits and flowers, which, in their maturity, will, we hope, make others as happy as their beginnings and promises, made us and ours.

CHILD RUN OVER.—As Mr. Crocker, a porter in the Cabot House, was driving a spirited horse into the yard of the house, on Tuesday last, the horse became frightened by an Organ Grinder, and a little girl of Mr. Ellis who was passing at the time, with a small child in her arms, ran before the horse, and was knocked down and run over. Though both children were somewhat bruised, neither was seriously injured. No carelessness was attributed to the driver, and the horse was alone to blame, for not being fond of music.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

We have been requested to call the attention of our readers to the fact, that a State Temperance Convention will be held in Springfield on Wednesday and Thursday of next week, the 22d and 23d inst. and also to state that the fair on the different Railroads entering Springfield, will be reduced one half to persons attending the Convention. An effort will be made to have a train run to Chicopee after the close of the exercises Wednesday evening.

Mr. Error.—Permit me to call the attention of the Highway Surveyor, to the condition of the road on School Street, near Hammond Street; it appears to me the town is daily running the risk of a heavy bill of damages, and it is a wonder some one has not, before this, been capsized into the hole left there. VIATOR.

BOOK NOTICES.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE comes to us early this month, and presents its usual beautiful appearance, and pleasing variety. The enterprising publisher offers \$500 in premiums for the largest club lists, to be divided into six classes—the highest being \$200—and the lowest, a splendid volume of the magazine for one year, with a five dollar binding. Premiums to be paid July 1st.

GODEY'S LADY BOOK commences its 47th vol. with the July number, which is received, and promises much for the future. The present number is elegantly illustrated, and the editor says that his colored Fashion Plate, is the handsomest ever published in America, and challenges comparison with all. The Ladies will of course look at this matter, and have an opinion.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE.—This popular Family Magazine, makes its monthly visit to our table, with its usual gratification. There is no publication better suited to the fireside, and none that should receive a more generous support.

PETERSON'S LADIES MAGAZINE.—The July number of this Magazine is received, and from the style of its illustrations, and the general readable character of its articles presents a fair claim to public favor.

No. 472 of the LIVING AGE, is on our table, and no publication finds a warmer welcome there.

HYGIENICS OF TEMPERANCE.

BY SAMUEL A. CANTWRIGHT, M. D., NEW ORLEANS, LA. OF NATCHEZ.

[Communicated for the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.]

The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal for June, has been handed us by Dr. Wm. G. Smith of this village, and our attention called to the article which follows; which we most cheerfully copy, for the benefit of our readers this week;

Whether water or alcohol be the better health-preserving agent, is a question to be determined by observation. Some account of the effects of each on a number of the Æsculapii themselves, is herewith respectfully presented to that profession whose office it is to keep in tune the curious harp of man's body, and to take cognizance of everything which preserves or disturbs its harmony. Nothing tends more to preserve or disturb its harmony than water and alcohol. Hence the members of the medical profession, who may take sides in the temperance controversy, now agitating the people of every State in the Union, are not to be regarded as out of their province, but in a field properly belonging to them, where instead of being viewed as intruders or intermeddlers, they are, by virtue of their calling, entitled to rank as chiefs.

The writer is one of three physicians, who located in Natchez thirty years ago. The new country found only one practitioner in the city belonging to the same temperance school with themselves. The country and villages within fifteen miles around afforded only three more.

All the rest believed in the hygienic virtues of alcoholic drinks, and taught that doctrine by precept and example. Besides the practising physicians, there were ten others in the city and adjacent country who had retired from the profession. They were all temperate. Thus including the new comers, the total number of temperance physicians, in and near Natchez, thirty years ago, consisted of seventeen. Of these, five have died:—Dr. Henry Tracy, aged about 75 years; Dr. Andrew M'Creary, aged 70; Dr. J. Ker, 60; Dr. Wm. Dunbar, 60; Dr. James A. McPheters, 49. In 1823, the average age of seventeen was about 34 years. According to the Carlisle tables of mortality, and those of the Equitable Insurance Company of London, seven instead of five would have been the ratio of mortality in England. Those at present living are Drs. D. Latimore, W. Wren, Stephen Duncan, James Metcalf, W. N. Mercer, G. W. Grant, J. Sanderson, Prof. F. Young, T. G. Elliott, Phoenix, Benj. A. P. Merrill, and the writer.

On the other hand, every physician of Natchez and its vicinity thirty years ago, whether practising or retired, who was in the habit of tipping, as the practice of drinking alcoholic beverages is called, has long since been numbered with the dead! Only two of them, who were comparatively temperate, lived to be gray. Their average term of life did not exceed 35 years, and the average term of life of those who were in the habit of taking alcoholic drinks frequently between meals, on an empty stomach, did not reach thirty years. In less than ten years after they commenced practice the most of them died, and the whole of them have subsequently fallen, leaving not one behind in the city, country or village, within twenty miles around.

To fill the places of those who died or retired from the profession, sixty-two medical men settled in Natchez and its vicinity between the years 1824 and 1835, embracing a period of ten years; not counting those of 1823 already mentioned. Of the sixty-two new comers, thirty-seven were temperate, and twenty-five used alcoholic beverages between meals, though not often to the extent of producing intoxication. Of the thirty-seven who trusted to the hygienic virtues of nature's beverage—plain unadulterated water—nine have died, and twenty-eight are living. Of the twenty-five who trusted to the supposed hygienic virtues of ardent spirits all are dead except three! and they have removed to distant parts of the country. Peace be to their ashes! though mostly noble fellows, misled by the deceitful siren, singing the praises of alcoholic drinks, to live too fast and to be cut off in the outset of useful manhood, it is to be hoped they have not lived in vain; as by their sacrifice science has gained additional and important proof of the fallacy of the theory, which attributes health-preserving properties, in a southern climate, to alcoholic beverages in any shape or form.

the three last. Drs. Freriott and Weston returned to New York, Dr. Holt to Kentucky, Dr. James Young removed to Memphis, and Dr. Woodworth to Illinois. The remainder are still in Natchez and its neighborhood. They are Drs. E. A. W. Davis, Harpoun, the two Leggett, Asa Metcalf, J. Foster, Atchison, Wood, Chamberlain, Ward, Calhoun and Amherombrie.

If the property of all the temperate doctors of Natchez and its vicinity, dead and living, including those who have moved away, and including those who have retired from the profession, embracing those of 1823, and all who came in up to 1835—fifty-four in number—were equally divided, each would have upwards of a hundred thousand dollars for his share. Temperance in that portion of the South at least, is not only hygienic, but auriferous. They all began life poor, with nothing but their profession for a livelihood. Some of them are in the possession of millions, and have long since retired from the duties of their profession. They nevertheless belong to the medical public, and have no right to object to their names being brought before the public for the scientific purpose of proving to the physicians, at the North, the hygienic virtues of temperance in the South. Many northern temperance men are so weak in the faith, as to be led to believe on their coming South, that rain and river water (the only kind to be had in Natchez, New Orleans, and some other parts of the South) actually requires the addition of some stimulating liquid to make it healthful. This weakness or distrust of temperance principles is owing to the want of well-authenticated facts from the South bearing on the question. Facts are better than theory to enable, not only physicians, but the people generally, to form rules of conduct on a subject of such importance. To have their proper weight, they should be authenticated, and the important truth made known, that of the whole number of temperance doctors of 1823 (thirty years ago), who are still living in the year 1853, at ages varying from 55 to 85 years; that of the whole number of the intemperate, of the same period, not one remains in town or country; that of thirty-seven temperate and 25 intemperate physicians, who came in afterwards, between the years 1824 and 1835, all of the former are living except nine, and all of the latter are dead except three. Hence it was necessary to mention the names of the temperance physicians, many of whom are known abroad as well as at home, as living proofs of the important truth, that a temperate and upright life is the surest, safest and best road to health, wealth, longevity and respectability.

Many young medical men, as well as others, on coming South, mistake the noise of bar-rooms and grog-shops for the public sentiment of the country. Hence they are too apt to plunge into dissipation, under the delusion, that water is unwholesome unless mixed with stimulants; and that is, moreover, essential to popularity and a good introduction to business, "when in Rome to do as Rome does." This error lies in mistaking the pulchritude for the true. Rome of the South, and in the erroneous theory which attributes to alcoholic beverages the hygienic properties that pure, unadulterated water alone possesses. It was not by dram-drinking that the above-named medical men possessed their health. Physicians being known, they can be interrogated and answer for themselves. It was not by grog-shops or the influence or agency of the inmates of such places, that they succeeded in business, and came into the inheritance of the fat of the land.

It is to be deplored that there should be any discrepancy of council among medical men in regard to the use of alcoholic drinks. While physicians, in perfect health, make use of such beverages and attribute to them hygienic virtues, the public will be slow to regard them as poisonous to the blood of a healthy man. Much of the evil lies in the intemperance bestowed on the subject in our systems of medical education, since the voice of the American Hippocrates, Benj. Rush, ceased to echo in the lecture-room. "Man, who is the servant and interpreter of nature, can act and understand no further than he has, either in operation or contemplation, observed of the method and order of nature." Those, who can master this first principle of the Novum Organum, found in its first sentence, will at once perceive why physicians, even the most skillful and experienced, are as liable as other men to fall into error and to be unsafe guides on any subject they have not studied or only superficially examined. They have studied arsenic thoroughly, and they know what effects it produces in large doses and small, in sickness and in health, and can even detect the minutest portion of it in the tissues; but very few of them have thus studied alcohol, and become aware of the truth, that if it be a little slower, it is nevertheless as sure a poison.

Canal St., New Orleans, May 23, 1853.

The Williamsburgh Times has the following interesting account of a patriarchal peculiarity of our Southern brethren from a traveling correspondent who writes from Aiken, S. C.:

"In almost every community of the South, resides an individual whose professional employment is the hunting, for hire, of runaway slaves. He keeps a pack of twelve or fifteen scurried blood-hounds, and on receiving a commission, starts off in pursuit on horseback, accompanied by his dogs. When once these are placed on trail, neither distance nor time will save the fugitive; on they go, through woods, meadows and swamps, their deep-mouthed voices being sometimes heard miles away. The owner of the dogs must keep up with them for should he be in the background when the fugitive is overtaken, the poor wretch would soon be torn in pieces. When all hope of escape is lost, the runaway generally contrives to mount a tree, and thus saves his body from the lacerating fangs of the dogs. The owners of these hounds have such control over them that they can call them off a second at any moment, and instantly subdue their ferocity towards a victim they may have run down. The remuneration received for hunting fugitives varies from \$10 to \$50, according to the time employed. Dr. J. Thistle, a year ago, removed to Davenport, Iowa. Dr. Wm. M. Gwin is at present a United States Senator from California. Drs. Stewart, Walker, Poland, French, Hubbard, Page, Sydney Smith and E. C. Hyde, removed to Louisiana, and are all engaged in the planting business, except

the three last. Drs. Freriott and Weston returned to New York, Dr. Holt to Kentucky, Dr. James Young removed to Memphis, and Dr. Woodworth to Illinois. The remainder are still in Natchez and its neighborhood. They are Drs. E. A. W. Davis, Harpoun, the two Leggett, Asa Metcalf, J. Foster, Atchison, Wood, Chamberlain, Ward, Calhoun and Amherombrie.

If the property of all the temperate doctors of Natchez and its vicinity, dead and living, including those who have moved away, and including those who have retired from the profession, embracing those of 1823, and all who came in up to 1835—fifty-four in number—were equally divided, each would have upwards of a hundred thousand dollars for his share. Temperance in that portion of the South at least, is not only hygienic, but auriferous. They all began life poor, with nothing but their profession for a livelihood. Some of them are in the possession of millions, and have long since retired from the duties of their profession. They nevertheless belong to the medical public, and have no right to object to their names being brought before the public for the scientific purpose of proving to the physicians, at the North, the hygienic virtues of temperance in the South. Many northern temperance men are so weak in the faith, as to be led to believe on their coming South, that rain and river water (the only kind to be had in Natchez, New Orleans, and some other parts of the South) actually requires the addition of some stimulating liquid to make it healthful. This weakness or distrust of temperance principles is owing to the want of well-authenticated facts from the South bearing on the question. Facts are better than theory to enable, not only physicians, but the people generally, to form rules of conduct on a subject of such importance. To have their proper weight, they should be authenticated, and the important truth made known, that of the whole number of temperance doctors of 1823 (thirty years ago), who are still living in the year 1853, at ages varying from 55 to 85 years; that of the whole number of the intemperate, of the same period, not one remains in town or country; that of thirty-seven temperate and 25 intemperate physicians, who came in afterwards, between the years 1824 and 1835, all of the former are living except nine, and all of the latter are dead except three. Hence it was necessary to mention the names of the temperance physicians, many of whom are known abroad as well as at home, as living proofs of the important truth, that a temperate and upright life is the surest, safest and best road to health, wealth, longevity and respectability.

Many young medical men, as well as others, on coming South, mistake the noise of bar-rooms and grog-shops for the public sentiment of the country. Hence they are too apt to plunge into dissipation, under the delusion, that water is unwholesome unless mixed with stimulants; and that is, moreover, essential to popularity and a good introduction to business, "when in Rome to do as Rome does." This error lies in mistaking the pulchritude for the true. Rome of the South, and in the erroneous theory which attributes to alcoholic beverages the hygienic properties that pure, unadulterated water alone possesses. It was not by dram-drinking that the above-named medical men possessed their health. Physicians being known, they can be interrogated and answer for themselves. It was not by grog-shops or the influence or agency of the inmates of such places, that they succeeded in business, and came into the inheritance of the fat of the land.

It is to be deplored that there should be any discrepancy of council among medical men in regard to the use of alcoholic drinks. While physicians, in perfect health, make use of such beverages and attribute to them hygienic virtues, the public will be slow to regard them as poisonous to the blood of a healthy man. Much of the evil lies in the intemperance bestowed on the subject in our systems of medical education, since the voice of the American Hippocrates, Benj. Rush, ceased to echo in the lecture-room. "Man, who is the servant and interpreter of nature, can act and understand no further than he has, either in operation or contemplation, observed of the method and order of nature." Those, who can master this first principle of the Novum Organum, found in its first sentence, will at once perceive why physicians, even the most skillful and experienced, are as liable as other men to fall into error and to be unsafe guides on any subject they have not studied or only superficially examined. They have studied arsenic thoroughly, and they know what effects it produces in large doses and small, in sickness and in health, and can even detect the minutest portion of it in the tissues; but very few of them have thus studied alcohol, and become aware of the truth, that if it be a little slower, it is nevertheless as sure a poison.

Canal St., New Orleans, May 23, 1853.

The Williamsburgh Times has the following interesting account of a patriarchal peculiarity of our Southern brethren from a traveling correspondent who writes from Aiken, S. C.:

"In almost every community of the South, resides an individual whose professional employment is the hunting, for hire, of runaway slaves. He keeps a pack of twelve or fifteen scurried blood-hounds, and on receiving a commission, starts off in pursuit on horseback, accompanied by his dogs. When once these are placed on trail, neither distance nor time will save the fugitive; on they go, through woods, meadows and swamps, their deep-mouthed voices being sometimes heard miles away. The owner of the dogs must keep up with them for should he be in the background when the fugitive is overtaken, the poor wretch would soon be torn in pieces. When all hope of escape is lost, the runaway generally contrives to mount a tree, and thus saves his body from the lacerating fangs of the dogs. The owners of these hounds have such control over them that they can call them off a second at any moment, and instantly subdue their ferocity towards a victim they may have run down. The remuneration received for hunting fugitives varies from \$10 to \$50, according to the time employed. Dr. J. Thistle, a year ago, removed to Davenport, Iowa. Dr. Wm. M. Gwin is at present a United States Senator from California. Drs. Stewart, Walker, Poland, French, Hubbard, Page, Sydney Smith and E. C. Hyde, removed to Louisiana, and are all engaged in the planting business, except

the three last. Drs. Freriott and Weston returned to New York, Dr. Holt to Kentucky, Dr. James Young removed to Memphis, and Dr. Woodworth to Illinois. The remainder are still in Natchez and its neighborhood. They are Drs. E. A. W. Davis, Harpoun, the two Leggett, Asa Metcalf, J. Foster, Atchison, Wood, Chamberlain, Ward, Calhoun and Amherombrie.

If the property of all the temperate doctors of Natchez and its vicinity, dead and living, including those who have moved away, and including those who have retired from the profession, embracing those of 1823, and all who came in up to 1835—fifty-four in number—were equally divided, each would have upwards of a hundred thousand dollars for his share. Temperance in that portion of the South at least, is not only hygienic, but auriferous. They all began life poor, with nothing but their profession for a livelihood. Some of them are in the possession of millions, and have long since retired from the duties of their profession. They nevertheless belong to the medical public, and have no right to object to their names being brought before the public for the scientific purpose of proving to the physicians, at the North, the hygienic virtues of temperance in the South. Many northern temperance men are so weak in the faith, as to be led to believe on their coming South, that rain and river water (the only kind to be had in Natchez, New Orleans, and some other parts of the South) actually requires the addition of some stimulating liquid to make it healthful. This weakness or distrust of temperance principles is owing to the want of well-authenticated facts from the South bearing on the question. Facts are better than theory to enable, not only physicians, but the people generally, to form rules of conduct on a subject of such importance. To have their proper weight, they should be authenticated, and the important truth made known, that of the whole number of temperance doctors of 1823 (thirty years ago), who are still living in the year 1853, at ages varying from 55 to 85 years; that of the whole number of the intemperate, of the same period, not one remains in town or country; that of thirty-seven temperate and 25 intemperate physicians, who came in afterwards, between the years 1824 and 1835, all of the former are living except nine, and all of the latter are dead except three. Hence it was necessary to mention the names of the temperance physicians, many of whom are known abroad as well as at home, as living proofs of the important truth, that a temperate and upright life is the surest, safest and best road to health, wealth, longevity and respectability.

Many young medical men, as well as others, on coming South, mistake the noise of bar-rooms and grog-shops for the public sentiment of the country. Hence they are too apt to plunge into dissipation, under the delusion, that water is unwholesome unless mixed with stimulants; and that is, moreover, essential to popularity and a good introduction to business, "when in Rome to do as Rome does." This error lies in mistaking the pulchritude for the true. Rome of the South, and in the erroneous theory which attributes to alcoholic beverages the hygienic properties that pure, unadulterated water alone possesses. It was not by dram-drinking that the above-named medical men possessed their health. Physicians being known, they can be interrogated and answer for themselves. It was not by grog-shops or the influence or agency of the inmates of such places, that they succeeded in business, and came into the inheritance of the fat of the land.

It is to be deplored that there should be any discrepancy of council among medical men in regard to the use of alcoholic drinks. While physicians, in perfect health, make use of such beverages and attribute to them hygienic virtues, the public will be slow to regard them as poisonous to the blood of a healthy man. Much of the evil lies in the intemperance bestowed on the subject in our systems of medical education, since the voice of the American Hippocrates, Benj. Rush, ceased to echo in the lecture-room. "Man, who is the servant and interpreter of nature, can act and understand no further than he has, either in operation or contemplation, observed of the method and order of nature." Those, who can master this first principle of the Novum Organum, found in its first sentence, will at once perceive why physicians, even the most skillful and experienced, are as liable as other men to fall into error and to be unsafe guides on any subject they have not studied or only superficially examined. They have studied arsenic thoroughly, and they know what effects it produces in large doses and small, in sickness and in health, and can even detect the minutest portion of it in the tissues; but very few of them have thus studied alcohol, and become aware of the truth, that if it be a little slower, it is nevertheless as sure a poison.

Canal St., New Orleans, May 23, 1853.

The Williamsburgh Times has the following interesting account of a patriarchal peculiarity of our Southern brethren from a traveling correspondent who writes from Aiken, S. C.:

"In almost every community of the South, resides an individual whose professional employment is the hunting, for hire, of runaway slaves. He keeps a pack of twelve or fifteen scurried blood-hounds, and on receiving a commission, starts off in pursuit on horseback, accompanied by his dogs. When once these are placed on trail, neither distance nor time will save the fugitive; on they go, through woods, meadows and swamps, their deep-mouthed voices being sometimes heard miles away. The owner of the dogs must keep up with them for should he be in the background when the fugitive is overtaken, the poor wretch would soon be torn in pieces. When all hope of escape is lost, the runaway generally contrives to mount a tree, and thus saves his body from the lacerating fangs of the dogs. The owners of these hounds have such control over them that they can call them off a second at any moment, and instantly subdue their ferocity towards a victim they may have run down. The remuneration received for hunting fugitives varies from \$10 to \$50, according to the time employed. Dr. J. Thistle, a year ago, removed to Davenport, Iowa. Dr. Wm. M. Gwin is at present a United States Senator from California. Drs. Stewart, Walker, Poland, French, Hubbard, Page, Sydney Smith and E. C. Hyde, removed to Louisiana, and are all engaged in the planting business, except

the three last. Drs. Freriott and Weston returned to New York, Dr. Holt to Kentucky, Dr. James Young removed to Memphis, and Dr. Woodworth to Illinois. The remainder are still in Natchez and its neighborhood. They are Drs. E. A. W. Davis, Harpoun, the two Leggett, Asa Metcalf, J. Foster, Atchison, Wood, Chamberlain, Ward, Calhoun and Amherombrie.

If the property of all the temperate doctors of Natchez and its vicinity, dead and living, including those who have moved away, and including those who have retired from the profession, embracing those of 1823, and all who came in up to 1835—fifty-four in number—were equally divided, each would have upwards of a hundred thousand dollars for his share. Temperance in that portion of the South at least, is not only hygienic, but auriferous. They all began life poor, with nothing but their profession for a livelihood. Some of them are in the possession of millions, and have long since retired from the duties of their profession. They nevertheless belong to the medical public, and have no right to object to their names being brought before the public for the scientific purpose of proving to the physicians, at the North, the hygienic virtues of temperance in the South. Many northern temperance men are so weak in the faith, as to be led to believe on their coming South, that rain and river water (the only kind to be had in Natchez, New Orleans, and some other parts of the South) actually requires the addition of some stimulating liquid to make it healthful. This weakness or distrust of temperance principles is owing to the want of well-authenticated facts from the South bearing on the question. Facts are better than theory to enable, not only physicians, but the people generally, to form rules of conduct on a subject of such importance. To have their proper weight, they should be authenticated, and the important truth made known, that of the whole number of temperance doctors of 1823 (thirty years ago), who are still living in the year 1853, at ages varying from 55 to 85 years; that of the whole number of the intemperate, of the same period, not one remains in town or country; that of thirty-seven temperate and 25 intemperate physicians, who came in afterwards, between the years 1824 and 1835, all of the former are living except nine, and all of the latter are dead except three. Hence it was necessary to mention the names of the temperance physicians, many of whom are known abroad as well as at home, as living proofs of the important truth, that a temperate and upright life is the surest, safest and best road to health, wealth, longevity and respectability.

the three last. Drs. Freriott and Weston returned to New York, Dr. Holt to Kentucky, Dr. James Young removed to Memphis, and Dr. Woodworth to Illinois. The remainder are still in Natchez and its neighborhood. They are Drs. E. A. W. Davis, Harpoun, the two Leggett, Asa Metcalf, J. Foster, Atchison, Wood, Chamberlain, Ward, Calhoun and Amherombrie.

If the property of all the temperate doctors of Natchez and its vicinity, dead and living, including those who have moved away, and including those who have retired from the profession, embracing those of 1823, and all who came in up to 1835—fifty-four in number—were equally divided, each would have upwards of a hundred thousand dollars for his share. Temperance in that portion of the South at least, is not only hygienic, but auriferous. They all began life poor, with nothing but their profession for a livelihood. Some of them are in the possession of millions, and have long since retired from the duties of their profession. They nevertheless belong to the medical public, and have no right to object to their names being brought before the public for the scientific purpose of proving to the physicians, at the North, the hygienic virtues of temperance in the South. Many northern temperance men are so weak in the faith, as to be led to believe on their coming South, that rain and river water (the only kind to be had in Natchez, New Orleans, and some other parts of the South) actually requires the addition of some stimulating liquid to make it healthful. This weakness or distrust of temperance principles is owing to the want of well-authenticated facts from the South bearing on the question. Facts are better than theory to enable, not only physicians, but the people generally, to form rules of conduct on a subject of such importance. To have their proper weight, they should be authenticated, and the important truth made known, that of the whole number of temperance doctors of 1823 (thirty years ago), who are still living in the year 1853, at ages varying from 55 to 85 years; that of the whole number of the intemperate, of the same period, not one remains in town or country; that of thirty-seven temperate and 25 intemperate physicians, who came in afterwards, between the years 1824 and 1835, all of the former are living except nine, and all of the latter are dead except three. Hence it was necessary to mention the names of the temperance physicians, many of whom are known abroad as well as at home, as living proofs of the important truth, that a temperate and upright life is the surest, safest and best road to health, wealth, longevity and respectability.

Many young medical men, as well as others, on coming South, mistake the noise of bar-rooms and grog-shops for the public sentiment of the country. Hence they are too apt to plunge into dissipation, under the delusion, that water is unwholesome unless mixed with stimulants; and that is, moreover, essential to popularity and a good introduction to business, "when in Rome to do as Rome does." This error lies in mistaking the pulchritude for the true. Rome of the South, and in the erroneous theory which attributes to alcoholic beverages the hygienic properties that pure, unadulterated water alone possesses. It was not by dram-drinking that the above-named medical men possessed their health. Physicians being known, they can be interrogated and answer for themselves. It was not by grog-shops or the influence or agency of the inmates of such places, that they succeeded in business, and came into the inheritance of the fat of the land.

It is to be deplored that there should be any discrepancy of council among medical men in regard to the use of alcoholic drinks. While physicians, in perfect health, make use of such beverages and attribute to them hygienic virtues, the public will be slow to regard them as poisonous to the blood of a healthy man. Much of the evil lies in the intemperance bestowed on the subject in our systems of medical education, since the voice of the American Hippocrates, Benj. Rush, ceased to echo in the lecture-room. "Man, who is the servant and interpreter of nature, can act and understand no further than he has, either in operation or contemplation, observed of the method and order of nature." Those, who can master this first principle of the Novum Organum, found in its first sentence, will at once perceive why physicians, even the most skillful and experienced, are as liable as other men to fall into error and to be unsafe guides on any subject they have not studied or only superficially examined. They have studied arsenic thoroughly, and they know what effects it produces in large doses and small, in sickness and in health, and can even detect the minutest portion of it in the tissues; but very few of them have thus studied alcohol, and become aware of the truth, that if it be a little slower, it is nevertheless as sure a poison.

Canal St., New Orleans, May 23, 1853.

The Williamsburgh Times has the following interesting account of a patriarchal peculiarity of our Southern brethren from a traveling correspondent who writes from Aiken, S. C.:

"In almost every community of the South, resides an individual whose professional employment is the hunting, for hire, of runaway slaves. He keeps a pack of twelve or fifteen scurried blood-hounds, and on receiving a commission, starts off in pursuit on horseback, accompanied by his dogs. When once these are placed on trail, neither distance nor time will save the fugitive; on they go, through woods, meadows and swamps, their deep-mouthed voices being sometimes heard miles away. The owner of the dogs must keep up with them for should he be in the background when the fugitive is overtaken, the poor wretch would soon be torn in pieces. When all hope of escape is lost, the runaway generally contrives to mount a tree, and thus saves his body from the lacerating fangs of the dogs. The owners of these hounds have such control over them that they can call them off a second at any moment, and instantly subdue their ferocity towards a victim they may have run down. The remuneration received for hunting fugitives varies from \$10 to \$50, according to the time employed. Dr. J. Thistle, a year ago, removed to Davenport, Iowa. Dr. Wm. M. Gwin is at present a United States Senator from California. Drs. Stewart, Walker, Poland, French, Hubbard, Page, Sydney Smith and E. C. Hyde, removed to Louisiana, and are all engaged in the planting business, except

the three last. Drs. Freriott and Weston returned to New York, Dr. Holt to Kentucky, Dr. James Young removed to Memphis, and Dr. Woodworth to Illinois. The remainder are still in Natchez and its neighborhood. They are Drs. E. A. W. Davis, Harpoun, the two Leggett, Asa Metcalf, J. Foster, Atchison, Wood, Chamberlain, Ward, Calhoun and Amherombrie.

If the property of all the temperate doctors of Natchez and its vicinity, dead and living, including those who have moved away, and including those who have retired from the profession, embracing those of 1823, and all who came in up to 1835—fifty-four in number—were equally divided, each would have upwards of a hundred thousand dollars for his share. Temperance in that portion of the South at least, is not only hygienic, but auriferous. They all began life poor, with nothing but their profession for a livelihood. Some of them are in the possession of millions, and have long since retired from the duties of their profession. They nevertheless belong to the medical public, and have no right to object to their names being brought before the public for the scientific purpose of proving to the physicians, at the North, the hygienic virtues of temperance in the South. Many northern temperance men are so weak in the faith, as to be led to believe on their coming South, that rain and river water (the only kind to be had in Natchez, New Orleans, and some other parts of the South) actually requires the addition of some stimulating liquid to make it healthful. This weakness or distrust of temperance principles is owing to the want of well-authenticated facts from the South bearing on the question. Facts are better than theory to enable, not only physicians, but the people generally, to form rules of conduct on a subject of such importance. To have their proper weight, they should be authenticated, and the important truth made known, that of the whole number of temperance doctors of 1823 (thirty years ago), who are still living in the year 1853, at ages varying from 55 to 85 years; that of the whole number of the intemperate, of the same period, not one remains in town or country; that of thirty-seven temperate and 25 intemperate physicians, who came in afterwards, between the years 1824 and 1835, all of the former are living except nine, and all of the latter are dead except three. Hence it was necessary to mention the names of the temperance physicians, many of whom are known abroad as well as at home, as living proofs of the important truth, that a temperate and upright life is the surest, safest and best road to health, wealth, longevity and respectability.

the three last. Drs. Freriott and Weston returned to New York, Dr. Holt to Kentucky, Dr. James Young removed to Memphis, and Dr. Woodworth to Illinois. The remainder are still in Natchez and its neighborhood. They are Drs. E. A. W. Davis, Harpoun, the two Leggett, Asa Metcalf, J. Foster, Atchison, Wood, Chamberlain, Ward, Calhoun and Amherombrie.

If the property of all the temperate doctors of Natchez and its vicinity, dead and living, including those who have moved away, and including those who have retired from the profession, embracing those of 1823, and all who came in up to 1835—fifty-four in number—were equally divided, each would have upwards of a hundred thousand dollars for his share. Temperance in that portion of the South at least, is not only hygienic, but auriferous. They all began life poor, with nothing but their profession for a livelihood. Some of them are in the possession of millions, and have long since retired from the duties of their profession. They nevertheless belong to the medical public, and have no right to object to their names being brought before the public for the scientific purpose of proving to the physicians, at the North, the hygienic virtues of temperance in the South. Many northern temperance men are so weak in the faith, as to be led to believe on their coming South, that rain and river water (the only kind to be had in Natchez, New Orleans, and some other parts of the South) actually requires the addition of some stimulating liquid to make it healthful. This weakness or distrust of temperance principles is owing to the want of well-authenticated facts from the South bearing on the question. Facts are better than theory to enable, not only physicians, but the people generally, to form rules of conduct on a subject of such importance. To have their proper weight, they should be authenticated, and the important truth made known, that of the whole number of temperance doctors of 1823 (thirty years ago), who are still living in the year 1853, at ages varying from 55 to 85 years; that of the whole number of the intemperate, of the same period, not one remains in town or country; that of thirty-seven temperate and 25 intemperate physicians, who came in afterwards, between the years 1824 and 1835, all of the former are living except nine, and all of the latter are dead except three. Hence it was necessary to mention the names of the temperance physicians, many of whom are known abroad as well as at home, as living proofs of the important truth, that a temperate and upright life is the surest, safest and best road to health, wealth, longevity and respectability.

Many young medical men, as well as others, on coming South, mistake the noise of bar-rooms and grog-shops for the public sentiment of the country. Hence they are too apt to plunge into dissipation, under the delusion, that water is unwholesome unless mixed with stimulants; and that is, moreover, essential to popularity and a good introduction to business, "when in Rome to do as Rome does." This error lies in mistaking the pulchritude for the true. Rome of the South, and in the erroneous theory which attributes to alcoholic beverages the hygienic properties that pure, unadulterated water alone possesses. It was not by dram-drinking that the above-named medical men possessed their health. Physicians being known, they can be interrogated and answer for themselves. It was not by grog-shops or the influence or agency of the inmates of such places, that they succeeded in business, and came into the inheritance of the fat of the land.

It is to be deplored that there should be any discrepancy of council among medical men in regard to the use of alcoholic drinks. While physicians, in perfect health, make use of such beverages and attribute to them hygienic virtues, the public will be slow to regard them as poisonous to the blood of a healthy man. Much of the evil lies in the intemperance bestowed on the subject in our systems of medical education, since the voice of the American Hippocrates, Benj. Rush, ceased to echo in the lecture-room. "Man, who is the servant and interpreter of nature, can act and understand no further than he has, either in operation or contemplation, observed of the method and order of nature." Those, who can master this first principle of the Novum Organum, found in its first sentence, will at once perceive why physicians, even the most skillful and experienced, are as liable as other men to fall into error and to be unsafe guides on any subject they have not studied or only superficially examined. They have studied arsenic thoroughly, and they know what effects it produces in large doses and small, in sickness and in health, and can even detect the minutest portion of it in the tissues; but very few of them have thus studied alcohol, and become aware of the truth, that if it be a little slower, it is nevertheless as sure a poison.

Canal St., New Orleans, May 23, 1853.

The Williamsburgh Times has the following interesting account of a patriarchal peculiarity of our Southern brethren from a traveling correspondent who writes from Aiken, S. C.:

"In almost every community of the South, resides an individual whose professional employment is the hunting, for hire, of runaway slaves. He keeps a pack of twelve or fifteen scurried blood-hounds, and on receiving a commission, starts off in pursuit on horseback, accompanied by his dogs. When once these are placed on trail, neither distance nor time will save the fugitive; on they go, through woods, meadows and swamps, their deep-mouthed voices being sometimes heard miles away. The owner of the dogs must keep up with them for should he be in the background when the fugitive is overtaken, the poor wretch would soon be torn in pieces. When all hope of escape is lost, the runaway generally contrives to mount a tree, and thus saves his body from the lacerating fangs of the dogs. The owners of these hounds have such control over them that they can call them off a second at any moment, and instantly subdue their ferocity towards a victim they may have run down. The remuneration received for hunting fugitives varies from \$10 to \$50, according to the time employed. Dr. J. Thistle, a year ago, removed to Davenport, Iowa. Dr. Wm. M. Gwin is at present a United States Senator from California. Drs. Stewart, Walker, Poland, French, Hubbard, Page, Sydney Smith and E. C. Hyde, removed to Louisiana, and are all engaged in the planting business, except

the three last. Drs. Freriott and Weston returned to New York, Dr. Holt to Kentucky, Dr. James Young removed to Memphis, and Dr. Woodworth to Illinois. The remainder are still in Natchez and its neighborhood. They are Drs. E. A. W. Davis, Harpoun, the two Leggett, Asa Metcalf, J. Foster, Atchison, Wood, Chamberlain, Ward, Calhoun and Amherombrie.

If the property of all the temperate doctors of Natchez and its vicinity, dead and living, including those who have moved away, and including those who have retired from the profession, embracing those of 1823, and all who came in up to 1835—fifty-four in number—were equally divided, each would have upwards of a hundred thousand dollars for his share. Temperance in that portion of the South at least, is not only hygienic, but auriferous. They all began life poor, with nothing but their profession for a livelihood. Some of them are in the possession of millions, and have long since retired from the duties of their profession. They nevertheless belong to the medical public, and have no right to object to their names being brought before the public for the scientific purpose of proving to the physicians, at the North, the hygienic virtues of temperance in the South. Many northern temperance men are so weak in the faith, as to be led to believe on their coming South, that rain and river water (the only kind to be had in Natchez, New Orleans, and some other parts of the South) actually requires the addition of some stimulating liquid to make it healthful. This weakness or distrust of temperance principles is owing to the want of well-authenticated facts from the South bearing on the question. Facts are better than theory to enable, not only physicians, but the people generally, to form rules of conduct on a subject of such importance. To have their proper weight, they should be authenticated, and the important truth made known, that of the whole number of temperance doctors of 1823 (thirty years ago), who are still living in the year 1853, at ages varying from 55 to 85 years; that of the whole number of the intemperate, of the same period, not one remains in town or country; that of thirty-seven temperate and 25 intemperate physicians, who came in afterwards, between the years 1824 and 1835, all of the former are living except nine, and all of the latter are dead except three. Hence it was necessary to mention the names of the temperance physicians, many of whom are known abroad as well as at home, as living proofs of the important truth, that a temperate and upright life is the surest, safest and best road to health, wealth, longevity and respectability.

the three last. Drs. Freriott and Weston returned to New York, Dr. Holt to Kentucky, Dr. James Young removed to Memphis, and Dr. Woodworth to Illinois. The remainder are still in Natchez and its neighborhood. They are Drs. E. A. W. Davis, Harpoun, the two Leggett, Asa Metcalf, J. Foster, Atchison, Wood, Chamberlain, Ward, Calhoun and Amherombrie.

If the property of all the temperate doctors of Natchez and its vicinity, dead and living, including those who have moved away, and including those who have retired from the profession, embracing those of 1823, and all who came in up to 1835—fifty-four in number—were equally divided, each would have upwards of a hundred thousand dollars for his share. Temperance in that portion of the South at least, is not only hygienic, but auriferous. They all began life poor, with nothing but their profession for a livelihood. Some of them are in the possession of millions, and have long since retired from the duties of their profession. They nevertheless belong to the medical public, and have no right to object to their names being brought before the public for the scientific purpose of proving to the physicians, at the North, the hygienic virtues of temperance in the South. Many northern temperance men are so weak in the faith, as to be led to believe on their coming South, that rain and river water (the only kind to be had in Natchez, New Orleans, and some other parts of the South) actually requires the addition of some stimulating liquid to make it healthful. This weakness or distrust of temperance principles is owing to the want of well-authenticated facts from the South bearing on the question. Facts are better than theory to enable, not only physicians, but the people generally, to form rules of conduct on a subject of such importance. To have their proper weight, they should be authenticated, and the important truth made known, that of the whole number of temperance doctors of 1823 (thirty years ago), who are still living in the year 1853, at ages varying from 55 to 85 years; that of the whole number of the intemperate, of the same period, not one remains in town or country; that of thirty-seven temperate and 25 intemperate physicians, who came in afterwards, between the years 1824 and

