THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1870.

MEWS SUMMARY. City Affairs.

-David Berth, aged twenty cight years, re-siding at No. 2021 Callowbill street, was run over yesterday at Eighth and Fine streets, and had one of his legs badly crushed.

-The following amount of grain was mea-sured in the city and port of Philadelphia for sured in the city and port of rinketermits for the quarter ending December 31, 1869:--Corn, 409,561 bushels; wheat, 223,2813/ bushels; oats, 224,018 bushels; rye, 31,897 bushels; barley, 324,8231/ bushels; malt, 4466 bushels; seeds, 6261/ bushels; sundries, 111,212 bushels. Total, 1,386,8841/g bushels.

-The survey for the contemplated railroad between Bustleton and Newtown has been completed, and is in the hands of the engineers. is said to have an easy grade. It will cost to Bustleton \$300,000. It is proposed to issue bonds for one-half, getting them endorsed by the Camden and Amboy Company. \$150,000 must be raised in cash, and, dividing the eleven miles into three sections, that from Newtown miles into three sections, that from Newtown to the Buck is expected to raise \$75,000. The proposed road will form a connection with the Philadelphia and Trenton at Holmesburg. —The following statement, compiled from the records at the Water Department, shows the

number of gallons of water pumped by all the works belonging to the sity during 1869:-

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Total.....12,416,292,193 During the past year the water mains laid amounted to about twenty-one miles.

Domestic Affairs.

-Gold closed yesterday at 122. -Yesterday's internal revenue receipts were

\$545,072. -The Missourl Legislature yesterday ratified

the fiftcenth amendment. —Glen Falls National Bank, Troy, New York, has been robbed of \$20,000 by burglars. —It is asserted that the President will send to

the Senate on Monday a secret message, with a treaty for the annexation of St. Domingo.

-Onslow Stearns was nominated by the Re-publican State Convention yesterday for Gover-nor of New Hampshire, by acclamation. -The expediency of bringing in a bill to abolish the death penalty in this State is to be inquired into by the Senate Judiciary Com-

-A report was brought up in the State Senate on the Scall-Findley election case yesterday. A discussion ensued, but no result was arrived at. --Much leaf tobacco has been going into the

Indian Territory for manufacture, in order to evade Federal taxation; but the Government having been acquainted with the fact, an order has been issued for the seizure of all the manufactured tobacco found unstamped.

Foreign Affairs.

-Election disturbances are reported in various parts of Spain. -Serrano received the Spanish Cortes on the

--Servato received the Spanish Cortes on the Feast of the Epiphany. --The trigonometrical survey of the United Kingdom, commenced in 1783, has just been completed.

1776.

A Few More Words Abont the Declaration of Independence.

The regular annual meeting of the American Philosophical Society was held yesterday after-Philosophical Society was held yesterday after-noon at their rooms. Fifth street, below Ches-nut. The society was established in 1744, with Benjamin Franklin as Secretary. After a few years of prosperity, the members, with the exception of its Secretary, were overcome with apathy, and continued in that state until 1767, when it was rejuvenated. What aided to secure its prosperity then was the patronage of John The use of the Council Chamber in State House was granted it. On the 20th of December this association and a rival one, under the name of the "American Society, were merged together, under the title-"The American Philosophical Society held at Philadelphia for Promoting Useful Knowledge." During the During the Revolution the meetings were rare, for in Philadelphia the enemy was stationed a great portion of the time, and the meetings were stopped. This society thenceforward continued prosper ously until the present time. Its membership has embraced the most learned of Americans, and its ald to the prosperity of science and art has been very great. The rooms of the society are upon the second floor of the building occupied by the Water and Highway Departments. They are warm and cozy apartments, with all the comfort and plain ness appertaining to a Quaker residence. Abou the walls hang many fine and valuable por traits—one, of Jefferson, worth to the virtuoso almost its weight in gold. Then there are others of Peter Duponceau, Chief Justice Tilgh Dr. Chapman, Alexander Dallas Bache and Robert Patterson.

BANTING AND HIS SYSTEM. the subject. He did not claim even for his EVLEVONE has heard of Banting, but it is surmedical adviser, whose name he at first reprising how little is known in this country fused to disclose, the merit of discovery: he either of him or his system-what manner of man he is, or how far he is entitled to credit detailed merely the instructions which he had as a discoverer. Yet Banting is an interestreceived, and their important results. He ing man, and his system, if for nothing else, now asserts that he furnishes abundant evidence of the value of his conjecture; and no is well worth studying as the production of one, on reading the new edition of his work, one who, neither possessing nor laying the slightest claim to scientific knowledge, has with its prefixed and appended matter, can by his philanthropy and his untiring zeal gainsay the fact. done what writers preceding him failed What Mr. Banting really has accomplished

is owing to persistent publication, which had the effect of stimulating discussion, and bringing into notice a practice which, with the principles upon which it is based, has for many years been known to physiologists. The extraordinary feature of the Banting controversy is that, considering the light which modern science has shed on the economy of the body, writers should have been found to cavil at the system. Perhaps the cause of this was that, as the application of the principles to the relief of obesity had never been generally made, both principles and application were comparatively but little known. This probably arose from the fact that the principles had never, before Mr. Banting's time, been reduced to such precise rules as those adopted and carried out resolutely by him; and this, again, was probably occasioned by the fact that physicians, as a body, were indisposed to reduce to system that which would form a treatment apparently so simple as to be practised with impunity by anybody, and yet one which, attempted without due regard to individual organization, would prove highly dangerous. To a person with a taint of consumption, the deposit of adipose tissue is literally of vital importance. Its arrest produces dangerous, if not fatal, consequences. We see around us every day most insane tampering with health. Moderate bathing, under certain conditions, is healthful, and in certain diseases, curative. Some persons practise immoderate bathing, under improper conditions, for any diseases. We have known cases in which thin, weakly persons have been subjected to a course of cold douche baths accompanied with meagre diet. Cold in contact with the body absorbs heat from it. On the other hand, nature tends to maintain it at its normal temperature. Whence comes the surplus heat which, when cold is applied to it, tends to accomplish that object? From the combustion of the fatty portions of the body itself. Consequently, if the body is put on a meagre diet, it is stinted in that which produces fat, and if, at the same time, cold is applied to the surface, its fatty tissue wastes, and might be exhausted, since nothing can yield without diminishing, unless correspondingly replenished. We must believe that the consideration of the evils that would result from the abuse of a dietary for the reduction of obesity restrained physicians generally from publishing one, and actuated many persons who opposed Banting's, for, indisputably, the principles on which to base such a dietary have long been known to many of the educated, putting out of the question, scientists. The Banting system, so-called, is founded on two well-established facts-all food is divisible into fibre-renewing and fat-producing elements. No food consists exclusively of either, but the relative proportions of each in ordinary foods are known. Saccharine and farinaceous substances, being fat-producing, food in which they either preponderate or exist in large amounts should be avoided by the obese. To some persons, perhaps not the least amusing part of Mr. Banting's work, in its present edition, would be the letters selected from nearly two thousand sent by the afflicted of all ranks and conditions, who by means of his system had been relieved of the burden which they were bearing through life. If we except two, one of whom is a count, the French correspondents of Mr. Banting are, as might be expected, the most expansive in their expression of gratitude to him. "Vous avez des grands droits à ma reconnaissance." writes a Frenchwoman; "pour m'avoir délivrée d'un fléau qui faisait le désespoir de mon existence." A French merchant writes:-"J'étais triste et désespéré, malheureux, et j'affligeais tous ceux qui m'entourent. Vos conseils, cher Monsieur, m'ont rendu à moimême, à ceux qui me sont chers." One is reminded of Sterne's perruquier, who sold him a wig. "But I fear, friend," said Sterne, "this buckle won't stand." "You may immerge it into the ocean," was the reply, "and it will stand." Mr. Banting says, "I deeply regret not having secured a photographic portrait of my original figure in 1862, to place in "juxtaposition with one of my present form. It might have amused some, but certainly would have been very convincing to others, and astonishing to all, that such an effect should have been so readily and speedily produced by the simple method of exchanging a meagre for a generous dietary, under proper advice.* Mr. Banting may rest assured that his regret is shared by all who have read his book, for surely none so instructive was ever half so amusing: it would be complete with a portrait of his former and one of his present self, either of which would be the likeness of a thoroughly good man. Had Mr. Banting, when he entered on his crusade against obesity, been young, handsome, and ambitions, he might have occupied the proud position predicted by Brillat Savarin as the reward of him who should bring it under dominion. "Had I been," says Savarin, "a graduate of medicine, I would first of all have written a good treatise on obesity, then I would have established my empire in that nook of science; and I would have obtained the twofold advantage of having as patients people in the very best health, and of being daily besieged by the loveliest portion of mankind; for to have "just enough plumpness, not a whit too much nor too little, is to woman the

COUPONS Union Pacific Railroad Co., Central Pacific Railroad Co., U. S. 5-20s and 1881s, DUE JANUARY 1, 1870, BOUGHT. GOLD BOUGHT.

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Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

TANNER & CO., SAMUEL WORK.



Il work promptly attended to, alvanized Tube for Cemetery Lois familabed, 1

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About the walls are arranged many invaluable relics. There is here a gravestone from Carthage, evidently cut about the age when the Christian era was dawning. It symbolizes what is known as the Astartic worship.

Here also is to be found the document called the Declaration of Independence. A few weeks ago an article in THE TELEGRAPH gave a history of two depositories for this piece of manuscript, and now the original itself appears. It is the original draft of the Declaration of Independence, as it came from the hand of Lee, when he had made some alterations after Jefferson had drawn it up. This document is remarkable. in that it presents that paragraph which was stricken out. It reads thus:---

"He (the present King of Great Britain) has waged war against human nature itself; violat-ing its most sacred rights of life and liberty in persons of a distant people who never offended him. Captivating and carrying them into slavery in another hemisphere, or to incur miserable death in their transportation thither. This piratical warfare, the opprobrium of infidel powers, is the warfare of the Christian King of Great Britain, determined to keep open market where men should be bought and sold, he has prostituted his negative for suppressing every legislative attempt to prohibit or restrain this execrable commerce, and that this assemblage of herrors might want no fact of distinguished dye, he is now exciting those very people to rise in arms among us, and to purchase that liberty of which he has deprived them by murdering the people upon whom he also obtruded them, thus paying off former crime committed against the liberties of one people with crimes which he urges them to commit against the lives of another.'

This document, yellow from the influences of time, is preserved in a strong frame. Jefferson was not a journalist, or he would not have written upon both sides of the paper. In this same room, too, we see the chair which he almost in-variably used. Here, too, can be seen the old astronomical clock, made by John Rittenhouse, one of the Presidents of the society, and which, for forty years, was the standard by which to set Philadelphia time pieces. It is expected that the society will soon evacuate the present building occupied by them,

and go westward. This property is owned by it, but the city will require it, if the new public buildings go up. This subject is now under con-

Yesterday afternoon, between 2 and 5 o'clock. an election for offices to serve for the ensuing year was held, with this result:-

President-George B. Wood. Vice-Presidents-John C. Crosson, Isaac and

Frederick Fraley. Secretaries-Charles B. Trego, E. Otis Kendall, John L. Le Conte and J. P. Lesley. Curators-Franklin = Peale, Elias Durand,

Joseph Carson. Counsellors-Alfred L. Elwyn, John Bell, Benjamin H. Coates, Benjamin V. Marsh.

Treasurer-Charles B. Trego.

The Professor said : - "I am phlet. sorry to have been unable to ascertain whether this William Harvey [Mr. Banting's medical adviser] is a descendant of the great William Harvey, who, in the seventeenth century, by discovering the circulation of the blood, laid the foundation of our present physiological system." Mr. Banting-"He is not." The Professor, enumerating the articles which he believed to be allowed by Mr. Banting's dietary, said:-"'Any kind of poultry, or venison, a little pastry." Mr. Banting-"I avoided pastry." The Professor stated that, "until a few years ago, Mr. Banting carried on the business of an undertaker. Funerals, as is well known, are conducted with much pomp in England; and he held the appointment to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales." Banting-"I held no such appointment, but was cabinetmaker. upholsterer, and decorator to the Royal Family. Funerals in England are frequently conducted by this class." "A most amusing scene,' said the Professor, "in which the Princess Mary of Cambridge played a part, appears to be authentic, and is highly characteristic. Her Royal Highness requested to see Mr. Banting. He presented himself before her, first in his former clothes, in order to show her the old Banting, and then metamorphosed himself before her eyes into the present Banting, by throwing off one coat after another." Banting-"This was not true, but a mere jeu d'esprit of the public journals."

to do-disseminated information which it was

the task of abler men to gain. Banting's

fame and its foundation is a phenomenon in

scientific literature, and, if we would point a

moral from it, is another added to the list of

countless examples of devotion and energy

surmounting, with the slenderest opportu-

In 1868 the fifth edition of Banting's

pamphlet on corpulence was published in the

United States, yet it is only quite recently

that the fourth edition was published in England. In a word, Banting's third edition

was successively printed here as the fourth

and the fifth. The fourth, however, is his

last edition. That copies of it are somewhat

scarce in this country may be judged from

the fact that the one from which we shall

presently have occasion to quote we were

Mr. Banting's aim is merely that of a phi

lanthropist, anxious to contribute for the

good of his fellow-men what proved benefi

cial to him. About his writing there is a

great charm, of which he was unconscious,

for it is derived from his unconsciousness.

Of the art of writing he understands abso-

lutely nothing; probably he could not, to save

his life, have written a work on any other

subject. But prompted by gratitude for relief

from misery, and yearning to alleviate that

of others, he wrote a book on the cure of a

malady at whose victims mankind have al-

ways conspired to laugh, and, without the

least intention or suspicion on his part, made

it singularly interesting and funny. With

the candor of a child, he tells all his

little ailments and trials; he mentions

that at one time his stomach was so large as

to prevent his stooping sufficiently to tie his

shoes; that, to avoid jarring himself, he was

obliged to go down stairs backward. When

he speaks of the table, we find ourselves in

the presence of a goed liver, whom, as he

runs over the items of his former bill of fare.

we cannot help commiserating in his self.

denial, and applauding in the strength of his

resolution to abstain. He confesses to a de-

cided weakness for a certain dish; but who

can blame him, knowing what it is, or not

forgive him, as he does himself? "Being

fond of green peas," he remarks, "I take them

daily in the season, and I gain two or three

pounds in weight as well as some little in

bulk, but I soon lose both when their season is over. For this trespass I quite forgive

myself." With blunt truthfulness he corrects

little misstatements that have crept into ac-

counts of him. With a running commentary

of notes, he follows Professor Niemeyer, of

Stuttgard, in his lecture on Banting's System,

appended to the new edition of the nem-

nitics, all obstacles.

obliged to import.

So intense is Mr. Banting's detestation of fat that he can express himself in regard to it only by new applications of words. "Obesity," says he, "I call a parasite; anything that creates fat I call human beans." He rigidly adheres to what he is pleased to style the analogy, and steadily maintains the propriety of those terms, remarking that "the word 'parasite' has been much commented upon as inappropriate to any but a living, creeping thing (of course I use the word in a figurative sense, as a burden to the flesh); but if fat is not an insidious, creeping enemy, I do not know what is," and also, that "perhaps I do not wholly escape starchy, or saccharine matter, but scrupulously avoid those beans, such as milk, sugar, beer, butter, etc., whichare known to contain them," One of Mr. Banting's correspondents, however, outherods him, for he speaks of going into the wilderness of obesity.

So much for the man: let us turn to the system which bears his name and yet is not his. It is but simple justice to admit that Mr. Banting claims no more than that to which he is entitled. He said, from the first, that putting in practice the advice of a medical friend of his, he, a man of sixty-five, of five feet five inches in height, weighing two handred and two pounds, had, in about thirteen months, reduced himself, without detriment to his health, forty-six pounds. He declared his conviction that others in a condition similar to what his had been, would, under good medical advice, be benefied by a similar treatment. He ex-

"Here, as elsewhere, Mr. Banting's enthusiasm in his cause leads him to strain the meaning of "meagre" and "generous" to suit his purpose. NO. 20 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

E KIMES . No BROOKESBUT Street Marine * FRILADELPHIA

in Fine Whinkies, No. 146 North SOCOND Street, Philadelph