

THE PEOPLE'S JOURNAL.

JNO. S. MANN, EDWIN HASKELL, EDITORS. FIDELITY TO THE PEOPLE. COUDERSPORT, FRIDAY, JUNE 30 1854.

Lucien Bird is authorized to receive and receipt money for this paper.

The attentive reader will notice the prospectus of the N. Era in another column, and we desire to call the special attention of our friends to the claims of the Era. Read what its indefatigable Editor says, and then be sure and send him at least one subscriber.

The Raftsmen's Journal is a new Whig paper at Clearfield, Pa. by Ben. Jones.

We hope it is one of the live sort, up with the times, opposed to slavery aggression in all its forms, and in favor of the Maine Law. Such a paper is clearly much needed, and whether called Whig, Democratic, or Independent, ought to be well sustained, by all persons who are sick of the present reign of corrupt politicians.

There are a couple of articles on the fourth page to which we ask the attention of every farmer, one in relation to the best time for cutting hay is just in time. We must say, what little knowledge we have on the subject goes to sustain this article. Our farmers do not commence laying early enough. But read the article and judge for yourselves.

The Lycoming Gazette, with a circulation of seven or eight hundred, has undertaken to counteract the influence of the New-York Tribune, with its 150,000 subscribers. When that trifling affair has been accomplished, we suggest the annihilation of the Declaration of Independence as the next best thing to be done for the safety of hunkerism.

Some one proposes this question: "If it requires all the military and naval force of the United States to take one negro out of Boston, how large an increase of force will be needed to take Cuba from Spain?"

We call attention to the changes in the advertisement of the Couderport Academy. It will be seen that the Summer Term will commence on the 21th day of July next. We are glad to see that a Teachers' Class will be organized for next Term. Any person desiring to teach school, should make it his duty to be well qualified for the post, and we think Mr. Bloomington can give entire satisfaction to all persons who will seek his instructions in the art of teaching.

The Phenological Journal for June contains many good things, among which "Phenological Jottings," "Analysis of the Organs," and "The Phenomena of Death," are of the first order. At this day the science of the brain is pretty generally admitted, and by the brain-index men form their opinion of one another at first sight. An acquaintance with the principles of Phenology has become one of the things necessary to a thorough education. The manner in which the Messrs. Fowlers & Wells have met the increased demand for information upon this important subject justly entitles them to the public gratitude. Of the numerous works issued by them none, we think, does these sterling men more honor than the Phenological Journal.

REFORM IN PHILADELPHIA.

All the papers from the Quaker City unite in declaring that the proclamation of Mayor Conrad requiring the total cessation of liquor selling on Sunday, has been productive of very beneficial results, and we hear other testimony to the same point.

The following postscript to a business letter from a prominent house in Market st. shows that Mayor Conrad has a backbone not yet diseased: "Yesterday, Sunday, our new Mayor closed all our grog shops, which made it very dry for old toppers."

Look at that, you timid men, who think the Maine Law cannot be enforced in large cities. If under the present inefficient and wrong principled law the Mayor of Philadelphia can close all the grog shops on Sunday, how easily he could close them every day in the week with an efficient

and right principled law, such as Temperance men propose.

But here is another extract from private correspondence. It is from a lady in the upper part of the city, to a friend of ours whose letters we are sometimes permitted to read, and this goes so straight to the mark in favor of the prohibitory measure that we publish it for the encouragement of all Temperance men.

Speaking of the consolidated city and its new Mayor, this lady writes:

"One of his early, and certainly the most important act, was to issue a proclamation ordering all taverns and licensed drinking houses to be kept closed on Sunday, and to-day we see the result. In our neighborhood, and between here and our meeting house, not one groggery has dared to open its horrid portal to the bacchanalian crew, who used to infest them, and persons may pass quietly to and fro without being suffocated with the fumes of rum, lager, or tobacco, and no profane and ill-bred gangs crowded the corners, to annoy the quiet pedestrian. In one week Conrad has done much for the public good; may he continue in the way of well doing."

Who would not rather deserve such praise than wear the greenest laurels that encircle the brow of the brave old General Scott? And what reformer, seeing the glorious fruits of one noble effort to stay the tide of wrong, will not take fresh courage, and work with renewed energy for the removal of Intemperance and the abolition of slavery. Remember that all the grog shops of Philadelphia have been closed, by the judicious exercise of the ballot.

"A weapon that comes down as still As snow flakes fall upon the sod, But executes the freeman's will As lightning does the will of God."

We have a note, dated June 20th, from THOMAS H. WEBB, Esq., of Boston, Secretary of the Emigrant Aid Society, in which he says "the work goes on bravely. I have this day advertised for proposals to carry from 20,000 to 50,000 emigrants to Kansas the present season. The first party will leave here on the 17th of next month."

A little incident occurred in Wharton last Sunday morning, that we make public for the benefit of those professed temperancemen hereabouts, who are disturbed at the evident alliance between "rum and hunker Democracy."

A couple of Pierce and Bigler Democrats, who hailed from Lock Haven, and are shining lights of the party, so much so that one of them expects to be the next Congressman from this District, came up into this County to fix the ropes for that purpose. On their way back they called at the house of a friend of ours, on Sunday morning, and after exchanging the usual compliments, one of them says to our friend, "Do you keep anything to drink? On being answered in the negative one of the simon pure said, "Well, by G—d, we have a little left yet," and proved it by going to their carriage and producing a bottle well filled with the real stuff, which was not replaced among its fellows, for there was a number of them, till our next Congressman in expectation had freely imbibed.

Such, honest Democrats, is the way the leading men in the Bigler party of Pennsylvania, conduct their campaigns. This Lock Haven Lawyer expects to secure an election to Congress by the free use of liquor; and should he succeed, we will warrant him to do any thing which the Slave Power may ask of him.

Should he secure a nomination we will give his name, meanwhile we ask all candid men if it is right to sustain a party that lives by such means as this.

MAINE.—The Bangor Mercury (Whig) shows that opponents of the Nebraska inquiry may be returned to Congress from nearly or quite every District in that State by union and effort. It closes as follows: "But this rose-colored landscape is not to be realized for nothing. We cannot expect the Morrill Democrats to do so much for us if we will do nothing for them. If the Whigs of this State, as an organization, in this contest, set their backs up stiff and haughty, independent as a hog on ice, they will succeed in performing about as well as a hog on ice. They will neither go nor stand. We say to them, be wise, be wise; pursue no shadows; go for the substance; names are nothing; facts are the things."

Will the Whigs of Michigan and New Free States think of these things?—N. Y. Tribune.

We ask men of all parties, who think slavery ought not to curio another foot of free soil to think of "these things," and act like reasonable men.

THE PEOPLE MOVING IN TOGA COUNTY.

A meeting was held at Lawrenceville on the 10th inst. for the purpose of manifesting their disapprobation of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, when the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we regard the bill which has recently passed both Houses of Congress, providing Governments for the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas as an insult to the American people; a wanton violation of pledged faith; a cold blooded conspiracy against humanity and republicanism, and a crime against God. That we believe it to be a link in a chain of measures, looking to the absolute supremacy of slavery, and the subversion of freedom throughout this continent, and that we, therefore, demand its speedy and unconditional repeal.

Resolved, That submission by the North to Southern dictation is no longer a virtue, and that we will resist it by all judicious means in our power.

Resolved, That those laws and those only made by the people and for the people, deserve our respect, and that as the Nebraska bill was passed by the South and their Northern tools for their iniquitous purposes, and not for the good of all, therefore we look on those who utter detestation, as unworthy our respect or support.

Resolved, That we recommend to the people in all our townships, to unite themselves in a league against the extension of slavery, and suggest to the citizens that County, State, and National Conventions be called to nominate men for all the offices in the gift of the people, who are decidedly for freedom.

Resolved, That a committee of ten be appointed by the Chair at his convenience, the duty of which shall be to invite the Hon. D. W. Wilson to address the citizens of Lawrence on the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, at his earliest convenience.

JOHN W. RYOS, Esq., being unanimously called upon, addressed the meeting at length, and acquitted himself creditably alike to himself and the subject he handled, and with the marked approbation of the meeting.

L. DARRING, President. GEO. W. STANTON, Secretary.

MEANNESS OF SLAVEHOLDERS—DOINGS AT RICHMOND.

We have always been told that slave-traders and negro-catchers were held in contempt, if not detestation, by the slaveholders themselves, and we were green enough to believe it. But the festivities at Richmond, in honor of Deputy Marshal Riley and his aids, must undeceive all those of us at the North who have been accustomed to have respect for "Southern chivalry." And, when we come to think of it calmly, there can be no chivalry and honor among slaveholders. They are perfidious in their politics;—see their violation of the Missouri compact. They are meaner than the dirt they tread upon in all their other relations. Think of all this business of slave-catching! A great, lazy, nitty, ignorant boor contrives to get possession of a MAN. He holds him as his own. He makes him work. He "hires him out" to his neighbor boor. He flogs him, or lets him be flogged. He allows him scanty food of the meanest description. He clothes him with the coarsest fabrics. He sells his wife. He sells his children. He gives him no opportunities for education or religion. If he runs off, he sends a pack of bloodhounds after him. He pays him no wages; recognizes in him no rights, and but scanty privileges. Such a MAN has worked for nothing, say twenty years. By his labor, he has enabled his master to live in luxury or comfort. By some lucky chance he contrives to escape. What does the chivalrous master do? Does he say, as any man with a spark of decency would say—"Let him go. He has supported me twenty years, and got only his board and clothes, and now he may go and see what he can do for himself?" No, he wants to flog him a few more times. He wants to hire him out and get his wages, to live on. He wants to get twenty years more of gratuitous service out of him. So he makes a record of his claim, and taking advantage of a statute which men were base enough to enact, and of a government which is base enough to enforce it, he starts forward upon the track of the flying negro. He finds where he is by meanness. He captures him by a lie. He bribes a negro as mean as himself to betray him (as in the Cincinnati case). He makes use of the vilest tools, political, civil, and military, to seize and carry back his bondman to the unrequited toil he fled from. When he gets him back to his home, he puts him in jail, and then invents the most preposterous lies about him and his conversation, and finds men base enough to circulate, and fools enough to believe them. How chivalrous this conduct! How honorable! how noble!

These acts of meanness were well enough known, but not thought of sufficiently. But there has always been, as we said in the beginning, an idea current at the North, that slave-catching was viewed with contempt by slaveholders themselves. There was no ground for this notion. Why should a man who is mean enough to cheat another man out of his wages for twenty years; mean enough to deprive him of education and religion; mean enough to sell his wife and children; mean enough to rouse the country for the purpose of bringing him back to the plantation;—why should such a man be above the act of rewarding the creatures who seized his prey and brought him back? The chivalry is all a humbug; the honor is a palpable sham! Witness the proceedings at Richmond. The slaveholder and the slave-catcher are in the same boat; Boston catchpoles are made fashionable by their participa-

tion in the glorious act of lugging a negro back to his master; Richmond offers its hospitality as a city; the parlors of the "first families" are open, and there is a grand salute at Alexandria, as if a Lafayette or a Washington had arrived.—Commonwealth.

"WILL IT PAY?"—Was the question put to us the other day, by one of our farmers, while urging him to become a member of our Agricultural Society. Pay!—to be sure it will, and good interest "to boot." Our farmers cannot invest a dollar to better advantage, than by becoming a member of our society. Suppose you do not get a premium? Somebody does. And you see how he got it. You perhaps learn something new, and are incited to try again. Your stock is improved. Your ground better tilled. You get better tools for farming. In short, you are improving. Your neighbors catch the spirit, and it becomes the general watchword of the country. Those old cows with "crumpled horns," that would bring but twenty dollars, have been "beefed," and their places supplied with Devons, Durhams, Ayershires, &c., that you would not sell for forty. Your farm now furnishes at least a quarter more of surplus produce for market. "Won't that pay?"

Farmers, if you would consult your own interest, and the welfare of the county, become active, living members of our society. There are several of our most wealthy farmers in this town, that have never identified themselves with this organization. It should not be so. If the interests of farming are worth advancing, it is your duty, as well as privilege, to assist. Your help is needed now, while our society is in its infancy. Shall we have it?—M'Kean Citizen.

Grand Lodge of Good Templars.

At a meeting of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars, convened at Warren, recently, the following resolutions, among others, were passed:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Grand Lodge, it is the duty of every person of Temperance to vote at the October election in favor of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Resolved, That we, as an organized temperance body, are opposed to a separate political organization of our own, yet we have no hesitation in declaring it as the deliberate opinion of this body, that the time has come when every temperance man should support for office those only who are distinctly known to be in favor of the total abolition of intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

THE BOSTON SLAVE CASE.

Col. Suttle, the claimant, deposed that Anthony Burns, the alleged fugitive, escaped from Alexandria, Virginia, on the 24th of last March. On the part of the defense it was proved by several most respectable witnesses, that Burns was in Boston at work, as early as the 12th of March. Nevertheless, Mr. Commissioner Loring decided that Burns should be given up. In order that this might be done securely, cannon were planted so as to rake Court street; then a company of the United States marines were marched in front of the Court House. Burns was brought out, attended by fifty special marshals, armed with short swords and revolvers, and placed in a line behind the marines; a large body of Massachusetts troops guarded the man; in this order the line marched to the wharf, where Burns was put on board a United States revenue cutter which immediately sailed for the Potomac.

What despotism of Europe ever made so offensive a display of its power for the enslavement of one poor wretch! If an instance exists we certainly do not know where to look for it. The United States maintains the bad proeminence of being the most hateful despotism in the world and of enforcing its despotism in the most hateful manner. It does not lessen the enormity that this despotism is the despotism of the majority. That only shows that the despotism of the majority is sometimes more dreadful than the despotism of the minority—of aristocracy or of autocracy.

Massachusetts blood must have sadly degenerated in quality since the tea was dumped on board, perhaps at that very wharf from whence Burns was sent into slavery. Then a three-penny tax on an article of luxury, imposed in defiance of the natural right of self-government, roused the people to glorious resistance. Now the stealing of a man under color of law, and with circumstances purposely ordered to humiliate the pride of Massachusetts, is tamely submitted to. Nay, Massachusetts consents, in the persons of her soldiers, to stand guard over her dishonor now. Surely if Massachusetts has lost all love of right, the instinct of revenge should have led to nobler conduct. Did she not remember how her Commissioner, one of her most distinguished sons, was driven out of Charleston, so soon as it was known that his mission was to appear to the Court for the vindication of the rights of her seamen? No federal cannon were there planted so as to rake Charleston streets, no United States marines were ordered out for his protection, no South Carolina militia zealously stood guard about him. He was compelled to fly for his life. Massachusetts, in the person of her representative, was hustled out of Charleston streets, and compelled to dodge and hide to save herself from personal violence. And to this day, Massachusetts can get no hearing in the Court for wrongs inflicted upon her seamen in South Carolina or any other southern State. Yet she consents that southern slaveholders shall hunt their fugitives through Boston streets, and that her own military array shall be converted into blood-hounds therein. Was ever government more enervated? We are ashamed of Massachusetts. She has soiled her ancient renown and made herself a hissing and a reproach.—Honesdale Democrat.

True enough. But we do not see that a Pennsylvanian has any right to point the finger of scorn at Massachusetts while William Bigler sits in the gubernatorial chair, to pardon kidnappers, and shield slaveholders who murder our citizens.

Just call in at LEWIS MANN'S, if you want to buy New Goods, and find a man to deal with. He has just received from the City New Goods enough to crowd the old store, and wants to sell them.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of Temperance was held in Pleasant Valley, June 17th, 1854, for the purpose of forwarding that great question, MORAL REFORM.

The meeting opened by prayer; after which J. T. Clark was called to the Chair, and J. L. Warren appointed Secretary.

Previous to the arrival of our speaker, J. S. Mann, of Couderport, a short but able address was delivered by S. Palmer, of Roulet, with much spirit and energy. After the arrival of Mr. Mann, an apology for his delay was made satisfactory to the audience.—He then proceeded with an eloquent and energetic address to the people of this place. He painted clearly and satisfactorily to all the horror of Intemperance, its career in society, its evil influence on the young, and urged a speedy and efficient organization into a society. J. L. Warren then produced the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That Temperance is a cause worthy our hearty cooperation, and that we will use all reasonable means to persuade our neighbors to join us in forwarding on that wheel of reform.

Resolved, That the cause of temperance recommends itself to man, and that it is our duty to promote and inculcate its principles in the minds of the young and rising generations.

Resolved, That moral suasion is a justifiable means, and one that we deem proper in endeavoring to induce those who know not the cause and effect of Intemperance, to enlist in the cause in which the welfare of our nation depends.

Resolved, That to effect its permanency we must have the MAINE LAW, and hence we deem it wise for every friend of temperance to vote for no man for Legislative office, who is not in favor of such a law.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the County papers. J. T. CLARK, Ch'n. J. L. WARREN, Sec'y.

Pennsylvania Illustrated.

A recent act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania having directed each County in the State to appoint a Superintendent of Schools and fix his salary, nearly or quite all the Counties have complied with its requisitions. One County (Lancaster) pays her Superintendent \$1,500; five Counties (Allegheny, Berks, Chester, Schuylkill, and Washington) pay \$1,000 each; the residue all the way down from \$760 (Lebanon) to one hundred dollars, which is the sum paid by Fulton and Pike respectively—about half the wages in these Counties of a day-laborer who boards himself, but is not required to keep a horse and pay traveling charges out of his stipend. Four Counties pay \$600, one \$550, twelve \$500, and the residue from \$400 downward—most of them \$350 to \$250. It is noticeable that while Lancaster, the Whig stronghold, pays far the highest salary, (\$1,500.) "old Democratic Berks," with her large population, vast wealth, and present exceeding prosperity, pays \$250! Her rulers seem to know that Education does not tend to conserve or strengthen their sway. This County was most strenuous in its hostility to any Common School system, and is represented in Congress by a zealous supporter of Douglas's bill.—N. Y. Tribune.

A REALLY PRECIOUS RELIC.

Mr. John M'Laughlin, janitor of the Merchant's Exchange, has a relic found by his son John, on Monday evening, beneath the timbers of the old military work recently exhumed, near the foot of Liberty street, which exceeds in interest all others yet discovered. It is the casing of a heavy watch, (said by jewelers to be about half gold,) and thus inscribed on the back of the case, in perfectly distinct letters: Presented to James Withereil, by his friend George Washington. May 3d, 1775.

It is the opinion of some who have seen the inscription that it was made by Washington himself. Mr. Withereil must have received the watch when Washington was but a few months past his 24th year. Who was Mr. James Withereil, and how came the case to be left in that spot? It is an excellent state of preservation. Young M'Laughlin, with some other youngsters, crawled beneath the timbers, lighted a candle, and commenced searching among the earth, when he was so fortunate as to find this treasure. His father has it in his possession, and will show it to those calling at the exchange.

John Mitchell's View of the Burns Case.

"To compel a lazy, woolly-headed negro to return to his master, and to work for a living, is the highest crime known to the higher law. To slay a white man of the Caucasian race—an officer of mere human law, who assists in enforcing its authority—is a deed; entitling the hero who accomplishes it to a higher seat in the seventh heaven than St. Paul, the Twelve Apostles, or any of the noble Army of Martyrs' who have died for the sublime doctrines of Christianity, or for the freedom of man.

"But if the traitors only received their desert in this world, the position to which they would be elevated is a galleys higher than any steeples. We rejoice that so far the majesty of the law has been ultimately vindicated, even at the point of the bayonet; but it would receive a higher and more salutary vindication, if the REBELS HAD BEEN SHOT DOWN LIKE DOGS; and to this complexion it must come at last."

FACTS OF SLAVERY.

'Delphi,' who is travelling through the southern Atlantic States on business, writes to the Whig Press, Middletown, N. Y., from Charlotte, N. C., May 17th, as follows: "While at Winnabrook, N. C., about two o'clock on Sunday morning, I was awakened by the cry of suffering, and soon learned the cause. Immediately underneath my window, a negro was receiving the lashes of his master. He was stripped entirely naked, and his master was flogging him with a bar-nest trace. The night watch had found him asleep in the back yard of the hotel, and therefore concluded he was there intending to commit burglary; his master was called and the whipping commenced to make him confess. At no time during the inquisition was ever more cruelly displayed; his feet were fastened to the ground, and his body stretched over an outside market stall, and the lash fell with an unsparing and every stroke was literally pounded to a jelly, and at every stroke the blood oozed out and trickled to the ground, and still his simple tale was, 'Massa, I want going to do anything.' For one hour and a half this inhuman treatment was continued, till the victim begged that they would take a gun and kill him, and fainted from pure exhaustion; then it was discontinued, and in the morning I heard them say he received 277 lashes. There were some scenes connected with this punishment so revolting to write much more to be believed; therefore I refrain from writing any more upon the subject. Suffice it to say, it reminded me forcibly of one of the scenes in Uncle Tom's Cabin, with Legree for principal actor."

We perceive most of our exchanges are complimenting in high terms the enterprise of the great gift man Perham, of New York. This worthy having subjected himself by his enterprise in this respect, to incarceration in jail for violating the laws against lotteries, no doubt these flattering testimonials of the numerous press, will be by him gratefully received. He can afford six months or such a matter imprisonment, as no doubt his 100,000 dupes who have contributed a dollar each to the enterprise, will not be so hard-hearted as to refuse to take his imprisonment in full.—Kenosha Telegraph.

Col. Benton expresses his conviction that the great object of the South in the Nebraska bill, was not the obtaining of the right to carry slaves merely into Kansas and Nebraska, but into five or six first class States for which Gadsden has been treating with Santa Anna. The principle once adopted, that Congress cannot legislate against the extension of slavery, but that it can legislate for its extension—the vital principle of the present Nebraska movement—and the accession of five or six new slave States and representation in the federal government will be a matter of course.

The following appropriate and well timed remarks on the Boston fugitive case, and the Nebraska dough-faces, are from the St. Louis Intelligencer:

"Instead of killing U. S. officers who are discharging a sworn duty trying to execute the laws you hate, you would show more sense and justice in hanging a tough face knave that you habitually send to Congress to make such laws. Who is responsible for the so-called Nebraska perfidy? Who, but men of the North, sent to congress by the vote of the northern people? They have the numerical majority—they could easily have defeated the Nebraska perfidy. But they bartered your votes, and their souls, according to your accounts, to Franklin Pierce, Stephen A. Douglas and the devil."

THE NATIONAL ERA.

RENEWAL AND NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS—WHO RESPONDS?

The time has come when we must call upon subscribers whose terms are about expiring, to renew; and, while doing so, to send new names—volunteers of the Era will close with the last of this month. We have just sent out a special request to our voluntary agents, to join in a determined and vigorous effort to enlarge our list. The time is auspicious. People are aroused on the subject of slavery, and need information. Only the first great triumph of the slave power has been won. Further and more dangerous aggressions are meditated. The anti-slavery sentiment of the country needs organization. To promote the great cause of Union for the sake of Freedom, the most active efforts ought now to be made, to increase the circulation of newspapers opposed to slavery.

The Era needs a special movement in its favor. Some of its best agents during the past twelve months have deserted their posts to the establishment of local anti-slavery papers. We do not complain of this, but could they not now spare a few weeks to the Era, which has no local support, and must depend alone upon the general interest felt in the vigorous maintenance of such a paper at the seat of Government? In brief terms, let us say that, should they succeed in adding to our Weekly list six thousand subscribers, it would not repay the loss we have sustained in undertaking to carry on a Daily Era, although it would enable us to relieve ourselves from the embarrassments in which that has involved us.

Let every agent use his best exertions for the paper. Let every subscriber whose time is about to expire, renew promptly, and send at least one new name. We reprint our Terms, and shall keep them standing, as a guide to the efforts of our friends:

TERMS OF THE NATIONAL ERA. One copy, 1 year, \$2 One copy six months, \$1 Three copies, do., 5 Five copies, do., 8 Ten copies, do., 15 Ten copies, do., 8 Voluntary agents are entitled to retain 50 cents commission on each new yearly, and 25 cents on each new semi-yearly subscriber, except in the case of clubs. Twenty-five cents is the commission on the renewal of an old subscriber. A club of three subscribers (one of whom may be an old one) at \$5, will entitle the person making it up to a copy of the Era three months; a club of five (two of whom may be old ones) at \$8, to a copy for six months; a club of ten (five of whom may be old ones) at \$15, to a copy for one year. Money to be forwarded, by mail, at my risk. Large amounts may be remitted in drafts or certificates of deposit. G. BAILLY. Washington, D. C., 1854.

Which is it?—Which is the way to health the Hydro-path, the Allo-path, or the Home-path? Where there are so many paths, it is hard to find which to follow.