VOLUME 7.

BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1855.

THE STAR OF THE NORTH R. W. WEAVER,

R. W. WEAVER,

OFFICE—Up stairs, in the new brick building, on the south side of Main Steert,
third square below Blarket.

TERMS:—Two Dollars per annum, if
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will be inserted three times for One Dollar
and twenty-five cents for each additional insertion. A liberal discount will be made to
those who advertise by the year.

Star of the North.

Bloomsburg, Thursday, Sept. 6, 1855.

Condidate for Assembly. on of the Convention last Monday endorsed the nomination of JOHN G. MONT-GOMERY, Esq., of Montour County, and he is before the electors of the district as the regular Democratic candidate and as such

conferees selected by it, are the competent and proper judges. After their approval of the candidate named, his support becomes

the clear duty of every member of the party.

There are those who would have preferred a different selection and to such a few words may be timely; for it is expedient that all should be satisfied that the convention proceeded upon clear and solid grounds

action.

1. The nominee is a man of undoubted ability and character; circumstances greatly to be regarded, especially in view of the defecwhich the Legislature has been composed for some years. The attempt is now being made throughout the State to select substantial men as candidates, and it is right that this district unite in so good and

necessary a work.

2. The nominee is thoroughly with the party in its battle with intolerance and proeriction, and in its stern defence of constitutional principles against the assaults of fa-naticism, ambition and interest. The heresies which bewilder the weak, and seduce into desperate courses those who are unprin cipled, will have in him an able and deter-

mined enemy.

3. The importance of a Democratic majority in the next Legislature is evident, and the next Legislature is british and hence conciliation and a firm union of both counties upon a candidate is highly expedi-ent and necessary. Subjects of legislation of great interest are to be considered at the ession, in which fundamental principles are involved, and a Senator to represent this State in the Congress of the United States is to be elected.

4. Local difficulties, which have hereto fore existed, are not involved in this election No question between this county and Mon-tour is pending or is likely to arise; and even were not so, there is ample security in the fact that this county will still have a repntative in the Senate. Besides, we be lieve the nominee himself is sincerely opposed to any species of renewed agitation.

Upon the grounds we have mentioned, and others that could be stated, we trust that Mr. M. will receive a general, generous and uni-ted support from the democracy of this coun-

Democratic Conference.

On Wednesday, August 29, 1855, the con ferees from the Democratic party of Columbia and Montour, met at the house of Jacob Dyer in Cattawissa, whereupon John Deenjr., tion, was appointed Chairman Daniel Lee and Casper Rahn produce

their credentials as conferees from Columbia and John Deen jr. and John Dildine as conferees from Montour and severally took their seats in the conference.

Whereupon, on motion, John G. Montgom-

ocratic candidate for Assembly in the next Legislature from this district.

ing letter to Mr. Montgomery and received The Conference then addressed the follow ordered to be published with the proceedings

he Conference. On motion adjourned.
JOHN DEEN, jr., Chairman,
DANIEL LEE, Sec'y.
attawissa, Aug. 29, 1855.

J. G. MONTGOMERY, Esq.: Dear Sir,—We the Dear Sir,—We the undersigned conferees from the counties of Columbia and Montour, take this method of in forming you that you have been duly nominated as a candidate for Assembly.

Very respectfully yours,
JOHN DEEN, jr.
C. RAHN,
JOHN DILDINE,
DANIEL LEE.

To the Conferees of the Democratic party of the Counties of Columbia and Montour, now in session at Cattavissa.

GENTLEMEN:—I have this moment receiv ed your letter informing me of my nomina-tion for the legislature by your conference, and in reply say that I accept the nomination, and beg you and the conventions which you represent to accept my thanks for the honor

In order to avoid the necessity of interrogatories during the canvass I deem it proper now to state, that, if elected, I shall sustain in the legislature, all those principles and measures, which compose the platform of the democratic party.

stitutional questions, will be guided by my own judgment, matured by careful reflection noble instances of resignation, a self-sacrificing spirit from the sufferers, which honored authorities. On questions of expediency, the will of a majority of my constituents, and not my own. shall control my action. And I shall take special pains to ascertain what that will is, at the time, on all bills of great importance.

Shakspeare's reason why a horrid Know Nothing cath is not Binding.

K. Harry. For shame in duty bend thy knee.

Salisbury. I have.

K. Harry. Canst thou dispense with heaven for such an oath?

Salisbury. It is a great sin to swear unto a sin.

I am not aware that the know-nothing liquor law of the last session gives satisfaction to any body in this representative district, and I take it for granted that it must give place to some other law on that subject. I, of course, have no knowledge of the provisions and terms of any of the bills which may be proposed as a substitute for it; and therefore will not pledge either for or against either of them—save only, that on this side issue, and all other questions of expediency, the will

of my constituents shall be truly represented.
After a personal acquaintance with most of my fellow citizens in this district, formed during the practice of my profession, for the last quarter of a century, amongst them; and the recent evidence of their generous confi-dence, manifested by a nomination of the democratic conventions in both of the coundemocratic candidate and as such entitled to an undivided party support.

The candidate, thus year, being conceded to Montour, the choice of that County should be agreed to, unless strong reasons exist as a support of which the convention and the convention are conventions in both of the countries of the legislature, unprecedented here for its unanimity; and that too without pledges on any subject, I feel justified in the conventions in both of the countries of the legislature, unprecedented here for its unanimity; and that too without pledges on any subject, I feel justified in the convention and the conventions in both of the countries of the legislature, unprecedented here for its unanimity; and that too without pledges on any subject, I feel justified in the convention and the I may be there free and untrammeled, to represent them truly and honestly, to the best of my ability.

J. G. MONTGOMERY. Cattawissa, Aug. 29, 1855.

Terrible Accident on the Camden and

Our city was startled yesterday by a report which reached it about noon, of a terrible ac-cident on the Camden and Amboy railroad, about a mile above Burlington, caused by the cars coming in collision with a light pleasure wagon and horses, which were attempting to

cross the track.

The first news of this instance made the The first news of this instance made the loss of life trifling compared with what afterwards proved to be the fact. It was not till a late hour in the day that the details were received. The Ledger sent a reporter to the scene of the occurrence, and the following facts, obtained on the spot, are derived from the passengers and officers, of the railroad, and are as reliable as they could be obtain ed amid the excitement and distress which the terrible occurrence had caused.

The train of cars which left Philadelphia, at 10 o'clock, consisting of five passenger cars, baggage car and locomotive, had reachlington just before 11 o'clock. It then stopped, waiting for the arrival of the eight o'clock New York train, from Jersey City, which passes at this place. After waiting ten to fifteen minues, and the New York train not appearing, the Philadephia train went forward slowly, watching for the approach of the downward train. It had gone forward about a mile and a quarter when the New York train came in sight. The whistle for the brake and to reverse the engine, was blown, and the Philadelphia train commenced backing, and soon got under rapid head-way for Burlington again. In this reverse movement, the passenger cars, usually placed behind and coming after the locomotive of course had not the advantage of seeing what was ahead of the backward going train. He had run but a quarter of a mile, and a mile from Burlington, when the first passenger car came in collision with a light pleas-ure wagon, driven by Dr. Hannegan, of Co-

ran forward, and off the track, about one hun-dred yards, and over a small embankment. The second car, B, was thrown directly across the track. The third car (C) went through car B and stopped diagonally across the road the fourth car (D) followed and ran into car

C. The fifth passenger car and baggage car stopped without leaving the track. The two latter were not injured, but three of the other passenger cars were knocked to pieces, and many of their occupants were killed, wound-

ed and maimed.

It is impossible to describe the horrible scene that ensued. The cars were piled up on each other, and numbers of human being on each other, and numbers of numan cenge were lying among the ruins—some dead, some dying, some shrisking from pain— Those saved in the train, and the passengers on the down train, aided by citizens of Burlington, who were quickly informed of the terrible accident, went to work to rescue the wounded and dying from the ruins. As soon as taken out they were conveyed to Burlington, where many private houses, as well as Agnew's and Kelley's taverns, were thrown open to the admission of the wounded, while the Lyceum was appropriated for the recep-tion of the dead. Some had been crushed

others more dangerously wounded. One in-dividual with his foot crushed, refused to receive the aid of the doctors till they had relieved the sufferings of others, who seeme

more to require medical assistance. It was nearly an hour before all the dead and wounded were extricated and placed in the hands of persons ready to aid them.— Eleven dead bodies were taken out of the ru ins, and others were so badly injured tha they died as soon as they got to the hotel at Burlington. It is supposed that from fifty to sixty persons have been wounded, some seri ously, and others only slightly .- Phila. Ledg-

Facts about the Human Body.

There are two hundred and eight bones in the human body, exclusive of the teeth. These bones are composed of animal and earthy materials, the former predominating in youth and the latter in old age, rendering the bones brittle. The most important of the bones is the spine, which is composed of twenty-four small bones called the vertebræ, one en top of the other, curiously hooked to gether, and fastened by elastic ligaments forming a pillar, so to speak, by which the

The bones are moved by the muscles, which there are more than five hundred. The red meat of beef, the fat being excluded, is the muscular fabric of the ox. are two sets of muscles, one to draw the bone one way, and another to draw it back again not better describe the muscles that by comparing them to fine elastic threads bound up in their cases of skin. Many mus cles terminate in tendons, which are stou cords, such as may be seen traversing the back of the hand, just within the skin; and which can be observed to move when the hand is opened or shut. Every motion we make, even the involuntary one of breathing is performed through the agency of the mus

In adults there are about fifteen quarts o blood, each quart weighing about two pounds.
This blood is of two kinds, the arterial and veinous. The first is the pure blood, as it leaves the heart to nourish the frame, and is of a bright vermillion color. The last is the blood, as it returns to the heart, loaded with the impurities of the body, to be there refined and is of a purple hue. Every pulsation of the heart sends out about two ounces of arterial blood, and as there are from seventy to eighty beats in the minute, a hogshead of blood passes through the heart every hour. In fevers the pulsations are accelerated; the waste of the body goes on faster than it can be recuperated; and consequently death en-sues if the fever is not choked.

The stomach is the boiler, if we may use such a figure which drives the human engine. Two sets of muscles, crossing each other transversely, turn the food over and over, churning it up in the gastric juice, till it ha been reduced to consistency of thin paste.— This process requires from two to four hours Emerging from the stomach, the food enters the small intestines, where it is mixed with

of veinous blood is carbonic acid, which hav-ing a-stronger affinity for air than for blood, passes through this thin membrane, in a gas cells, and is expelled, with the next expira tion. Meantime the oxygen of the air uni with the blood and become purified, then passing into the heart, being mixed with chyle it is forced through the body as life-giving and arterial blood.

The skin serves an important purpose in carrying off impurities from the human sys-tem. It is traversed with capillaries, which contain more blood, in the aggregate, than all the other capillaries of the body. It is also perforated with countless perspiration tubes the united length of which amount to twenty-eight miles, and which drain away from three to four pounds of waste matter every twenty-four hours, or five eights of all tha the body discharges.

The nerves are another curious feature of the animal economy. They are, however, but little understood. They act as feelers to tell the wants of the body and also as con ductors to will the muscles to act. They branch out from the brain and spine, over the whole frame, in infinitely fine fibres, like the branches and twigs of a tree.—Ledger.

is a well there which has no bottom. The is a well there which has no bottom. The more you draw from it, the more clear and beautiful at which the more clear and beautiful it will be.

Beautiful extract—belping a young lady ery part of the social garden, or its beauty out of a mud-puddle.

But a greater sin to keep a sinful oath. Who can be bound by any solemn vow To do a murderous deed, to rob a man, To force a spotless virgin's chastity, To reave the orphan of his patrimony, To wring the widow from her entom'd right And have no other teason for this wrong But that he was bound by solemn vow?

(Second part of King Henry VI.) Shakspeare never wrote a truer or better thing and every man that, in an evil or tho'tless hour, takes a vow to do a wrong, is in duty bound to himself, his God and his country, to correct it by disavowing it.

Arrival of the Canada at Halifax. ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, Aug. 29.-The Cunrad steamship Canada, from Liverpool, with dates to Saturday, the 18th inst., arrived here at 4 o'clock this morning. Her news is one week later than our last previous advices.

The news from the seat of war is highly

tacked the lines of the Allies at Tchernaya, on the morning of the 15th, and after a battle which lasted three hours, were repulsed by the French and Sardinians with a report-ed loss of 5400 prisoners. The Canada also brings intelligence of the

bombardment of Sweaborg continuously from the 9th to the 11th, by the Allied fleets, with immense destruction of property, but with trifling loss to the Allies. After the bombardment, the fleets return-

ed on the 13th to Norgen. The Russian fleet at Sweaborg was not touched.

Denmark is reported to have sent a Com-nissioner to ask the advice of France with reference to the refusal of American vessels to pay Sound duties.

Gen. Simpson telegraphs that the bombard-

ment of Sebastopol would re-open on the morning of the 17th.

"Catterwisser" Opposition Line.

One of the Reporters of the Bulletin furnsihs the following:

Going to Wilmington the other day in the cars, we saw a rather singular-looking indi-vidual somewhat stout, rather carelessly dressed and with a straw hat pressed down over his eyes: he was also distinguished by an imperturable and apparently tacitum sort of a look. A quiet, rather fat, inoffensive-look. ing old gentleman who was sitting near him, happened to mention the Cattawissa Railroads when our imperturable friend suddenly raising his straw hat, hanging it on the corner of his head, and looking the old gentleman straight in the eyes, thus spoke:

"Catterwisser, Have ye ever travelled on the Catterwisser road?" "No sir!" said the old gentleman looking rather surprised.—
"Don't then," said he, "if you believe in a hereafter don't do it unless your life's insured —if I was Agent of a Life Insurance Company, I'd put into every policy, that every man who travelled on the Catterwiseer read should pay five per cent. extra.... Did ye ever see the Catterwisser?" "No sır," said the old

the small intestines, where it is mixed with partered to cross the track in front of the cars.

The wagon contained Dr. Hannegan, bit wife, and two children. The former, it is said, is hard of hearing, and hearing came to that ar' place I seen an engine coming smack into the hind car. I thought it belonged to another train, but it turned out to be the locomotive of our train coming round like a cat after its own tail, and the difficulty was, that they'd put on so long a train that it went round the hull ring, and nothin' saved us but reversin' the engine. . . . There is one other advantage, stranger, in the Catterbridge right up the mountains, usin' the little ones for 'butments, and the only level place

is right on the top of the mountain, so if you do run off the track yer smashed up so that one man can't be told from another. He here paused a minute, and a gentleman who had been listening quietly remarked— Ain't you the Captain of the Northumberland "Well," said he, "stranger, maybe

Roars of Laughter greeted his answer, as the secret of his opposition to the "Catterwis

for the information of those who may have an inkling that the Captairs story has some slight foundation in fact, that the point of the whole lies in its excessive unveracity. The Cattawiesa may be confidently commended in the words of Mynheer Var. Genade as "a goot roat my lorts—a fery goot roat!" in fact one of the very best roads in the country.

PARENTAL CONSTITUTION.

It is a very prevalent opinion among the unprofessional that those persons who are most fresh and round in appearances, possess the best constitution. As these appearances very frequently depend upon plethora, we have the reason why so large a proportion of fine healthy looking persons die during the prevalence of severe epidemics. Women with such constitutions, though well and healthy looking, have usually but few chul-dren, and they are of an inferior quality. On the other hand very many feeble and

nfirm women have many fresh and rosy looking children, but their appearance is de ceptive-their conditron is one of obesity-s enstitutional weakness of the vital forces which has been entailed upon them.

The rich or those who live high, are too plethoric to be fruitful, and hence such people have usually few children. The poorer it is, consisting mostly of vegetables, are much more prolific, and the children have the best promise of health and longevity.— But the most prolific women, for the time being, are those who are laboring under som slow, chronic, but certainly false disease, a consumption. This appears to be a law o the vegetable and animal kingdoms, that in proportion to the danger of the species be ming extinct, so far as the individuals are concerned, is the increase of fecundity .-Fruit trees, so battered and bruised that they must die in a year or so, are certain to have

Women thus circumstanced should no marry, and if after marriage they should become so, they should cease to become moth

The amount of disease and premature death that is entailed upon society by marriage of unhealthy persons, is such as to demand, on the part of society, the enactment of some protective ordinance. If the consequences were confined to the parties themselves, or even to their children, the evil would be comparatively small; but the multiplication of it s so rapid, that in a few generations, a very large extent of country becomes similarly af-flicted. Because a man or woman has acquired a predisposition to consumption or some other form of disease, it does not follow some other form of disease, it does not follow that the privilege should exist to entail it on

There is scarcely an individual in society who has not witnessed the deplorable consequences of the marriage of those who have entailed upon them a predisposition to con-sumption, to insanity, to apoplexy, etc.; then what should we think of those who, knowing themselves, by what they know of their ancestors, to exist with such predispositions place themselves in such a situation as to visit the mischief upon unborn hundreds; perhaps thousands? We must conclude that they have never seriously thought upon the subject, or else, that they are superlatively selfish or inexcusably dishonest.

There has become broadcast in our coun-

try, a predisposition more mischievons than consumption, insanity, or any form of disease that now occurs to us, though not suddenly and speedily fatal—it is intemperance in the use of ardent spirits. A drunkard is almost sure to be the grandfather of drunkards, through the female part of his children, and it is probable that he may be the father of

A practical phrenologist rarely fails to deteet this predisposition. Indeed, it may be truly said, that all predispositions to disease, as well as to crime or moral depravity, are advertised upon the outside of the head.

consequence of this entail upon them, they will entail their own likensss and constitution upon their daughters, and those of their husbands upon their sons. Such children fact indicates that the work of degeneracy is in progress, and if continued will result in physical infirmity and mental imbecility.— To this law there is possibly an exception in

the sanguine temperament. long since—they maintain that the blood in any species of animals is transmitted through the female; hence they will cheerfully sell

As a very general law with all classes and species of animals, man included, males inherit through their mother, and females through the father. Daughters, though in-beriting the mental peculiarities of a father, more restrained position in society, but her sons will. The character of the sons may be inferred from that of the maternal grand-

when the elements of both parents are blended in the children, which is frequently the case .- W. Bysp Powell.

is the living fountain which must water ev-

THEORIES IN MEDICINE,

BY MARSHALL CALKINS, M. D.

Theory not based upon fact is the bane of Science; and the history of scientific in-vestigation always shows its injurious results. The Ancients, reasoning from a priori hypotheses, sought by one powerful effort of genius, to discover the esse ence of life which to explain all the phenomena of the universe. The result was not salutary. It tended to prevent the ingress of actual science, with the most safety trust the interpretation of the universe down avisems to adverse dow matter; and the primordial law by tended to prevent the ingress of actual sci-ence into medicine in the interpretation of those physical phenomena which are the indices of morbid changes. The proper function of science is to study phenomena and their relations, to deal only with mate-tials furnished by the senses and conscious-ness. Medicine, not having to a great ex-tent used science in a proper manner, has not made that progress which it otherwise would have made, had induction in reason-ing hear, its direction great in the path of ing been its directing agent in the path of nprovement. But inductive science may be misused

and its utility to a great extent lost to medical progress. Induction, though ascending effect to cause, and looking to facts as its starting point, may nevertheless, too has-tily draw general conclusions. And one great error which the novice in medical scince is prone to imbibe is that of drawing a general conclusion from a very few and ill selected facts. One phenomenon is not sufficient. Their number must be many—and the evidence should be unmistakable. To prevent the ill effects of this error, especially among the enthusiastic lovers and devotees of medical innovation, I would suggest the propriety of using a full share of caution of medical practice. Why is it that depletion has held, for so long a time, dominion over the opinions of medical men? Induction in reasoning has pretended to be its supporter, and yet after all modern physiological sci-ence condemns depletion as unscientific and worse than useless. When we take two gases-say oxygen and hydrogen,- and cause them to unite, the result is water. This is always the result when these gases unite in their usual manner, and there is no room for conjecture or ground for dispute concerning it. But suppose a man is sick with an acute disease. Here we have more than two or three or even four modifying conditions. How then can we, without conditions. How then can we, without knowing these conditions, predict the result of medication? It is impossible to do this with mathematical certainty. All that can be done, with any hope of success, is to make all the conditions, so far as possible in different cases, identical, except the conditions, and the conditions of the conditions. dition caused by the medicine. Thus, let fifty patients under the the same circumstances, with similar constitutions, the same good care, the same pure atmosphere, and the same habits, take one kind of treatment and then watch the result. Let another fifty take another kind of medicine, and so on .- By experimenting in this manner, on a large scale,—and by watching to see how much the disease is changed from its unbiased course by the medicine prescribed, something definite may be obtained, and science may receive valuable accessions.— But the loose way in which many physicians reason from experience, is of no avail In natural science similar difficulties to those in medicine arise, and yet these are, to a considerable extent, overcome. The same plan of investigation should be adopted in

ture, and that science is but the revelation of nature's truth. Science, then, is a collection of facts relative to matter and mind, systemised or having a certain relation to each other, as the limb to the body. Do each other, as the limb to the body. Do "All the subtle we not know beyond a doubt that the blood Of matter trace; its virtues, m moves through the heart? How do we know this? Because the observations of all who know how to observe, agree as to this point. Here then we have in this anatomical fact

an accession to Science. This reveals a large number of minor and subordinate facts concerning the circulation of the blood in the capillacies. in the capillaries. Dissections, the phenom-ena of sound in moving liquids, amputa-

NUMBER 33. tions, the laws of Hydrostatics, Chemical affinity,—and in fact, all scientific physio-logical science concurs in the existence of

this motion in the blood.

Who tells the truth? We have many Who tells the truth? We have many felsehoods told in medical reasoning and in medical treatises, not intentional, but from a want of consideration. In the first place a man who is honest, other things being equal, is more prone to tell the truth.—
One who is wedded to a theory is more to support, no broken down systems to advocate, no self-interest at stake; those men purpose, a generous philanthropy, and ensectarianism; those men who are independent, whose opinions are derived from a close scrutiny of nature's laws; who have been trained to habits of scientific investi-gation, and have ascended so high up the pathway of science, as to be able to behold the vastness of its field, and the richness of

its treasures.
Concerning the first question proposed, how can we discover or select truth—much has been said by medical men; maxims are

"Seize upon truth wherever found,"

as if a maxim would tell what truth is, and where it may be found. The great difficulty is to ascertain the precise locality of truth, to separate it from error, so that it truth, to separate it from error, so that it shall stand out before the conscience in all its native purity. Now, as in the days of Galen, we hear the word "Eclectic" often used, a word proper enough and good enough, in case we get, by common con-sent, some limit to its boundary, and know its precise significance. Eclecticism anticipates that there is truth in all systems, though more or less partial distorted and obscured. Its object is to sift the truth from scured its object is to the the the chaff, and to gather the wheat into gamers. This object is indeed a commendable one. But how go on with this sifting process and detect all the little items of truth scattered among the rubbish of theories? Are these ite truth spread out, bright as diamonds, glistening upon the surface of the earth; or are they, like the diamond beneath incumbent rocks, whose light and beauty must be fe-vealed by long labor and hard, deep digging

through intervening obstructions.

If, by eclecticism we mean taking a little here, and a little there, a little pepper and a little mercury,-a little bellad little mercury,—a little belladonna—and a little lobelia, now a little bleeding, a little leeching—and now a slight touch of the ec-lectric finger of Jove, without having any guiding principle by which to make the selection, never excluding anything, but im-bibing everything, then surely eclecticism must resemble a garment made wholy of patches of all colors, and of all materials.— But if, on the contrary, we mean by the term eclectic, a selecting of those remedies which, while acting in such a manner upon waste and poisonous matter from the system faster than nature could do, unaide remedies, do not injure the tissues of the body, nor leave any ill effect after that action has ceased; -and also using as our guides in making our selection of remedies, the principles of physiology, and the idea that inflammation is not an exalted condi-tion of vital action, but rather a depressed

would hardly find so many symptoms in the pathogenesis of Lobelia, because his attention has not become so sensitive to the impression of infinitesimal symptoms upon his perception. We must, therefore, in reading the observations of others make great deductions from the things stated for natural and acquired bias of mind. The human eye, when trained, to see little and near objects all the time, becomes less able to view the large and distant,—so the human mind, accustomed to notice for a long time the minutest sensations, will create in the fanciful chamber of the cerebrum fantastic shapes and forms that are indigenous to that locality and found there alone.

How then can we select the truth? Where is it? Who tells it? Whom can we trustand in them not be disappointed? These are questions which it will puzzle a philosopher to nawer. In regard to the second question, I will say that truth exists in nature, and open for the exit of the soul he gate of death. With such objects and aims in view a judicious Eelectiesism, if its adherents are faithful, must succeed. It still each, however, within its ranks, and working side by side, more practical, educated remains the other.

The man of Science must push his entired by the loud rattle of cyg are already working out this comsumation of the work must be effected—if effected at all—by directing the keen perception of the work must be effected—if effected at all—by directing the keen perception of the work must be effected—if effected at all—by directing the keen perception of the work must be effected—if effected at all—by directing the keen perception of the work must be effected—if effected at all—by directing the keen perception of the work must be effected—if effected at all—by directing the keen perception of the work must be effected—if effected at all—by directing the keen perception of the work must be effected—if effected at all—by directing the keen perception of the work must be effected—if effected at all—by directing the keen perception of the work must be

as the other.

The man of Science must push his enquiries far back of the mere phenomena of disease, accurately examine those changes which it causes in the ultimate cell of animal life. He must

"All the subtle, nice affinities Of matter trace; its virtues, motions, laws," and bring to light those general principles which by his practical associate may be successfully applied in the cure of disease. This union and harmony of effort must produce the most favorable result. When this shall be effected, the light of a medical science unbiassed by sectarianism, shall break forth as the morning, and the healing art no longer hissed at and reproached, shall again have its representatives at the feast of the Gods.