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ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding one equar-will be inserted three times for One Dolla and twenty-five cents for each additional in-sertion. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year.

CHOICH POINTRY.

OUR CHILDROOD.

BY GEO. D. PRENTICE.

'Tis sad—yet sweet to listen
To the soft wind's gentle swell,
And think we hear the music
Our childhood loved so well; To gaze out on the even
And the boundless fields of air,
And feel again our boyish wish,
To roam like angels there!

There are many dreams of gladues.
That cling around the past—
And from the tomb of feeling
Old thoughts are throbbing fast?
The forms we loved so dearly,
In the happy days now gone,
The beautiful and lovely,
So fair to look upon.

Those bright and lovely maidens
Who seemed so formed for bliss, Who seemed so formed for bliss,
Too glorious and too heavenly
For such a world as this?
Whose soft dark eyes seemed swimming
In a sea of liquid light,
And whose locks of gold were streaming
O'er brows so sunny bright.

Whose smiles were like the sunshine
In the spring time of the year—
Like the changeful gleams of April,
They followed every tear!
They have passed—like hope—away—
All their loveliness has fled—
Observed the sound in the state of the state of the sound in the state of the state

And yet—the thought is saddening
To muse on such as they—
And feel that all the beautiful
Are passing fast away!
That the fair ones whom we love,
Grow to each lowing breast,
Like the tendrils of the clinging vino
Then perish where they rest.

And can we but think of these
In soft and gentle Spring,
When the trees are waving o'er us,
And the flowers are blossoming;
For we know that winter's coming
With his cold and stormy sky—
And the glorious beauty round us, And the glorious beauty ro Is blooming but to die!

Judge Wilkins against the "Jug Law.

The veteran statesman, William Wilkins, the Democratic nominee for the State Senate in the Allegheny district, is out in a long and able letter against the so-called "Jug Law," of the last Legislature, and in favor of its repeal. We extract from it the following par-

I am not an example of reformation. I have been throughout my long days, and in the course of many vicissitudes, a rigidly temperate man. I have never, in the midst of the revel and frolics of others, been intoxicated. I have never drank malt liquor, wine or spirits in the many and varied scenes of diversified society in which I have been thrown at home and abroad. I am sincerely, the advocate of Temperance, and my soul yearns for the wholesome reform which would expel from our community habits of over indulgence and the imprudent use of drinks so ruinous to our advancement and

But, the great and deeply interesting ques about? I answer; by example, reason and moral sussion; by the training of our youth and by education; by the teaching of your neighbor, the schollmasters, and the Ministers of the Church, and by models, brightly serving for illustration, placed before us by our enthusiastic legislators themselves. This great social and absorbing object cannot be so novel and penal as to be almost impossi-ble to be carried into execution, and, certainly so repulsive to the good sense of the community that nothing but the penalty of feiture would excite and bring out the informer and extort the odious accusation before the magistrate. Nor could any good, wholecome or efficient be found in the enactment of a statute, already adjured and condemned at its birth place, the "Maine Liquer Law," passed by the people of a State "hose liquer to these as plentifully as their own river of Penobscot. I would at a root birth with the condemned of the condemned o in Pennsylvania some of the laws of those eastern fellow citizens against witchcraft and sorcery, as to follow their modern exam-

LITTLENESS OF THE GREAT. It is sometimes instructive, and at all times interesting, to learn something of the excen-tricities, failings and foibles of remarkable

ersons.

Having gathered together a number of per-

sonal anecdotes, we propose to pass away a gossiping, and not wholly an unprofitable half hour in relating them to our readers. It is painful to reflect upon the inordinate

vanity which characterizes many illustrious When Casar became bald, he constantly wore the laurel wreath with which we see him represented on medals, in the hope of concealing the defect; and Cicero's egotism was so great, that he even compos-ed a Latin hexameter in his own praise:

Oh fortunatum natam me Consule Roman, (Oh fortunate Rome when I was born her Consul!) a line which elicited the just sar-casms of Juvenal. Queen Elizabeth left 3,. she died; and during many years of the lat-ter part of her life, would not suffer a look-ing-glass in her presence, for fear she should perceive the ravages of time upon her countenance. Mæcenas, the most egregious of classic exquisites, is said to have "wielded the Roman empire with rings on his fingers." Sir Walter Raleigh was perhaps the greatest beau on record. His shoes on court-days, were so gorgeously adorned with precious stones, as to have exceeded 6,000 guineas in value; and he had a suit of armor of solid worth of which was almost incalculable .-The great Descartes was very particular about his wigs, and always kept four in his dressing-closet; a piece of vanity wherein he was imitated by Sir Richard Steele, who never expended less than forty guineas upon one of his peri-wigs. Mozart, whose hair was of a fine quality, wore it very long and flowing down between his shoulders, with a tie of colored ribbon, confining it at the neck. Poor Goldsmith's innocent dandyisms, and the story of his peach blossom coat, are almost proverbial. Pope's self-love was so great, that, according to Johnson, he "had been flattered till he thought himself one of the moving powers in the system of life."-Allan Ramsay's egotism was excessive. On one occasion, he modestly took precedence of Peter the Graat, in estimating their comparative importance with the public: "But haud (hold) proud Czar," he says, I wadna niffer (exchange) fame!" Napoleon was vain of his small hand. Salvator Rosa was

heard to compare with Raphael and Michael Angelo, calling the former dry, and the latter coarse; and Rapheal, again, was jealous of the fame and skill of Michael Angelo.— Hogarth's historical raintings-which were equalled in his own opinion, those of the old masters. Sir Peter Lely's vanity was so well known, that a mischievous wit resolving to try what amount of flattery he would believe, told him one day that if the author of mankind could have had the benefit of his (Lely's) opinions upon beauty, we should have been materially benefited in point of personal appearance! to which the painter emphatically replied: "Fore Gott, sare, I believe you're right!" Bojaido, the Italian poet, ascribed so high an importance to his poetry, that when he invented a suitable name for one of his heroes, he set the bells ringing in the village. Kotzebue was so vain and envious, that he could endure nothing celebrated to be near him, though it were but a picture or statue; and even Lamartine, the loftiest and finest of the French poets, robs his charming pages of half their beauty by the inordinate self-praise of their commentaries. Rousseau has been called the "self-torturing egotist;" and Lord Byron's life was one long piece of egotism from be-ginning to end. He was vain of his genius, his rank, his misanthrophy, and even of his vices; and he was particularly proud of his

Penuriousness, unhappily, has been too commonly associated with learning and fame. Cato, the censor, on his return from Spain, was so parsimonious that he sold his great social and absorbing object cannot be obtained by persecution, nor by wild and exobtained by persecution, nor by wild and extravagant enthusiasen; nor by the imposition
of heavy fines and imprisonment, making
the poor poorer, and ruinous to the unoffending family of the delicquent. Nor by laws
ing family of the delicquent. Nor by laws
in the period of his greatest glory in Ar.

In Allopath was called to the leathen, and strengthen the weak, raise the lowly, flamed shirt the heathen, and strengthen the family shirt the heathen, and strengthen the family districted that leeches with the fine the weak, raise the lowly, flamed shirt the heathen, and strengthen the family shirt the heathen, and strengthen the arical was attended to the lower and strengthen the family shirt the betten, and strengthen the weak, raise the lowly, flamed shirt the heathen, and strengthen the weak, raise the lowly, field-horse, to save the expenses of conveyagricultural implements, and that he was anxious to look after his affairs. Lord Bacon is a melancholy instance of the dominion Swift, in his old age, was avaricious, and had absolute terror of his visitors. "When his friends of either sex came to him, in expec-Swift, in his old seg, was avaricious, and grade to associate with the achoolhops, while had been been described by the sudden present the server on the site of a dimer, his custom was to give the every one a shilling, that they might please by the sudden appreach of the master, he has been cellulary occupation, and when all plot one can do all that is one go you. Reduce the same to a note. The special quality of the most sordid kind."

We will not spent to the error of self indicates were min and Plate cases, in his Spential qualities were min and Plate cases, in his Spential qualities, the planes, and others of the ence! Celebrated had gence. Sorrates, Fig. 9, Agathon, Arists and Plate cases, in his Spential qualities, that he would even go out binned for the hast responsible to the common of the shad responsible to the shad responsible to the common of the shad responsible to the common of the shad responsible to the shad respons or a statute, alread, the "Arabine Liquor Law," one a smiling, that they might please themselves with their provision." Of the great passed by the people of a State whose had not flow as plentifully as their own rive of Penobscot. I would as soon think of reviving gled with alloy of the most sordid kind." and sorcety, as to follow their modern example, manifesting how gifted they are in the office of intolerance.

With my views as to the proper mode of reform, and in my hostility to over severe penalties, and the imposition of disproportioned fines and imprisonment, I should have voted, kad I been a member of the Legislature, against the present "Licerise Law," (meaning the "Jug Law") and am of opinion it should not remain on our statute book. It was not called for by the public voice, and was in positive disregard of the vote of the solemn judgment of the freemen of the Commouwealth, called for by the Legislature itself.

was a very intemperate man; and Hogarth
gave a ladicrous immortality to the satarist's love of porter, by representing him in
the character of a bear with a mug of that
liquor in its paw. Tasso aggravated his
mental irritability by the use of wines, despite the entreaties of his physicians. Duplayed at blindman's hoff with and fruit, the flesh and fish, the wines, sharp I ate so much of a leg of mutton, that she used to talk of it." A gentleman once treated him to a dish of new honey and clouted cream, of which he partook so enormously that his entertainer was alarmed.

Quin, the famous actor, has been known to travel from London to Bath, for the mere sake of dining upon a John Dorey. Dr. Barr, in a private letter, confesses to his passionale love of hot boiled lobsters, with a profusion of shrimp-sauce. Shelly was for many years a vegetarian; and in the notes to his earliest edition of Queen Mab, speaks with enthusiasm of a dinner of "greens, potatoes and turnips. He ate fast, and of whatever was nearest to him; often beginning with the broad upon the table before the other dishes came. Being visited one day by a stranger, he de-voured all the dinner that was provided for both : and when afterward consured for his impoliteness, only observed that "the gen-tleman should have taken care of himself." Handel ate enormously; and Dr. Kirchner relates of him, that whenever he dined at a

most delicious eating in the world, and du-ring his last illness, used to exclaim constant-becomes a compulsory worker in a common tity of blood remaining in them; Arteriot ring his last illness, used to exclaim constanthave been various and often eccentric. The

mountebanks resorted: and this was his chief relaxation from the intensity of study. Spierith, precipitates itself alike from all, and the pure spirit is ready to be born again to a would laugh immoderately at beholding their insect warfare. Cardinal Richelieu used to see amusement in violent exercise, and was found by Da Gammot jumping with his servant, to see which could be a served. The great logician, Samuel Clarke, was equalhours of meditation, and has been discovered leaping over tables and chairs. Once, observing the approach of a pedant, he said: 'Now The learned Petavius used to twirl his chair round and round five minutes, at the end of every two hours. Tycho Brahe diverted hunself in polishing glasses for spectacles. Paley, the author of Natural Theology, was so much given to angling, that he had his por-trait painted with a rod and line in his hand. has been too learning and with lock making. Salvator Rosa used to perform in extempore comedies, and take the character of a mounteback in the streets of Rome. Authory Magliabecchi, the famous librarian to the Duke of Tuscany, took a thought in standing at his window and count, ing the titles upon his neighbor's roof.— Thomas Wharton, the postical antiquarian used to associate with the schoolboys, while

vart was no exception to the rule. Churchill woman who had waited upon him in his was a very intemperate man; and Hogarth lodging said, that "he world lie a-bed and be fed with a spoon." Contrary examples to that of Sir Walter Scott, who wrote all his fi-

pite the entreaties of his physicians. During his long imprisonment, he speaks gratefully in his letters of some sweetmeats with which he had been supplied and after the property of the recreations of celebrated persons. Oliver Cromwell is said to have sometimes cast aside his puritan gravity and played at blindman's buff with his daughters and attendants. Henri Quarte dalled the property of the recreations of celebrated persons. Oliver Cromwell is said to have sometimes cast aside his puritan gravity and played at blindman's buff with his daughters and attendants. ring his long imprisonment, he speaks gratefully in his letters of some sweetmeats with which he had been supplied, and after his release, he relates with delight the good things that were provided for him by his patron, the Duke of Manua—"the bread and fruit the flash and fish the wines share the same of the same of those beautiful assurant fruit the flash and fish the wines share the same of the s titul spaniels that still bear his name. Beeand fruit, the flesh and fish, the wines, sharp and brisk, and the confections." Pope, who was somewhat of an epicure, when staying at the house of his friend, Lord Bolingbroke, would lie in bed for days :ogether, unless he heard there were to be strewed lamprays for dinner, when he would forthwith arise, and make his appearance at the table. Dr. Johnson had a voracious liking for a leg of mutton. "At my Aunt Ford's," he said, till at see much of a leg of mutton, that she thoven would solash in cold water at all times be near. There is a pond on Hampstead-heath which has often borne his tiny fleets and there is an anecdote related of him-rather 100 good, we fear to be true-which says, that being one day beside the Serpentine, and having no other paper in his pocket wherewith to indulge his passion for ship-building, he actually folded a bank-bill of filty pounds in the desired shape; launched the little craft upon its voyage; watched its steady progress with paternal anxiety; and finally went over and received it at the oppo-

> This paper might be extended almost in definitely: but there must be limits even to an essay, and certainly to the good nature of

Beautiful Extract.

Water is an instructive emblem of life and mortality. Observe it well, and it may throw light upon, or at least, give interesting suggestions regarding these mysteries.

From the great reservoir of ocean this flu-The amusements of remarkable persons or less tainted of earth, and anon, each drop available substitute can be had in leeches. have been various and often eccentric. The its appointed task performed, finds itself Watson in his Practice says: (page 153) "It great Bayle would frequently wrap himself gathered back to the great source whence it is seldom necessary, for in children we can in his cloak and hasten to places where came. One may say to the other "thou art always get as much blood by topical bleedmore soiled than 1." But soon the dross of ing as will be equivalent to a general blood earth, precipitates itself alike from all, and letting." From this admission it is very

A pretty woman is one of the 'institution of this country—an angel in dry goods and glory. She makes sunshine, fourth of July and happiness wherever she goes. Her path is one of delicious roses, perfume and beauty. She is a sweet poem written in rare curls. choice calico and good principles. Men stand up before her, as so many admiration points, to melt into cream and then butter.— Her words float around the ear like music, or the chimes of Sabbath bells. Without her, society would lose its truest attraction, the church its firmest reliance, and young men nce and generosity restrain the vicious, would sometimes seek relief from too much manity, a very Venus in dunity, and her inspiration is the breath of heaven

bell says: "When engaged with them in some culinary occupation, and when alarmed by the sudden approach of the master, he has been known to hide himself in a dark corner of the kitchen, and has been dragged from a collect, renew your note set. Dr. Franklin made the following offer to a

Control of the second s

From the Medical Reformer A Few Objections to Leeches

BY C. H. ROSE, M. D.

I propose occupying a few pages of the Reformer in considering some of the more important ocjections to the therapeutical application of Leeches. Less than half a century ago, venesection was considered by the members of the allopathic profession as the only reliable remedy for inflammat disease, and was frequently resorted to by the more heroic practitioners in controling affections of an asthenic or debilitating character. But the almost incredible advance-ment of the Reformed system of Medicine, and its infinitely superior success in the treatment of all the maladies to which human flesh is heir, have changed the tenor of public opinion, and compelled the advoeates of the lancet to abandon a remedial a of the human economy. The experience and knowledge of nearly three thousand regularly educated physicians in this country, have proved to every unbiassed and in-telligent mind that bloodletting is an unnec essary, unscientific and barbarous measure—generally injurious to the patient and often fatal to life. I will not, therefore, fill the pages of the Reformer with an instructive dissertation upon the irrationality of gener-al bloodletting, but confine my objections almost exclusively to the detrimental effects

of Leeches in the treatment of disease.

Since phlebotomy has become unfashionable, the Old School physicians of the prescent, natural and effectual resources of the

New School.
Topical bloodletting, by leeches and cupping-glasses, cannot be regarded as capabl of producing as injurious effects upon the constitution as general bloodletting—but the cltimate and inevitable result of the loss of blood upon the system is debility relates of him, that whenever he dines on the lates of him, that whenever he dines on betavern, he ordered dinner for three. On betavern, he ordered dinner for three. On betavern, he was ready as soon as the however hidden, escapes its visitation; neing in the latest of the root nor fibre is neglected. Where the the root nor fibre is neglected. Where the the root nor fibre is neglected. Where the the root nor fibre is neglected in the root nor fibre is neglected. The abstraction of a small quantity of blood from a person labouring under an asthenic id rises invisibly, and dispenses life to every The condition of the patient, or the concom ing told that all was ready as soon as the company should arrive, he would exclaim: ther root nor fibre is neglected. Where the company should arrive, he would exclaim: the root nor fibre is neglected. Where the thin-solled mountain needs most its aid, it company." Lord Bryon's favorine dish was eggs and bacon; and though he could never finds its way into every pore of the inner rocks, working continual changes there, and the could never finds its way into every pore of the inner rocks, working continual changes there, and eggs and bacon; and though he could never eat it without suffering from an attack of industriant in the could never eat it without suffering from an attack of industriant in the could never rocks, working continual changes there, and than the removal of a much larger quantity by a perfect system of pipes and reservoirs from a person of opposite condition or continual changes there, and though the could never rocks, working continual changes there, and than the removal of a much larger quantity from a person of opposite condition or continual changes there, and though the could never rocks, working continual changes there, and the could never rocks, working continual changes there, and the could never rocks, working continual changes there, and then the removal of a much larger quantity from a person of opposite condition or continual changes there, and the could never rocks, working continual changes there, and the could never rocks, working continual changes there, and the could never rock the could never rocks and the could never rock the co digestion, he had not always sufficient firmness to resist the temptation. Lalande, the
great French astronomer, would eat spiders
with the intelligence that is exhibited in all
because there is no direct shock produced
with the intelligence that is exhibited in all
because there is no direct shock produced
because there is no direct shock produced
by the former mode, and as a rolish. Linneus delighted in chocolate, and it was he that bestowed upon it its generic name of Theobroma, or "food for the gods." Fontonelle deemed strawberries the ly: "If I can but reach the season of straw-berries!" plan. According as its pilgrimage is long or omy or phlebotomy is very seldom resorted short, if becomes, as a matter of course more to in diseases of children, because a more

and existence, can we not then refer a large tions of blood, or for discussing local inflammations, and is also regarded as an excel-

city have admitted that leeches will not suck stagnated blood from a part of the body. I have known "leechers" to refuse to apply leeches to a "blacken eye," although ordered to do so by popular physicians, and on the plea that the effects would prove more injurious than beneficial, and possibly destroy the organ. Again, if you attempt to remove blood from a bruise by leeches, it or remove blood from a bruise by leeches or remove blood from a bruise by leeches, it or remove blood from a bruise by leeches or remove blood from a bruise by leeches or remove blood from a bruise by leeches, it or remove blood from a bruise by leeches, it or remove blood from a bruise by leeches, it or remove blood from a bruise by leeches, it or remove blood from a bruise by leeches, it or remove blood from a bruise blood from a br

as erysipelas is apt to follow. They should not be applied directly to the inflamed part, for the reason that the stimulus of their bites adds to the existing inflammation; nor should they be applied near an acute ulcer, for their bites are apt to degenerate in this case into ulcers: if the ulcer be of a specific character, the bites become inoculated, and thus extend, instead of decreasing the ulcerated surface. Neither should they be placed where bandages are of paramount importance as in fractures, for in such cases the bites are opt to inflame and ulcerate, and thus cause the removal of the apparatus at a critical period."

Prof. Bigelow, of Boston, says—

"I have known children to be killed by

"I have known children to be killed by the bites of foreign leeches: caution should be observed in their application, as it is ex-tremely difficult to stop the bleeding."

known to die under the operation of a single

ech." Boisseau ou Fever, says—

"We are bound in conscience here to note the fact, that leeches are capable of destroying life. In addition to sufficient evidence to be drawn from books, the writer of this article has himself been a witness, in more than a single instance, to the fact."

But in the face of all this evidence, compiled from the wast calchested Allerathic

piled from the most celebrated Allopathic bers were no longer obedient to the will—this condition is distantly related to paraly. inately by all old school practitioners of this country. The bright, smiling and lovely joy of a father's affection, now lies moulder-ing in the cold and silent tomb only one of able, the old school physicians of the pre-ent day resort to leeches and cups, to pro-duce those remedial results which their re-stricted medical education renders it impos-sible for them to attain by the more inno-sible for them to attain by the more innothemselves to be carried away by prejudice and upon the wings of popularity. I have already stated that pernicious and

leterious effects often arise from the application of leeches directly over important occurred here not long since. An Allopathic physician ordered several leeches to be placed on the neck of a child, about four years of age, which was immediately done as directed. One or two filled very rapidly and were taken off, when it was a that an important blood vessel had been wounded. Here, any compression of the neck might seriously affect the cerebral cirenlation, and the skill of the doctor to suppress the hemorrhage proved futile, until an extravagant effusion of blood had taken

where compression is impossible and styp-tics must be depended on, and also among those persons who possess a hemorrhagic diathesis, the bleeding is in all cases inevitably and dangerously profuse. But the most forcible objection to the use of leeches is one which has not received from the medical profession that consideration which with the hand, is also serviceable. By these medical profession that consideration which its importance demands, viz: the transmislions, and a large majority of them consumed in sucking from the infantile portion of
the community that vital and all pervading

or of the application of the same leading and itseases.—

May not variola, syphylis and other contaties of strawberry leaves, briar root or any
other mild astringent with occasionally a fluid which is essential to earthly health ner? And may not a leech applied to a new laid egg beat well with sugar, and person incorporate the constitutional contamination of the former into the latter? I part of the astonishing mortality among children to the therapeutical application of tamination of the former into the latter? I those delectable animals? I think we can, answer without qualification that such trans-The leoch is now considered the most valuable remedy of the Allopathic Materia Medica for relieving extravasations or congestication for relieving extravasations or congestions. coming in contact with a mucus surface.— In support of this assertion, I will present lent substitute in cases where the use of the to the readers of your widely circulated

From the Medical Reformer Das. JOHN & PRETTYMAN :- Gentlemen.

May I presume tooffer a few remarks upon that common and troublesome complaint the Dysentery? I have seen and nutsed a good many cases, and suffered several attacks myself, and as I always observe, compare reason, and deduce, as I go through life, l would like to lay my observations &c. upon this particular subject before you, and the public. And first, I have observed that dysentery is frequently the consequence of excessive mental, or physical exertion; exposure to great heat; or sudden changes of temperature. I have never been able to remely difficult to stop the bleeding."

In the London Practice of Midwifery we that the statement that "an infant has been nown to die under the operation of a single

tomperature. I have never been able to trace a case of dysentery to any thing which the patient had eaten, though Cholera mornown to die under the operation of a single

The stomach seems to take no part in dysenteric disturbance, except as it may be sympathetically affected. In all my observations, an attack of dysentery is preceded by a heaviness or dizziness of the head; great weakness in the small of the back, and lower limbs, as if the tendons were so relaxed, and the joints so loosened, that the memsis. Consequently its seat is the brain, and

a certain set of nerves are deranged. I have known these symptoms to result in an exbabe, whose sweet and merry voice was often heard by all the household, who was once the idol of a mother's heart and the or, and disagreeable odor. In these cases or, and disagreeable odor. In these cases the bowels were undisturbed, or most frequent'y rather constipated. If dysentery reuneasiness. This indicates derangement of the nerves, which is fatther proven by their morbid excitability, and violent expulsive action, whenever there is a downward move ment, in the bowel: while the small intestines seem unnaturally torpid, from the fact, that they do not discharge their contents in-to the lower portion of the canal. Hence I conclude that the equilebrium of the ner vous system is temporarily destroyed, and the excessive nervous action, or may I say, the excess of the nervous or magnetic fluid, in the parts affected, disorganizes the blood, and thus produces the peculiar phenomena of dysenteric disease. Thus dysentery assumes the character of a low form of typhoid

ongestion.
I have kept house about thirty years, have previously weak and delicate child.

There is always more or less hemorrhage from the bites after, the leeches have been complaint. Every attack, having thus far, yielded to domestic treatment of the complaint. The complaint of the complaint of the complaint of the complaint of the complaint. The complaint of t disturbed as to produce vomiting, spasms, and general disarrangement, I have deemed a proper treatment, may induce them to take

on a natural action.

Having great faith in the instinctive demands of nature for her own benefit, I nevlent substitute in cases where the use of the scarificator would be impossible or unadvisable.

A very prevalent opinion exists among a large portion of the community, that leeches are very effectual agents in reducing a subcutaneous extravasation of blood—in computations. It is a subcutaneous extravasation of blood—in computations are subcutaneous extravasation of blood—in computations. It is a subcutaneous extravasation of blood—in computations are subcutaneous extravasation of blood—in computations. It is a subcutaneous extravasation of blood—in computation extravasation extravasation ext