"N. B. Any information will be gladly

"East Stoughton, Mass., April; 1849." The writer has seen a letter from Mr.

Page, the party referred to, written by him

within ten days past, reaffirming that up to

this moment, he enjoys the most perfect

Dr. Cornell resides at No. 1432 South

Penn Square, Philadelphia, where he may

ease, who may desire relief, and the aid of

his professional skill, &c., and the subscrib-

er would be happy to furnish any informa-

tion in his power, that might be desired by

such unfortunate sufferers. His address is

Streets, Philadelphia. C. M. BREAKER.

Philadelphia, April, 10, 1861.

N. E. corner of Broad and Chestnut

Certainty of Punishment.

We commend to our readers the follow-

ing extract from " Thoughts on Executive

Justice," a work published in England in

1785. Its bearing is specially pertinent

upon mutinous soldiers, and upon such

persons as are caught in any way abetting

In the days of Queen Anne, during the

war in Flanders, when the Duke of Marl-

borough and Prince Eugene commanded

the allied army, a soldier under the imme-

diate department of Eugene was condemned

to be hanged for marauding. The man happened to be a favorite with his officers,

who took great pains to save his life; and

for this purpose interceded with the Prince.

Marlborough, begging his grace to inter-

fere. He accordingly went to Prince Eu-

gene, who said he "never did and never

Why," said the Duke, "at this rate we

shall hang half the army. I pardon a

replied the Prince, "that so much mischief

suffer for doing it. I never pardon any, and therefore there are very few to be pun-

ished in my department." The Duke still

urged his request; on which the Prince

said: "Let the matter be inquired into,

turned out very highly in favor of Prince

Eugene; on which he said to the Duke:

"There my lord, you see the benefit

of example. You pardon many, and there-

fore you are forced to execute many; I

The reasoning, which may be drawn

from the above, on the side of strict disci-

pline, is not applicable to fleets and armies

alone, but to all government whatsoever;

execution of the laws. The Marquis of

punishment, which is certain, will do more

good than a greater, which is uncertain."

The above anecdote may serve as an il-

lustration of that couplet of seeming para-

doxes, "crudelitas parcens, lenitas puniens"

(cruelty in sparing, lenity in punishing;

or, to spare is cruelty, to punish is lenity,)

and is exceedingly applicable to our pro-

ceedings with respect to public justice, as

administered in this kingdom, where so

many unhappy men suffer for crimes which

they have been tempted to commit through

It was a fine saying of the great and good

Chief Justice Hale-" When I find myself

swayed to mercy, let me remember there is

In the garrison town of Woolwich, a few

years ago, a soldier was about to be brought

pefore the commanding officer of the regi-

ment, for some misdemeanor. The officer

entering the soldier's name, said, "Here is

has gone through almost every ordeal?"

The sergeant-major, M. B., apologized for intruding, and said, "There is one thing

which has never been done with him yet, sir." "What is that, sergeant-major?"

Well, sir, he has never yet been forgiven."

is his case entered." "Yes, but the man

is not yet before you, and you can cancel it." After the Colonel had reflected for a

few minutes, he ordered the man to be

brought in when he was asked what he

had to say, relative to the charges brought

against him. "Nothing, sir," was the re-

ply, "only that I am sorry for what I have

done." After making some suitable re-marks, the Colonel said," Well, we have

from his eyes he wept. The Colonel,

with the Adjutant, and the others present,

for his kindness, and retired. The narra-

tor had the soldier under his notice for

two years and a half after this, and never

during that time was there a charge

Mercy triumphed! Kindness conquered!

The man was won! A very rare case.]

Projectiles of War.

The Cincinnati Gazette says the projec-

tiles of war are round shot, spherical case

shot, shells, shrapnel, grape, canister, and chain shot. A shell is a hollow sphere of

an inch in diameter, and fired by means of

a fuse—this is a tube of wood or composi-

tion filled with mealed powder, sulphur,

and saltpetre, and cut at just the length at

which the shell is to explode. Great pre-

cision and accuracy have been attained in

the measuring and calculation of distances

by scientific artillerists.

Shrapnel shell are shell filled with a

quantity of musket balls, which, when the shell explodes, are projected about one hundred and fifty yards further. They are fired from guns, mortars, and howitzers,

musket balls. Grape shot is a quantity of

small shot put into a canvas bag and corded

together in a cylindrical form adapted to

the calibre of the piece from which it is

fired. danister shot is a number of metal-

lic shot enclosed in a metallic case, adapted

bursts, scatters the shot in every direction.

Chain shot consists of a number of balls

FORGIVEN!" said the Colonel. "Here

___, again; what can we do with him; he

likewise a mercy due to my country."

The Effect of Pardon.

hope of impunity.

offend, and, of course, but few suffer."

great many." "That is the very reason."

would, consent to the pardon of a marauder."

be consulted by victims of this terrible dis-

health, never having had another fit.

t as associate WILLIAM T. PAGE.

given by the subscriber.

This is one of the ablest State documents which it has been our privilege to read. It is concise, comprehensive, lucid, and at the same time truly eloquent. We shall quote from it largely. We present, first, the STRENGTH OF THE ARMY.

The following statement precents the entire estimated strength of the army, both

9 .	Or erro erran	, , ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
volunteers and regulars.	erer	
Volunters.		
States. 3 months.	For the war. A	ggregate.
	4 400	4,688
California	J & 12,400	14,636
Delaware 775	2,000	2,775
Illinois 4,941	80,000	84,941
Indiana 4,686		62,018
	19,800	20,768
Kentucky	15,000	15,000
Maine 768	14,289	15,007
4.2.4	7,000	7,000
Maryland		30,195
Massachusetts 3,485	28,550	29,331
Michigan 781		4,160
Minnesota	4,160	21,100
Missouri 9,356	22,130	31,486
New-Hampshire 779	9,600	10,379
New Jersey 3,068 881,01 . L. W. Holder	9,842	12,410
NSD-110-112 10-1188	t) 1100,200 La	110)888
Ohio10,236	81,205	91,441
Pennsylvania19,199	94,760	113,959
Rhode Island 1,285	5,898	7,183
Vermont., AM.S.A.S. 1780.		8,780
Virginia 779	12,000	12,779
Wisconsin 792	14,153	14,945
Kansas —	5,000	5,000
Colorado	1,000	1,000
Nebraska	2,500	2,500
Nevada	1,000	1,000
New-Mexico	1,000	1,000
Distr't of Columbia. 2,823	1,000	3,823
Service Servic		
Total 77,875	640,637	718,512
Estimated strength	er system i procedence in	
of the regular	ាំព ទេខជា ខ្លាស់ ១៣ ថ	Section 1
aisarmy, including	to strain and	2 10 20
the new enlist	الراز الأمارية الرامي	
of Congress of		1 5 1600
July 29, 1861	20,884	
July 29, 1861		,
godes and group office on w. "	660,971	F
- all the service shall be a fine a		1 15

The several arms of the service are estimated:as follows:
 Infantry
 Volunteers: Regulars:
 Agg'te.

 557,208
 11,175
 568,383

 Cavality
 54,654
 4,744
 59,398

 Artiflery
 20,880
 4,308
 24,688
 Rifles and sharpshoot-...... 8,395 640,637 20,334 660,971 Thisuis a large force to be collected

armed and organized in a period so brief "Most of it is in the field. Our people think that by such an army, wonders should be accomplished; but if there is an army superior in numbers, equal in spirit, and to some extent better trained, standing before it and Etrongly entrenched, prudence would savminerease still your forces, or weary out the enemy, and exhaust him by delay. COMPARATIVE STRENGTH OF THE ARMY.

It is said of Napoleon, by Jomini, that, in the campaign of 1815, that great General, on the 1st of April, had a regular army of 200,000 men. On the 1st of June, he had increased this force to 414,-000. The proportion, adds Jomini, "had he thought proper to inaugurate a vast system of defence would have raised it to 700,000 men by the 1st of September.' At the commencement of this rebellion, inaugurated by the attack upon Fort Sumpter the entire military force, at the disposal of this Government, was 16,000 regulars, principally employed in the West, to hold in check, marauding Indians. In April 75,-000 volunteers were called upon to enlist for three months' service, and responded with such alacrity that 77,875 were immediately obtained. Under the authority of the act of Congress of July 22, 1861, the States were asked to furnish 500,000 volunteers to serve for three years or during the war; and by the act approved the 29th of the same month, the addition of 25,000 men to the regular army of the United States was authorized. The result is, that we have now an army of upward of 600,-000 men. If we add to this, the number of the discharged three months' volunteers. the aggregate force furnished to the Government since April last, exceeds 700,000

We have here an evidence of the wonderful strength of our institutions. Without conscriptions, levies, drafts, or other extraordinary expedients, we have raised a greater force than that which, gathered by Napoleon with the aid of all these appliances, was considered an evidence of his wonderful genius and energy, and of the military spirit of the French nation. Here every man has an interest in the Government, and rushes to its defence when dangers beset it.

By reference to the records of the Revo-

lution it will be seen that Massachusetts, with a population of three hundred and affifty thousand, had at one time fifty-six thousand troops in the field, or over onesixth of her entire people—a force greatly exceeding the whole number of troops furnished by all the Southern States during that war Should the present loyal States furnish troops in like proportion, which "thidoubtedly would be the case should any emergency demand it, the Government could promptly put into the field an army of over three millions.

T DISCHPLINE. It gives me great satisfaction to refer to the creditable degree of discipline of our troops, most of whom were, but a short time since, engaged in the pursuits of peace. They are rapidly attaining an efficiency which cannot fail to bring success to our arms. Officers and men alike evince an earnest desire to accomplish themselves in every duty of the camp and field, and the various corps, are animated by an emulation to excel each other in soldierly qualities.

EXTENT OF THE CONSPIRACY. The conspiracy against the Government extended over an area of seven hundred and thirty-three thousand one hundred and forty-four square miles, possessing a coast line of three thousand five hundred and twentythree miles, and a shore line of twenty-five hithousand four hundred and fourteen miles. with an interior boundary line of seven thousand and thirty-one miles in length. This conspiracy stripped us of arms and munitions, and scattered our navy to the houst whistant quarters of the globe ! The effort to restore the Union, which the Government entered on in April last, was the most gigantic endeavor in the history of civil war. The interval of seven months has been spent in preparation.

HISTORY OF THE REBELLION. The history of this rebellion, in common with all others; for obvious causes, remoords the first successes in favor of the insurgents. The disaster of Bull Run was but the natural consequence of the prema-thre advance of our brave but undisciplined troops when the implicance of the country deniander: The betraval also of our move-A ments by traitors in our midst enabled the rebels to choose and intrench their position, and by a reinforcement in great strength, at The moment of victory, to sustain it from

holy schemes of traitors. The people of Kentucky early announced themselves, by limit the basis of her representation to her and have since had no symptoms of a complaint, that has probably caused me box, in layor of the Union; and Maryland, In this connection it would be the part more suffering than would be experienced forded, under the lead of her brave and pa- to the State of Virginia. triotic Governor rebuked, by an overwhelming majority, the traitors who would have led her to destruction. In Missouri, a loyal State Government has been established by the people, thousands of whom have rallied to the support of the Federal authority, and, in conjunction willi troops from other portions of the country, have forced the rebels to retire into the adjoining States. The government established in Virginia by the loyal portion of her population is in successful operation, and I have no doubt will be sustained by the people of the entire State whenever the thraldom of the rebel forces shall have been removed.

Thus has it been made clearly apparent that in whatever direction the forces of the Union have extended their protection, the repressed loyalty of the people, irresistibly manifesting itself, has aided to restore and maintain the authority of the Government; and I doubt not that the army now assembled on the banks of the Potomac will, under itscable leader, soon make such a demonstration as will establish its authority throughout all the rebellious States.

The loyal Governor of Virginia is proceeding to organize Courts under the Constitution and laws of the State in all her Eastern counties in the occupation of our troops. I respectfully suggest that authority should be given to the President to send Commissioners with the army, with power to exercise all the functions of local government wherever the civil authority has ceased to exist, and especially to enforce the obligation of contracts, and the collections of debts due to loyal creditors. SUPPLY OF ARMS.

Some thousand stand of arms have been imported, but our own armories, public and private, are now in such a condition of efficiency, that they will produce an entire abundance, and of the best quality.

A reorganization of the Mintria is recommonded; also, an improvement of our

FRONTIER DEFENCES; also, an increase in the number of Cabers at the Military The HEALTH of the army is represented

as being good, and sanitary measures receive the strictest attention.

PROMOTION of officers in the volunteer ranks, the same as in the regular army, is recommended; as is also the placing of the officers of the two departments in the same grade so as to take rank by seniority.

RECRUITING for the regular army is dull; our young men preferring the associations they can have in the volunteer sys-

RAILROAD facilities are of vast importance. The Department has attended to these. It soon got a reduction of 331 per per cent. on transportation of troops and supplies. It wants a new road, or another track, from Washington to Baltimore, and Annapolis; also the re-construction of the Baltimore and Ohio road from Harper's Ferry to the Allegheny mountains; also some extensions of road in Washington, and a track across the Potomac: The residue of the Report, we quote in

LIEUT.-GEN. SCOTT AND GEN. M'CLELLAN. Chief of the American Army. He had lated by unavoidable accident faithfully and gallantly served his country. It is rarely fatal, except, w for upward of half a century, and the glory of his achievements has given additional lustre to the brightest pages of our national annals. The affections of a grateful people followed him into his retirement. The President immediately conferred the command of the army upon the officer next in rank. Fortunately for the country, Major-General McCLELLAN had proved himself equal to every situation in which his great | cases, if treated in time, it may be cured. talents had been called into exercise. His brilliant achievements in Western Virginia, the untiring energy and consummate abil-ity he has displayed in the organization and discipline of an entirely new army, have justly won for him the confidence and applause of the troops and of the nation.

Extraordinary labor, energy and talent have been required of the various bureaus of this Department to provide for the wants of our immense army. While errors may have been occasionally committed by subordinates, and while extravagant prices have undoubtedly, in some cases, controlled by haste and the pressure of rapid events, been paid for supplies, it is with great gratification that I refer to the economical administration of affairs displayed in the various branches of the service. Our forces had not only to be armed, clothed and fed, but had to be suddenly provided with means of transportation to an extent heretofore unparalleled. While I believe that there is no army in the world better provided for in every respect than our regulars and volunteers, I candidly think that no force so large, and so well equipped, was ever put in the field in so short a space of time at so small an expense.

While it is my intention to preserve the strictest economy and accountability, I think the last dollar should be expended and the last man should be armed to bring this unholy rebellion to a speedy and permanent

THE CAPITAL—PROPOSED CHANGE OF BOUNDARIES. The geographical position of the Metrop-olis of the nation, menaced by the rebels, and required to be defended by thousands of our troops, induces me to suggest for consideration the propriety and expediency have been more or less improved, and the of a reconstruction of the boundaries of the majority of all have been radically and per-States of Delaware, Maryland and Virginia. Wisdom and true statesmanship would dictate that the seat of the National Government, for all time to come, should be placed beyond reasonable danger of seizure by en-emies within, as well as from capture by foes from without. By agreement between the States named, such as was effected, for similar purposes, by Michigan and Ohio, and by Misouri and Lowa, their boundaries could be so changed as to render the capital more remote than at present from the influence of State governments which have arrayed themselves in rebellion against the Federal authority. To this end, the limits of Virginia might be so altered as to make her boundaries consist of the Blue Ridge on the East and Pennsylvania on the North, the moment of victory, to suited it from leaving those on the South and West as at our grasp. This reverse, however, gave no discouragement to our gallant speeples, they ties of Maryland (Alleghany and Washing-discouragement to our gallant speeples, they lies of Maryland (Alleghany and Washing-discouragement to our gallant speeples, they lies of Maryland (Alleghany and Washing-discouragement to our gallant speeples, they lies of Maryland (Alleghany and Washing-discouragement to our gallant speeples, they lies of Maryland (Alleghany and Washing-discouragement to our gallant speeples, they lies of Maryland (Alleghany and Washing-discouragement to our gallant speeples, they lies of Maryland (Alleghany and Washing-discouragement to our gallant speeples, they lies of Maryland (Alleghany and Washing-discouragement to our gallant speeples, they lies of Maryland (Alleghany and Washing-discouragement to our gallant speeples, they lies of Maryland (Alleghany and Washing-discouragement to our gallant speeples, they lies of Maryland (Alleghany and Washing-discouragement to our gallant speeples, they lies of Maryland (Alleghany and Washing-discouragement to our gallant speeples, they lies of Maryland (Alleghany and Washing-discouragement to our gallant speeples, they lies of Maryland (Alleghany and Washing-discouragement to our gallant speeples, they lies of Maryland (Alleghany and Washing-discouragement to our gallant speeples, they lies of Maryland (Alleghany and Washing-discouragement to our gallant speeples, they lies of Maryland (Alleghany and Washing-discouragement to our gallant speeples, they lies of Maryland (Alleghany and Washing-discouragement to our gallant speeples, they lies of Maryland (Alleghany and Washing-discouragement to our gallant speeples) and the lies of Maryland (Alleghany and Washing-discouragement to our gallant speeples) and the lies of Maryland (Alleghany and Washing-discouragement to our gallant speeples) and the lies of Maryland (Alleghany and Washing-discouragement to our gallant speeples) an our grasp. This reverse, however, gave no discouragement to our gallant people; they have crowded into our gallant people; they have great a transferred to the jurisdiction of the people of the check that we have received and Ohesapeake Bay could then be adject to the people of the check that we have received any our the people of the check that we have received any of the people of the check that we have received any of the people of the check that we have received any of the people of the check that we have received any of the people of the check that we have received any of the people of the check that we have received any of the people of the check that we have received any of the people of the check that we have received any of the people of the check that we have received any of the people of the check that we have received any of the people of the check that the post of the people of the check that the people of the people of the people of the check that the people of th

Missouris were threatened with repellion | cession of territory which Maryland would | medicine, and owing to that circumstance, In Delaware, the good sense and patriotism receive under the arrangement proposed, it together with exposure and some degree of of the neonle have triumphed over the un- would be necessary that that State should excitement, I had one slight attack. From

notwithstanding the efforts of bad men in of wisdom to re-annex to the District of in a hundred deaths. power in the City of Baltimore, when the Columbia that portion of its original limits opportunity of a general election was af- which, by act of Congress, was retroceded

THE SLAVE QUESTION-WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH SLAVERY?

It is aiready a grave question what shall be done with those slaves who are abandoned by their owners on the advance of our troops into Southern territory, as at Beaufort District, in South Carolina. The number left within our control at that point is very considerable, and similar cases will probably occur. What shall be done with them? Can we afford to send them forward to their masters, to be by them armed against us, or used in producing supplies to maintain the rebellion? Their labor may be useful to us. Withheld from the ene my, it lessens his military resources, and withholding them has no tendency to induce the horrors of insurrection even in the rebel communities. They constitute a military resource, and, being such, they should not be turned over to the enemy, is too plain to discuss. Why deprive him of supplies by a blockade, and voluntarily give him men to produce supplies? The disposition to be made of the slaves of rebels after the close of the war can be safely left the rebels: to the wisdom and patriotism of Congress. The representatives of the people will, unquestionably, secure to the loyal slaveholders every right to which they are entitled

SIMON CAMERON. Secretary of War. To the President of the United States. On the Slave Question, the report as originally drawn, was more full; but was who refused absolutely to grant their re-reconsidered and modified as above. Cop- quest: They then applied to the Duke of reconsidered and modified as above. Copies as first drawn have been published. The argument is there more extended, and there is more of detail. The above con-

under the Constitution of the country.

tains the substance. The President with great firmness, adheres to his official oath. The Constitution must be preserved; the laws must be obeyed; the rebellion must be put down; the unity of the country must be maintained. Secretary CAMERON would resort to more stringent, and even to extraordinary measures, under a less pressure of nenary measures, under a less pressure of necessity than would the President, but the than I have done, I will consent to the pardifference in their views is so very slight don of this fellow. The proper inquiries as not to threaten any hindrance to the effectual putting forth of the power of the Government. Let there be a true union among the friends of the Union. The Secession hope was, that extremists would produce dissentions, and thus they would never pardon one, therefore few dare to triumph. Let them be disappointed. Let us have a country and a Government. These being secure, we can then attend to modifications and improvements.

Itliscellaneous.

From the Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia,

Epilepsy Cured. There is, perhaps, no disease, to which human flesh is heir, so terrible as Epilepsy Without premonition in its attacks, except just enough to produce horrors indescriba ble and unimaginable, except to the unfortunate epileptic himself. He can never tell when, where, or how, whether at midnight, or On the first of the present month, Lieut .- in mid-day, at home or abroad, unemployed Gen. WINFIELD Scott voluntarily relin- or in the busy marts of commerce—he may quished his high command as General-in- be stricken down and perish, or be muti-It is rarely fatal, except, when superinduced by excessive intemperance; then it makes short work. The unfortunate sufferer wastes, and when not cut off by acci-

dent, or by some other disease, invariably

drags out many years of a life of lingering misery, to which death were an infinite re-lief, and at length he usually becomes an idiot, and will die such, perhaps after the lapse of many years. But, in very many The undersigned, a Baptist minister, a native of Charleston, South Carolina, had been an epileptic for several years and his attacks were very severe, exhausting the skill of the ablest physicians in the country, and as eminent, perhaps, as any country can produce, without relief. About a year ago, his attention was called to two or three articles which appeared in the Charleston Medical Journal, from the pen of Dr. W. M. Cornell, formerly of Boston, and now of Philadelphia, on the subject of Epilepsy. He forthwith opened a corresondence with Dr. C., and received such asurances from him and others, as led him to visit Philadelphia, and place himself under Dr. Cornell's treatment. He began to resolved to forgive you." The soldier was improve immediately, and he believes his struck with astonishment, the tears started improvement has been radical and permanent. He has not had an attack since now nearly one year, nor anything approaching felt deeply, when they saw the man so except a little vertice once or twice which except a little vertigo once or twice, which passed off in a few minutes without any unpleasant effect. He has been a minister of the Gospel all his life and had been actively engaged in the labors thereof until ne became an epileptic; since then he has brought against him, or fault with him. been compelled to withdraw therefrom. He fondly hopes, now, being so much improved, he shall be able to resume his loved work at no distant day. We may be permitted to remark here that Dr. Cornell is a regular-bred physician, of the Old-School, and a Christian gentleman of high stand-

ing, and may be implicitly relied upon. He, Dr. C., has treated, perhaps, in the He, Dr. C., has treated, perhaps, in the course of a long practice, not less than five fired from a howitzer, mortar, or columbiad. hundred epileptics, drawn to him from The charge is introduced into a hole about every portion of this widely extended country. All of these have not been cured. This was not to be expected. There are, undoubtedly, cases that are beyond the reach of human skill, but many of these manently cured, i. e., they have never had a fit since, and many of them, after the lapse of many years. The following case

is given, selected from many other similar

cases that might be quoted, in proof of. this statement: "I feel constrained by a sense of grati- and are terribly effective. A six-pounder tude, and also by a desire to benefit others, spherical case shot contains twenty-seven who may be similarly afflicted to acknowledge, through your columns, the relief I have gained by the use of a medicine prepared by Dr. William M. Cornell of Boston For about seventeen years I had been subject to violent attacks of convulsion. They occurred at infervals, varying to the calibre of the gun, which, when it from two to seven weeks the fits succeeding, each other sometimes to the number of seven or eight. During that time I had connected together by a small chain, which,

its of these States.

Its of the exception of the properties of the state o

even the Iron Duke of England once made RE, MOVAL himself a laughing-stock by the unpardonable chirography of a lady. A correspondent of the New-York Evening Post tells the story.
Mrs. J. C. Loudon, widow of the cele-

brated landscape gardener, took a great delight in prosecuting the favorite studies of her husband's life. On one occasion, wishing to make some researches in the department of aboriculture, she wrote to the Duke of Wellington for permission to see his Waterloo beeches (the celebrated avenue planted on his estate to commemorate his greatest victory.) Mrs. Loudon's chirography was none of the most legible so that when the Duke read her letter, he mistook beeches for breeches, and supposed the epistle a request for the inspection of that indispensable garment worn by him on the field of Waterloo. At the signature he was again deceived. The u in Mrs. Loudon's name he took for an n, and accordingly read the whole signature a.J. C. London," which was none other than that of the Bishop of London himself. Accordingly, though much astonished at such a desire on the part of a grave dignitary, he wrote him in answer a note, which we may imagine created equal astonishment in

"My Lord: - My valet tells me that the breeches I wore at the battle of Waterloo were long ago given away to Mr. Benjamin Robert Hayden, for the purposes of his historical painting. Regretting deeply, that I have not the breeches to show your lord ship, I remain, Your lordship's very humble servant,

WELLINGTON."

A Good Editor.

A good editor, a competent newspaper conductor, is like a general or a poet-born not made. Exercise and experience gives facility, but the qualification is innate, or it is never manifested. On the London daily papers, all the great historians, novelists, poets, essayists and writers have been tried, and nearly all have failed. We might say all; for after a display of brilliancy, brief and grand, they died out literally. Their resources were exhausted. "I can," said the late editor of the Times to Moore, "find any number of men of genius to write for me, but very seldom one is done by your people, and that so many man of common sense." Nearly all suc cessful editors have been men of this description Campbell, Carlyle, Bulwer, and D'Israeli failed; Barnes, Sterling, Phillips succeeded ; and DeLane and Low succeeded A good editor seldom writes for his paper he reads, judges, selects, dictates, directs alters, and combines; and to do this well he has but little time for composition. To were accordingly made, and the number write for a paper is one thing—to edit a paper another.

of an The Adulteration of Teasy and the The London Lancet gives the result of the microscopical and chemical analysis of forty-eight samples of tea. Of the twenty-four specimens of black tea analyzed, every one was found to be genuine. Of a like number of green teas, all were adulterated. The adulterations are mainly a coloring matter with which the civil interest of society can no otherthe tea leaf is faced, painted or glazed wise be protected than by a due and certain the tea leaf is faced, painted or glazed. we are able to give perfect satisfaction, being the Oldest Es-Ferro cyanide of iron or Prussian blue is lablished Linen Store in the city, and having been for more the article most commonly used for this Beccaria observes, very truly, that "a less purpose. Sometimes, however, indigo kaolin, or China clay, and tumeric powder were found in addition. That species of tea, which is denominated gunpowder; was adulterated in other ways by admixture with leaves not those of tea, with paddy husk, and particularly with "lie tea" so called, a leaf which resembles the tea leaf | WERCHANTS' HOTEL, closely, and is sent to this country from China in vast quantities, to be employed in adulteration here. The coloring of the tea is almost entirely done in China, and probably because it improves its appearance and, perhaps, renders its sale more sure and

> Such is the result of a thorough analyza tion of this article by eminent scientific men in England, and it is certainly not very flattering to the tastes of those who drink green tea for the love of it. There is no such article as an unadulterated green tea. Let the lovers of the herb remember that fact, and as they sip the delicious beverage, and fancy that they find in it a solvent for their aches and pains, let them also remember that they are sipping with it a solution of Prussian blue and indigo, as well as sundry other little peccadilloes that neither add to its exhilerating properties, nor yet are entirely harmless to the system. On the other hand, the black teas are not adulterated, and are the only ones used by the Chinese. Knowing the impurities that are in the best green teas, they send them to foreign ports to tickle the palates of the English, the French, and the American, who, in their view, fancy the bright, lively appearance to be imparted by the coloring compositions they use.

The Philosophy of Bathing. The following is from Dr. Mayo G. Smith, on the subject, and is worthy of con-

sideration: There are in the human body 2,700,000 glands, and 7,000,000 pores, from 2,000 to glands, and 1,000,000 pores, from 2,000 to the square inch, and one-eighth of RHUBARB, has the approval and sanction of many of our an inch in depth, making twenty-eight best Physicians as a valuable and favorite an inch in depth, making twenty-eight miles of human drainage!

Five-eights of all that is eaten passes off through these pores, and but one per cent. of all perspirable matter consists of solid substances. The change in muscle, tissues, and bones, occurs in from one to three

years, and in the entire body in from six to seven years. If this old matter be retained, it causes disease—it is a real Some diseases are relieved almost instantly by opening the pores. Diarrhea is

frequently cured: matter from the mucous membrane is expelled through the skin; tobacco, opium, and mercury have been thus exuded. Whatever through the skin the body can expel it can absorb. Hold the end of your finger in spirits of turpentine it is absorbed, goes through the system, and may be detected by its odor. Constant handling of arsenic has produced death by A doctor relates an account of a gentle-

man in Barbadoes, who was in the habit of daily intexication, and had constructed a tub, with a pillow to accommodate the head, and when in this state was placed PRISING OF A GREAT PEOPLE. therein, and the tub was filled with cold water, in which he reposed for two or three hours, and would then arise refreshed and invigorated. When his wife or family required him they would wake him up by taking out the plug, and allow the water to escape, when he would pleasantly complain the "loss of his bed-clothes." Dr. Brock, a student of Sir Astley Cooper, once poisoned a dog, which imme-

diately plunged into a neighboring river, and remained for some time with his body entirely submerged, after which he left his watery hospital and rap home cured. Dogs have been repeatedly cured of hydrophobia by holding them in water. Thirst has often been relieved by sion even in salt water, the salt probably, being excluded during the process of transi-

At Charleston, during the epidemic, among several Northern mechanics who had gone thither, but one escaped the prevailing lever, and he alone bathed frequently, and never slept at night in any of the clothes

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