Watchman & Journal.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1871.

TERMS—$2.00 per year, strictly in advance; or $2.50 if not paid within three months.

Protection.

The anti-protectionists seem to have their own way now in the House of Representatives at Washington. They have abolished the duty on salt and coal and the duties on tea and coffee, and it looks as if they were intending not so much to revise the tariff, as article by article to sweep it away altogether. This reaction is in part owing to the excesses of the Pennsylvania protectionists. Certain great corporations have been exorbitant in their requirements, and year after year have raised the protective to a prohibitory tariff. They have proclaimed their belief in the policy of shutting out foreign goods altogether from our markets, and by the enlargement of the duties on their own manufactures and products have prohibited importations, controlled the markets, enriched themselves and impoverished consumers. As the result of this prohibitory policy, the country now sends to Congress an anti-protection majority. The very articles from which the largest revenue was collected at the least expense and with the least difficulty, are put by the House on the free list, and there is danger that one extreme will be followed by another, and that the dominant party will carry their ideas so as to change the tariff more than the revenues will stand.

It is a very natural thing that the country will not long stand a prohibitory tariff for the sake of pouring wealth into the pockets of a few men. If manufacturers and producers wish the aid they are getting from the government should be permanent, they must make their demands reasonable and moderate. If, for instance, it costs an American manufacturer forty-five dollars to produce railroad iron, and the English manufacturer can lay it down in New York for forty dollars per ton, there is no moderation or reason in asking that the tariff on iron shall be twenty-five dollars per ton. It simply shuts out foreign competition, and puts twenty dollars per ton out of the people's into the pockets of a few iron kings. It represses our railroad interests, increases freight and passenger tariffs, and taxes the industry of the whole country to give a-half dozen corporations an enormous profit. With iron at eighty dollars per ton, as it has been for the last eight years, it costs $14,000 per mile to lay a railroad track. With it at forty dollars per ton, the price for which it can be put into New York by the English manufacturer, it costs $7,000 per mile. The tariff takes $35.00 per ton out of the consumer, and puts it into the hands of the producer. We question whether a prohibitory tariff is not destructive to the material interests of a country. It puts the great mass of the people at the mercy of a few interested parties. The protectionist system has weighty reasons in its favor, in the development of the productions and manufactures of a new country, but the prohibitory system seems to us pernicious and dangerous. At any rate it seems to be the judgment of the people that it has inflicted perceptible and great losses upon the country, and the danger now is that the pendulum will swing to the other extreme. Congress has gone to work at the tariff in a manner that seems to indicate its entire abolition to be possible. It is as bad policy to cut it down rashly as it was to put it up recklessly, but it appears to be a necessity of our American politics to go to extremes, to have no half-way measures, and to rush all things as fast as possible, straight into the ground.—There is much reason to anticipate the breaking up of the old parties on this question of revenue reform. The old party watchwords have lost their power; the questions of peace, of industry, of revenue, are assuming grave importance; and the party which will win in the next Presidential canvass will be obliged to mature and develop a financial and civil reform policy that can stand the test of the sharpest scrutiny.

The war record of the Republican party is a splendid record, but it belongs to the past. It will not help it now unless it develops a capacity to meet and settle the issues and questions of the present. The country desires composure and rest. It wants a scientific and statesmanly policy in respect to commerce, revenue and civil service. It is anxious to have the difficulties of the past adjusted; complications with foreign powers settled; the tariff modified so as to develope and not to drain the resources and the material development of the people; the civil service reformed so that honesty, capacity and integrity shall get and hold the offices of the government; the internal and foreign commerce of the country aided and built up by wise congressional action, and Congress itself purified of those elements of disorder and strife of which we have had so painful a record in the past few days. The party that can show itself wise and able to accomplish these objects, will be the party of the future.

MISSING LAWS.—A writer in the *Free Press* of Tuesday, alleges that two bills, passed by both branches of our last Legislature, in abundant season to have reached the Governor previous to the final adjournment—and which would have received his approval—failed to so reach him, and of course failed to become laws. The most important of those was House bill 397, which reduced the amount appropriated for Teachers' Institutes from $65 to $20 per day, and increased the salary of the Secretary of the Board of Education by $400 a year, on the express condition that he should conduct these institutes himself. By this bill the Teachers' Institutes would have had the additional advantage of the excellent instruction of the Secretary in person,—besides a saving to the State in expense during the ensuing two years of $1300. The other was House bill 375, providing for necessary expenses about the State Cabinet.

Somebody is, of course, either intentionally or accidentally, responsible for these bills failing to become laws. Who is it? We only know that both passed the House—were reported as passed by the Senate—and that they are not included in the laws designated for publication by the Secretary of State.

JOINT COMMISSION—FAVORABLE PROSPECT?—The joint high commission will conclude its labors in a few weeks. Information is obtained from three distinguished and well informed parties that there will be an equitable settlement of all matters in dispute. If this shall result, the President will send a treaty to the Senate, should that body be in session. The subject of the fisheries has been considered first, and other important questions have also been discussed, each side presenting voluminous documents and affording every facility to the other for procuring additional information. The British commissioners are in constant telegraphic communication with the home government.

Proclamation by the President.

The following proclamation has been issued by the President of the United States of America:

Whereas, It is provided in the Constitution of the United States that the United States shall protect every State in this Union on the application of the Legislature, or of the executive "when the Legislature cannot be convened," against domestic violence; and

Whereas, It is provided in the laws of the United States that, in all cases of insurrection in any State, or of obstruction to the laws thereof, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, on application of the Legislature of such State, or of the executive "when the Legislature cannot be convened," to call forth the militia of any State or States, or to employ such part of the land and naval forces as shall be judged necessary for the purpose of suppressing such insurrection, or of causing the laws to be duly executed; and

Whereas, I have received information that combinations of armed men, unauthorized by law, are now disturbing the peace and safety of North Carolina, and committing acts of violence in said State of a character, and to an extent which render the power of the State and its officers unequal to the task of protecting life and property and securing public order therein; and,

Whereas, The Legislature of said State is not now in session and cannot be convened in time to meet the present emergency, and the Executive of said State has therefore made application to me for such part of the military force of the United States as may be necessary and adequate to protect said State and the citizens thereof against the domestic violence hereinbefore mentioned, and to enforce the due execution of the laws; and,

Whereas, The laws of the United States require that, whenever it may be necessary, in the judgment of the President, to use the military force for the purpose aforesaid, he shall forthwith, by proclamation, command such insurgents to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within a limited time:

Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do hereby command the persons composing the unlawful combinations aforesaid, to disperse, and retire peaceably to their respective abodes, within twenty days from this date.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 24th day of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-fifth.

By the President, U. S. GRANT.
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

POLITICAL.—The following is the letter of Ex-Governor Harriman to Senator Morton, relative to the New Hampshire election:

"BOSTON, Mass., March 17, 1871.

Hon. O. P. Morton:—My Dear Sir—We have suffered a humiliating defeat in New Hampshire, but we barely escaped a similar result last year. Indeed, the result would have been the same last year had we not made a united, hearty effort to prevent it. I did my duty this year. Wish I could say the same of all. Our troubles are mostly local. The St. Domingo question did us little or no damage. Some of our acknowledged leaders have been fighting against us for years; others have, through indifference, fanned the result we see to-day. We have a dirty railroad quarrel. Last June a very extreme and unpopular liquor law was passed. But I will not particularize. We mean to redeem the State, and I believe we shall as soon as the next Presidential election. If possible, protect the loyalists of the South before your adjournment. Yours, truly,

WALTER HARRIMAN."

On the other hand, it is reported that Senator Patterson differs from General Harriman. He has an idea that San Domingo and the removal of Sumner had a good deal to do with the defeat of the Republicans in New Hampshire.

—The triumph of Gov. Clayton of Ark. is one of the most remarkable in a political way of which we have heard. It seems he was elected to the United States Senate, and was favored by the Democracy in the hope that Johnson, the Lieutenant-Governor, who was understood to be rather conservative, would become Governor by the resignation of Clayton. The Governor, however, did not resign the Governorship, but induced the Lieutenant-Governor to accept the office of Secretary of State, thus disposing of him as a possible Governor. The Senate confirmed Johnson as Secretary of State and then elected Hadley, one of Clayton's most radical supporters, President of the Senate. Clayton re-enters the arena for the United States Senate and is re-elected. He will accept and leave the State in the hands of Hadley. The triumph is a radical one, and, when it is added that Clayton is a "carpet-bagger" from the North we do not wonder that the Democratic journals of Memphis gnash their teeth. A politician of Governor Clayton's prowess of *finesse* will probably be heard from again.

—Gov. Holden of North Carolina, who has just been impeached and turned out of office, is in Washington, and has not determined on the course he will pursue in the premises. Some of the Senators who voted against him are disqualified under the 14th amendment, and he professes to think that the United States superior court would reinstate him if his case could be brought before that tribunal. The Lieutenant Governor, Mr. Caldwell, who becomes the acting executive by the removal of Mr. Holden, is a native of the State, a moderate republican, but a man of much decision of character, and the kuklux will find they have not gained anything by having him to deal with instead of Gov. Holden.

—No law was passed at the last session of Congress, as some have supposed, giving land bounties to soldiers who served during the rebellion. A bill giving soldiers some advantages under the homestead law passed the House, but it failed to get through the Senate, so that the only provision of the homestead act, which does not apply equally to citizens and soldiers, is one passed last July, giving soldiers and sailors who served during the rebellion the right to enter 160 acres of land held at $2 50 an acre, instead of 80 acres, the maximum amount of this land which others are allowed to enter.

—Spain has not offered to sell Cuba and Porto Rico to this country. Had she desired to part with those islands, she would have sold them before the insurrection began in the island of Cuba. All that she could get for the two islands would not more than pay the cost of the war that has been waged for the retention of the remnants of her once vast American Indies. The Cubans say they will not be bought and sold.

Notes and Comments.

—The new loan goes on tolerably well, the amount subscribed up to the night of the 28th being rather more than $39,800,000. Since the 20th the subscriptions are reported to exceed $1,500,000 daily. National banks subscribe quite freely.

—According to a contemporary, the new national five per cent. loan is as good as an ordinary seven per cent loan, because the former is exempt from taxation. If he is right, two-sevenths of a man's income must be taken from him in the shape of taxes.

—The *Mail* says that an extensive oil in and locomotive builder of New York, who has just returned from a tour through the southern states, asserts that the kuklux organizations in those states are composed of leading citizens, and adds that operations are open as day and fiendish in the last degree.

—At a recent New York dinner, the names of the guests, designating their places at the table, were painted on rubber balloons which floated over the table, being fastened by long strings, one to the stem of each man's goblet. The effect was very novel, and provocative of many jokes.

—King William's exhaustive demands for men visibly enlarged woman's sphere in Prussia. By a recent order of the minister of education, women who prove themselves qualified are to be accepted as teachers of modern languages in public schools.—a position hitherto monopolized by the masculine gender.

—The German Parliament was opened on Tuesday, March 21, by the Emperor of Germany in person, who spoke from the throne. The imperial speech was moderate in tone and words. He completed his 74th year on Wednesday, the 22d, and thus he finds himself the foremost man of all this world, long after the close of the allotted time of human life.

—Ex-Emperor Napoleon got to London on the 20th. He was in good spirits, because he saw in the troubles of France grounds for believing in his restoration to the French throne. That restoration, he says, is only a question of time. At his age,—he will complete his sixty-third year on the 20th of April,—a man can't safely leave a great deal to time.

—Rumor says that Juarez, the Mexican President, means to ask protection from our government. The Mexicans—or some of them wish to get rid of him, and he does n't wish to be got rid of, liking office, even if office does n't like him, which shows a Christian-like, forgiving spirit. Let us indulge the fond hope that our goverment will not touch Mexican affairs,—till after the next Presidential election.

—If "revolutions never go backward," insurrections may, most assuredly, and we have reports from Paris indicating the waning power of the insurgents. The better class of the citizens of Paris are organizing for the preservation of order, and the government at Versailles is firm, and apparently not at all scared by threats of the Paris mob. They have a large military force at their service, and the Mobiles from the provinces volunteer their aid.

—A portion of the Democrats seem to be really in earnest in their efforts to make Senator Sumner their candidate for President at the next election. They remember that Chief Justice Chase came into their web only to be ruined, but they will find Mr. Sumner not quite so easily moulded to their wishes, even if he is dissatisfied with his own party associates. The life ambition of Mr. Chase was to be President, and he has failed. Mr. Sumner has aspired to be a party leader, or dictator as some would say, and the country knows with what success.

—The death of William H. Burleigh was announced recently by telegraph. He was born in Woodstock, Conn, in 1812. During his youth his parents removed to Plainfield, where he was apprenticed to a printer. For several years he worked at that business. At the age of twenty-four he lectured, for two years, in the anti-slavery and temperance causes. Afterwards he had editorial charge of the *Christian Witness*, Pittsburgh, Penn; the Washington *Banner*, Alleghany; the Schenectady *Literary Journal*, and positions upon other papers. As a poet he had a very high reputation. Charles C. Burleigh, the anti-slavery orator, George S. Burleigh, the poet, and Lucian Burleigh, at present a temperance lecturer, are brothers of the deceased. His wife is Mrs. Cecelia Burleigh, well known as a lecturer. He died at Brooklyn, N. Y.

—Russia has had "her own sweet will" on the Black Sea question, as it was manifest from the first that she would. The conference on the subject in London, though long drawn out, has been unexciting and uneventful in its history, and is now over. The principal delay was for the sake of having France represented and join in the concessions, which, at the very outset, both Turkey and England practically agreed to make. The Russian representative took on a bland manner, and this, with the preliminary agreement that the treaty could not be abrogated or modified except by the consent of all the contracting parties, paved the way for the concessions, whose stern demand at first alarmed Turkey and fired English pride. The simple result is, that the restrictions of the old treaty on the number of vessels of war which both Russia and Turkey could have in the Black sea are abrogated, and both are henceforth to have as many as they choose there. This is quite right, and there was no occasion for making much fuss over the change. But these little games of diplomacy must be played out after the old fashion still, we suppose.

—In New York city a grand raid has just been made upon the gambling establishments, which is a direct result of their exposure by the *Tribune*. An article in that paper gave in plain terms the numbers of several houses, with the numbers of several policemen who were bribed by them, the names of their owners, and other information which should have been in the possession of the police authorities long ago. A thousand persons were hauled in one night from the keno and panel houses. The *Tribune* says: "Telegrams were flying between Superintendent Kelso and his subordinates; unfortunate patrolmen and captains of precincts were severely cross-examined by him and many of them retired from that awful private room of his invoking anything but blessings on the *Tribune* reporters who had caused all the mischief. One advantage has certainly been gained. The proprietors of these dens have received more than a severe shaking from the police. Officers have been posted at the entrance of every panel-house to prevent unwary victims from walking into the arms of the thieves. With a large staff of female assistants to support, all of whom have to be expensively dressed, with heavy rents to pay, and large bribes to be paid nightly to the local patrolmen, it seems simpossible that these panel-houses can continue their infamous business if the superintendent of police firmly adheres to his determination to break them up."

For the Watchman & Journal.

Santo Domingo.

Neighbor Crabid came in the other evening in the worst state of excitement he has labored under for a long time. Wishing our frequent interviews to be as cheerful as possible, I frequently reminded him of his predisposition to apoplexy and of the danger of such outbursts as the present. This has an effect generally, but this time, on being urged to keep cool, he remarked in a repulsive manner that he would be ——if he would. On our attempt to rule the dash out, as not in order or good taste, he at once showed it to be parliamentary by citations from Brown, of Richford, and B. F. H., now in Congress from the Essex (Mass.) district.

Crabid's excitement was owing to Santo Domingo, and the two ideas underlying it all seemed to be that the annexation of this "land of niggers and bananas" was an infernal humbug, and that a great and good man had been grossly outraged by President Grant. And from the wrath of the Bay State Achilles he foretold countless woes upon the well-grieved Republicans: "whipped last week in N. H. and served 'em right," he said. From the tone of his remarks for the next hour, I judged that he must be the man who writes most of the editorials for the Massachusetts papers of late, and I do wish the same Mass. papers would devote one week to the sole purpose of cursing President Grant, and two more to praising God for their own and Charles Sumner's greatness, and that they are not as other men are, publicans and sinners, and then return to legitimate journalism.

After all that Crabid said the whole affair seemed to resolve itself into two distinct questions—whether it is really desirable to annex Santo Domingo, and what are the real merits of the personal controversy that has arisen from the discussion of this question of annexation.

President Grant evidently believes strongly that the possession of this island would be valuable. Senator Sumner as plainly thinks not. The Democratic party is with Senator Sumner in this matter, and very likely a majority of the Republican party. Yet all this proves nothing; one cannot but remember Sumner's remarks as Chairman of this same Committee on Foreign Relations, one of his great speeches you know—carrying conviction to the heart, seven millions in gold to Russian coffers, and as many icebergs to Uncle Sam's domains—and if his studies in this business lead him to so foolish conclusions as in the Alaskan, he is well removed from his place; nor can one forget that the acquisition of Cuba, "gem of the Antilles," has been a favorite dream of the Democracy. Trojan faith and Democratic principle are of the same breed. As for the beautiful anti-tropical theories of the scholar-statesman, Schurz, they may go as an offset to the opinion of men at least as practical as the gifted German soldier and editor. The plain fact is this, that though nineteen men out of twenty throughout the North may have a decided opinion in this matter, yet not more than one of the nineteen can base that opinion upon a thorough knowledge of pertinent facts, sufficient to make that opinion rather than the result of vague general ideas and preconceived notions of the fitness of things. And this is in no sense derogatory to the sound intelligence of these persons; no more than it would be were they ignorant of the fact whether the payment of five thousand dollars for a certain farm six miles west of Tuscaloosa, would be a good investment, not having knowledge of its number of acres, quality of soil, or nearness to market.

When the Santo Domingo commission sailed, no one questioned the eminent fitness of the persons chosen to report intelligently, and fairly upon the subject. Now what wait we for but their report? For one I am content to let those agents decide a matter which it has been their business and opportunity to study, and not mine. That there is an effort in certain quarters to force full public sentiment and prejudice the country against a possible report in favor of the project, by insinuations against the commission, is to me the strongest argument yet seen in favor of annexation—it is like an appeal to popular clamor arising from conscious weakness in the justice of a cause. Some remarks in Scribner's monthly for April commend themselves as most sensible:—"Gen. Grant and Mr. Sumner will soon pass away. Their opinions and feelings are not of the slightest importance in this question any further than they may assist in settling it correctly.—Happily the American people are in the habit of looking into public questions for themselves, and, without taking sides upon this one, they are waiting for the report of the commissioners before making up their minds. Upon the report of these commissioners—in whose competency and candor they have entire faith—they will rely for facts; and if these facts sustain the President's assertions and views, there is no politician with will strong enough or influence great enough to prevent the absorption of the beautiful island by the Great Republic." Nor, it may be added, if their report does not sustain the President's views, will all his influence be great enough to carry the measure. Why should we not then leave this question just here; learn what the facts are, and then act calmly upon them "with malice toward none" and "with charity for all."

But out of this political question has arisen a personal one, and if our Massachusetts friends are to be trusted, Gen. Grant and his friends have done a great wrong as well as a very foolish thing. No true Republican can do otherwise than greatly honor Charles Sumner for his services to the cause of human freedom; but it does not follow therefrom that they should hastily deem him the party wronged where a difference arises with another man who has in another field contributed his portion to the same cause. To get at the merits of this matter it becomes necessary to know something of Mr. Sumner's personal traits, and test what is said of them should be taken as the ideas of one hostile to him. I quote from an article in *Every Saturday* for March 4th, highly eulogistic of the man. "Whether that impartial historian of 1971 will picture him as a lovable man or a wise counsellor, it is not for us to say;" "but he is of marked individualism, rarely agrees with the majority of his party friends on methods, and at times seems to have no conception whatever of the force of words he utters in condemnation." "Needing charity * * * he sometimes appears utterly wanting in charity towards friends who are striving to reach a common end by other than the routes he chooses to pursue." "His theories are often richly suggestive when least practical; but the trouble with him is that he too often bears himself as if properly doubtful of the honesty, good sense, and pure intention of all who differ with him on what he considers an essential issue." These words paint the Sumner of the last year.

Passing by the interview with Grant in the early part of 1870, wherein Grant deemed himself deceived as to Sumner's position, and the stories that grew out of Mr. Sumner's opposition in June, and the charges that Motley's removal was made to spite him—a theory exploded by the Fish-Motley correspondence—we come to the recommendation in Grant's Dec. message, advising annexation, and Sumner's course thereupon. Certainly President Grant had a right to make this recommendation, and it was done without impugning the motives of those who thought differently from him. Certainly Mr. Sumner had a right to oppose the proposition, but he had a choice of methods, and the one he took was peculiarly his own. That method is the key to the whole situation. The Springfield *Republican* is intensely pro-Sumner; ditto its Washington correspondent "Van." Hear him (March 14th) "If Mr. Sumner had been less insolent in his treatment of the President in the Senate debate, he could not have been removed without destruction to the political fortunes of Gen. Grant." Exactly; and no man would have thought of removing him if he had not shown himself there in his true colors. "Van" goes on, hoping that Sumner in his coming speech will not by his abuse of the President, justify the removal before the people. If Sumner's friends can get him to play the hypocrite in public, they hope to condemn the action of the republican majority of the Senate; if he shows his true colors again, they are conscious that he will stand self-condemned.

The question put by Mr. Edmunds to Mr. Schurz has the gist of the whole matter, and amounts simply to this: "Does Sumner own the Republican party?" It was said of old, that would you know who is in the wrong, notice who first gets angry. Hear "Warrington" of the Springfield *Republican*, (and he echoes the whole Massachusetts press). His friendly epithets run thus: "Roscius Conkling;" "Amendment Edmunds;" "Nye, the Senatorial buffoon;" "Pomeroy, the famine-created Senator from Kansas;" "Howe, of Wisconsin, the agent of the conspirators" (And "Van" says of this same Mr. Howe, "He is so pleasant, fair, open, and equably so just, that when he was put upon the committee to revise the list of committees, it was thought that Mr. Sumner was safe.") Not content with wholesale abuse of those who advised Mr. Sumner's removal, Warrington complaments our other Vermont Senator in the following paragraph, the animus of which characterizes this whole discussion upon the Sumner side: "What have Morrill of Vermont, or Cragin, of Anthony, who croaked under the will of the caucus majority, against him?" When the staple of the arguments of a man's friends is such stuff as this, we need go no farther for the merits of the case. Charles Sumner's better nature was a great gift to the Republican party: his baser part may be its ruin, but is more likely to be his own disgrace.

H.

For the Watchman.

Claims of Homeopathy to Scientific Recognition.

Messrs. Editors:—I will not ask space to follow my irate friend through his article entitled "Dogmatism in Medicine," published in the *Watchman* of March 22d, containing as it seems to me few facts or points of argument. It might properly enough be passed with silent contempt as a mere flux of personal abuse and braggadocio. But I wish to say a few words to correct misrepresentation, and point out the Rubicon into which the gentleman with his favorite doctrine has cast himself, much to the discredit of the claims of homeopathy to scientific recognition and respect, by limiting such claims to have previously existed. He seems to think that if I should get one more idea into my head, and that idea should be to select remedies from the correspondence of drug action to the manifestations of disease, it would not make a fool of me. How this might be I cannot say, but will endeavor to show that its adoption has made a fool of him, or, vice versa, the adoption may have been a consequence a priori. Evidently feeling himself unable to openly defend the absurd propositions quoted from Hahnemann, on which rest his supernaturalism of drug proving and drug action, he says, "I do not propose to go into discussion of the matter he has garbled from Hahnemann," and consigns the quotations as obsolete, though not half a century old, to the age of barbarism, when the sick were treated according to him with "lizard's toes," etc., barely recovering from oblivion, as now true, the quotation in which Hahnemann denounces the post mortem investigation of disease, and denies its pathology by referring the organic changes observed after death to excessive drugging. He thus incontestantly commits himself to the pathology of Hahnemann, which he had just before thrown to the bats and moles as stated in the rejected quotations, one of which reads as follows: "Everything of a really morbid character, and which ought to be cured, *consists solely in the vital force of the organism* by means of which the disease demands the medicine requisite for its relief; whilst, on the other hand, every internal cause, every morbid quality, or imaginary, material, morbific principle, is nothing but an empty dream." Here is announced the same pathology, leaving no internal evidence, as in the quotation he adopts; here also appears for the first time the boasted law for the selection and proving of remedies by the symptoms of disease, which he refuses to discuss and condemns as absolute, regardless of the fact that he had just stated his great central dogma of modern homeopathy on this very foundation, in the following language, viz.: "to select his remedies by a correspondence of drug action to the manifestations of disease." Why all this quibbling, but to avoid allowing to the public that he cannot sustain his positions by argument when plainly stated, and at the same time to retain them as essential to his seat, in phraseology upon which he can petting to the supposed advantage of his school?

Now, for a moment, let us examine the only remaining pillar of homeopathy as stated by the gentleman, viz., the selection of remedies by a correspondence of drug action to the manifestations of disease.—Hahnemann's Great and Universal Law of *Similia Similibus Curentur*, or like cures like, which means, to employ for the removal of disease a medicine capable, when given in health, or even in chronic disease, of exciting symptoms that closely resemble those of the disease itself, but of a little stronger character. In short, if a person is sick with cholera morbus, treat him with small doses of tartar emetic or arsenic; if stupid and costive, give him opium; if feverish and excited, give him a stimulant; if feeble and cold, a depressant, etc. Homeopaths lay great stress upon Peruvian bark, or quinine, and claim that Hahnemann's first idea of homeopathy arose from the effects of Peruvian bark experimentally taken by himself, when soon symptoms of ague occurred, thus opening to his mind the idea that like cures like. But the facts in the case are that Peruvian bark does not produce symptoms of ague, except in those who take it for the purpose of proving homeopathy. Thousands of people through the country are constantly taking bark or quinine—half a million dollars' worth being probably taken annually—and who ever knew or heard of any one suffering from symptoms of ague in consequence? Physicians know that Bark often cures ague when taken in proper doses, but never in infinitesimal doses. Even in Hahnemann's day some of his own followers, as Gross, Rummell, Osgood and Hauptman denied the power of infinitesimals to cure ague. So we see the chief corner stone of homeopathy, almost as soon as offered, was found by its builders to be sand. So it is with all the rest of their drug provings, as regards any fixed law or relation to the removal of disease, as claimed by them; consequently they have many more *false facts* in their system than *false theories*, which of course we cannot examine here. But I will say in answer to the gentleman's question—"Does he mean to say that our exhaustive provings upon drugs, in comparison to which his Materia Medica, is scarcely more than the A B C is a mass of subterfuge?" Exactly this, with only a slight change in the grammar and punctuation of the sentence. His Materia Medica, about which he boasts so much, I believe filled from beginning to end with the above mentioned false facts, subterfuge and nonsense; a few samples from which will enable others to judge for themselves. Thus oyster shell, a nearly inert substance, is said to produce 1090; Cuttle Fish Ink, 1242; Charcoal, 930 distinct, available, medicinal symptoms in the course of the next fifty days after administration in doses of 1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, (decillionth) of a grain. Common table salt produces 450 symptoms, among which are said to be "Shocks and clawings at the pit of the stomach," "Burning in the feet and redness of the great toe;" "Corns on the feet;" "Protrusion of hernia;" "Frightful dreams of quarrels, murders, fires and thieves;" "Typhus fever with debility," etc. Carbonate of lime or common chalk, which is present, says Dr. Pereira, in most of the water which we drink, produces in the same dose 1090 symptoms, and of course is capable of removing 1090 symptoms of disease. These 1090 symptoms are recorded after this fashion—evening of the thirteenth day, on going to bed, "unsteadiness of gait;" Itching on the border of the eyelids after five days—Great heat at the extremity of the big toe after twenty-one days,—dizziness on walking after twenty-six days, etc., etc., many of which are unfit to name. These are taken from Jahr's and Hahnemann's provings!—Judge, reader, if they are not a mass of "subterfuge;" and if Dr. Brigham and his brother homeopaths do not think so too, why do they so often use common drugs and doses in their practice? Evidently they are faithless in their Materia Medica, or it is beyond their ability; for in so far as I know they frequently prescribe medicines in what they call their *crude state*, and often in heroic, and it is said sometimes is fatal, doses. Indeed, I may say in truth, that within the last fifteen years I have seen more persons mercurialized under the so-called homeopathic treatment, even to the extent of salivation, than by any other. And as to the misuse of calomel and tartar emetic in the army, all intelligent physicians, and the government, approved the order of Surgeon General Hammond, suppressing their use. Not in consequence of issuing this order was he removed. If homeopaths have a better system of medicine, why do not more and superior medical men adopt and practice it? Surely, medical men are ready at all times to adopt improvements in a system progressive and necessarily imperfect. They have not a better, but a system false in theory and in application; hence prevarication and deceit are often necessary to its maintenance—even among the credulous and prejudiced, who do not take pains to investigate the subject. Dr. Brigham claims his school teaches pathology, because he knows the general intelligence of the age demands it; still, when suiting his convenience, he denies its existence by claiming its revelations to be the effects of excessive drugging—endeavoring thereby to disparage those whom he opposes. Over the body of his patient, sick or dead, of pneumonia, he does not deny that congestion and consolidation of lung tissue may be demonstrated; or that in meningitis, homeopathically treated, congestion and inflamation exist within the cranium as the proximate cause; or that congestion, inflamation and ulceration of the large intestine, constitute the essential pathology of dysentery. But under direct and present view of the facts, he feels it would be difficult to convince observers that his infinitesimals could be at all adequate to remove or palliate such result, consequently he uses his influence to depress a branch of medical science, the study of which is doing more to benefit mankind than any other. Popular errors should not be encouraged from personal or other considerations, though they may have a transient mission in the advancement of science, after which they must decline. Truth alone is abiding and good, the love and acquisition of which should be the aim of man.

Messrs. Editors: we thank you for the space given us in your journal, and will ask no more of it on the present subject.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

TUESDAY, March 21.

The feature of Congress to-day was the continuation of the Senate debate on Ku Klux incidental to Mr. Anthony's resolution, as amended in the House, prescribing business for the present session and the appointment of a committee to investigate the alleged Southern outrages. A motion to print from time to time the report of this committee was vigorously resisted by the Democratic Senators. Mr. Nye said it was true that the Ku-Klux organization existed in all the States of the South, and that in North Carolina there were forty thousand Ku Klux. He had received a carefully prepared statement by a citizen of Tennessee that there had been fifty thousand murders committed in the South since the war." Mr. Ames also made a speech in which he dealt in the horrible outrages practised and unpunished in the South. On the other hand, Messrs. Sawyer and Hamilton advocated a general amnesty and the relief of all disabilities growing out of the late rebellion. After agreeing to take the vote upon the measure to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock, the Senate adjourned.

The House was in session for about an hour and transacted no business.

WEDNESDAY, March 22.

Both in the Senate and the House of Representatives petitions were presented from the American Free Trade League against the repeal of the tax on tea or coffee, on the ground that their separate repeal would impede the repeal of the taxes on iron, salt, etc. In the Senate, motions regarding adjournment were laid on the table by 30 to 23. After some further discussion Mr. Sherman's amendment requiring Congress to sit to dispose of the Ku-Klux legislation, to be reported from the Judiciary committee, was agreed to by a vote of 31 to 18. Mr. Trumbull moved to include as business of the session the bill for the repeal of the duty on coal. Amendments to this amendment were adopted, so as to include the repeal of the duty on salt, tea and coffee. The question on agreeing to Mr. Trumbull's amendment, as amended, was rejected by a vote of 23 to 33.

In the House, on the motion of Mr. Kerr of Indiana, the newly elected members from New Hampshire, Messrs. Bell, Hibbard and Parker were sworn in and took their seats. Mr. Keely presented a petition for the remission of the tax on fur. Mr. McCrary reported that the election held in Tennessee on November 8 was legally held. Several resolutions were offered, fixing the adjournment for Friday, but the Speaker ruled them out until the Senate acted on the concurrent resolution already before that body.

THURSDAY, March 23.

Shortly after noon the President, accompanied by Secretaries Boutwell and Robeson, proceeded to the Capitol and entered the President's room on the Senate side. Various Senators were sent for. They were an hour or more in consultation. The result was the following message to both Houses recommending legislation in view of the disturbances at the South:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

A condition of affairs now exists in some of the States of the Union rendering life and property insecure, and the carrying of the mails and the collection of the revenue dangerous. The proof that such a state of affairs exists in some localities is now before the Senate. That the power to correct these evils is beyond the control of the State authorities I do not doubt; that the power of the executive of the United States, acting within the limits of the existing laws, is sufficient for the present emergencies, is not clear. Therefore I urgently recommend such legislation as in the judgment of Congress shall effectually secure life, liberty and property in all parts of the United States. It may be expedient to provide that such law as shall be passed in pursuance of this recommendation shall expire at the end of the next session of Congress. There is no other subject on which I will recommend legislation during the present session. U. S. GRANT.

In the Senate prior to the reception of this message, another warm debate had taken place. First, upon Mr. Sumner's attempt to produce and read, despite the adoption of the Anthony resolution prescribing business for the present session, a resolution calling for information as to the use of the United States' navy upon the Hayti coast. After strenuous objections, but only upon the expiration of the morning hour, Mr. Sumner gave way, and the regular order business, Mr. Sherman's Ku-Klux resolution, came up for discussion. The debate was very exciting, the members on either side pressing their strong points on their opponents with great vigor. Just as a theatrical coup to the whole discussion, the President's message recommending legislation upon the Ku-Klux outrages was received and read, after which the Senate adjourned.

In the House, a lively discussion on the question of adjournment had been sprung prior to the reception of the President's message. When that paper was read Mr. Shellabarger moved for a select committee of nine members upon the subject for legislat on mentioned in it. A long but interesting debate took place upon the propriety of this proposed action, which was finally carried, the committee appointed, and the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, March 23.

The Senate yesterday tabled without a division the House resolution for an adjournment *sine die* on Monday next. Immediately thereafter Mr. Sumner sent to the Clerk to have read, his San Domingo resolutions. Objection being made, several votes were taken on questions of order, after which Mr. Sumner's resolutions were received by a unanimous vote, (as indeed there was no objection to their reception, the objection being the surreptitious manner in which Mr. Sumner proposed to introduce them), when he announced his intention of delivering his speech on Santo Domingo on Monday next. Sherman's Ku-Klux bill was postponed in order to take up the deficiency appropriation bill, which had not been disposed of before the adjournment.

SATURDAY, March 25.

Congress was not in session.

MONDAY, March 27.

The absorbing topic of interest in Washington to-day was Senator Sumner's speech reviewing the President's negotiations for the acquisition of Santo Domingo, and his alleged usurpation of the war power in threatening Hayti with hostilities if that power interfered in Dominican affairs. Mr. Sumner's remarks were frequently interrupted by applause, and when he concluded Mr. Morton and Mr. Howe replied briefly.

In the House bills were introduced to confer suffrage on women in Utah; to place the mission to Russia in all respects on a footing with the missions to Great Britain, France, and Germany; and for the removal of political disabilities. Mr. Hibbard offered a series of resolutions declaratory of what the financial policy of the government should be; that the taxes should be for revenue only, and not for the benefit of class interests at the general expense; that economy requires there should be raised only $250,000,000 of revenue, including interest, and $25,000,000 towards paying the principal of the public debt, and that in case the Committee of Ways and Means shall not be appointed at the present session, a special committee of seven be appointed to report a reform of the revenue tariff without discrimination in favor of particular interests. They were referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and the House adjourned.

Weekly News Summary.

—Colonel Forney has been made Collector of Philadelphia.

—The wheat crop of Southern Indiana promises splendidly.

—A housekeeper says there is no venison in the markets, but plenty of dear meat.

—The Cincinnati public library is to be opened henceforth on Sundays.

—The Richmond courts admitted their first colored lawyer to practice last week.

—The English Parliament has voted £53,000, (about $250,000, gold), in aid of France.

—Another paper has been started at New York, called the *Republican*, and edited by Col. A. H. Duganne.

—The impeachment of Gov. Holden of North Carolina was a success, and he has been removed from office.

—The presidential candidate crop is coming up thickly. An enthusiastic Unionist nominates Gen. Robert C. Schenck.

—Somebody asked Miss Nilsson for her opinion regarding giving women the ballot, and her reply was, "Give me the ballad."

—Eighteen boxes of nitro-glycerine, sunk by the upsetting of a skiff, make a dangerous torpedo in the Ohio river near Steubenville.

—A ship is loading at Savannah with a cargo of cotton seed for Hull, England, the first cargo of the kind that ever left that port.

—It takes a man and woman, eight children and two bears, to make a good Oregon family. They live in a little old crib of two rooms in Portland.

—A plot for an insurrection of slaves has been detected in Brazil,—and it is believed that this will hasten the abolition of Brazilian slavery, as it should.

—Another "terrific tornado" occurred in Missouri last week, sweeping over St. Clair county, destroying much property, and killing a number of persons.

—The chief cook of the Parker House, Boston, gets $4,000 a year. The chief cook of the great Harvard University—so in other words its President—gets only $3,000.

—A beautiful little maiden in Nashville discouraged her lover until he lost both legs by an accident, when she married him without a murmur. Wasn't that like a woman?

—Rev. Edward Hale, rector of an Episcopal church in Kinderhook, was taken suddenly insane while in the pulpit, some ten days ago, and died at the Utica insane asylum, Friday.

—From $20,000 to $25,000 worth of silver ore is taken weekly from the new mines of Silver Island in Lake Superior, at an expense not over $2000.

—The Michigan State Prison convicts are tortured by a humbergan, which the warden hires a man to grind. They are petitioning for the restoration of capital punishment.

—Chicago will let its pettiest base-ball club lay out a new ground on the lake front, and will use it for a public park when unoccupied by the base-ball players.

—El