The Nashville Patriot.

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☞ The *Union and American* protests against terming the opposition to the sham Democracy of Tennessee, "Americans and Whigs." It gravely declares there are no whigs now. That a portion of the old line whigs joined the "Know-Nothing Party," and are "Know Nothings," and those who acted with the Democratic party are Democrats, and nothing else!" Think of that, ye old liners who were exhorted last year to vote with the democratic party, with the understanding that in so doing you did not surrender your principles or cease to be whigs! Out upon such imposture!

☞ Maj. E. G. EASTMAN announced in the *Union and American*, of Tuesday, that owning to the occupation of his time by the office to which he has been appointed by the Buchanan Administration, his connection with the editorial department of that paper would cease from that date. He still holds a proprietary interest. By this arrangement Mr. DUNNINGTON becomes sole Editor.

☞ W. S. MUNDAY, Esq., of Sumner, late a whig, has been nominated by the sham democracy as a candidate for the State Senate against L. G. Stewart. This is hardly as good pay as that received by Hockett Allen. A thirty dollar cane—(suggestive that of "thirty pieces of silver")—was presented him; whilst Monday is to be put off with the honors of a defeat, for he will surely fall in an encounter with Stewart.

☞ "*The Daily Times*" is the title of a newspaper just started in New Orleans, under the editorial supervision of Messrs. JOSEPH BRENAN, and WALTER HOPKINS. It is an excellent newspaper, every department being conducted with energy, skill, and signal ability. Mr. BRENAN, one of the Editors, was formerly connected with the *Delta*. He is one of the most vigorous and original writers in the South. The *Times* will be a Southern Rights Journal, and its zeal and efficiency should commend it to the support of Southern Rights men of all parties.

THE NEW YORK POLICE.—Judge Davis, of New York, has dissolved the temporary injunction, granted on the application of Mayor Wood, restraining the Police Commissioners appointed under the new law of the State Legislature form assuming the control of the Police Department in the city and country of New York. Judge Davis simply decides that the Mayor did not enter court in the proper manner. He avoids expressing any opinion on the constitutionality of the police law, thus leaving that vital point untouched by his decision. Another injunction will probably be sued out in the proper from, and in the mean time the new Commissioners are restrained from acting by the writ of *quo warranto* granted by Judge ROOSEVELT on the application of the Attorney General of the State.

LANDS IN IOWA.—There seems to have been some misapprehension about the withdrawal of public lands in Iowa from the sales appointed for the 4th instant. It is only a small portion, in which there have been some Indian disturbances, that has been withdrawn.

Hon. A. H. H. STUART, formerly Secretary of the Interior and at one time a Representative in Congress, has accepted the nomination of the "Whigs and Americans" of Augusta county, Virginia, to represent them in the State Senate. Col. IVER CHRISTIAN, NATHANIEL MASSIE, and J. MARSHALL McCUE are nominated for the House of Delegates.

☞ The officers of the United States Army are about to present to Gen. Quitman a service of silver plate, in recognition of his efforts to secure the passage of the bill in Congress, proving for the better remuneration of military officers. Gen. Scott has written a letter to Gen Quitman, stating that he has consented to act in behalf of his brother officer in procuring the testimonial above mentioned.

☞ The *Union* says that upon the instructions of the Commissioners of the General Land Office, the lands in Florida, within fifteen miles of the line of railroad, from Amelia Island to Tampa Bay, and its branch to Cedar Keys, have been withdrawn from pre-emption settlement.

SPECULATION IN HAY.—We understand that the speculators have again taken hold of this article, and that 8000 to 10,000 bales were bought up in the market yesterday at an advance of something like $2 per ton. The movement is said to be based upon the high rates of freight to New Orleans prevailing at the East, and also upon the recent advance in the West.—*N. O. Delta, April 29.*

PRESIDENT FILLMORE'S MORMON POLICY.—The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser explains and defends the policy pursued by President Fillmore in regard to the Mormons. As they had gone to Utah and established a separate government for the express purpose of getting beyond the reach of "Gentile intermeddling," it was deemed proper to pursue towards them a policy of conciliation, and with this object in view, the Governor and one of the three Judges were selected from the Mormons, the Secretary, Treasurer and two other Judges being sent thither from the States. Brigham Young was appointed Governor upon the personal indorsement and recommendation of Col. Thomas L. Kane, of Philadelphia, who had spent some time in the Territory, and certified Young to be a man of great purity of character, and the Mormons generally to be quite as moral as the people of the Eastern States. The disclosure of their theory and practice of polygamy, it is claimed, were not made until some time afterwards.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.—The Democratic Convention, which met at Somerville on yesterday, nominated W. T. AVERY, Esq., of this city, for Congress, J. K. WALKER, Esq., of this city, for State Senator, and H. B. BATE, Esq., of Tipton, for Floater for the counties of Tipton, Fayette and Shelby. —*Mem. Bul. May 5.*

AMERICAN NOMINATIONS.—The American Convention at Raleigh, yesterday, nominated HENRY D. SMALL, Esq., and G. W. BAYNE, Esq., both of this city, candidates to represent Shelby county in the next Legislature.—*Mem. Bul., May 5.*

We had the pleasure yesterday of a call from Mr. WILLINGTON of the Savannah *News*, and Mr. GIBBES of the Columbia *South Carolinian*. We trust these gentlemen will find their stay in Nashville both pleasant and profitable.

We are gratified to learn that the Historical Society of Tennessee have determined to invite the Hon. EDWARD EVERETT to deliver his lecture on Washington in this city. We hope no means will induce him to assent will be spared.

NASHVILLE:

THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1857.

We give up the greater portion of our space to-day to the able address of the President of the American Medical Association. We are sure the general reader will not complain after he has read it.

ADDRESS OF
ZINA PITCHER, M. D.,
President of the American Medical Association.

Delivered on the occasion of the Meeting of the Association in Nashville, May 5th, 1857.

Assembled as we are here, under the auspices of the medical profession in Tennessee; meeting in presence of the citizens of this beautiful city, honored by representatives from that better part of our creation, who, like the Amarant of Milton, throw their shadows and shed their fragrance o'er the waters of the fount of life; coming as we have in considerable numbers from distant portions of the United States, abandoning for the time being our private engagements, and encountering on our way hither the hazards incident to velocity in locomotion, as if only to enjoy the social amenities and the pleasures of professional re-union, these two questions naturally arise in the minds of those who are merely witnesses of the spectacle presented by our assemblage. "For what purpose is this convocation of physicians? What is there in the nature of their particular pursuit, which prompts them thus to relinquish its rewards, to forego the endearments of home, when there is no visible manifestation on their part, of a design to promote those objects which center in self interest, to advance the purposes of sectarian ambition or political partisanship?"

In the fulfillment of a duty incident to the position which I have had the honor to hold for the past year, a year full of pleasant recollections to myself, I shall, whilst designing in brevity to follow the example of my honored predecessors, attempt an explanation of the phenomenon we may be supposed to present to the mind of an intelligent, but uninitiated observer.

Before entering upon the task I have assigned to myself, I beg you to indulge me one moment, in repeating to the Association, my assurances of gratitude for the distinction I have received at its hands and for the personal manifestations of confidence and the acts of courtesy, I have received from many of the individual members, the recollections of which, will linger in my memory and lessen the consciousness of my weight of years, on the remainder of my journey, down the declivity of life.

The objects for which the Association was formed will ever enlist my warmest sympathies and command my active co-operation. I congratulate you on the happy circumstances by which this anniversary meeting is attended, on the evidences of vigor and the promises of longevity which this Association derives from its annual migrations. God grant that its existence may be prolonged by these annual renewals of its vitality, so long as there are evils for it to reform, or works of beneficence for it to accomplish.

To do what I have proposed satisfactorily to myself, would involve the necessity of showing the relation which medicine has held to the civil authority, to the ecclesiastical power and to the social condition of the people for all time antecedent to the date of this organization. This review would also lead us to consider the relation which free governments bear to letters, to science and the arts; a field too large for us to occupy on the present occasion. We shall endeavor without attempting all this, to present to your view the condition of the profession at the time this organization sprang out of the antecedent chaos, the cause or causes of that condition; whether inherent and incurable, or whether arising from extrinsic circumstances, which may be remedied, and whether this remedy is to be found in public authority, or sought for in associated professional influence.

We remark first that a great and notable law marks and governs all the works of creation. It is typified in the individual mind—in our corporeal functions—in the movements of the race—and in the revolutions of the heavenly hosts;—all are subject to this law of periodicity and this alteration of condition manifests itself even in the domain of disease. We have seasons of activity and repose in the natural as in the moral world; periods of illumination and of obscurity—of activity and of rest: in the one case, producing day and night, winter and summer, and in the other those alternations of social condition which have been spoken of as the Athenian age, the age of darkness, literally a long and profound intellectual eclipse to which has succeeded the active era of mental excitement and of material progress in which we live, by which we are moved, the sun of which appears not yet to have reached its point of culmination.

In all the struggles which have marked the conflicts between truth and error, ignorance and knowledge, medicine has always taken a conspicuous part, having ever been a faithful auxiliary, when not a leading element in every effort made to elevate and improve the condition of mankind, at one time allied to a sacerdotal authority, as an indweller of the temples, and at another, incorporated into the body politic or rather engrafted upon the tree of State.

In the earlier stages of civil advancement, in all those territories once composing the eastern and western empires, as is the case now in Europe, where certain forms of government exist, the sovereign authority prescribed the modes of worship, the forms of law and the requirements of medical practitioners. Unless the vigorous conservatism of these existing European governments is relaxed by the caprice of varin and foolish princes, at the suggestion of wicked men or misguided women, the right to exercise the functions of the physician, is only conferred on the most satisfactory proof of indefatigable culture. And in the earlier pages of our own national history, we find the foot-prints of our European ancestors in the records of those salutary laws made for similar purposes and transmitted to us by our political progenitors.

But in the process of time, when our form of government was changed, when the repository of sovereignty became inverted, when the power of the State passed from the few to the many, when the State became nothing and the citizens all in all, when this segregation of the sovereign power was rendered complete by the absolute freedom of the elective franchise in many of the States, then our art ceased to have a party in the commonwealth, as the law which became the exponent of this new opinion, the expression of the popular intelligence, effaced from the public record all legal traces of distinction between the physician and the hypocritical pretender.

When these ancient legal incentives to study were withdrawn, a new class of men unprepared by mental discipline, rushed into the professional arena, bearing down by their numerical force the few remaing barriers which society was disposed to defend, notwithstanding the abrogation of law.

The political revolution which separated the American colonies from the British crown, by loosening the connection between the church and the State, insensibly led the way to the more complete separation of medicine from governmental control and political dependence. These manifestations of popular absolutism, which swept away the prerogatives of the clerical and medical professions, threatening to involve the law in the same unchartered equality, were the remote causes of the professional abasement, we had then reached a humiliating consciousness of which around its members, who in the hope of reinstating its departed dignity to form this Association.

Whatever effect this unrestricted distribution of political power, through all ranks of society, may have had upon the social body, it is not our business to enquire, as ours is not a political institution, but of its immediate influence in reducing medicine to a state of degradation, there is no reason for doubting the fact, nor the propriety of this exposition, for with physicians, etiology is often a key to diagnosis, and without a true pathology, there is neither safety nor certainty in therapeutics.

In treating of medicine in its social and political relations, it is not my design, as I have no wish even if the power were inherent, to change in any particular our organization, or to advise an essential departure from our plans of operation. I have presented the subject in this light, more for the purpose of reviving the courage of members who may have begun to despair of success, because the objects we set out to accomplish, have not been at once achieved.

Time must be given for results to mature, as all social institutions are of slow growth. Their roots descend slowly into the social soil. Those who clothe and feed the members of them, must become imbibed with a sense of their importance and a necessity for their advancement, as a means of promoting the public good, else their cooperation cannot be secure. Hence our duty of endeavoring to move the social body and all its dependencies, like the horses of a Grecian Chariot all abreast, striving at the same time to shield ourselves against the propensity inseparable from the absolutism of a pure democracy, to decapitate every object that raises its head above the surrounding social level.

We have stated with philosophical accuracy, but perhaps not with strict regard to literal historic truth, that this Association was formed to repair the evils resulting from the disovered relation of medicine to the State authority. Whatever formula we use in expressing the idea, or by whatever rationale we explain our conception of the evils said to exist for which it was designed to furnish the remedy, the records show that its mission was to reform the medical schools of the United States, and to improve the preparatory education of students of medicine.

The development of organic bodies depends upon the absorption and assimilation of extraneous materials. If the same law regulates the growth of institutions, it becomes a matter of some interest to enquire whether the schools are an outgrowth of the profession, or whether the profession is the product of the schools, for, in either case, there is a labor for us to perform, and the answer to this question determines the place of beginning.

Lest a doubt might arise as to the correctness of the opinion, we wish to impress upon the professional mind, that society itself and not we alone are amenable to censure for the abasement to which the profession of medicine had descended at the date of our associated existence, let us for a moment look into the records of the past, to see whether we cannot find an antecedent era, in which the world has been subjected to similar moral cataclysms, by which ancient institutions were broken up, their materials converted into drift, to lay the foundations of newer and more horizontal strata, from which we may draw lessons of wisdom applicable to our own time and our own condition.

We believe that there is no period of ancient history into which that of our art is intimately interwoven, presenting more analogies to our own, and, at the same time, so distinctly marked by strong antithesis, as that which intervened between the death of the Savior and Mohammed, when for more than five hundred years, a nightly struggle was going on between that Divine Word, "who lighteth every man which cometh into the world," the spirit of the Indian religion and the majesty of the Roman Empire, the latter aided by a fascinating philosophy, made beautiful by the aesthetics of Longinus, each striving for the possession of the human race.

Whilst the Empire thus labored to throw its opaque shadow over the infant church, a social disintegration of castes, owing to these struggles and the irruption of barbarian hosts from the north, took place, and a consequent universal fusion of the races, languages, and customs, producing an excitation of thought, and a blending of peoples analogous to the social fusion and the blending of types of disease, which we see daily taking place in our own time and in our country. The minds of men thus cut loose from their ancient fastenings, sought new affinities, arranged themselves in accordance with those difficulties into new forms, many of whom wandered into unexplored paths, hoping without the aid of a Divine guide to ascertain their relation to the unseen.

Thus also did the members of our own profession wander into untried and forbidden paths, in pursuit of the ideal up to the time this Association was formed. A faithful picture of the last century of this historic period, presents the deepest contrasts of light and shadow, that can be portrayed in a single work of art. The darkest hue of vice being drawn in the same pannel with the purest tints of virtue. The church young and vigorous being soiled by its contact with a paganism inexpressibly wicked, against which it waged a war, unmitigated by acts of mercy.

These outbreaks of emancipated human thought at each of these epochs, have had their use: have produced their fruits—late in arriving at maturity, it is true—and especially so will it be with the germs that are scattered in the midst of the confusion of our own times. An abiding faith, that good seed, in spite of the tares that may choke it, or the birds that may devour it by the wayside, will spring up and produce fruit in good season, has led me into this historical retrospect.

During the period to which we have alluded just sufficiently to show what forces disturbed and broke up ancient civilization, we find on closer examination, that the laws of the Empire relating to medicine, though unrepealed, were not enforced.

These laws made it the duty of the provincial governors to send the youth, subject to their jurisdiction, up to the city magistrates, where they were required to submit to the most rigid system of surveillance by the municipal authorities, their conduct as students, their deportment as citizens, being subjects of official scrutiny. The medical pupils under the training of the Archiatres or State physicians were fitted for the performance of their duties in either the wards of the cities, or in the towns or villages, whither they were sent by imperial authority, on the requisition of the inhabitants, who paid for their services a stipulated price.

Notwithstanding these requirements of law were left unrepealed, the new opinions which had got possession of the popular mind, being more powerful than statutes, when inforced by the Perabulani, a body of religious medical enthusiasts and various other pretenders, who impelled by the spirit which animates a people having just been taught to exercise the privilege of judging in matters of faith, become presumptious in matters of science, and by applying this newly acquired right of action to medicine, having numerical strength, they overrode the prerogatives of caste, and trampled underfoot the wisdom of all preceding ages.

Whilst these conflicts of opinion were being carried on in an age that produced an Athanasius, a Jerome, a Chrysostom, and an Augustine, and a system of Christian ethics which absorbed into itself all that was valuable in the philosophies of Greece and Egypt, medicine acquired celebrity from such names as Caesarius, who became an Archiater—Palatinus, Oribasius, whose works remain as monuments of his genius and proofs of his culture; Actius, Alexander of Tralles, and Paulus Equineta, scarcely inferior in reputation to the father of medicine himself. The lustre of these names seems but the more expressively to mark the twilight of that night destined thence to brood over Europe, whilst the materials of the ancient civilization, broken into fragments by a rude and vigorous barbarism, were slowly wearing away the characteristics of the conquering hordes, and preparing the way for its reappearance in new forms, through the instrumentality of the Free Cities and the feudal institutions of Europe.

During this general eclipse of letters, its occultation continuing till the art of printing was invented, we have had furnished to us an opportunity of seeing how inadequate statutes alone are to the development of institutions and how impotent they are even when aided by professional co-operation, to resist the obstacles interposed by an adverse public opinion.

If our design has been accomplished, we have shown that the work of medical regeneration is to be commenced by the profession, whose success is made dependent upon an intelligent concurrence of the popular judgment. But it must be remembered that in attempting to bring about essential changes in social life, in public policy, or in the constitutional relations of the different States, by whose happy form of union we are permitted to meet here to-day as fellow-citizens of a common country, we must keep in mind this fact, that all organic nature is developed from embryonic existences—that all great changes in opinion have had their origin in germs, planted long antecedent to the production of fruit, and that advances in science and improvements in the method of its application to art, have also had their seed time, their period of growth, and ever must have their day of fruition.

History is filled with exemplifications of the truth of this remark and of evidences of the perpetuity of this law. The first step on the road to the trans-Atlantic Telegraph was taken by Volta, when he constructed the Voltaic pile—the next was the formation of the Galvanic Battery. These inventions were followed by the discovery that soft iron become a magnet when subjected to the action of an electrical current and resumed its normal condition as soon as the current was withdrawn. Then it was proved that the magnetic action of a current of electricity is not lessened in intensity by passing through a long wire. Out of these antecedents, by the help of Grove's permanent battery, the Magnetic Telegraph was developed and the art of magnetic prin ing evolved.

But for the researches of Vesalius, who had traced out the course of the lacteals, the splendid discovery of Harvey of the circulation of the blood might have been a long time postponed.

Notwithstanding the perennial influence of those causes to which we have ascribed the tendency to professional abasement, we have met here to arrest and to counteract, there is in the condition of things by which we are surrounded much to inspire us with confidence and to stimulate us to exertion.

We have not now as did those who lived in the time of our historic analogue, to resist the pressure caused by the debris of an effete culture.

We have not to contend against the influence of those monstrous forms of superstition which grew out of the conjunction of Christianity, when defiled by a co-partnership with the civil power, and the decaying institutions of its Pagan predecessor, when a phase of credulity was developed which would prescribe the contents of a mummy case, in preference to the kressote involved in the process of the manufacture of mummy, once an article of Egyptian commerce.

Those political causes to which we have alluded as tending to diminish the distance between our pre-existing social extremes whereby the medical profession lost its claim to legislative protection, have already produced the signs of a growing national homogeneity, by fusing and re-casting into an American mould, the various elements of which the nation is composed.

Among these materials so readily amalgamated, which by their youth, energy and plasticity, give us our national character and national manners, there are some which need to be brought under the hammer of the forge, as well as the heat of the furnace, before they can be welded into the social mass. I allude to a class of men wearing ecclesiastical habiliments, not wise enough to comprehend that the professions are the growths of civilization, developed by the wants and necessities of society, each one having its part to act in the drama of life, nor possessing that degree of self-respect, which would prompt a man not even claiming to be divinely called, to avoid the contact of things proclaimed to be unclean.

When I speak of this class, I do not mean the great body of American clergy—men who, instead of practicing a heterodox medicine, both practice and preach the precepts of their Divine Master as things which appertain to man's social and everlasting peace. But I mean a class, who as if bitten by some moral Tarantula, become blinded by a phrenitic distemper, and like the great adversary of the Philistines, are ready to pull down the pillars of the temple regardless of the ruin impending, whether that ruin involve a simple social element or the integrity of the national fabric.

Having, then, in our favor the vigor and impressibility of a new people, the resources of a new and rapidly developed country, the intelligence of a self-governing population, the augmentations of that intelligence by the unrestricted importations of learned works and the immigration of cultivated strangers; and without the propulsion derived from a free and active press, we have a right to expect success. With such auxiliaries, by a persistent assiduity on our part we shall at some future day enjoy the happiness of seeing our labors crowned with the pageant of brilliant triumph.

The one thing already achieved in the adoption and enforcement of the code of medical ethics, is worthy of commemoration by the observance of an annual holyday. Till then we had suffered more from quackery within the profession than from irregularities without. Now that order of things is reversed.

From a survey even of the surface of society we learn how soon the knowledge derived from medical sources strikes its roots into the popular soil. Take as an example the subject of organic chemistry, and we shall see how rapidly its principles are passing into the stock of general intelligence. The numbers are daily on the increase, in every community, of those persons who know the necessity of nitrogenous articles of diet when repairs are to be made in the fibrous and areolar tissue, and how important an agency the carbo hydrogenous are supposed to exert, by increasing combustion in the removal of certain morbid conditions of the lungs. In this way the mutual relations of the profession to the people is made apparent. The instruction communicated by the scientific physician is refunded to him in the increased capacity of the people to appreciate his worth.

We have spoken of the professions as the products of a general culture, to which in our country, they must of necessity bear a fixed and definite relation, and of the reciprocal influences they and the society out of which they spring, exert upon each other. We have shown in a single example by what apparently simple quotations in scientific discovery, men are led to great practical results. As an incentive to industry and as a reason for confidence in slow but certain success, we will detain you one moment longer, in a hasty sketch of the materials for thought that arise out of the contemplation of the field of nature, such a scene being as suggestive of thought and as full of instruction, as the examples furnished by the achievements of art.

In adjusting our telescope, to study the features of some snow-clad mountain, the organ of vision perhaps takes in the form of an enterprising explorer, whose feet still sparkling with ice as he descends from its summit, will crush out the fragrance of the plants which spring up to greet him as he walks downwards into the valley of flowers. From the eminence attained by his enterprize, he could trace the course, and measure the elevation of the mountain chain, which give origin and direction to the rivers, effect the commerce, the languages and migrations of men, fix the character of the vegetation, the abode of its mammalia and the habits of its population.

Subsidiary to the interest excited by this scene as a land-scape, but not subordinate in importance, lies the geological formation of the ranges which contain their mineral productions, give character to their fountains and increase to the variety and beauty of the vegetation, both on the slope, of the mountains and in the valleys below.

Although a scene like this may excite emotion in the bosom of a savage and awaken a sentiment of adoration for the majesty and power which can give such grandeur to nature and even pass from the mind of an ordinary observer without any other expenditure of thought, yet to master it as a subject of scientific study would require a preparatory knowledge of what is contained in the writings of Werner and Hutton and Miller on Geology, of Cuvier and Buckland on Paleontology, of Geoffrey, St. Hiliare and Agassiz, on the races of men and the migration of animals, of M. Balbi on Ethnography, and of Linnaeus and De Candolle and Torrey and Gray on Botany. And to condense the whole into the congress of the "Cosmos" would require the genius and longevity of a Humboldt.

What is there then gentlemen, left for us to do, but to declare the perpetuity of this Association and renew our vows of fidelity to the requirements of its constitution!

In this proclamation and in these vows are involved the pledges, that in our professional acts we will honor the principles of moral law, which lie at the foundation of our code of Medical Ethics. That we will use our individual influence and so try to direct the power of this association as to secure a higher mental culture to medical students and candidates for medical honors. When that is accomplished the medical schools will rise in character as a correlative effect, and the profession establish for itself a legitimate claim to public confidence and popular esteem. Our custom of meeting in each successive year, in a different State of the Union, prevents the decay of the body, by the introduction of new material; and we illustrate in this way, the doctrine of zymosis, by the rapid assimilation of these new elements into the common mass. Another custom of the Association has done much to bind it to the individual States, that of shedding its honors upon the profession of the State in which the meetings are held, through which we hope to secure the sympathies of the people, and enlist them as allies in the warfare we are engaged in, against the hosts of ignorance.

A departure from the established usage of the Association in either of these particulars, would mark the date of its decline, both in vital force and mental vigor. Any restriction put upon its freedom of motion, or attempt made to centralize its influence, would enstamp it with the seal of decay.

But if the avenues to material success are so direct and brilliant, that the talent of the country is tempted to take the shorter road to wealth whereby we fail in our attempt to lay the foundation of a national medical literature, in holding up a high exemplar to the medical student, by teaching him the necessity of a thorough preparatory discipline before commencing professional studies, and urging him by the force of opinion to master the elements of his profession before assuming the responsibilities which attach to the discharge of its duties, we may yet in one way leave our traces upon the national character and our foot-prints on the national history in the hallowing of one day in our annual calendar, on the recurrence of which we may have by the example of our patriotism, the stamp of nationality, in bringing to our shrine no sectional passions, and so conducting our proceedings that brilliant memories shall adorn our annals, the names of our celebrities be emblamed as national benefactors and the anniversaries of this Association, in honor of their services, shall form by popular consent, one of the holidays of this glorious Republic.

Often in the crisis of sectional commotion the moral necessity of a common shrine, a national fess, a place a time, or a memory sacred to fraternal sympathies and general observance, appals the patriotic heart with regret, or warms it with desire! Were such a nucleus for popular enthusiasm, such a goal, for a nation's pilgrimage, such a day for reciprocal gratulation our own—a time when the oath of fealty could be renewed at the same altar, the voice of encouragement be echoed from every section of the confederacy, the memory of what has been, the appreciation of what is, and the hope of what may be, simultaneously felt,—what a bond of Union, a motive forbearance, and pledge of nationality would be secured!

By the blessing of the Divine Founder of our holy religion, who, nineteen hundred years ago, went up to Jerusalem, with his disciples to celebrate a national feast, may the proceedings of this body be so overruled, that the recollections of this meeting at Nashville to-day, when softened by the "moonlight of memory" may become a hallowed event in the annals of our yearly migration.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life on Tuesday morning, May 5th, Mr. JOHN M. HOLLINS, aged 22 years.

The subject of this brief notice had not been a resident of our city many years, but he had been with us sufficiently long, to win an amiable reputation—such a reputation, too, as those who knew him best, and to whom he was most endeared as Son and Brother, will not only take pleasure in remembering, but which may safely be held up before the young as a bright and worthy example for their close imitation. He was gentlemanly in his deportment—affable in his manners—amiable in disposition—kind and affectionate in his conduct—and determined in his purpose to be upright in all the duties of his station in life. When exposed to the ever varying scenes and temptations of city life, he shielded himself from those fascinations and allurements, by becoming a member of that inimitable band that compose the "Young Mens' Christian Association," and soon won their confidence and esteem. In early life he consecrated himself to the service of his God, and the Church, (the second Presbyterian of this city,) and the Sabbath School, of which he was a devoted and consistent member, now mourns his early departure. But the real graces of his character were probably more beautifully exhibited during his last illness than at any other time. All that medical skill, and faithful nursing, (and such nursing too, which is rarely met with outside the bosom of one's own family), could do, was done. If sympathy and affection—if even the tears of those warm hearted young men, who surrounded his bed, could have saved him, he would now be here—but he has gone! and "like the setting sun, while his pathway had been all along brightly illuminated, in his decline, he shed forth a flood of glory on all around." Death had no fears for him—his hope was in God—his trust in his Redeemer, and, though called in the morning of life, he was ready to obey the summons, and we cannot doubt he has exchanged this world "for a world of joy, unspeakable and full of glory." May those kind companions, who surrounded his bed of sickness and death, ever remember his dying admonition—"Son, give me thy Heart."

C. W. S.

NASHVILLE, May 7, 1857.

SHAWL LOST.

THE gentleman who took a Shawl from Mr. Foster's party on Tuesday night, will confer a favor by leaving it at this office.

SMOKED SALMON has come and for sale by
may7 BUMBY.

NASHVILLE THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager.....JOEL DAVIS.
Treasurer.....J. H. HARPER.

THE seventh night of the engagement of the celebrated
NEW ORLEANS OPERA COMPANY,
comprising the following talented artists:
MISS ROSALIE DURAND,
MISS GEORGINA HODSON,
MR PARO. LYSTER,
MR. FRANK TREVOR,
MR. ROBERTSON.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 7th, Will be presented Donizetti's beautiful Opera entitled
DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.
To-morrow (Friday) evening benefit of MISS ROSALIE DURAND.
Herr Leopold Von Selback, Musical Director.
Tickets.....$1,00
☞ Box Office open from 9 to 12 M., and 2 to 4 P. M. where seats may be secured by application to J. H. HARPER Treasurer.

Fashions for May.

FRANK LESLIES GAZETTE OF FASHIONS for May just received by
HAGAN & BRO.
May 7.

THE SOUTHERN ADVOCATE,
HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA,

Has the *largest* circulation of any paper in North Alabama, and is, therefore, a most desirable Advertising Medium for those desiring to communicate with the Public in that entire region, through one channel. It circulates *very generally* in Madison, Morgan, Limestone, Lawrence, Lauderdale, Franklin, Jackson, Marshall, DeKalb and Blount counties, with which counties Nashville is in daily connection by railroad, and in a few hours. Advertisements correctly and conspicuously inserted at reasonable rates.

Reference is had to the Editors of the *Patriot*, and of the *Union & American*, in Nashville. Address
May 7-2w W. B. FIGURES, Huntsville, Ala.

Valuable Historical Works
For Sale by
CHARLES W. SMITH.

Robin's Ancient History, in 4 vols;
The Queens of England, by Agnes Strickland;
The Queens of Scotland, by Agnes Strickland;
Bancroft's History of the United States;
The French Revolution, by M. A. Thiers;
Lamartine's History of the Girondists;
Raumer's Political History of England;
Macauley's History of England;
Grote's History of Greece;
Robertson's Charles the Fifth;
Arnold's Later Roman Commonwealth.
ALSO:
A History of England, illustrated with numerous wood cuts, published by Charles Knight & Co., London, which will be sold very cheap
may7

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of W. H. Whitehead, dec'd, are hereby notified to file them with John Woodward, Judge of the County Court of Robertson county Tenn., on or before the 15th of September 1857, for Probate Distribution, as I have this day regularly suggested the insolvency of the estate of the said W. H. Whitehead, dec'd.
W. H. C. MURPHREY, Adm'r,
of W. H. Whitehead, dec'd.
May 7-3t.

LAND FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the honorable County Court of Robertson county, Tenn., made at its May term 1857, I will, on Friday, the 5th day of June 1857, sell at the late residence of William Anderson dec'd the remainder of his land after laying off to the widow her dower, on a credit of one and two years the purchaser giving note and approved security and a lien will be retained for the payment of the purchase money. Bidding to open at the rate dollars per acre.
R. H. MURPHREY.
May 7, 1857.-3t. Special Commissioner.

$20 REWARD.

HIRED a negro woman by the name of Isabella, to Mr. M. S. Allen on Broad st., for the present year, since she has ran away. She is of a bright copper color about 31 years old medium size has very keen sparkling eyes, her front teeth are very bad she frequently wears false teeth and ear rings. I have no doubt but what she is in the city. I will give the above reward for her delivery to me.
May 7, 1857. R. W. PORTER.

Manny's Celebrated
COMBINED REAPING AND MOWING
MACHINES,

AT the great Indiana State Trial of Reapers and Mowers, June 26, '27, '28, 1856 at Richmond, under the direction of the State Committee, the First Premium of a $50,00 Silver Pitcher was awarded to the Manny Machine for doing its work the best, and for being the best combined Machine. In competition at the trial were twelve other kinds of Harvesting Machines; among those actually put to the test in the field by the committee, were the Atkins Self-Raker, New York Self-Raker, Manny & Son's Indiana Self Raker, Massachusetts Self-Raker, Danfield's Combined Machine, Hand Raker, New York Hand-Raker, Dein & Dunham's Hand-Raker and the Kentucky Harvester Combined. These were all, with one exception, combined Machines. There were also several other kinds of Machines on trial against the Manny Machine. The trial lasted through three days, and the Manny Machine was triumphant in the field. A First Premium has also been awarded the Manny Machine as a mower, the Kentucky Harvester consenting.

Decision of the Committee upon the trial of Reapers and Mowers.

We, the undersigned, a committee appointed by the Agricultural Bureau of Tennessee to examine and test Mowing Machines and report the result to the Bureau at its next meeting, in execution of said trust, appointed Thursday, June 5th, to test the five different Mowers entered, viz: Manny's Combined Reaper and Mower; Manny's Self-Raking Reaper and Mower combined; Ketchum's Mower; Atkins' Self Raking Reaper and Mower combined, and Dein & Dunham's Kum-Power Reaper and Mower.

Wednesday, June 11th, was appointed to test the Reapers that were entered, as follows:

Dein & Dunham's Reaper, Atkins' Self-Raking Reaper, Manny's Reaper, New-York Hand-Raking Reaper, Manny's Self-Raking Reaper, and the New-York Self-Raking Reaper.

In the result of our judgment, the award is given to Manny's, as the best Combined Machine.

Y. S. PICKARD,
J. C. HARRIS,
J. M. KNIGHT,
W. G. HARDING,
F. R. RAINS, } Committee.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED AT
JOHNSON & HORNE'S.

Price, Two Horse Machine $150 Four Horse Machine $160.
B. F. CHEATHAM,
apr23 General Agent for the State.

A. C. GARTER. FELIX. G. M'KAY. R. FAULCONER.
CARTER, M'KAY & CO.,
(Successors to Davis, Pilcher & Co.)
AUCTION AND COMMISSION WHOLESALE GROCERS RECEIVING AND FORWARDING
MERCHANTS,
AND DEALERS IN
FINE BRANDIES, WINES AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS.
No. 73, Public Square,
Large Arrival of Groceries,

JUST received by late arrivals:

10 hhds N. O Sugar,	200 bxs Soap;
200 bags Rio Coffee;	136 boxes and Chests Tea;
232 " Bale Rio Coffee;	225 boxes Manufactured Tobacco assorted brands;
35 " Java Coffee;	100 doz Brooms;
50 bbls Molasses;	75 doz Wash Boards;
75 ½ bbls Molasses;	50 doz Sieves;
25 ½ bbls Syrup;	2 cases Star Candles;
25 ½ 10 gals Syrup;	50 lbs Sperm "
20 bags Pepper;	100 boxes Tallow Candles;
18 " Spice;	150,000 G. D. Cigars;
15 " Ginger;	50 doz Cotton Bed Cords;
8 seroons Indigo;	75 do Flax Bed Cords;
2 cases Madder;	60 doz Hemp Bed Cords;
75 gr ss Mason Blacking;	30 doz Plough Lines;
25 bbls Mackerel;	28 Reels Cotton Rope;
30 ½ bbls Mackerel;	10 bbl Almonds;
250 doz Painted Buckets;	1 bags Filberts;
80 nests Painted Tubs;	12 bags English Walnuts;
20 doz Bass Wood Buckets;	10 frail Dates
60 nests Flour Buckets;	8 cases Sardines;
30 nests ½ bushels;	50 casks S. C. Soda,
750 Reams Wrapping Paper;	50 cases N. C. Soda (extra in papers);
40 boxes Smoking Tobacco;	250 gross Matches;
25 boxes Sinking Tobacco;	47 gross Pipes;
25 jars Mac boy Snuff	10 bales Jute Mats;
50 box s Ground Pepper;	7 Cks gs Nail;
12 boxes Ground Cinnamon;	100 kegs White Lead;
12 boxes round Spice;	75 nests Market Buckets;
12 boxes Ground Cloves;	150 bbls Rectified Whisky;
50 bbls Crushed Sugar;	60 bbls White Whisky;
25 bbls Powdered Sugar;	Cipiba Country Whisky;
10 bbls Coffee Sugar;	20 bbls Apple Brandy;
25 boxes Rock Candy;	10 bbls Am. Gin;
50 boxes assorted Pickles, half gallons	10 bbls S. M. Wine;
50 boxes assorted Pickles, quarts	125 bbls Cider Vinegar;
24 boxes Pepper Sauce	120 boxes Champagne Cider;
20 boxes Capers;	50 Baskets Champagne; Red
50 dozen Syrups, Raspberry, Strawberry, Ginger, Sarsaparilla and Pine Apple;	25 cases Madeira and others;
100 boxes Yeast Powders;	50 cases Younger Pale Ale;
50 dozen Dombey & Son Mustard;	20 cases Meier & Son Pale Ale;
400 Demijohns;	25 cks Allsop Pale Ale;
100 boxes Glass Tumblers;	40 cas Burton-Scott & Porter;
77 boxes Glass Jars;	200 bbls Pittsburgh Ale;
50 boxes Glass Jars;	30 ½ bbls " "
25 boxes Glass bottles;	25 bbls India "
50 Gross Brandy b