PHILOSOPHICAL.

(COMMUNICATED.)

IN WHAT CONSISTS THE DIFFERENCE

NUMBER THIRTEEN. The Old Testament abounds in passages which clearly bear the ear-marks of an origin closely related to the planetary system of worship in its types, figures, and symbols—its parables and allegorical teachings-so obscure to our understanding as to seem puerile and unworthy our attention. There is much that we may never fully comprehend, in consequence of the innumerable changes of locality and language that have occurred since the events took place; but yet we have a key that will surely unlock vast stores of knowledge which has been buried up in the past, and closed to human inspection as a sealed book. This key is no other than the ancient method of picture-writing and hieroglyphics, still in a good state of preservation, as seen upon the temples and monuments of ancient Egypt; whose climate being, as it is, almost entirely free from moisture, which so often proves destructive to the hardest substances, has, through its dryness, remarkably preserved to us invaluable testimony of long past scores of centuries. Already the scholarly attainments of scientific and philosophic minds have made considerable strides in the progressive work of unraveling and deciphering inscriptions, thickly strewn over these interesting and ancient relics of an early period of man's history, in the art of transmitting his ideas to those who should succeed him. When we attain to a knowledge of the prevailing and correct belief of a people, as that belief may have existed at any given period, and compare that system of belief with what we know to have been written by them, however figuratively or allegorically, we are yet enabled to reach the true meaning of their statements, and the exact status of their intelligence. Thus we obtain the significance of those obscure passages in the Mosaic account of creation relative to the dividing of the waters above the firmament from the waters beneath the firmament, by acquiring a knowledge of the then existing ideas, namely, that the earth was not only the main feature of the universe, the sun and moon and stars being simply conveniences for affording light, but that the earth was flat as a coined dollar, a disk; and that there was a reservoir of water somewhere above, from which proceeded the rain—especially that drenching fall which, as it is gravely recorded, flooded the earth to the depth of several feet, by opening the windows of heaven, or, perhaps, letting the bottom out of the reservoir. There is an astro-theological signification in all this, made plain in the language of another: "The sun, in his apparent motion, pursues a course that causes it to cross the equator twice in the year, forming an angle of twenty-three and a the useful and beautiful creates most of the evils of half degrees. These crossings are called the vernal which men complain; and ignorance is the cause of themselves. and autumnal equinoxes; one ushers in the reign of abuse; hence, it is our duty to destroy ignorance in summer, the other, the dominion of winter; one commenced the reign of righteousness, the other the beginning of iniquity. The two equinoxes formed the base of an arch, comprising the two months in which the equinoxes occurred, and the five warm months. These seven months constituted the ancient kingdom of heaven, wherein the sun and all the powers of light gathered their trophies from the teeming earth; while the five winter months were the abode of cold, desolation, and death. Here Typhon, the leader up of the hosts of hell, held undisputed sway, and prosecuted his work of destruction, even to the seizing of the god of heaven, in or at the autumnal equinox, and dragging him down to the bottomless pit of the southern hemisphere. The path of the sun; by astronomers called the ecliptic, was inclosed by two imaginary parallel

lines, sixteen degrees distant from each other, the sun's path being in the center. This space, called the Zodiac, was again divided up into twelve arcs of thirty degrees each, making a complete circle around the apparent heavens of twelve oblong squares of 16 by 30 degrees. In each of these squares was delineated the figure of a beast, or some appropriate emblem. These figures were and are styled constellations. The sun enters each square at the commencement of each month. In January the sun is in Aquarius, or the Washer, (Greek, Baptizo.) This constellation is represented by a man pouring a river out of an urn, to express the idea that the earth is washed yearly by the rains of winter. The newborn sun must needs pass through this river and be baptized. This constellation is the presiding genius of the Baptists, although the pedo-Baptists derive aid and comfort from the fact that the year is young, the sun new-born, and the rains of heaven sprinkle as well as pour and immerse. In February the sun enters the constellation of the Fishes. These are signs of evil import, and denote that famine threatens the people. The fruits of summer have all been consumed; the herds have administered to man's necessities until there is scarcely enough alive to perpetuate their kind, and the inhabitants of the earth are driven to the forests for game, or more especially to the rivers, which now abound in fish. This month was sacred to Dag-On, the fish god. In March the sun enters Aries, represented by the figure of a Lamb; in April, a Bull; in May, the Twins; in June, the Crab; in July, the Lion; in August, the Virgin; in September, the Scales or Balance; in October, the Scorpion; in November, the Archer; in December, the Goat. Each of these figures represent an agricultural, an astronomical, or a theological phase of the year. On this arrangement of the heavenly bodies are based the external manifestations

of all ancient and modern religions. These twelve constellations, according to ancient paganism, were the great gods to whom the sun gave his power during his abode in each. According to the Jewish theology, these were the twelve houses of the sun. The seven warm months were the scenes of his triumphs; the five winter months witnessed his humiliation and weakness. Let the reader bear in mind that this ancient system was symbolical, and that the sun represented God, the moon His spouse-correspondentially, the earth; and the planets were His angels | gevity and reverence to parents or any one else. It or His messengers. The constellations north and south of the zodiac were the provinces of His empire, while the milky way was the golden street or highway on which gods and angels traveled to and from the throne of Deity. The war in heaven represented the conflict between heat and cold, summer and winter. The ancients worshiped the genius of fruitfulness and deprecated the wrath of the powers of sterility. They symbolized fertility by the egg, the bull, the serpent, and the organs of generation. The serpent was at one time in the harvest month, but by the precession of the equinoxes he fell from his first estate below the autumnal, and became the leader up of the powers of darkness. This matter, which may not be fully un- | smitten by the terror of hell, or he never could derstood except by the astronomer, will be more have penned such an abominable lie. Neither hell fully explained when we come to treat of the precession of the equinoxes." The high-school atlas and geography may help. J. D. PIERSON.

THE Bible that President Lincoln is reading to "Tad," in one of the photographs, happens to be a big photograph album.

THE RELIGION OF NATURE.

NUMBER TWO.

"Do not destroy or tear down religion, if you cannot substitute a better in its place," is the cry which meets the religious iconoclast continually; as if it were his or any one's duty to manufacture a religion for the people. As if Nature, which gave us birth and sustains us, and is a sufficient guide in should fail us in our social, moral, and spiritual rewrong. If the secret monitions of our heart, combined with past experience, be not enough to teach teach us anything that we would not know independently of it? Let us see. The first, according to Protestantism, is: "Thou shalt have no other God surely renders the command to do so superfluous and unnecessary. And who is this "me"? Is an, the Brahma of the Hindoo, or the Jah of the Jew, the offspring of the same idea, whether it be called "Jehovah, Jove, or Lord"? The second: "Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image," etc., is merely a repetition of the first in a negative form, regulating our ideas of worship. Can we find

higher expression of worship than that in which the soul is lost in the admiration of the beauties of Nature; in sun-settings and risings, beautiful landscapes, and all the varied phenomena which meet our eye wherever we gaze; in the sporting lamb; in the humming bee; the birds as they carol forth their songs of gladness in the sunshine; in the sympathies of woman, the intellect of man, and the inquiring eye and gleesome laugh of innocent childhood? Everywhere the soul finds something to worship; not in unmeaning prayers and praises, but by cultivating in ourselves that which we admire so much around us. Poets, painters, musicians, all the imitators of Nature, all the penetrators into her mysteries and stores of knowledge, are her priests, her seers and revelators; and whether they make graven, painted, or written images of things in the heavens above, or in the earth beneath, or in the waters under the earth, they are the vicegerents of Nature, the highest conception of Deity my finite mind can comprehend. The worshiper of Nature can say to the Christian, in the words of Jesus: "Ye worship ye know not what; we know what we worship." The third: "Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain," etc. But we can say, 'No man hath seen God at any time," nor has his name been revealed, much less used in vain. To prevent a wrong or vain use of anything, a true understanding of its uses is necessary. The abuse of ourselves first, and then in those around us.

But it has been the policy of the priest, the lawyer, and the doctor, to keep the people in ignorance. The first, to preserve his craft, bewildered the judgment and reason by teaching mysteries no one understood; enforced a belief in them through vague, indefinite terrors, and made sacred and awful the very name they had given to their own vain imaginings.

"The name of God Has fenced about all crime with holiness, Himself the creature of His worshipers."

The lawyer, assisted by and following in the lead of the priest, by deceitful and contradictory terms. in the language of law, has rendered it necessary to waste years in study, to properly understand it: thus contributing his share in keeping the masses in ignorance for his benefit. The doctor, with his dog-Latin, mystic prescriptions, and wise looks, has also fattened on the ignorance of the people. Lands when well-drained, houses well-ventilated and supplied with sunlight, and cleanliness practiced in everything, prevent fevers and other vicious diseases; so, also, when a well-informed, well-educated mind is in the possession of every man and woman, a clean sweep of all that retards the march of intellectual freedom, of superstition and everything that can mar the happiness of mankind, will be made; and the first in the sweep will be priests, lawyers, doctors, and the third commandment. The fourth: 'Thou shalt remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy," etc., is a very sensible arrangement, as far as rest and recreation are concerned. But even for Sabbaths we are not indebted to the Decalogue, as BANNER OF PROGRESS the names of the days of the week prove. On Sunday, the ancients worshiped the Father of Lightsthe sun-in whom there is no variableness, neither shadow of turning; the source of life, in whom we live, and move, and have our being; just as Jupiter, the king of gods, was worshiped on Thursday, which is even now the day set apart for fasts and thanksgiving by the churches. And, even in Sabbaths, our good sense has outstripped the revelations of heaven, by not only discovering that it is not right to work every day, but that it is not right to work all day; hence the ten and eighthour systems of labor. This, and everything else, are discovered by the revelator of good and evilexperience. Were labor, equally distributed, and society properly organized, there would be no need for special Sabbaths—for no one would need to labor till their physical or mental system was exhausted; labor of every kind would be a pleasure, not a taska blessing, not accurse, as it is at present with the

The fifth is: "Honor thy father and mother," etc. Social reforms bring social happiness. Where parents manifest their love to children, by kindness and sympathetic interest in all their affairs, their love and interest will be reciprocated. Children are quick to love, where love suited to their comprehension is manifested; will love and honor their parents, not because they are commanded to do so, but because it is an outgrowth of their natures—a thing they cannot help. In this commandment, I cannot perceive the immediate connection between lonis quite possible that a parent might give a command detrimental to health and life, and even good J. W. MACKIE.

A TRACT upon "Hell," by Rev. J. Furniss, of London, gives more definite information than has hitherto been obtained on this subject. Mr. F. v terror.''—*Exchange*.

We suspect that the Rev. Furniss (Furnace would be the better name for him) had not been nor any other place of punishment could frighten a man who possesses so much impudence as to insult the intelligence of the nineteenth century with such stuff.

DR. R. McLean is requested to call at this office, and settle his bill for advertising.

Obituary

Last Thursday we published an item to the effect that the body of an unknown man had been found near the railroad bridge, the evening previous, where it had lain apparently for four or five days. The body was subsequently identified as that of William Harbough, of this city; and his death was attributed to poison administered by his own hands. We knew Mr. Harbough in life well. He was one of our nearest neighbors, and we had had some business deal ings with him. He was a singularly quiet and inofscientific pursuits; in our every-day labors; in health | fensive man, intelligent, of strict integrity, temperand disease; and in our political organizations, ate, and highly esteemed by all who knew him. In early life he lost an eye, which disfigurement wrought on his sensitive nature, causing a timidity lations! Our natural disposition, our surroundings and diffidence that followed him through life. His and education, determine our ideas of right and attachments were very strong. About two years ago he buried a loved wife, since when at times a deep melancholy brooded over him. He seemed to feel that she was the last tie that bound him to earth. us, what can? Does the Decalogue of the Pentateuch | On Thursday morning, the 21st ult., he was seen to weep over the miniature of his wife, and also to destroy a number of her letters. He then left the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. Stowe, and was never again seen by his friends alive. Twice before gods before me." The universality of the belief in within the last few months he had gone away without saying aught of his intentions; hence his absence at this time created no serious apprehensions concerning him. The morning of his departure, he wrote that the only true God who receives a Hebrew in a pocket diary (which was found afterwards nomenclature? Is not the Great Spirit of the Indiamong his effects) the following quotation, which indicates somewhat the morbid condition of his

"We turn the pages that they read, But in the sun they cast no shade-No step is on the conscious floor? Yet love will dream, and faith will trust-Since He who knows our need is just. That somehow, somewhere, meet we must. Alas! for him who never sees
The stars shine through his cypress trees! Who hopeless lays his dead away, Nor looks to see the breaking day Across the mournful marbles play Who hath not learned, in hours of faith, The truth to flesh and sense unknown, That Life is ever lord of Death. And Love can never lose its own!"

Having been called upon to deliver a funeral discourse on the death of Mr. Harbough, and having been acquainted with him personally and intimately for the last twelve years, we had intended to write a somewhat lengthy obituary concerning him; but a press of other matters, connected with our contemplated journey to Oregon, prevented us. We therefore insert the above, from the San Jose Mercury, instead.

THE Alpine Miner is a nice little mountain paper, and we are glad to see its clean face on our table every week. But why don't you give the BANNER OF PROGRESS due credit for the original poems you copy-eh, Mr. Miner?-the "Song for the Weary," for instance.

A widow lady, sitting by a cheerful fire in a meditative mood, shortly after her husband's decease, sighed out. "Poor man-how he did like a good fire I hope he has gone where they keep good fires!"

Nor Much.-Girls kiss one another, hug one another, but never marry one another, if they know

"JACK, your wife is not so pensive as she used to e." "No, she has left that off and become confoundedly expensive."

THE easiest and best way to expand the chest is to have a good large heart in it.

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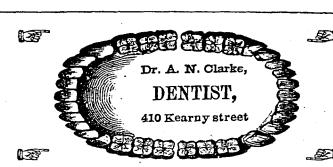
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General Superintendent

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SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1867.

LYCEUM DEPARTMENT.

THE CHILDREN'S PROGRESSIVE LYCEUM will meet one week from next Sunday. Due notice will be given in our next number of the place of

Independence.

meeting. By order of the Trustees.

BY A. Q. G.

"Pretty vine, what makes you cling To that cold gray stone? Why don't you lift your drooping head, Like all the flowers in the bed And learn to stand alone?"

"Little maid." the vine replied.

"You needn't pity me;
I lie here in the warm bright sun,
And have the stone to rest upon. I'm happy as can be.

"Why don't you leave your mother's side, And run away alone?
I think you're just as bad as I! You always want her standing by— And I want my gray stone.

From the Little Bouquet

The Conceited Jay—A Fable.

A blackbird returning from the city met a Jay. "Good morning," said Mr. Jay, "I suppose you heard all manner of words about us woodland songsters when in the city." "Yes," replied the blackbird, "They were all

praising the mocking thrush." "Ah!" said the Jay, rather mortified, for he had

hoped the blackbird would speak of him, "Ah! what do they say of the starling?"

"They think his song passably sweet."

"And what of the robin?" "All admire her rich song."

"I suppose many love to hear the oriole?" " Many."

"The great fools they!"

The Jay had asked all these questions hoping the blackbird would voluntarily speak of him, but as he would not, and as he was determined to know what was said of him, he asked directly, "What do they say of my beautiful song?"

"Indeed, I never heard you mentioned." The blackbird did not wish to say this, but the self-conceited jay compelled him to do so.

who ought to have known that his harsh voice would never be mentioned by those who spoke of the sweet song of the wood. "Never mentioned! I don't think I shall again beg their praise. My voice speaks for itself, and it is only envy which deprives me of well merited applause." Then he raised his blue crest, spread his barred wings, and flow away into the dork recognize of the forcet. flew away into the dark recesses of the forest.

CURIOUS AS WELL AS PRETTY.—Suspend an acorn by a cotton thread so as nearly to touch the water in a glass vessel (a hyacinth glass is perhaps the best); set upon the window or mantel, and let it remain there for eight or ten weeks, more or less, without being interfered with, except to supply the evapora-tion of the water, and the acorn will burst; and as it throws a root down into the water, a sprout or stem will be sent upward, throwing out beautiful leaves: thus giving you an oak tree, in full life and health, within your parlor.

THE habit of using tobacco establishes in us little by little, and with stealth, the place of its authority: but by its sweet yet humble commencement, having raised and planted itself in us with the aid of time, it soon displays to us a furious and tyrannical visage, against whose frowns we have not the power even to raise our eyes.

One Saturday, as Franky sat thoughtfully watching his mother baking pastry for the Sabbath, he "Ma, I know what God made the Sabbath day

"Well, what for, my son?" said his mother. "O, to keep it holy, and have good things to eat."

"Mamma, will you remember and buy me a penny whistle? and let it be a religious one, that I can use

BORN.

In this city, April 5th, to the wife of Jacob Hans, a son. In Chico, April 5th, to the wife of V. W. Cleveland, a son. In Placerville, March 31st, to the wife of Geo. Ranney, a In Placerville, March 31st, to the wife of C. Bosworth, a son.

At Cold Springs, April 24, to the wife of Wm. Marsh, a son. At Cold Springs, April 24, to the wife of N. S. Miller, a son. At Chile Gulch, Calaveras county, March 24th, to the wife of Thomas Bradford, a daughter. In Volcano, March 28th, to the wife of Dr. Ives, a daughter. Near Volcano, March 29, to the wife of E. Smith, a daughter.

Near Grass Valley, March 29th, to the wife of W. Ferguson, In Folsom, April 2, to the wife of J. H. Seymour, a daughter. At Natoma Quarry, April 6th, to the wife of Thos. Kyle, a

In Carson City, April 2d, to the wife of M. Barrons, a son. Near Woodland, April 2 to the wife of G. Curtis, a daughter. In Shasta county, March 15th, to the wife of D. F. Lack, a In Shasta, April 5th, to the wife of Joseph Isaacs, a son.
In Chico, March 23d, to the wife of A. Morley, a daughter

MARRIED.

"O married love !-each heart shall own When two congenial souls unite, Thy golden chains inlaid with down Thy lamp with heaven's own splendor bright."

In this city, April 7th, Wm. Lange to Emilia Kurtz. In this city, April 7th, Samuel Rosener, of Virginia City, to Fannie Frank, of Sacramento. In this city, April 7th, Joseph Jacob Moss to Phæbe Isaacs,

In this city, April 7th, Isaac Gilbert to Fannie Seelig, both of San Francisco. In El Dorado county, April 4th, Hiram Stoddard to Mrs. In Marysville, April 4th, A. G. Drake to Susan L. Morris. In Marysville, April 5th, H. Burns to Flizz W. Brown.

In Mokelume Hill, April 2d, Evan Williams to Catharine In Dayton, Nev., April 31, Robt. Robinson to Mrs. Annie In Tulare county, April 1st, Geo. Allen to Mrs. Charity M.

In Columbia, March 30th, George Hale to Josie Spier. DEPARTED.

"Death is not dreadful; to a mind resolved, It seems as natural as to be born ! " Man makes a death, which Nature never made."

In this city, April 10th, Putnam A. Twiss, a native of Ver-At Santa Clara, April 9th, Samuel S. Johnson, aged 43 years. 5 months and 4 days. In this city, April 8th, John D. Vandevort, aged 37 years.

In this city, April 6th, James T., infant son of Daniel and

Veeder, aged 53 years. In San Jose, April 3d, Louise Olive R., daughter of Wm. and Jane Isaacs, aged 5 years, 1 month and 3 days. In Stockton, April 4th, M. McDonnel, a native of Ireland,

aged 52 years. In Shasta, April 21, William Tate, a native of Scotland, aged

In Shasta, April 4th, Mary Sarah, infant daughter of Mrs. Forbes, aged 4 months and 19 days. Nicolet, aged 49 years and 3 months.

At the Geyser Hotel, Sonoma county, April 21, Peter

Reproof. Whisper it softly, When nobody's near; Let not those accents Fall harsh on the ear; She is a blossom Too tender and frail For the keen blast-The pitiless gale.

Whisper it gently, Twill cost thee no pain Gentle words rarely Are spoken in vain ; Threats and reproaches

The stubborn may move, Noble the conquest Aided by love.

Whisper it kindly, 'Twill pay thee to know Penitent tear-drops Down her cheeks flow. Has she from virtue Wandered astrav. Guide her feet gently,

Rough is the way. She has no parent, None of her kin; Lead her from error, Does she lean on thee Cherish the trust-

Ever is just.

A COUNTRY GIRL, coming from the field, being told by her poetic cousin that she looked as fresh as a daisy kissed with dew, said, "Well, it wasn't any fellow by that name, but it was Steve Parks that kissed me. I told him that every one in town would find it out."

A LADY wished a seat in a crowded hall. A hand-

Dr. Bryant's Answer.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE FIFteenth Judicial District of California, in and for the City and County of San Francisco.

JOHN W. FARMER, Plaintiff, vs. J. P. BRYANT, Defend-

And now comes the said defendant, J. P. BRYANT, and answers the complaint of the said plaintiff herein, as fol-

1st—He denies that at the times referred to in said plaintiff's complaint, or at any other time, he, said defendant, has professed to be, or has been, engaged in the occupation or practice of a Doctor of Medicine in the City and County of San Francisco, or elsewhere, but, on the contrary, says that he has never used or administered, or professed to use or to administer any, whatever, of those drugs minerals, or other articles commonly denominated medicines, nor has he ever professed to be skilled in their qualities, use or administra-

This defendant admits, that said plaintiff, after suffering for some two months or more from diseased eyes, became so far convalescent as to assume his own personal care, and was then able to walk alone in the street and to write letters; but he says that said plaintiff did not become so con valescent whilst he, said plaintiff, was under the care and treatment of a physician other than this defendant, but that he became so convalescent and able to assume his own personal care, and to walk alone in the streets and to write let-"I, never mentioned!" said the crest-fallen jay, ters, whilst he was under the care and treatment of this defendant, and in consequence of this defendant's treat-

> iff's said malady. This defendant denies that, at any interview between this defendant and said plaintiff, on said 15th day of November, 1863, or at any other time, he, this defendant, solemnly, or in any other manner, assured said plaintiff that he, this de fendant, could, or would cure plaintiff's said disease, in twenty days, or in any other space of time, or that if he, this defendant, failed to effect said cure, he, this defendant, would pay any other physician one thousand dollars, or anything whatever, to cure said plaintiff.

> This defendant admits, that said plaintiff, did, for a certain length of time, place himself as a patient under the treat-ment of this defendant, and that he paid to this defendant the sum and fee of ten dollars, but he denies that said plain tiff was moved or induced thereto by the statements and assurances, or professions of learning and skill, in said com-plaint in that behalf alleged, but, upon his information and belief, says, that on the contrary said plaintiff did the same under the circumstances, and moved by the inducements. nereinafter in that behalf more particularly stated and set

> And this defendant denies, that his entry upon the treat ment of said plaintiff for said disease was after the payment of said fee of ten dollars, but says that on the contrary thereof, he, said defendant, had previously to such payment treated said plaintiff for said disease for a considerable length of time gratuitously and without charge, as hereinafter stated, and he denies that his rubbing of said plaintiff's eyes

> was a total or partial loss of sight, or any loss of sight or injury thereto whatsoever, within one week from the time this defendant first commenced his treatment of said plaintiff, or ever at any time; and he denies that by, or in consequence of, his treatment of said plaintiff, he, said plaintiff has become or has ever at any time since been, or now is, totally or partially blind, or that his eyesight has been or is now injured in any manner or degree whatsoever; and he denies that he ever alleged as a reason for said plaintiff's blindness, or otherwise, that he, this defendant, had rubbed into said plaintiff's eyes a coat of bluestone, or that he ever alleged that said plaintiff's former physician had covered his, said plaintiff's eyes with a coat of bluestone.

> This defendant denies, that he, said defendant, as a par of his treatment of plaintiff or otherwise, ever ordered said plaintiff to have four, or any, of his teeth extracted; and apon his information and belief, he denies that the teeth of said plaintiff, which were extracted during the time of this defendant's treatment of said plaintiff, were sound or healthy; and he in like manner denies that plaintiff had said teeth, o any teeth whatever, extracted through any reliance on the

cal disease except said blindness, but, on the contrary there

plaintiff's said disease unskillfully or improperly; and he de nies that he, said defendant, is either ignorant or unskillful in the treatment of diseases according to the mode and manner of healing, which this defendant in his intercourse with said plaintiff professed to practice, and which, in his treatment of said plaintiff, he did in fact practice; and he denies that by, or through his, said defendant's, treatment, of said plaintiff, the character of plaintiff's said disease has become or is structural, or that thereby said plaintiff has become or is totally or partially blind, or injured in his eyesight in any manner or degree whatsoever, or has been de-

self to said plaintiff to be an educated, graduated, or licensed Doctor of Medicine, and he avers that his representations to said plaintiff in that behalf were not false, but true. And he denies that, by reason of anything alleged in said complaint, or by any act, negligence, or unskillfulness of this defendant, he, said plaintiff, has sustained damage to the amount of thirty thousand dollars, or of one cent, or any

21—And for a further and separate answer and defense to said action, said defendants ays, that, from the month of July. ing persons for the cure of chronic diseases, by means o In Newark, New Jersey, April 7th, of lung fever, Mrs. Eliza erable number of persons in the State of California, so that, Eldridge, mother of J. O. Eldridge, of this city, aged 73 years. upon this defendant's arrival in the city of San Francisco,

and his opening an office and likewise a free hall for the gratuitous treatment of indigent persons therein, on or about the 12th day of October, A. D. 1866, this defendant had al most immediately a large number of patients and visitors desirous of being healed, or of witnessing this defendant's practice upon others; that, among those who very soon after this defendant's arrival called at this defendant's free hall, was the said plaintiff, John W. Farmer, who, by the means above mentioned, and likewise by hearing this defendant orally explain the remedial agents which he used, and his mode and system of practice, as well as by express notice and seeing this defendant treat others, had become acquainted with and well aware of the fact that this defendant did not treat diseases according to the allopathic or old school practice, or profess skill or experience therein, that he gave no medicines, and performed no surgical operations, but that he practiced the curing of diseases by a method almost entirely peculiar to himself, by means of the above men-tioned therapeutical agents of human magnetism and elec-tricity, psychological control of the mind, "Swedish move ments," and water, and that this defendant did not profess to be able to cure in all cases, or to cure all diseases, nor did he guarantee a cure in any, but only offered to those who saw fit to try his mode of treatment his honest and best ex ertions for their relief and cure; that the said John W. Farmer thereafter, at said free hall, requested this defendant to treat him, the said Farmer, for a disease of the eyes under which he was then suffering; that the said Farmer's eyes were then very much inflamed and in a very bad condition, and he was, as he then informed this defendant, and this defendant believes, nearly blind; that this defendant thereup n manipulated his eyes by rubbing them in this defendant's usual manner of treating such diseases, and directed him to apply to them towels previously dipped in hot water that the said Farmer returned to this defendant's free half short'y thereafter, (according to this defendant's recollection and belief, on the following day,) and expressed himself much pleased with this defendant's treatment and the result thereof, declaring that his eyes had been much benefited thereby, and desired this defendant to repeat said treatment. which this defendant accordingly did; that thereafter, and when this defendant next saw the said Farmer, (which according to his recollection and belief was on the following day,) the said Farmer again expressed himself as much bet-ter, and as having then, from his own experience of its effects, the strongest faith and confidence in this defendant's remedies and mode of treatment, and in their effecting for him an ultimate and speedy cure of his said blindness, and either on some gentleman gave her a chair. "You are a jewel," she said. "O, no, I am a jeweler; I have just set the jewel." lam a jeweler; I have just set the jewel." office, and, without demand from him, paid to this defendant's secretary the sum of ten dollars, and thereafter received at

this defendant's office further treatment of his eyes, of the same kind which he had theretofore received gratuitously at this defendant's free hall; that after a few more daily ma October, 1866, the said Farmer appeared to be and declared that he was nearly cured, and that he could see almost as well as he ever could, and that he was so nearly well that he had determined to return to his residence, which he informed this defendant was at a ranch or farm a few miles from the town of Vallejo, in Solano County, in this State; that there after, for a few days, this defendant saw no more of the said Farmer, but that, on or about the 26th or 27th day of October. 1866, the said Farmer again appeared at this defendant's office, in said city of San Francisco, with his eyes considerably worse, and in reply to this defendant's inquiries how he had got them into that condition, stated in substance that he had been into the country to his ranch, and had had a very oisterous time upon said trip, and exposed his eyes and taken cold; and the said Farmer, either during that conversa-tion, or during one had by this defendant with him shortly hereafter, (this defendant is unable positively to say which, stated to this defendant that, on his arrival at his residence above Vallejo, he had washed from his eyes particles resem bling blue sand, and which made the water in which he washed

but that he had better see a dentist on the subject: that this

and never has been, any part of this defendant's business or

profession to extract teeth; that at a subsequent interview,

the said Farmer stated to this defendant that he had had one

extracted, but this defendant did not undertake to advise

him on that subject, any more than on the previous occasion,

nasmuch as it was no part of this defendant's profession or

busines: that at one of these interviews, this defendant

thinks after the first tooth was drawn and this defendant had

learned from said dentist that said tooth was badly exostozed,

this defendant asked the said Farmer if he had ever suffered

rom any syphilitic disease, to which the said Farmer replied

that he never had; that after considerable more treatment

of the said Farmer's eyes by this defendant, without much

appreciable improvement, this defendant becoming impressed

with the idea that there was some cause undisclosed to him

by the said Farmer which rendered their cure so difficult,

suggested to him that if he, said Farmer, did not think that

he was deriving any benefit from this defendant's treatment,

going to any other physician whom he might choose; that of

course it was of no pecuniary interest to this defendant

smuch as this defendant considered that he was doing it

this defendant's power; that at a subsequent and the last time at which the said Farmer came to this defendant's office

for treatment, and after he had expressed to this defendant

the intention of trying some other physician, this defendant,

some few days thereafter, Mrs. Farmer, the wife of said

plaintiff, called at this defendant's office, and desired this

defendant to call and see said plaintiff at his rooms, which

were not very far distant; that this cefendant accordingly.

shortly thereafter, called on the said plaintiff, and on learning from him, during said interview, that he was short of

money, this defendant handed him the sum of ten dollars, for

which he thanked this defendant, and that on each of two subsequent occasions, when the wife of said plaintiff called

at this defendant's office and made known to him that said

plaintiff needed some money, this defendant sent him the sum of ten dollars, making in all the sum of thirty dollars.

And this defendant further says, that during the whole

time of his treatment of said plaintiff for said disease of the

eyes, he, said defendant, treated him in good faith and ac-

cording to the best of his skill, judgment, and ability, and

with the sincere and honest desire to cure him of his said

malady; and that at no time, during said treatment, did

this defendant treat him, said plaintiff, either ignorantly, un-

skillfully, or improperly, according to the mode and system of treating such diseases then and always practiced by this

defendant, or otherwise; and that said plaintiff has sustained

Wherefore said defendant prays judgment in his favor, and

JAS. B. TOWNSEND,

Defendant's Attorneys.

JOHN WHITE, Notary Public.

.....JOHN T. McKENZIE

BAN FRANCISCO.

214 P. M.

E. D. WHEELER.

hat he may be hence dismissed, with his reasonable costs in

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO, SS :- J. P. BRYANT,

being duly sworn on his oath, states that he is the defendant named in the foregoing answer; that he has heard said answer read, and knows the contents thereof, and that the

same is true of his own knowledge, except as to the matters which are therein stated on his information or belief, and

Sworn to and subscribed on this 28th day of March, A. D.

SAN PABLO AND SAN QUENTIN FERRY.

Through to San Rafael and Point Isabel

FROM VALLEJO AND DAVIS STREETS.

CONTRA COSTA,

Will leave as follows:

Connecting with Stages for San Rafael, Olima, Tomales, and

POINT ISABEL.

9 A. M.

THE FAVORITE STEAMER

this behalf most wrongfully sustained.

1867, before me.

CAPTAIN.....

SAN QUENTIN.

8 A. M.

no damage whatever by reason of this defendant's said treat-

gratuitously, and solely from the desire to relieve him if

whether this defendant treated him, said Farmer, or not, in

appear of a bluish color, and this defendant, having pre viously learned from him that the physician who treated his eyes prior to his coming to this defendant, had applied to hem large quantities of bluestone, and not being then aware of any other way of accounting for the existence of the fact so as above stated by the said Farmer, thinks he remarked that perhaps in his last manipulation of said plaintiff's eyes, he might, by rubbing them pretty hard, have disongaged some of the bluestone, which from its long use might have inhered in the folds of the mucous membrane of his eyes; but whether such was or was not the case, this defendant neither had the means of forming, nor undertook to express, any positive opinion; that the said Farmer thereupon requested this defendant to give his, the said Farmer's, eyes, further treatment, which this defendant accordingly did, by manipulation and water as previously, charging him nothing and receiving nothing therefor; that either at this inter-view, or at one had by the said Farmer with this defendant shortly thereafter, the said Farmer made known to this deof the kind of disease affecting said plaintiff's eyes; and he fendant that he belonged to the Order of Free Masons, and denies that he then, or at any time whatever, assured said gave this defendant to understand in substance that his pecuplaintiff that he, this defendant, could effect a cure of plain niary circumstances were not very good, and that he was short of means to pay for the treatment of his eyes and to defray his expenses whilst remaining in said city Francisco for such treatment; whereupon this defendant, being likewise a Free Mason, told the said Farmer, in sub-

stance, to give himself no uneasiness on the subject of money, so far as compensating this defendant for the treatment of his eyes was concerned; that if this defendant could cure him, he, this defendant, would gladly do so without charge, and that if he, said Farmer, had not the means to defray his expenses whilst remaining in San Francisco for treatment, that this defendant would assist him in that respect also; that the said Farmer came to this defendant's office several times thereafter, and at his, said Farmer's, request, this defendant treated his eyes by manipulation and water as he had previously done, but that such treatment did not appear to have the same effect in restoring his eyes to a healthy condition which it had had when first applied, as above mentioned; at one of these interviews, that the said Farmer complained to this defendant that some one or more of his teeth were troubling him very badly, causing him great pain, and that he thought he had better have them out; to which this defendant replied, that if they were much decayed, this defendant thought he had better have them out,

defendant did not examine the said Farmer's teeth to ascer tain whether they were or were not decayed, as it was not was at any time severe. This defendant, upon his information and belief, denies that the result or effect of his treatment of said plaintiff of said teeth extracted by a dentist, but that it had not en-tirely relieved him of pain; that other of his teeth were now troubling him, and that he thought he should have them

skill or learning of this defendant.

This defendant, upon his information and belief, denies that said plaintiff was, at the time of this defendant's treating him, or that at any time thereafter, down to the time of the filing of his complaint herein, he has been without physi of, this defendant, upon his information and belief, avers that said plaintiff had, at the time of this defendant's treating him, and thereafter, down to the time of the filing of his complaint herein, physical disease other than said blindness, which physical disease rendered any permanent and lasting cure of said plaintiff's eyes extremely difficult, if not impos-

And this defendant denies that he, this defendant, treated prived of the use of four or any of his sound or unsound

And this defendant denies, that he ever represented him

since, this defendant has been and still is employed in treat human magnetism and electricity, psychological control of the mind, and what are known as "Swedish movements," (originally practiced by Dr. Ling of Sweden,) together with the occasional use of water, as remedial or curative agents; that this defendant has not during all of said time used, or professed to use, any other remedial or curative agents than which are therein stated on his information as to those matters, that he believes it to be true.

J. P. BRYANT. those above mentioned; that during said period of time this defendant has so treated many thousands of persons (much the larger portion thereof gratuitously), at the several cities and towns of Syracuse, Oswego, Auburn, Utica, Watertown, Cooperstown, Binghamton, Rochester, Buffalo, Aven Springs, and Brooklyn, in the State of New York; and at Detroit, in the State of Michigan; Chicago, in the State of In Sacramento, April 7th, Annie, wife of Louis Kleinsorge, Illinois; Milwankie, in the State of Wisconsin; at Compton, a native of County Kerry, Ireland, aged 27 years

On Lytle Creek, San Bernardino county, March 21st, twin in the State of California, and has, by such treatment, cured in the State of California, and has, by such treatment, cured in the State of California, and has, by such treatment, cured in the State of California, and has, by such treatment, cured in the State of California, and has, by such treatment, cured in the State of California, and has, by such treatment, cured in the State of California, and has, by such treatment, cured in the State of California, and has, by such treatment, cured in the State of California, and has, by such treatment, cured in the State of California, and has, by such treatment, cured in the State of California, and has, by such treatment, cured in the State of California, and has, by such treatment, cured in the State of California, and has, by such treatment, cured in the State of California, and has, by such treatment, cured in the State of California, and has, by such treatment, cured in the State of California, and has, by such treatment, cured in the State of California, and has, by such treatment, cured in the State of California, and has a state of Ca a large number of the persons so treated, of various diseases In San Bernardino, Feb. 27th, Lavinia, wife of Chas. H. and maladies, such as diseases of the spine, internal ulcers, loss of voice, diseases of the liver, kidneys, and heart, fa'ling of the womb and other sexual weaknesses, weakness of the limbs, dyspepsia, rhoumatism, sciatica, diseases of the hip and other joints, bronchitis, diabetes and general nervous debility, and has likewise in some instances cured, and in others greatly benefited, persons suffering from paralysis, epilepsy, dealness, diseases of the eyes, and several other diseases; that, from the number of cures so effected by this defendant during his said practice prior to his coming to the State of California, and the notoriety which some of those cures had gained from their extraordinary character, this defendant and his said mode of practice had through the newspaper press and other means become known to a consid-

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S THROUGH LINE TO NEW YORK,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL!

LEAVES FOLSOM STREET WHARF AT
11 o'clock A. M. of the following dates for PANAMA,
connecting via PANAMA RAILROAD with one of the Company's splendid Steamers from ASPINWALL for NEW YORK:
On the 10th, 18th and 30th of each month that has 30 days.
On the 10th, 19th and 30th of each month that has 31 days. When the 10th, 19th and 30th fall on Sunday, they will eave on Saturday preceding; when the 18th falls on Sunday, hey will leave on Monday following.

Steamer leaving San Francisco on the 10th touches at Man-zanillo. All touch at Acapulco. Departures of 18th connect with French Transatlantic Com any's Steamer for St. Nazaire and English Steamer for South Departure of the 10th connects with English Steamers for

outhampton and South America, and P. R. R. Co's Steamer or Central Am rica. The following Steamships will be dispatched on dates as iven below:

April 18-Steamship SACRAMENTO, Capt. J. M. Cavarly. Cabin passengers berthed through. Baggage checked brough-100 pounds allowed to each adult An experienced Surgeon on board. Medicine and atten-These Steamers will positively sail at 11 o'clock. Passen-

ers are requested to have their baggage on board before 10 Through tickets for Liverpool by the Cunard, Inman and National Steamship Lines, can be obtained at office of the P. For Merchandise Freight, apply to Messrs. WELLS, FARGO The splendid Steamship COLORADO will be dispatched on MONDAY, April 1st, 1867, for HONGKONG, via Kanagawa, carrying passengers, mails, and freight. For Passage and all other information, apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.'s office, corner of Sacramento and Leides-

dorff streets. OLIVER ELDRINGE, Agent.

FARE AND FREIGHT REDUCED! FOR ALVISO, SANTA CLARA, AND SAN JOSE.

THE NEW AND ELEGANT STEAMER COEA,

Will leave Pacific Street Wharf, FOR ALVISO. Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, At 9:30 o'clock, A. M. CONNECTING WITH A SPLENDID LINE OF COACHES FOR

SANTA CLARA AND SAN JOSE. Fare to Santa Giara and San Jose...... 1 50

This route is unequaled for comfort, and the traveling put have heartily endorsed its reopening by the owners of the CORA. This staunch and exceedingly swift-running boat is elegantly fitted up as a Day Boat expressly for this route, with a large, airy and luxurious saloon. Passengers will be landed a San Jose at the door of their hotel or residence, and in San Francisco within hail of street cars running to every part of the city. To those who are tired of the cramped seats, dust, smoke and stifling atmosphere of rail cars, and who prefer the health giving breezes and beautiful scenery of the **Bay Route**, we offer all the accommodations required by business men, with the pleasures sought by excursionists; and no expense will be spared by the owners or exertion omitted by the officers and crew of the CORA to insure the comfort and good-will of our patrons RETURNING:

Stages leave SAN JOSE at 8:30 o'clock A. M., every MON-DAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, connecting with boat at Alviso; by which arrangement passengers will arrive at San Francisco in time for the business of the day. For freight or passage apply on board, or to

Arrangemenns will be perfected in a few days for carrying freight through to San Jose.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT. S. F. AND S. J. R. R.

O^N AND AFTER THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1st, 1866, (until further notice,) Trains will run as fol-

PASSENGER TRAINS* leave SAN FRANCISCO from the New Depot, junction of Market and Valencia streets: For San Jose and Way Stations at 8:30 A. M. and 4:20 P. M. Leave San Jose at 7:20 A. M. and 4:40 P. M. ON SUNDAYS: Leave San Francisco at 9:00 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

Leave San Jose at 8:40 A. M., 3:40 P. M.
FREIGHT TRAINS with Passenger Cars attached Leave San Francisco as above daily, (Sundays excepted) at 1:00 P. M. Freight received at corner of Ninth and Market sts. eave San Jose at 4.00 A. M. Trains leave on sharp time EXCURSION TICKETS issued on SATURDAY AFTERNOONS

nd SUNDAYS, good for return until MONDAY MORNING H. M. NEWHALL, President. R. P. HAMMOND, Sup't.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

ON AND AFTER NOVEMBER 29, 1866, until further notice, the trains of the Central Pacific Railroad will run as follows:

Going East. Passenger trains will leave Sacramento at 6:30 A. M., and arrive at Cisco at 12 m.; also at 2 P. M., arriving at Cisco at 7:30 P. M. Going West.

Passenger train leaves Cisco at 6:30 A. M., and arrives at and permanent cure, or ask No Pay for Services, when in his Sacramento at 12:30 P. M.; also, at 1 P. M., arriving at Sac- judgment it is within the bounds of cure. ramento at 6:30 P. M. The morning passenger trains connect at Auburn with stages for Yankee Jims, Forest Hill, Michigan Bluffs and Georgetown; and at Colfax with Stages for Grass Valley, Nevada and San Juan; and at Cisco with Stages for Summit City, Austin, Virginia City, and all points in the State of Nevada.

he, this defendant, wished him to have no hesitation about The 6:30 A. M. train connects at the Junction with the cars of the California Central Railroad for Lincoln and Marysville, and all points north. All trains run daily, Sundays excepted. C. CROCKER.

DAILY COAST LINE.

from a feeling of sympathy for his condition, as well in recognition of his Masonic obligations, said to him on leaving, that if this defendant could be of any assistance to him at any future time, to let him, this defendant, know it; that San Juan & Los Angeles U. S. M. Stages.

G. F. HARTWELL, Assistant Superintendent.

Daily Winter Arrangements for 1866 & 1867. DASSENGERS FOR SAN JUAN, PASO RObles Hot Springs, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, San Buenaventura and Los Angeles, leave San Francisco by the Morning Train of the San Jose Railroad, daily, and will take the Coaches of the Company on the arrival of the train at the Depot in San Jose. Passengers can lie over at any point of the route, and resume their seats within six days. Through tickets to Los Angeles, or to any place on the route, can be procured at the San Jose Railroad Depot in San Francisco. Further informa tion, and tickets, can be obtained at the Compa

232 Bush street, opposite Occidental Hotel. W. E. LOVETT & CO., Proprietors. WM. G. ROBERTS, Agent. WM. BUCKLEY, General Superintendent.

STEAMER PETALUMA. FOR PETALUMA AND SONOMA (VIA LAKEVILLE.)

WINTER ARRANGEMENT: THROUGH TO BIG RIVER IN SIXTEEN HOURS Shortest and most pleasant route to Geyser Springs! FARE AND FREIGHT REDUCED! From Vallajo street wharf, at 2 o'clock P. M.

PETALUMA, connecting with stages from Bloomfield, Bodega, Duncan's Mills, Tomales, Santa Rosa, Windsor, Healdsburg, Geyserville, Skagg's Springs, Geyser Springs, Anderson Valley, Novato, Albion and Big Rivers, Noyo, Fort Bragg, Ukiah and Long Valley.

The well known and favorite Steamer PETALUMA,

run DAILY as above, Sundays excepted.
Returning, will leave Petaluma at 8 A. M Freight received and receipted for at all hours of the day, and taken at the lowest rate.

PACIFIC PATENT AGENCY.

CHARLES MINTURN.

JOSEPH H. ATKINSON

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IMPORTANT MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

Electricity as a Curative Agent.

WHEN IT WAS PROMULGATED BY THE Directors of the Electropathic Institute, that disease could be entirely eradicated from the system without the use of poisonous drugs, the thoughtless, and those who do not look deeply into cause and effect, scoute the assertion as chimerical, and wrote long articles replete with sophistry, claiming that only through the digestive system could the blood be purged of the poisons which constitute disease; a great cry went up from those interested in the continued supremacy of the old system of one poison to cure another. All of the empirics joined in the chorus, and in their ignorance laughed at the new system, circulating base stories of its ill success, and quoting imaginary cases as proofs. Time has demonstrated their dishonesty. After five years of uninter-rupted success, the Electropathic system is the leading idea in medical jurisprudence. While by the old system physicians were content to cure one in every five cases, there were those who were diving deep into the science of the curative art; among these were the Electropathists; finally it was discovered that the failure in most of the cases of organic disease, was entirely due to the machine. Taking this view of the case, Dr. J. H. JOSSELYN, after years of experiment, has perfected an Electropathic Instrument, which will cure any disease to which flesh is heir, always to be understood that the case is not so far advanced as to show a destruction of the vital tissues. We do not claim that the use of medicines may not be more advantageous in some cases, but that, in connection with medicines, it will perform a cure much sooner than without, and also that diseases hitherto deemed incurable can be cured by this system. From early morn until late at night, this instrument is employed, imparting health and strength to all who are so fortunate as to obtain its services. Diseases which, by the old system, took months or even years to cure, are now cured in a few days or weeks. The cost, too, is not so great as by the old system, besides the saving of time.

During the time that the Institute has been in operation, there has been more benefit to the human family derived from the system than from all other systems combined during the same period. Among the most troublesome diseases to which Californians have been exposed is Rheumatism; none have given the honorable practitioner more trouble to relieve, and none have pretended to cure (if we except known empirics) permanently. But this subtle disease gives way before the Electropathic System in a very short time, enabling the sufferer to go about his business without pain or the fear and dread of a relapse. And so with most other diseases, considered incurable. We mention Rheumatism because of its abundance, but we could enumerate many other diseases full as troublesome, and some far more fatal in their results. There is one more disease, or disorder, which stands upon the calendar, which is fatal both to body and mind. It is one about which there has been more deception used by empirics, because it is of a private nature.

We allude to sexual debility, paraded by quacks in the journals of the day under the head of seminal weakness, spermatorrhea, nocturnal emissious, etc. The poor victim is kept taking medicines and paying for them until his last dollar is gone, and then as soon as he undertakes to work to obtain more funds the trouble comes back in all its loathsomeness. To this disease Electropathy is peculiarly applica-ble, its action being upon the spermatic nerve, strengthening the secretory organs, and at the same time, creating an equilibrium in the system, thereby preventing relapse. We dwell upon this desease because it is one about which there has been more deception used than all others put

TO FEMALES.

The Directors would say, Electropathy is particularly applicable to your delicate and fragile systems, and to the numerous troublesome and painful diseases to which you are table; should you be irregular, a few treatments will restore the functions to the proper state without pain or inconveni-ence. Should you be weak and enfeebled, either general or local, this system imparts strength and vitality, making the recipient feel buoyant and youthful, where before they were languid, and enable to enjoy the pleasures of life. One great blessing connected with Electropathy is, it purifies the system so thoroughly that it beautifies the complexion, making the coarse and treckled skin as pure and fair as possible, giving the patient a fresh and healthful look.

Dr. Josselyn's Preventives are Safe and Sure.

TO THE NERVOUS.

The Directors would say that you can be entirely relieved from those dreadful feelings of system strengthened so that nothing can disturb the current of your life. Several cases of insanity, arising from a disarrangement of the nervous system, have been permanently cured by this system. Connected with Electropathy is the celebrated

Electro-Magnetic Baths,

than which there is no more powerful auxiliary in the world for the radical cure of disease. There is no institute in the State where the Electropathic system is practiced, except

Electropathic Institute, 645 Washington Street.

Persons seeking remedial assistance may wish to know something of the system by which diseases are so rapidly removed from the body. Electricity is a fluid of so subtle a nature that it can only be studied by its results. We know that it forces everything of a foreign nature in the body upon the surface; while the vitality which it imparts fills up the vacuum, preventing thereby the subtle poison from returning to the hitterto diseased parts; and nere let it be understood that the Bath should never be administered until the disease has been forced to the surface, except, perhaps, in case of cold, where fever has not set in. Its action upon mercurial diseases is peculiar. The best authorities are of the opinion that it liquefies the mercury, which, when in a liquid state, by its own specific gravity forces itself out of the body. This result has been arrived at by testing the water after an Electro-Magnetic Bath. After such tests have been found in the water the patient is not troubled any more with those pains peculiar to the disease. In all other cases it forces itself to the surface and is washed off by the bath. The whole system in its application is a LUXURY, there being no pain or inconvenience attending upon it, but the reverse in the case,

being one continued pleasure. It would be consuming space to no purpose, to enumerate the diseases to which this system is applicable. Suffice it to say, that there is no disease within the catalogue of human i Is but what can be cured at the Electropathic Institute. We Lave instructed the Resident Physician to warrant a perfect

The Institute was established to, if possible, prevent the unwary from falling into those dens of robbery (yelept quack doctors' traps), and hereafter the scientific originators of this Institute will not be to blame if the afflicted are robbed of their money, and injured in their constitution. There is also another view of the affair. The rising generation should be reared with strong constitutions, and the Directors wish to arouse their guardians to a proper sense of their duties in the premises, if possible, to prevent them stuffing their young charges with deleterious drugs, with a chance of entailing upon the tender constitution, just forming, a complication of evils a thousand times worse than death.

Dr. Josselyn—Dear and Honored Sir—You requested me to let you know how I feel atter being at home three weeks. Well, sir, I have now been here little over two weeks, and there is no return of that very unpleasant trouble. My sleep is sound and there is no disturbance of the regular laws of nature. I feel as strong as I ever did before bad habits had weakened my system. Not only has the general debility entirely disappeared, but the local trouble has gone. I feel so strong that there is no fear of its return. Considering that you only took one month to cure a disorder of seven years' standing, I think your system almost miraculous.
Accept my sincere thanks, and publish this if you please; I have sworn to it, as you will see.

State of California, County of Sacramento-ss. Subscribed and sworn to before me, this tenth day of October, A. D. 1860. CHAS. HART, Notary Public.

NEVADA, Nov. 8th, 1860. DRAR DOCTOR :-Pursuant to agreement, upon my arrival I sit down to pen you a few lines in acknowledgment of the great service you have rendered me, in relieving me of that painful case of neuralgia and rheumatism. When I look back and see the gallons of medicines I have swallowed to no purpose, and then think how soon you cured me, I am astou-ished. You were only twelve days performing. ished. You were only twelve days performing a cure of the trouble for which I had taken medicine over six months, and spent hundreds of dollars. Dear Doctor, if you could see the wonder exhibited by my friends, who can hardly believe that a cure was performed without medicines; but here I have been cured, and I have not taken a drop of medicine from you nor from any one else while being treated by your splendid instrument. I shall try to show my gratitude by sending every sick man I come across to you

Yours till death, FRANCIS GARLAND. To J. H. Josselyn, M. D., Resident Physician Electropathic Institute. State of California, County of Nevada—ss.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this eighth day of November, A. D. 1860. F. SPAULDING, Notary Public.

CAUTION. All persons seeking the Electropathic Institute should be

careful to remember the name and number. Electropathic Institute, 645 Washington Street.

In order to better accommodate the traveling public, will south side, between Kearny and Montgomery, over the Re-

J. H. JOSSELYN, M. D., Resident Physician,

on the sign. With these remarks we leave the interest of the Institute with the public asking only the same generous confidence and patronage thus far awarded to it. The record shows over twenty thousand consultations, and a very large amount of suffering relieved.

Persons wishing to consult the Resident. Physician by Letter, can do so with the utmost confidence, and can if they wish have Electric Remedies for any disease sent to all parts of the State; all Remedies sent from the Institute warranted to be effectual All letters must be addressed plainly, J. H. JOSSELYN, M. D., Box 1945, San Francisco, Cal. All letters

will be destroyed or returned, as directed by the writer.