

THE BEGINNING OF THE END.

THE DEATH KNELL OF QUACKERY.

"Oh, blessed health!" exclaims Sterne, "is thou who enlargeth the soul and openest all its powers to receive instruction and to relish virtue. He that has these has little else to wish for; he that is so wretched as to want thee, wants everything with thee." The truth of this apostrophe every one must acknowledge; poor Sterne spoke from sad experience. And yet, familiar as every man is with the truth herein expressed, no mortal could compute the members who ruin themselves in body, mind, and fortune by neglecting to employ the proper remedies when health fails.

How is this neglect to be remedied? The evil has become so consecrated by age, that the man who undertakes to amend it requires no ordinary hardihood, such a man is Professor Holloway.

The honest laborer in the cause of humanity finds no sadder discouragement, than in the complacent indifference with which people prefer rather to endure a long existing evil, than to incur the trouble necessary to get rid of it. The more aged an error has become, the more difficult it is to remove it. This is true in an especial manner of the art of healing, as it was known and practiced before the advent of this wonderful genius whose mission has been to re-establish the treatment of human ailments in a rational way.

One by one the venerable abuses that have disgraced the past are disappearing, and among the rest, the errors that have crept into medical practice have got their dismissal papers, and are obliged, to use a vulgar phrase, "to cut and run." Where, it may be asked, are the proofs? Proofs! Why, there is one great, patent, palpable fact, which has been starting the world in the face for the last twenty years, and working its way through popular prejudice into popular favor with a success which is the most unquestionable evidence of its power as a proof. The medicine of Professor Holloway has been silently but powerfully effecting a change in the science of physic which the world itself has begun to wonder at. It is well known that the causes of all the diseases and sufferings to which people are subject are very few, although their indications may be numerously varied. The old plan of curing diseases was by affecting their results without affecting the primary causes. Professor Holloway initiated a new mode of treatment by the discovery of his Pills and Ointment, which, whilst immediately grappling with the ultimate symptoms, reach also to the seat of the disease and eradicate the first causes, thus destroying all subsequent liability to similar affections.

We do not mean to praise these Pills and Ointment. We confine ourselves to stating facts, and are perfectly satisfied that no eulogy is needed. They speak for themselves.—Mobile Register.

Affairs in Kansas. The Westport correspondent of the St. Louis Republican thus writes from Kansas: The breach between Governor Geary and the Legislature has been widened by the passage of a bill allowing judges discriminating power to admit persons to bail in all cases, including murder in the first degree. The bill was vetoed by Geary, and it is said to be doubtful whether it will pass over his veto by a two-thirds vote.

In the first Council District, at the election on last Saturday a week ago, J. Christian of Lawrence, was elected by a majority of 21 votes over his highest opponent. Christian received 35 votes, W. J. Osborn 74, Lowry 12. Christian was Independent Pro-slavery, Osborn National Democrat, and Lowry Abolitionist. Sheriff Jones conducted the election at Lawrence, and was threatened with the same murderous treatment he got last spring when he was shot, if he did not close the polls in thirty minutes. The threatening letter was signed, "James Downing, Sec. H. B. K. Society." Jones did not heed the threat, and was not disturbed. It is said that some of the influential men in the place interfered and put down the mob spirit that would have tried to get up another war.

The Joint Committee have agreed on a bill which provides for the election of delegates and holding of a convention to frame a State Constitution.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Glandular swellings in the throat, neuralgia, rheumatism, gout, lumbago, and other diseases affecting the glands, muscles, and nerves of sensation, are permanently eradicated by the persevering application of this healing, anti-febrile, pain-destroying preparation. Irritating eruptions, running sores, open wounds, burns, scalds, the bites of venomous insects or reptiles, and, in short, all the varieties of superficial inflammation, soon lose their angry and painful character when treated with Holloway's Ointment. The Pills have never yet been administered in dyspepsia, liver complaint, or disorders of the bowels, without producing the desired results.

A woman has recently been sentenced to pay a fine of 1,000 francs, in France, for the offence of sticking a postage stamp, which had been used before upon her letter.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 7.

SENATE.—Mr. Weller from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back with an amendment, the House bill giving increased pay to army officers, and will ask its consideration early next week.

Mr. Bright presented nineteen memorials from merchants and others in Philadelphia, praying for the adoption of measures for increasing the trade between the United States and Africa.

Mr. Seward presented three from the same city.

The subject was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Toombs presented a memorial from General Shields and other citizens of Minnesota, setting forth that although Territory contains two hundred thousand inhabitants, yet it has not received a grant of land in conformity with the policy of the Government to grant lands, upon certain conditions, to new States for railroad purposes.

Mr. Toombs said this petition presented a curious state of things. He had given careful attention to it and thought it well worthy the consideration of Congress.

The inhabitants of Minnesota have made the sport of outside speculators. Their just rights ought to be respected, and their request was reasonable that grants of land be made to the Legislature subject to their own future disposition, instead of designating particular companies.

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Mr. Trumbull said he had placed in his hands, by a special messenger from that State, the protest of the Senate against the legality of the election; and also a protest signed by thirty-four members of the House of Representatives of Indiana to the same effect.

Mr. Bright said it was not necessary to read the protests, and he believed his colleague, according to precedent, was entitled to be sworn in.

The protest was read.

Mr. Trumbull objected to administering the oath.

Mr. Douglas thought it best that Mr. Fitch be sworn in, and the Senate investigated the legality of the election afterward, as had been the custom heretofore.

Mr. Trumbull replied that custom had been both ways, and cited cases where the administration of the oath had been refused until the matter had been discussed and decided. He thought that no additional light could be shed on this matter, as all the facts are known.

Mr. Trumbull took it for granted that no gentleman desired to occupy a seat in the Senate for a momentary time, he was legally entitled to it. It would be wrong for any one thus to occupy a seat for a single day if the case is of such a character that the Senate can decide upon it immediately.

The present session Minnesota again presented her claims, and while the House Committee on Public Lands was maturing a bill for her benefit, a cry of fraud was raised against the measure. Without wishing to impugn the motives of any person, they beg leave to say that, so far as Minnesota and her citizens are concerned, they invite the most rigid scrutiny into each and every act, and are constrained to believe that outside moneyed and other influences, over which they had no control, have endeavored to make the necessities of Minnesota an opportunity to speculate on the liberality of Congress and the vital interests of that young and vigorous Territory.

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