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THE  
PAST AND PRESENT:

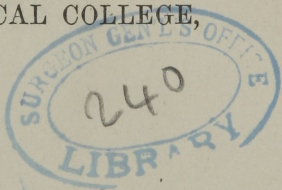
AN

Introductory Lecture,

DELIVERED TO

THE CLASS IN HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE,

OCTOBER 25TH, 1865,



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BY A. E. SMALL, A.M., M.D.



CHICAGO:  
C. S. HALSEY, 147 CLARK STREET.  
1865.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

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HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE,

CHICAGO, *October 26th*, 1865.

PROF. A. E. SMALL, M.D.,

DEAR SIR,—We, the undersigned Committee, in behalf of the Class, would most respectfully solicit your introductory letter for publication.

C. H. COGSWELL,  
C. W. MILLER,  
A. E. SMALL, JUN.,  
H. ALLEN,  
C. W. PIERCE.

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CHICAGO, *October 30th*, 1865.

GENTLEMEN,—The manuscript you ask for was written for your entertainment; and I cheerfully submit it for your consideration as you request, regretting, of course, that it does not better merit the favor you propose to bestow upon it.

I have the honor to remain,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient Servant,

A. E. SMALL.

Messrs. C. H. COGSWELL,  
C. W. MILLER,  
A. E. SMALL, JUN.,  
H. ALLEN,  
C. W. PIERCE. } *Committee.*







# THE PAST AND PRESENT:

AN INTRODUCTORY LECTURE, DELIVERED TO THE CLASS IN  
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BY A. E. SMALL, A.M., M.D.

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GENTLEMEN :

There is no rest, and no pause, while new wants demand new supplies. Duties already accomplished give way to those yet to be done, and thus the world rolls round in its endless series: the years of labor come and go, until the Master calls the weary to repose, and other workmen take their place. The teacher can cast but a glance after the retiring form of the pupil who goes forth to test the value of his labors, ere another comes to fill the vacancy.

The lips that but yesterday bid you an affectionate but reluctant good-bye, are now framed in readiness to greet you with a more cheerful welcome. Only a few months ago, with mingled hope and fear, a band of alumni went forth from this institution, whose future course, in all probability, will either crown us with rejoicing, or stamp us with ignominy; and already others, we rejoice to see, have come to fill their vacant seats, as well as their place in our hearts.

The custom of the occasion requires from us a word of greeting. To all, then, we extend a most cordial welcome. We rejoice to see you here for many reasons; but above all, we are glad to witness your presence, because it makes us feel that our past labors have been sanctioned and confirmed.

It is an old saying, that we must learn from the past and present the foundation of our future hopes and fears ; and no theme can occupy our attention to better advantage than the "past and present" of the Hahnemannian School of Medicine.

In the latter part of the eighteenth century, when darkness prevailed to a remarkable extent in the whole medical profession, and ignorance of the art of healing was so profound as to be self-complacent, there lived in Meissen, on the banks of the Elbe, an unpretending youth, obliged to toil by day-light with his hands, but having an inordinate thirst for knowledge, he was bound to pursue it, even under difficulties. His father did not encourage his endeavors to qualify himself for any other calling higher than that of a painter on porcelain, and yet, when supposed to be sound asleep, he was consuming the midnight oil in study. He would ponder over his books till the gray dawn came to eclipse the pale flicker of his waning lamp, which he had himself constructed out of clay, as he was apprehensive of being discovered if he used one of the household candlesticks. His father's opposition apparently strengthened his purpose to be instant in season and out of season in the prosecution of his studies ; and notwithstanding the father failed to see the utility of conferring the advantages of a liberal education upon the son, he had a great and good influence upon his character by his counsels.

He exhorted him to exercise independent judgment in all cases—not to take anything on trust, but in every case to act as reflection assured him, was the best. "Prove all things, hold fast that which is good," was the substance of his advice, and by it he profited. For, in acting according to his convictions, he surmounted all obstacles, even his father's opposition, and became one of the ripest scholars of his time, His researches were constant and unremitting in the department of medicine. He became distinguished in his attainments, and honored as a writer and practitioner of great merit. After exercising the keenest observation, and feeling sad that the profession was so powerless for good, and when on the eve of giving up in despair, under the impression that uncertainty in medicine was so great, a seemingly accidental thought gave new direction to his labors.



When the idea flashed upon him that the *cinchona* possessed fever producing as well as fever curing power, and that this might afford a reason for its therapeutic action, he commenced a new series of observations and experiments, which led eventually to the promulgation of a great central principle of determining the curative action of drugs. This discovery led to a new method of studying materia medica, and the publication of the *Organon*, and other works, delineative of its novel peculiarities.

This provoked a determined opposition from Professor Hecker, of Berlin, who wrote a violent diatribe against the book. From this moment there was a manifest tendency to the formation of two parties—one in favor of, and the other opposed to the new doctrines. At first the discussion was carried on in a spirit of fairness by Hahnemann's opponents, but when it became manifest that his doctrines were attracting considerable attention and favor with the public, older authors began to fear and tremble. The book stores were laden with their works, and the new doctrines bid fair to abridge the sale of them, or render them obsolete.

The science of astronomy had swept the terrors of astrology from the sky. The science of chemistry had cast the notion of philters and charms into the shade, and science in general had banished witches, gnomes, ghosts, and hobgoblins from respectable society, and it required but a faculty for partial discernment to perceive that Hahnemann's well-founded doctrines would sweep from the medical sky the phantoms of theory, superstitions, and guesses, that constituted the medical literature of his time.

Succeeding the appearance of the *Organon* and *Materia Medica Pura*, Hahnemann established a school for the dissemination of his doctrines. The brilliant inauguration of the lectures to his admiring students, was the magnificent defense of that able essay, mentioned in his lesser writings, entitled "*De Helleborismo Veterum*," which no one can read without acknowledging his masterly manner of treating the subject, and his vast amount of acquaintance with the Greek, Latin, Arabian, and other physicians, from Hippocrates to Hufeland—by no means excelled by any of the faculty, and scarcely equalled by his



critics. He gathered around him grey-headed old doctors, and other students, attracted by his learning and the fame of his doctrines.

This first school was established in the summer of 1812, and was composed of those, both in and out of the profession, who had become admirers of his writings. He lectured to them twice a week, and selected from among them a number to assist him in his labors of proving medicines.

From this time may be dated the existence of the Hahnemannian system, and the limits of its influence then were confined to a small part of Germany. But doctrines elicited from a diligent inquiry of nature, were calculated to find favor with candid and observing minds everywhere. Not many years elapsed before their peculiar influence was felt in England, France, Sweden, Norway, and the United States of America, where they have continued to find favor, until, associated with the collateral sciences, they have become respected in every community. Vain have been the efforts of their opponents to impede their progress. Every species of persecution, as well as every possible misrepresentation have been called into requisition to cast them into the shade, but they have risen above calumny, and flourished wherever tolerance and education are suffered to take the place of a heartless bigotry and a blind devotion to ancient error.

Ever and anon we have heard the cry from our opponents, that the Hahnemannian system of medicine has exploded in Europe, where it had its origin—that its schools are defunct—that its hospitals and dispensaries have passed into hopeless disuetude—that in this country it is on the decline—and that its tottering fabric is upheld only by the ignorant and uneducated class.

But the past and present of Homœopathy in Europe proves beyond all cavil, that its progress from its first announcement by the distinguished Sage of Coethen, has suffered no serious impediment. In proof of this we will cite to England, Scotland and France, as well as to many other countries where Homœopathy is now enjoying a prestige, before unknown. She has risen to respect and confidence in the most populous countries; she has had a hearing in their legislatures, and commanded the respect of their nobility. We have taken some pains to

acquire the most reliable information concerning the present status of Homœopathy in Europe, which I now respectfully lay before you. Having recently visited Liverpool, Lancaster, Chester, Manchester, London; and also Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and other cities in Scotland; and Paris and other places in France, we made it a point to ascertain the present state and future prospects of our school in these places, compared with the same it enjoyed twenty-five years ago.

We will begin with Liverpool, a city of 360,000 inhabitants. But a few years ago not a representative of our school was to be found among the practitioners of medicine; not a chemist or a pharmacy that fabricated medicines for Homœopathic practice; not a dispensary where the poor could derive the practical benefits of the system; only here and there a patron who found it necessary to send to London or some other place for advice and medicine. Now there are eight physicians and surgeons, members of the Royal College, duly licensed and registered, having the same legal status as those of the old school, who are in successful practice, and in the enjoyment of a patronage that excites the envy, jealousy and enmity of Old Physic. Very many of the best people of this city yield a cordial support to the system, and contribute liberally for the support of a large dispensary where the poor can be treated gratuitously. There is in Hardman Street a large and imposing building owned entirely by the Dispensary Association, where several thousand patients have received treatment for various diseases. There are three Pharmacies doing a lucrative business in the retail trade of Homœopathic medicines. In the City of Birkenhead there is a similar current setting in favor of Homœopathy, and it is the more pleasant and gratifying to its friends to know, that numerous are the converts to this kind of practice in the middle and higher classes of society. In the old walled City of Chester, about twelve miles from Liverpool, there is an excellent physician who graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, about twelve years ago. He is held in high repute, and numbers among his patrons the households of several distinguished persons, who have contributed liberally to the support of our hospitals and dispensaries.



In the City of Glasgow, where Homœopathic practice was unknown fourteen years ago, light seems to have penetrated. The character and prejudices of the people being so fixed and determined, renders it little less than miraculous that any novelty should gain a hearing. A city of 400,000 inhabitants, reared in an iron region, with iron hands, would naturally argue the existence of a corresponding hardness of mental characteristics. Proud of their University and College, their Royal Medical Institutions and Hospitals, the inhabitants are not easily moved. New things are not allowed to intrude. Hoary headed error is suffered to reign triumphant, while truth, if novel in its development, must at best be but a suppliant at its gates. Old prejudices are slow to yield; and yet truth, properly endorsed, is abundantly competent to enter into conflict. The practical worth of Homœopathy has been demonstrated in Glasgow. There are four physicians and surgeons duly registered and licensed, with an overflowing patronage. More are required for public service, and an additional number is expected.

There are two Pharmacies, apparently doing a good retail business; one very recently established by Mr. Pottage, of Edinburgh, in obedience to the growing demand for such institutions.

There is quite a large and well supported Dispensary, under the supervision of Dr. Cockburn and brother, which has been in operation for three years. Several thousand patients have been treated at this charity. We were informed that several graduates of the University, and members of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, were instituting inquiries upon the subject of Homœopathy, and one, at least, signified his willingness to come out boldly in its favor, provided the Homœopathic Society would guarantee him £500 for the first year. The offer was very properly declined. Our cause, be it known, is not in need of purchased votaries. When one is free to embrace the truth, and freely practices it, his trust is in God for his reward.

In the beautiful city of Edinburgh, the new school has been gradually gaining strength for more than twenty years. There was, in 1845, but one physician, except Prof. Wm. Henderson,



who had recently become a convert. The strong opposition manifested to these pioneers, and the limited number of patrons, who sympathized with them, were matters of observation. Now there are six highly educated and accomplished physicians, honored and respected as such, in this city, and each enjoying a patronage ample and sufficient for his support. From information obtained from Mr. Pottage, the chemist, it appears that the patronage of our schools has multiplied much faster than the physicians. Prof. Henderson has an exalted reputation as a gentleman and a scholar, and still retains the chair of General Pathology in the University. But he, some time since, resigned that of Clinical Medicine, and his position as Physician of the Royal Infirmary.

There is in Edinburgh a capacious Homœopathic Dispensary, No. 5 St. James Square, which reckons among its supporters a large number of the most honorable and worthy citizens. Among these may be named the Right Hon. Lord Gray, the Right Hon. Lord Kinnaird, Hon. A. H. McDonald Moreton, and Sir Thomas Hepburn.

Homœopathy has also a firm footing in the city of Dundee, and a few other places. All the accession to our school, and all the favor it now enjoys in Scotland, have been added within the last twenty years; and even if the increase has not been rapid, or so mighty as in other countries, it has been sure and highly respectable. It cannot be said that the system has exploded, or that the bubble has burst, when it yearly gains in strength and public confidence, if even at a slow rate. Scotland is inhabited by a peculiar people, remarkable for physical and mental traits that command the respect of the world. Decision of character and fixed ideas, whether right or wrong, appears to be characteristic of this people. It is difficult to make a Scotsman believe that his ancestry were in the wrong. He approves and upholds that which was instilled into him in infancy; and it is a very difficult thing to get pills, boluses, black draughts, opiates and castor oil out of his mind after once being enthroned there; yet there are a few who can forego their prejudices, and rise to a full view of a new development of truth, and this will ensure the future growth and prosperity of our cause in Scotland.

While in London, I visited the hospital in Great Ormond Street, a large and commodious building and a large number of beds. Drs. J. Rutherford Russell and Edward Hamilton are the physicians. The celebrated Frederick F. Quin, M.D., is the consulting physician, and besides these are four surgeons and accoucheurs, and six assistants, in the medical and surgical wards. We have been gravely informed that the *London Lancet* published the demise of this institution more than six years ago, but this periodical is not good authority upon this subject, though perhaps quite as much so as on any other.

It is a matter of interest to the friends of Homœopathy to know that this hospital is a living charity; that it contains a large number of beds, and is all the time well filled with patients coming and going. No institution of the kind in this great city can boast of a more respectable and intelligent board of management—none can claim to receive the countenance and support of a more honorable, noble, and respectable class of persons.

There are three other living institutions of the kind in England: one at Bath, under the special management of Drs. Newman and Morgan; one at Doncaster, under the management of Dr. Dunn. Six thousand patients, of variously diseased conditions, have been treated for the same in this hospital since 1852. There is another hospital at Manchester, which has been in operation 23 years. Attached to this is a dispensary, from which more than 56,000 patients have received treatment during the time. The distinguished patron of this hospital is the Earl of Wilton, who is also the patron of an institution at Manchester for the homœopathic treatment of consumption and diseases of the chest. These charities are severally dispensing their benefits at the present time, and not one of them was in existence twenty-five years ago. To these may be added the hospital at Birmingham, having about twenty beds, and the Southport Sanitarium for children, together with thirty dispensaries in the United Kingdom: each and every one of them dispensing its blessings to the poor, and not one of them had an existence twenty-five years ago, when Leo Wolfe declared to the people of this country that Homœopathy had gone into hopeless disuetude in Europe; that the great soap bubble had burst, and became



dissipated in moonshine, and to this day his Allopathic brethren quote him as reliable authority.

Only seventy physicians of our school in Great Britain could be found in 1845: now more than 500 have their names enrolled as advocates and practitioners of the Hahnemannian system.

In 1844, the British Homœopathic Society was instituted, for the purpose of extending the principles of medical science. No one was allowed to become a member unless he was at the time a member of some recognized university or college of the United Kingdom. It had but seven members the first year, fifteen the second, eighteen the third. Those found worthy of becoming members gradually increased in number, until at the commencement of the present year 140 names were enrolled; thus constituting one of the most imposing bodies of literary and scientific physicians in the civilized world.

There are at this time in England four periodicals devoted to the dissemination of medical science, including that of Homœopathy, ably edited and supported. Twenty-five years ago there was but one, and this indifferently sustained: all of which goes to prove the unmistakable progress our school is making in Great Britain.

In France the progress of the Homœopathic school is still more apparent. There are 105 physicians and surgeons whose names are enrolled in Paris. In the list there are ten house surgeons of Parisian hospitals, five honorary physicians to the hospitals, three honorary physicians to *Le Ecole Pratique*, eight Knights of the Legion of Honor, one Commander of the Order of *Isabella le Catholique*, two Knights of the same Order, and six *Chevaliers de l' Order de Charles III.* In Marsailles there is also a goodly number of practitioners, and the cause is prosperous; and this may be said of the present status of Homœopathy throughout the Empire.\*

The number of physicians in France who now practice Homœopathy is five hundred or more, whereas in 1840 there were but a dozen, or a more limited number.

There are no hospitals in France specially homœopathic, but the practice was introduced by Tessier in *L'Hopital Sainte Mar-*

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\* See *British and Continental Register*.



*garite* annexed to the *Hotel Dieu*, *L'Hopital Beaujon* and *L'Hopital des Enfants* some time ago, and is continued to the present time. It was introduced into the military hospital of the *Val du Grace* by Dr. Gabrol, principal surgeon of the armies, and special physician to the Marshal St. Arnaud; but when the Marshal was called to active service in the Crimea, Dr. Gabrol's trial, after seven months, was interrupted by reason of his services being required at the theatre of war. He however continued the services among the ambulance wagons, at that place, with perfect success.

Homœopathic practice has been introduced into several of the more or less important hospitals of the empire, among which are the hospitals of Bourges, Charenton, Harcourt, Sens Roubaix, Cavaillon and Bar-sur-Seine.

The success of Homœopathic practice in some of these hospitals has been settled by an official act, duly signed by the highest civil authority. There are nine Dispensaries in France, three of which are in Paris, two in Bourdeaux, one at Lyons, two at Marseilles, and one at Nantes. In each of these are annually from 2,000 to 3,000 patients treated.

The Homœopathic Medical Society of France, formed in 1859, is in a most flourishing condition, and has been successively presided over by M. M. Davit, Leon Simon, Teste and Serrand. The officers at the present time are President Molin, Vice Presidents Leon Simon, Lenoir and Leboucher, General Secretary Leon Simon, Jr., Assistant Secretary Boyer, and Treasurer Dezermaux. The meetings of this Congress are held semi-monthly, and are kept up with considerable interest.

There is a Central Homœopathic Commission of Paris, which has for its object the dissemination of Homœopathy, by passing and recommending to public favor such physicians as prove themselves well qualified in a practical and scientific point of view. The members of the Commission together, form an imposing Faculty; their names are familiar to the friends of science in all the countries of Europe and America. Among them are those of Jahr, Simon, Molin, De Bonneval, and others.

There are five medical journals devoted to Homœopathy and general science published monthly in Paris, and several others in less conspicuous towns.

Twenty-five years ago there were but a dozen Homœopathic physicians in the country, no hospitals, no dispensaries, and no journals; now there are five hundred Homœopathic physicians, and seven hospitals and nine dispensaries in which Homœopathy is practiced. In addition there are five Pharmacies in Paris, three of which are under the management of the Catellan brothers, of world-wide reputation as chemists, and two under that of the Webers. In view of all these facts, it is difficult to perceive how the opponents of our school of medicine, can shut their eyes to its progress, or even doubt its ultimate triumph over all opposition. During the present year the claims of Homœopathy have been ably discussed in the *Palais Legislatif*, in a way that must prove prophetic of its future status. We became satisfied, from personal observation, that both physicians and distinguished laymen, including members of the French Senate and House of Deputies, were alive upon the subject, and their influence appeared to alarm old school physic. For the want of time and space, we are obliged to omit many interesting particulars, which we learned both in England and France.

It appears from records and statistics which I was supplied with, that there is not the least foundation for the assertion of our opponents, that our school has fallen into disrepute in Germany, or any other country, as I will proceed to show. In 1840 there were but a hundred or two hundred practitioners in Germany, now there are about six hundred physicians of our school. Many of them were formerly members of the Allopathic school, and graduates of some of the best universities in Europe. Several have enjoyed positions of distinction on account of professional merit. Several have been Professors in the oldest and best colleges, even since the truth of Homœopathy has forced itself on their convictions.

There are eleven hospitals and thirteen dispensaries in active operation, dispensing relief to thousands of the afflicted.

Six ably conducted quarterly journals are now in existence, which add continually to the literature of Homœopathy in Germany. An increase of more than one hundred per cent within the last twenty years, and more than twice that percentage in the increase of the number of physicians. Sixteen pharmacies



doing an immense trade, under the supervision of licensed chemists, and eight general associated bodies of physicians with their shoulders to the wheel in a concert of action, have been instrumental in bringing about a visible reform in medicine throughout the German States.

In Spain there are about two hundred physicians of our school in active practice, two public dispensaries, one at Madrid and one at Valladolid, three pharmacies and two semi-monthly journals. A school has just been established, by Royal decree, for instruction in Homœopathic medicine, with Dr. Nunez at the head of it. Twenty years ago there was not a physician, dispensary, journal or pharmacy in the interests of Homœopathy in Spain.

In Italy, Naples and Sicily are one hundred and seventy-five Homœopathic physicians, four public dispensaries, seven pharmacies and five journals, and two academies officially recognized and approved by the government, together with a large hospital at Turin. The Palermo Academy has been flourishing for twenty-one years. In Belgium there are more than a hundred practitioners of our school, three pharmacies, and seven dispensaries, a National Society of Homœopathic Medicine, and three journals ably edited and well conducted. All have come into existence since 1840.

In the Netherlands, Portugal, Russia and Switzerland there are several hundred practitioners, two hospitals, eight pharmacies, six public dispensaries and four journals, and the cause is still advancing—all within the last twenty-five years.

In Denmark, Sweden, Norway and Poland there is a similar progress. The same is true in Turkey, Egypt, and the islands of the Mediterranean, where Homœopathy was unknown twenty-five years ago; and, lastly, in the far-distant region of Australia there are scores of physicians who practice Homœopathy.

From the foregoing we are led to conclude that opposition and persecution from our opponents, have availed but little in the way of impeding the spread of Homœopathy.

By way of recapitulation we find, then, in England and on the continent of Europe:

2,300 Homœopathic practitioners;

22 Hospitals;



56 Public dispensaries ;

78 Pharmacies ;

28 Journals, including quarterlies, monthlies, and semi-monthlies.

Two of the pharmacies and two of the hospitals were founded by order of the Emperor of Russia, and one by Prince Michael-owitsch, at Moscow.

Add to this account the present and past status of Homœopathy in North and South America.

An increase from 15 to 3,500 physicians in twenty-five years, and we are able to form some estimate of the present status of the Hahnemannian school of medicine throughout the civilized world.

What has been accomplished aside from this increase of the number of physicians, hospitals, pharmacies, dispensaries, and journals? Let the public answer. A radical change has been effected by it in old school medicine. Reckless heroism has received its death-blow—the indiscriminate use of the lancet has become obsolete—less medicine—less severity in all kinds of medication—a gradual tendency towards the standard erected by Homœopathy, has been the result. And when the great truth discovered by Hahnemann becomes universally acknowledged in medicine, as it is destined to be, then will the Homœopathic school be swallowed up in the universal profession—its mission having been accomplished.

As to the present status of our school in point of scientific attainments, we will use the words of Sir John Forbes, who, in 1843, said “That the Homœopathic school had become so numerous, that although it had its mountebanks and quacks, yet scarcely a town or city in the civilized world could be found that had not one or more *educated physicians of this school*. It has its colleges, in which are taught all the sciences of the curriculum ; its hospitals for practically testing its principles ; and an acknowledgment from an intelligent public, as well as a concession of its claims to education and standing, that old school dignitaries may well envy, even if treason against truth and justice compels them for a longer period to deny this self-evident fact.

The advantages of Homœopathic practice have been conceded by two life assurance companies, who have placed their premiums ten per cent. less for insurance on the lives of those under Homœopathic treatment. This fact of itself appeals directly to the interest everywhere felt in the triumph of Homœopathy. When business men and bankers are willing to risk their money upon what becomes apparent from careful statistics, duly endorsed by the highest fiscal authorities, and carefully selected tables of mortality from all the countries of the civilized world, an argument in favor of the present status of our practice is presented to mankind that neither ridicule or misrepresentation can set aside. It is a matter of rejoicing that under the auspices of Divine providence, such a foundation so broad and deep has been laid, to ensure the prosperity of a cause which defies the edicts of the assembled aristocracy of old physics.

The question has sometimes been raised, whether physicians of the Homœopathic school are endowed with the same legal rights to public recognition as those of the old school. In answer let it be understood that our school was legalized in Bohemia in 1821; in America in 1825; Russia, 1833; France, 1835; Austria, 1837; Prussia, 1843; and in England it might be said to have become fully recognized as a system of medicine in 1858—just three years after the abortive attempt to suppress the returns of the Inspector of Hospitals concerning cholera.

It is true the American Medical Association pretend to ignore the fact, and refuse to recognize us as physicians. It is enjoined upon its members, including all the self-styled regulars, that those of the Homœopathic school shall not be recognized as physicians. Their enactment may have been a convenient avenue for the venting of spleen, and as powerful against Homœopathy as the Pope's bull against the comet, but not at all alarming. Some of the former leaders of the old school have tested the Homœopathic law, and found its claims more than realized. We will name these leaders: Profs. Amador, Tessier and Cabrol, of the French army; Count Guidi, Prof. Parlier, of Montpellier; Henderson, of Edinburgh; McDonald, of St. Andrews, and many others of England. Vanderburg, Joslin, Kilchen, Matthews and Jeanes, of this country. True, some of



the Allopaths swear under oath that these men are either knaves or fools, or otherwise, that they are uneducated. We would characterize this as tall swearing; but the oaths of a whole population of such men cannot destroy a single existing fact, or make those fools or knaves, or ignorant, against whom they swear. The time will come when they will regret that they had not obeyed the injunction, "Swear not at all, neither bear false witness against thy neighbor." Gentlemen, let us abide the time, and be in season and out of season at our work, and the triumph in the future will be full and complete.

