

his scrip, which it appears was bought by the person of whom he complains for a land agent and dealer in scrip, whom he has been in the habit of supplying (of course with a commission for himself) with scrip of this description. The writer, whose name is known to us, and whose information we feel assured is correct, declares that the matter is incapable of denial, for the thing took place openly, and in the presence of several parties, and, among others, clerks in the same office.

Here is unblushing effrontery truly: but we do not know either that we ought to be too severe on this person, because he may very naturally deem that if Mr. Hopkirk, whom we denounced last week for his mining speculations, has the sanction of his superiors to gamble in nearly a similar manner, and mislead the public, the same privilege should be denied to him; or that there should be one law for the Perpetual Assistant Secretary of the Perpetual Secretary, and another for the unfortunate clerks, whose smallness of salary may compel him to speculate, instead of attending strictly to the duties of his office.

We trust that our contemporary of the *Chronicle* will now perceive that it is not without reason that our columns are filled in the manner he alludes to. We only do that which no other paper has yet ventured upon. We know the Administration hate, and would do all in their power to injure us, but that shall not prevent us from acquitting ourselves of the task we have undertaken.

### MEDICAL HUBBUB.

An edifying correspondence—fiery on the one side, and most humbly apologetic on the other—appeared, on the day of the issue of the last number of this paper, in the columns of the *Montreal Gazette*. It was too late for us to notice it then, as our space was taken up with other matter, but the subject could well afford to stand over for a few days.

When we came to that part of Doctor Arnoldi's letter which calls for the author of the reflections, contained in the paper, and particularly of that portion of them where it is said:—

"We hope the Legislature will be very cautious what powers it gives to such a body. If they are extensive, they will be very liable to abuse, and, probably, be made subservient to mere fee-gathering, and giving of factitious importance to intriguing individuals."

We trembled for the editor of the *Gazette*; and when, on proceeding further, we read as follows, "my object in making this request is to ascertain whether the person is one whom I would deem worthy of being anatomized," all the horrors of the dissecting room started up in ghostly array before us, and we looked for murder on the most scientific scale—but our fears were fortunately appeased, ere we had finished the sentence.

Well might the editor of the *Gazette* seek to lull the tempest he had created, in the manner stated in his letter. We did not however know that Doctor Arnoldi had complained of errors of style for which the editor who, it ap-

pears, is a "chip of the old block," most humbly apologizes,—but of the matter which is contained in the article.

By the way, we learn that Doctor Arnoldi complains that the "Expositor" is not as much devoted to the redress of Public Abuses, as it professed. We will endeavor to rectify the omission.

The following is the correspondence:—

[Copy.]

58, Craig-street,  
29th Oct. 1846.

To R. Abraham, Esquire,

DEAR SIR,—The editorial in the *Montreal Gazette* of the 21st instant contains expressions which bear evident, or, at least, presumptive signs, of not having been written by you. It styles the great and important medical meeting, held at Three Rivers on the 14th instant, as "A meeting of certain medical practitioners," and it concludes by warning the Legislature against granting power to such a body, lest "they be made subservient to mere fee-gathering, and the giving of factitious importance to intriguing individuals."

Your general knowledge of the world, your important position in society as editor of a highly respectable journal, and, moreover, the fact of being yourself a medical man, standing alone, free and unbiassed on medical matters, not being in the vortex of medical contention in virtue of your having withdrawn from medical practice,—are considerations that lead me almost positively to infer that you did not pen the editorial to which I have reference. If you did, I am sure that, on reflection, you will do what you can, consistently with your own self-respect, to blot out the effect of such expressions. But, should they have been written by any other person, would you have any objection to his name being communicated to me? My object in making this request is to ascertain whether the person is one whom I would deem worthy of being anatomized with "a gray goose quill," or being left to enjoy our thorough contempt.

Believe me, dear Sir, most respectfully,  
Your most obt. humble servt.  
FRS. C. T. ARNOLDI, M.D.

[Copy.]

Montreal Gazette Office,  
Oct. 28, 1846.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this day's date; and I beg to assure you that it is a matter of great regret to me that I have been so unfortunate as to use any language which, in your judgment, is improper for me to use, or which could by any possibility occasion an unpleasant feeling in yourself.

It is, however, a relief to be able to assure you, that the sin, such as it is, is my own, and that it is not complicated by any feelings of professional jealousy or personal animosity, as you seem to suspect. I assure you most solemnly that no human being was cognizant or suggestive of any word or idea my article contained; that I had never had any conversation with any medical man on that branch of the subject; that I had not seen any one of the profession between the publication of the report of the meeting at Three Rivers and that of my comment on the project.

When you know, therefore, that it was written by myself, and very hastily, I trust you will extend your indulgence to any errors of style it may contain, and accept my assurance that my sole object was to point out what I considered (perhaps very erroneously, but still very deliberately), the danger of erecting medical corporations with arbitrary and indefinite powers; and that, in particular, I objected—though I had not at the moment time to detail my objections, as I fully intended to do at an early period—to the constitution of the corporation proposed; and that when I spoke of the tendency of a "body," I meant the tendency which, in my judgment, would ultimately be of the body or corporation proposed to be erected, and by no means intended to reflect on the intentions or motives of yourself, and of the other highly respectable gentlemen who are associated in an open manner for the legitimate and honourable purpose of a reform in your profession, according to your own views, on which you chal-

lenge the examination of the whole public, which is interested as well as yourselves.

Allow me,

My dear Sir,

To subscribe myself,  
With the greatest personal respect,  
Yours very faithfully,

ROBERT ABRAHAM.

F. C. T. ARNOLDI, M.D.,  
&c. &c. &c.

### UNITED STATES.

From the New Orleans Picayune, Oct. 22.

Terrific Gale in the Gulf.

WRECK OF THE U. S. BRIG PERRY—LOSS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER MORRIS—TOTAL DESTRUCTION OF KEY WEST—FIFTY LIVES LOST—IMMENSE DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

The schooner Sarah Churchman, Capt. Baymore, from Philadelphia, via Key West, for Brazos Santiago, arrived at the N. E. Pass on Wednesday morning, the 21st, and landed Com. Sloat and son from the Pacific, and Lieut. Wm. C. Pease, of the Revenue service, bearer of despatches to Washington.

They came up to town last evening on the tow-boat Jefferson. To Lieut. Pease we are indebted for the details of a terrible gale in the Gulf—of a fury unexampled, and from which we must not expect to hear all the deplorable effects in many weeks. We will begin with the gale as it was felt at Key West.

The gale commenced blowing from N. E. the morning of the 11th instant. By 1 o'clock it blew a perfect hurricane. The tide rose rapidly and the storm raged with incredible violence until near midnight, when it abated. On the 12th it blew a moderate gale and gradually subsided. Every dwelling house, save five or six at Key West was destroyed or unroofed.

The Custom House was blown down, the Marine Hospital unroofed, and it is supposed Government property de troysed to the amount of \$300,000.—Fifty wharves disappeared, and the Salt works are destroyed. The U. S. Barracks were injured, but suffered less than any other buildings. Many families were turned out homeless, but the U. S. Quartermaster came promptly to their assistance.

The loss of life is great. Many were drowned and many killed by falling buildings. Key West light-house and dwelling attached are entirely gone. The spot where they stood is covered by a white sand-beach. Fourteen souls perished in these buildings.

Sand Key light-house is gone—totally disappeared with the buildings connected with it. The occupants too have perished.

The light ship in the N. W. passage dragged her mocrings and went to sea, but she was recovered and returned to her position. The agent of the underwriters was doing everything in his power to save property. Very great danger is to be apprehended from the loss of the light houses to vessels from Europe and the North, bound to the Gulf. We must refer to the list below for the injury done to shipping, furnished to us by Lieut. Pease. The loss of the cutter Morris is described to us in a letter from an officer on board. We've the substance.

The U. S. brig Perry was in same gale or tornado, driven with resistless violence before the wind, but was finally run ashore after all hope of saving her was gone, and in all probability will be saved.

All the lives on Indian Key and Key Vacas are saved, and it is hoped all the crews of the wrecking vessels.

The captain of the cutter Morris saved the produce, the cargo of one schooner, and distributed it, through the Methodist minister, to those in need of the necessities of life.

From the N. O. Picayune, Oct. 22.

### TERMINATION OF THE ARMISTICE.

We learn that the new despatches for Gen. Taylor were entrusted to Major J. Graham, of the army, who left Washington on the 14th instant, arrived in this city yesterday morning and will depart this day on the Galveston for his destination.

THE LATEST FROM THE ARMY.—The steamship Jas. L. Day arrived at 1 o'clock this morning, from Port Lavacca, which place she left on the 19th instant, and reports nothing of importance from the army.

The Kentucky regiment, Colonel Marshall, took up their march on the 13th, and the Tennessee regiment, Colonel Thomas, on the 15th, for Camargo. News came to Port Lavacca on Monday, the 18th, that they had received orders to proceed to Matamoros instead of Camargo.