

By the mutual consent of the patient and prescriber, simples were discarded, and the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms were ransacked for violent and active agents. It was true that life was sustained by simple and nutritious aliments; therefore, *poison* was the very thing to restore health; and deadly drugs, which produced such fearful havoc with the healthy human system, were poured down in the vain hope of alleviating disease, and restoring the drooping energies of nature; thus what would bring death to the well, was preposterously expected to give health to the sick.

The great and unmistakable fact, that nature performed all her mighty functions by small and almost imperceptible efforts, had been written broadly upon the face of creation, from the beginning; yet men regarded it not. It had been engraved in stone on the geological formations; the doctrine of "little by little," had been endorsed in the minute projections of vegetable juices and sap, and confirmed by the growth of the plant,—the commencement and increase of the animal in embryo,—the secretions of the human system,—all bore testimony to the minuteness of Nature's operations in detail, working out gigantic and wonderful results. Restoration and sustentation made no startling outburst,—no sudden display. It was manifest to all, that the silent sunbeam, the minute dew drop, and the gentle rain, developed the bud, gave beauty to the flower, and maturity to the fruit; while the thunder storm, the hurricane, and the earthquake raged but to destroy.

Thus in Medicine, men copied after the storm and the earthquake, and overlooked the gentle influences of the sunbeam; and as a natural consequence, the results were destructive. None ever thought that what large doses failed to accomplish, might possibly be brought about by small ones, frequently repeated; and it remained for Hahnemann to merit the blessings of his race, by not only promulgating the doctrine that "*like cures like*," but that small doses, judiciously administered, were more effectual in

checking and eradicating disease, than large ones. This at once disarmed the science of Medicine of its terrors, gave it a friendly aspect, and by its very safety will render it eventually the most popular, as it is the most rational mode of practice.

To disseminate these doctrines, will be the principal object of this "JOURNAL:" in doing so, we shall deal largely in well authenticated facts,—FACTS,—"*stubborn facts*," which bid defiance to argument, and put ridicule out of countenance; and if by so doing, we in any degree serve to introduce a safer and more effectual method of treating disease,—check the ravages of the lancet, with its fatal attendants of sweating, blistering, and depletion: if we save but one victim from being hurried through poison to an untimely grave, the "JOURNAL" will have served a noble purpose, and the publisher rewarded.

We appeal to no scientific bigot, bound like Ixion to the wheel, not daring to move from the allotted circle; but to the public at large,—satisfied by their judgment to stand or fall. All we ask is, that for their own welfare they will give Homeopathy a fair, impartial, dispassionate trial,—having no fear for the result. Should we be successful, a noble work will have been accomplished; but should failure attend our efforts, we will have the consolation of knowing that we were actuated by a purpose which was benevolent in its design, and laudable in its object.

[ORIGINAL.]

### Truths, and their Reception by the Medical Profession.

The era in which we live, is distinguished for its vast discoveries and developments in the Arts and Sciences.—Chemistry, Physiology, Astronomy, Electrical Phenomena, etc., have and are undergoing a scrutinizing investigation. New truths are discovered, and hoary errors consigned to the depths of oblivion; and even the art of Medicine has not escaped the ordeal of having its merits proved and its fallacies exposed. Antiquity or ancient usage in the art would fain point us to the shadowy past,