THE DAILY BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 17.

Interesting to Fathers of Families.

CAN A CHILD LIVE WITHOUT CLOTHING?—The following account of an extraordinary experiment recently made by a parent with his infant child, for the purpose of ascertaining whether he can dispense with clothing, is taken from the Dublin *Evening Mail*:

The subject of the costume of the ancient Britons has often been discussed; it has been asserted that they were naked. Those who opposed that view adduced as reasons the coldness and variable nature of the climate. The question has been set at rest by an experiment which has recently been made on a child at St. Anne's Blarney, near Cork. The child is fourteen months old, and is the son of Mr. ——, who determined to ascertain what the human frame would bear. The child is perfectly naked, night and day; he sleeps without any covering in a room with the thermometer at 38 degrees; from this he goes into a bath at 118 degrees; he sometimes goes to sleep in the bath; he is perfectly indifferent to heat or cold; is lively, active, cheerful and intelligent; his appearance constantly reminds the observer of the best efforts of our best painters and sculptors. Therein is the *beau ideal*; he is the reality. His simple, natural, easy, graceful, and ever-varying postures, are charming. He arrests the attention and commands the admiration of all who see him. The peculiar character of his skin is very striking; it is exquisitely healthy and beautiful. It may be compared to the rays of the sun streaming through a painted window.

During the progress of the experiment he has cut three teeth without manifesting any of the disagreeable symptoms usual to children in that condition. He appears to be quite sensible to pain. Occasionally he has an ugly fall, but not a sound escapes from his lips. His manners, demeanor, and general behavior are equally striking. His mode of saluting a person is to take the hand in a graceful manner and kiss it. He is under the complete control of his father, and is perfectly quiet during meals, and also when he is told to be so. He goes about all day, amusing and occupying himself in a quiet way. No one accustomed to children would know there was a child in the house. So incredible are these results that some of the residents in St. Anne's regard the whole matter with mingled feelings of horror, amazement and wonder. Those who have made a careful observation for themselves and prefer the evidence of their eyes rather than their ears, see nothing but to admire and respect. No doubt some of them would even go so far as to repeat the experiment on their own children, were it not for the fear of that eternal question, "What will Mrs. Grundy say?"

We have received from a correspondent an extract from the journal kept by the father of the child:

"Dec. 27, 1856.—I was about to begin with self-reproaches for not having noted during its progress the steps of an experiment so novel, and in its consequences so important; but the fact is that I was not aware that I was making an experiment until the thing was done. Henceforward I shall record daily incidents which may serve to illustrate the case, and at an after period methodically treat it.

"This day the out-door laborers were engaged in storing ice for the ice-house. The child sleeps on the floor, on a traveling rug folded in four, the room without fire or carpet, and is generally washed daily. There is a large bow window to the North. It is the coldest room in the house. He was put to bed at half-past ten. He is without any clothes or covering whatever. At one o'clock, being unable to sleep, I was so cold with three blankets that I had to put on a fur cloak. The child waked up, and made vehement appeals to be taken in. I took him in. When I was going to sleep myself, I told him to go to bed. He moaned so bitterly that I apprehended that he feared the cold. To test him I got out of the bed and lay down on his rug, (without clothes;) he then would not remain a moment in the warm bed, but followed me to his pallet. He composed himself to sleep, lying like a frog, and I left him. When he came into bed, I was obliged to put a blanket between us for the bitter cold of his limbs; but every way that I could arrange the clothes led to no sign that he suffered from the cold or desired the heat.

"To correct the frightful fits of crying he used to have, and for another failing which had of necessity to be put a stop to, I had to have recourse formerly to punishment by shaking him, slapping him, and dipping him in a trough of cold water. As his frame hardened under the action of cold and very severe shampooing, punishment by these processes became impossible.

"He has two meals—generally boiled rice—which is put on a napkin on the ground, and he picks it up to the last grain. After that, wheaten flour cake, with butter, and a cup of milk, which he drinks. While eating his rice he looks a different being, there is at once a pride and enjoyment of performance. He has the air of an orator addressing an audience.

"During the day he goes to sleep when he likes, merely lying down on the floor.

"It was remarked by a lady to-day, that he is not like a child, but a small man. A gentleman has just remarked that he never knew the meaning of 'man-child' until he had seen him.

"The attitude he assumes in sleeping is that of the Mussulman making prostrations—on his knees, with his hands spread out before him, which could not be if he suffered from fatigue; but his muscles are too hard for that. By this means he concentrates the caloric in the stomach, and so it is indifferent to cold; however cold the limbs (and they get frightfully cold to the touch, and never numb, being, on the contrary, mottled red,) the loins are always warm.

"This is the first working day since he has been in my hands that he has not been in the vapor bath. It is the first word he has learned to say, and he calls for it every morning. Yesterday he was in an hour and a half. He moans a little when the cold water is put on him, but stops when told to do so. Hot water he will bear at a temperature that I could not endure.

"The problem he presents physiologically is this: A development of the nerves producing pleasurable sensations, and a corresponding deadening of those the contrary. The intensity of the enjoyment which he derives from contact with the skin is only equaled by the insensibility of the flesh. We have never known him since his exposure to extreme cold to cry from pain. Last night the difference between his power of enjoyment and mine was brought home to me in a remarkable manner, by my suffering from the state of the surrounding atmosphere when he knew none, enlarging to an equal degree the pleasures derivable from atmospheric temperature. And this is only the commencement of the process. When he is two years old he will be able to enjoy life, as dependent upon the surrounding atmosphere, in the opposite extremes of zone, where life is supportable under ordinary circumstances only by means of clothing. The necessity of clothing after a certain age will not interfere with the process, as during the night, when the temperature is lowest and no caloric is evolved by action, the body can be exposed. If he were exposed to cold only, he might then suffer from heat, but he is equally armed against both.

"The experiment, in regard to temperature, includes that other experiment which has hitherto been the extreme point contemplated by innovators—the free admission of oxygen. It is not merely the affording scope to the skin to take life from the air, but the hardening of the muscles to increase life. Perhaps, after all, the *Bear-sarkers* were no myth. Perhaps the energy of the Romans may be traced to the clothing or want of it of the children, recorded in the ceremony of the induction of the virile garb. In the tombs of their masters, the Eduscans, or in those of Asia Minor, children are represented as absolutely naked until twelve years. We refer the character of nations to climate, and forget clothing, by which we can get every climate. This child may be killed by a brickbat, but he has no more to fear from disease than a calf or a foal; for this is life according to nature, using the elements for health and strength which, when misused, are those of destruction; and yet the experiment will be barren, for judgments cannot be conveyed by results.

"Dec. 28.—Last night he slept under the clothes in the ordinary way. In the morning his color was gone. Contrasted with the usual appearance, he was like a lantern without the light. On two occasions of nights particularly cold, when he was in his naked state longer than usual, the brilliancy of his color and the liveliness of his action was remarked by those who saw him."

In reference to the foregoing, the following extract from a letter addressed to the father of the child by a gentleman in the medical profession will be read with interest: "I concur with Dr. B., that if you were obliged to practice as a physician, you would be another Davey or Liebig. I am reminded of Abraham's submission and obedience to the Divine will by your philanthropic spirit in experimenting upon your own child for the good of mankind. Your success is the greater reward. You have given much matter for the consideration of medical men in the facts set forth. I can now understand the vise motive in the custom of Northern nations, among whom there is a vapor-bath in every house. Nurses know that children who from their birth get a daily cold bath, are stronger and healthier than those who do not. Water, whether at high or low temperature, gives a greater shock to sensibility than air. Many a tenderly reared officer, who succumbed to the inclemency of the weather in the huts before Sebastopol, might have been living now had his mother acted more upon your plan. Dr. Dods, an American, says he who cannot reason is a fool; he who dares not is a coward; he who will not is a bigot; but he who can, dares, and will reason, is a man. But I say that he who has confidence in his reasonings, faith in himself, and courage to act upon his conclusions, is a man of strong mind and noble soul, fearless and firm. You prove to be all that, and more; you are prudent and cautious, for if the child should suffer from cold or croup, you have a remedy in a bath at 118 degrees."

TELEGRAPHING THROUGH WATER.—I have seen several articles in the *Intelligencer* and other papers, from Europeans and Americans, claiming an originality in their success in this experiment. As every thing connected with the subject has peculiar interest at this time, I send you an extract from a letter written by Dr. Franklin to Peter Collinson, of London. The Doctor says:

"Chagrined a little that we have hitherto been able to produce nothing in this way of use to mankind, and the hot weather coming on, when electrical experiments are not so agreeable, it is proposed to put an end to them for the season, somewhat humorously, in a party of pleasure on the banks of the Schuylkill. Spirits at the same time are to be fired by a spark sent from side to side through the river, without any other conductor than the water; an experiment which we some time since performed to the amazement of the navy. A turkey is to be killed for our dinner by the electric shock, and roasted by the electric jack, before a fire kindled by the electrified bottle; when the healths of all the famous electricians of England, Holland, France, and Germany are to be drank in electrified bumpers, under a discharge of guns from the electrical battery."

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

TENNESSEE POLITICS.

GUBERNATORIAL FRACAS.

MEMPHIS, June 15.—Messrs. Hatton (K. N.) and Harris, (Dem.) candidates for the Gubernatorial chair of this State, got into a squabble yesterday while addressing a public meeting at Fayetteville.

High words led to an old-fashioned fist fight, but the belligerent parties were separated by the spectators before much damage was done.

MARRIAGE TOO EXPENSIVE A LUXURY.—The following from the Newburyport *Herald* contains a world of truth compressed within very moderate compass:

"More than four-sevenths of the marriages in the State of Massachusetts are among the foreign born. Why is it? For the most simple of reasons—the foreign born can afford to get married, and the native born cannot; and this must be, so long as our extravagant modes of life continue. In social life there never was a people tending to deeper and more destructive social corruption—and that is most evident from the records of all the courts, and the columns of all the newspapers—than Americans. Our fathers used to tell of the profligacy of Paris; their children tell of the mysteries of New York—a city not far behind any in Europe. And, making proper allowance for size, how far is New York ahead of our other cities and towns? Once was the time when a wife was a 'help meet;' now, in a thousand of cases, you can change the 'meet' to 'eat,' and make it read more truthfully.

"We boast of our system of education; we have female high schools, female colleges, female medical schools, and female heavens. Our girls are refined, learned and wise; they can sing, dance, play pianos, paint, talk French and Italian, and all the soft languages, write poetry, and love like Venuses. They are ready to be courted at ten years, and can be taken from school and married at fifteen, and divorced at twenty. They make splendid shows on bridal tours, can coquette and flirt at the watering-places, and shine like angels at winter parties. But Heaven be kind to the poor wretch that marries in the fashionable circles. What are they at washing floors? Oh, we forgot—nobody has bare floors now—how vulgar that would be! What are they at making bread and boiling beef? Why, how thoughtless we are—to be sure they will board, or have servants. What are they at mending old clothes? But there we are again; the fashions change so often that nobody has old clothes but the rag-men and the paper-makers now! What are they at washing babies' faces and pinning up their trousers? And here is our intolerable stupidity once more—*having children is left to the Irish.* What lady thinks of having children about her now? or if she is so unfortunate, don't she put them to wet nurses to begin with, and boarding-schools afterwards? We repeat—we have come to a point where young men *hesitate and grow old before they can decide whether they can marry*, and afterwards keep clear of bankruptcy and crime. What is the consequence? There are more persons living a single life—are there more leading a virtuous life? It is time for mothers to know that the extravagance they encourage is destructive of the virtue of their children; that all the foolish expenditures making to rush their daughters to matrimony, are, instead of answering that end, tending to destroy the institution of marriage altogether."

GETTING TO BE SERIOUS.—Under this head the *Mirror* adverts to the moral and physical condition of New York as follows:

The governmental, as well as the physical and moral condition of the city, is getting into a very deplorable state. We are tired and sick of every day's report of the wrongs and outrages perpetrated in the name of the law, and in violation of the law; and it is time for the citizens who have an interest at stake, to ask seriously when and where are these things to end. There seems to be nothing but wrangling and quarreling in the City Hall, in Tammany Hall, at the Quarantine; and wherever the clashing authorities meet in the pretended "discharge of their duties." Surely it is a most unpleasant, unprofitable and unchristian state of affairs. In the meantime, the city reeks with filth; and thefts, robberies and murders are the common events of the day. Have the ringleaders of all this mischief no fear of the pestilence, the day of judgment, or even of the coming comet before their eyes?

LOVE SETTING A DRESS ON FIRE!—The New York opera-goers will all remember the mysterious lady who followed Mario to this country, and made her punctual apparition, nightly, in a private box. The last *Court Journal* says of her:—"The eccentric English lady who has followed Mario about the world, was *dressing for his benefit*, recently, in her apartment at the Hotel du Rhine, *when her dress caught fire*, and she was so severely burned that serious apprehensions are entertained of her recovery." The "apprehensions of her recovery" (though the *Court Journal* does not say so) are probably "entertained" by Grisi, his wife.

City Intelligence.

CITY COUNCIL.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—Session of Tuesday evening June 16th, Mr. Wiltz in the chair, and seven members present.

The President pro tem. announced the following as the Standing Committees:

Finance—Messrs. Conway, Harrison and Wiltz.
Streets and Landings—Messrs. Vennard, Howell, Landry and De La Barre.

A message from the Mayor, enclosing several communications, was read, and laid on the table subject to call. One communication was from the Board of Health with reference to sanitary measures, which were commended to the special attention of the Board. Referred.

On motion, the rules were dispensed with, and Mr. Conway was elected Assistant Chairman of the Finance Committee.

A message from the lower Board announced concurrence in sundry resolutions, and asked concurrence in the following:

A resolution providing against contagion of small pox, measles and scarlet fever. Referred to special committee of four.

A resolution providing for the draining of Julia street by culverts into the New Basin. Referred to Streets and Landings Committee.

A resolution concerning the removal of the nuisance wharves. Referred to Streets and Landings Committee.

A resolution authorizing the Mayor to accept unconditionally the legacy of John D. Fink, and to arrange for selling the property therein named, was concurred in.

A resolution authorizing the payment of sundry bills for incidental city expenses, was concurred in.

A resolution requesting the Gas Company to lay pipes in the streets of the Second District and in Esplanade street, was referred to Streets and Landings Committee.

On motion, the resolution authorizing the Controller to warrant for the payment of the bills for correcting the assessment rolls, was taken up and passed unanimously.

The report of the Finance Committee was read. Its recommendation to reject the resolution appropriating $420 for the Milneburg Orphan Asylum, was, after strong opposition by Mr. De La Barre, adopted.

The Board adjourned to meet next Tuesday.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.—Tuesday evening, June 16th; Mr. Bailey in the chair, and thirteen members present.

The Mayor forwarded two communications to the Board, one from the Hon. John Livingston and Messrs. Duncan & McConnell, relative to the Gaines case, the other from Dr. Axon, President of the Board of Health, relative to the condition of the streets. The Mayor urged the Board to take into earnest consideration Dr. Axon's communication, as the condition of the streets and gutters, and imperfect drainage of the city, were causes of general complaint. The matter was referred to the Committee on Health.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the Mayor to accept unconditionally the bequest of the late Jno. D. Fink for the erection of an asylum for Protestant widows.

The Controller notified the Board that the contract for shelling Frenchmen street, from Old Levee to Claiborne street was adjudicated to F. Marquez at $1 95 per running foot.

The balance in the treasury was shown to be $[illegible] 537 39.

The resolution appropriating $300 to light the Cathedral clock for one year was adopted.

Mr. Hall was unanimously elected chairman of the Finance Committee.

Mr. Bailey declined a nomination.

Mr. Holland and Mr. Huyghie were named for chairman of the Committee on Streets and Landings, and Mr. Holland was chosen by a vote of 8 to 5.

Mr. Waldo was selected chairman of the Finance Committee; Mr. Fleming of the Health and Police Committee; Mr. Dolhonde of the Committee on the Workhouse and House of Refuge; Mr. Reid of the Committee on Education, and Huyghie of the Committee on Improvements and Buildings.

The committees were next, after a short recess, selected as follows:

Finance—Holland, Magioni and Phelps.
Education—Dolhonde, Magioni and Huyghie.
Streets and Landings—Lombard, Huyghie and Campbell.
Fire—Fleming, Lombard and Phelps.
Health and Police—Whitney, Waldo and Campbell.
Workhouse and House of Refuge, etc—Magioni, Phelps and Reid.
Improvements and Buildings—Dolhonde and Magioni.

The Board next adjourned.

THE COURTS.

SUPREME COURT.—Cases were determined by this State appellate tribunal on Monday, June 15th, 1857, as follows:

Mrs Lucy Ann Howe, tutrix, for the use of her son, G W B Mahan, vs City of New Orleans—Charles Mason and Mrs Alexr Grailhe, appellants. Merrick, C J. Judgment of Fourth District Court of New Orleans, allowing plaintiff $2150 damages, as awarded by the jury, affirmed: judgment as given in favor of Mason affirmed, and as given against the city for $7500 reversed, and given for the city with costs in the lower court—the said Mrs Grailhe paying one-half, and Mrs Howe the other half of the costs of appeal. This suit was brought to recover of defendants to adjudge the sum of $15,000 damages, occasioned the minor son, by the falling of a wall, left standing by the city authorities as well as by Mrs Grailhe, upon the latter's premises on St Charles street, in this city, which were previously occupied as "Vannuchi's Museum," and destroyed by fire some two years ago. Mason was sued in his capacity of architect or builder. The case was tried before a jury in the lower Court, who found a verdict for $10,000 as above in favor of plaintiff.

It is difficult, say the Court, to sustain the verdict as it stands; for, if the falling of the wall of the burnt building is attributable to the fault or negligence of both defendants, then they are bound in solido for the injury, under the act of 1844, (p. 14,) and, the amount of damages for which due party is bound is the measure of damages for the other also. The payment of the damages by the one is the discharge of the other from the common obligation. See Civil Code of Louisiana, art. 2130.

[illegible]

... done to the public streets, or by the neglect to repair them; for the possession of the servitude of the streets is in the city and on the same principle that a private person is responsible for an injury done by a falling structure upon his property, it is possible that the city, in such case, may be held liable. But in the case at bar there is no statute nor principle of law of which we are aware upon which a recovery can be maintained against the city for the error of judgment of the City Surveyor.

In regard to the defendant, Mrs Grailhe, we do not think we can disturb the verdict of the jury. By article 2302 of the Civil Code it is provided that "the owner of a building is answerable for the damage occasioned by the ruin where this is caused by neglect to repair it, or where it is the result of a vice in its original construction." The jury evidently did not consider the opinion of the workman who examined the wall in May, and finished the doors, a sufficient excuse for the accident which followed on the 1st day of July, after the winds and rains which had weakened the supports of the remaining portions of the building, besides increasing the weight which rested upon them. See 5th Marcadé, p. 273, Art. 1386, No. 2. 11 Toul., p. 317.

Margaret Tompkins and Carrollton Bank, appellants, vs Horace Prentiss, et al. Merrick, C J. Judgment of the Judicial District Court of the parish of Carroll affirmed. Judge Buchanan, in a separate opinion, concurred; Judge Spofford read a dissenting opinion.

[illegible]

Wm Henderson vs Horace Prentiss et al. Merrick, C J. Judgment of District Court of Carroll, for same reasons as above, affirmed.

Samuel Mathews vs Richard A Stewart. Merrick, C J. Judgment of the District Court of St Bernard reversed and cause remanded. Judges Cole, Buchanan and Voorhies in separate opinions concur, and Judge Spofford, in a separate opinion dissents.

[illegible]

Henry Le Gendre vs Henry Gobet; Mrs Louise Sergi, appellant. Merrick, C J. (Judge Spofford taking no part in the decision.) Judgment of the Fifth District Court of New Orleans affirmed.

Pierre Lerio, appellant, vs Jean B Maurens. Merrick, C J. Judgment of Sixth District Court of New Orleans affirmed.

Patrick Coffee vs Thomas Foster, appellant. Merrick, C J. Judgment of Sixth District Court of New Orleans affirmed.

J Rousset vs L Castel et al, appellants. Merrick, C J. Judgment of Second District Court of New Orleans affirmed.

[illegible]

H. Peck, on Canal street.

Dan Flynn and James Blanchfield were committed for trial also for beating John Smith violently on the levee.

SUICIDE.—A Swiss named Chas. Wagelin committed suicide yesterday by taking arsenic while laboring under the effects of delirium tremens. He was about fifty years of age, and had but recently married a young woman, who was forced to leave him afterwards on account of his intemperate habits. He lived on Poydras street.

SUDDEN DEATHS.—An inquest was held on the body of Jose Sanches, of this State, aged 40 years, found dead in a shed at the corner of St. Louis and Derbigny streets; and also upon the body of an unknown German woman, found dead in a house on St. Bernard Avenue, Third District. The first died of epilepsy, and the latter of apoplexy.

MAYHEM.—Michael Gilmartin was held to bail by Recorder Stith yesterday, to answer on the 23d inst., to a charge of having maimed Thos. McDonald by biting out a piece from his chin.

FELONIOUS.—Fred Freeland, a free colored cabman, awaits examination before Recorder Stith, on a charge of having feloniously retained possession of a valuable gold watch which had been inadvertently left in his hack by a lady.

FINED.—Thomas Butz was yesterday fined $25 by Recorder Stith, for selling liquor in his grocery, at the corner of Orange and St. John the Baptist streets.

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