

The Judges—The Senatorship.

We publish the communication of "Up Country," with pleasure; and take occasion to say that we cordially agree with the opinions therein expressed. This way of taking the superannuated judges from the Bench, to fill the highest political offices, within the gift of the State, not only does great injustice to every other class of her citizens, but is injurious to her, own best interests. It is not a great many years since this course has been adopted by the Legislature—it would have been better, in our humble opinion, if that body had never made such appointments. We find no fault of the past—of the future we speak. Against the principle and abuse of the appointing power we make our remarks. The name of David Johnson, as Judge, or Chief Magistrate will be loved and cherished in South Carolina, so long as exalted talents and the most sublime virtues are honored and cherished by a grateful constituency. Of Judge Butler, the ardent and noble-hearted Carolinian, we need but to remark, that his presence will be felt wherever his country may place him; and his purity, eloquence and patriotic zeal, would adorn any assembly in the world. In conferring this distinction on one the honorable gentlemen of the ermine, as they successively arrive at the age, when they know the people expect them to resign—may with some appearance of justice claim an equal testimony of confidence and respect as had been shown to their brothers who had preceded them. We are among those, who entertain the highest respect for the venerable, learned and patriotic gentlemen, who now, and have heretofore filled, with so much honor to themselves and advantage to the State, the highly responsible and arduous labors of the Bench. As long however, as we are represented at Washington, it ought to be by men of active and vigorous body as well as mind—men able to work, able to contend and able to stand fatigue; for a faithful Senator or Governor will always find enough to do. South Carolina is rich in good and efficient men, who have served the State as ably and as faithfully as the judges, but with much less remunerative results to themselves. We can see no reason, why the Legislature should fill the two highest offices in the State, with men who, however able and devoted they may have been as judges, have become too old to be efficient and active in a profession which they had made the study of their lives—we say there is no reason, justice or propriety in the appointment of these aged gentlemen to such offices as Senator and Governor. Sitting in the Halls of Justice, with almost discretionary powers to regulate and control the business and debates before them, they are unused to being confronted by equals—their arguments contradicted, their opinions treated with contempt and derision, and all their solemn and imposing "Rules of Court," utterly disregarded and thrown to the winds. Besides, if their public duties have been long and arduous, their pay has been liberal and their honor abundant, having always received in this State the deference and respect usually paid to the highest public functionaries—and can therefore have no claims superior to any other citizen of equal integrity and ability. Nay, we go farther, and say, they have no claims for this distinction at all. Judges answer a good purpose in their place, and may make good representatives; we don't know: but they are the last men in the world, on whom we would depend for counsel, if we were determined to defend our rights, by resisting any kind of a law, however tyrannical or oppressive that law may be. It is said by some, that the practice is a good one; because it operates as an honorable discharge from the public service; and that their honors are thus permitted, in their old age, to pass honorably to private life. But, this is all mere talk. For, as to the honor of the thing, every body knows, that no profession or body of men, have ever received so many marks of honor as they; for, the world has been incorporated with, and made a part of their names—and is used in almost every sentence addressed to them—sometimes even to nausea. Be this as it may; we contend that, to be a Senator or a Governor, it is necessary to be a Statesman. The judges having made the law their study, it cannot be expected that they should be as well qualified for Executive or Legislative duties as others, of equal ability and patriotism, who have devoted the greater part of their lives to the principles and detail of Statesmanship. No, one; it is quite plain, that whenever the Legislature makes a Senator or a Governor of one of these worthy old gentlemen, it is only intended as a polite invitation to vacate their seat on the Bench, to make room for a younger man—knowing that this is the only way possible of getting rid of them, for they never resign without being well paid for it—a judge is seldom known to die. On the whole then, we think the Legislature pays very poor compliment to an aged public servant, when they take him from one office, because he is unable to discharge its duties, and thrust him into another, full of trouble, perplexity and turmoil—a poor compliment indeed, and not very flattering to the venerable and worthy gentleman thus treated. The people should hold the Legislature responsible for their action in such matters.

Carolina Spartan.

An Incident of the Late Freshet.

Among the many "hair breadth escapes," from the dangers of the late disastrous flood, we have heard of none more thrilling than the following, which occurred on the Saluda, near Anderson's and Neely's bridge: On the Abbeville side of the river, on a slight eminence, was erected a small two story house for the accommodation of the toll keeper. In times of very high freshets, this point was sometimes cut off from the main land by a sluice running round it, but it was so elevated that no danger was ever apprehended from its entire inundation. At the time we refer to it was occupied, with feelings of perfect security, by a Mr. Busby, an honest and upright man; his wife, four children and two negro men, who had taken shelter from the storm.

It was soon ascertained, however, that no ordinary flood was coming down the river, and in endeavoring to make their escape the sluice was found to be so deep and rapid that they were unable to cross it. Alarmed, but still entertaining a hope that the water would not reach the house, they repaired to it for shelter and protection.

But on dashed the wild and turbulent element, overleaping with fearful rapidity the highest

point that it was ever before known to attain and yet no indications of abatement. At length the eminence was reached, then the unwelcome intruder took possession of the first story, compelling the family to repair to the second; then the second story was submerged, and about 9 o'clock at night, in the midst of dismal darkness, with the wild waters raging around them, and all hope of success gone, its powerless inmates were almost frantic with terror and dismay on feeling the house gently move with the current. In the meantime, however, one of the negroes had succeeded in bursting through the roof, and in taking a position upon its top and to this fortunate circumstance the ultimate safety of the family is doubtless attributable. He had scarcely gained the roof before the house commenced moving off toward the main current of the stream. But seizing the branch of a tree, he gave it the opposite direction, and it was left to its fate.

As the morning dawned, some faint hope of success began to glimmer in the breasts of the terror-stricken family. The cries of the negroes, who had found a place of comparative safety among the branches of a tree, attracted the attention of a number of persons on the Laurens side of the river, whose curiosity early led them to see the ravages of the flood. Fortunately, among the number was Mr. James McKinney, an active and industrious mechanic, who immediately commenced the construction of a boat, and in an incredibly short time launched it for its perilous adventure. For some time no one dared to brave the restless element; but the claims of humanity soon impelled a Mr. Taylor, formerly of North Carolina, and a negro of Mr. Neely, to attempt the rescue, and amid breathless suspense, and at the imminent risk of their own lives, they struck boldly across the raging current for the terrified negro, and landed him in safety upon the shore. Ascertaining from him the position of the house, they next rowed for it, which they found some five hundred yards below the point that it originally occupied, and lodged against a clump of trees.

The daring boatmen soon landed its affrighted crew in safety, amid the hearty cheers of the anxious spectators upon the shore.

The whole time between the first stroke in construction of the boat and the rescue occupied but an hour and forty-five minutes—an adventure as remarkable for celerity and dispatch, as it was for success, and certainly entitling its participants to no little share of public admiration, as well as the lasting gratitude of the rescued family.—*Laurensville Herald.*

THE YELLOW FEVER.—After the terrible reports which we heard in the country, of yellow fever in Charleston, we were prepared, on our arrival here, to find at least one or two of our acquaintances sick, or if not them, some of their servants. We also supposed that some of our merchants, partial strangers to the climate, who had gone North or elsewhere for the summer months might suddenly delay their return for a few weeks. But though we expected something of this sort, we cannot say that we were surprised on our arrival at finding the business of the city progressing as usual. Everywhere we meet acquaintances who have been absent, but who did not hesitate to return. We heard of one only who is sick, and calling to inquire of his condition, we were told that he had a pain in the head and back, with some slight bilious symptoms, but whether it was fever or not, the doctor had not yet decided. A physician in good practice, of whom we inquired as to what he knew of the fever, replied, that he had last week several cases of what they called yellow fever, but that he found them very manageable, and all had recovered. We have heard from other physicians who have been called in to similar cases, but we hear of no deaths, except those reported from the hospital. These we know nothing of personally, but it is certain that they are of that class, which has just gone through the worst kind of the excitement of an election. What they have lately suffered would give them fever in the sand hills or in the mountains, and their cases, considering the late exciting election, are no index whatever to the health of the community. Let any one, who doubts this, examine the files of the Charleston papers. Nearly all the invitations to funerals are published there, and yet they are not more numerous now than during the winter and spring. In fact we have often seen them more numerous in the winter than they are now. We do not therefore believe that yellow fever, or any other fever, prevails extensively in the city. Strangers coming here, should be prudent, as we are when we go into the country. If we travel in the country during the summer, whether it be in the hills and mountains of South Carolina or Georgia, we do not expose ourselves unnecessarily to the heat of the sun or to the night air. No one should do so who changes a seaboard for an inland atmosphere, and vice versa. With this ordinary prudence, strangers are safer in Charleston than in the country. There, from the mountains to the middle districts, we found on every side disease and death from typhoid fever. We knew of seven cases in one house, and in another there were three deaths in one day. This fever now prevails in all the mountain region, and is more stubborn and fatal than any fever we have ever witnessed in Charleston. Nor is it for this season only that Charleston is more healthy than any portion of the country. We have spent many of the years of our boyhood and youth in the most healthy portions of South Carolina and Georgia, and our candid opinion is, that there is in Charleston less fatality from fever than in any other place where we have lived.

Southern Standard.

THE AUGUSTA CONSTITUTIONALIST AND REPUBLIC was requested recently by the Chairman of the Board of Health in that city, to state that all cellars, or other apartments, may be purified in a few minutes by the following simple disinfectant:

"Put into a shallow earthenware vessel a double handful of common Liverpool salt, freely moistened with water, upon which gradually pour about eight ounces of sulphuric acid. Chlorine gas is generated—and the room or cellar cleared of all offensive odors. Persons should not remain in a close room where this gas is generated, as it is not respirable."

Col. Forney, the present Clerk of the House of Representatives, it is stated, is about resigning, having become a joint proprietor in the Union newspaper.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY JOURNAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 17, 1852.

THO. J. WARREN, Editor.

Charleston Advertisements.

Attention is called to the Advertisements of Messrs. BROWNING & LEMAN, and Messrs. W. G. BANCROFT & Co. The former establishment has been recently opened, on the most extensive scale, where every facility will be found for wholesale purchasers.

Messrs. BANCROFT & Co. are well known in this community as Dealers of the first order, and the very polite and gentlemanly proprietors of this old established House do not require an editorial puff from us to give them either notoriety or success in their business.

Mr. HOYT, as a general Commission Agent will no doubt be found worthy of patronage, and the business which he proposes to do, will give our traders and merchants excellent facilities in their various callings.

As we do not desire to be invidious in our remarks by discriminating, we beg also to refer to Messrs. G. W. WIENIGS & Co., Book Merchants, to Messrs. WARDLAW & WALKER, Factors and Commission Merchants, and to Messrs. REEDER & DESAUSURE, in the same line of business. These are all well and favorably known in their several departments of trade. Carriages, &c. of the very best quality and on the best terms, can be found in large quantities at the Messrs. GILBERT'S, and at Mr. CHAPIN'S. We know these gentlemen and refer to them with pleasure.

Escape of Love.

We understand that Samuel J. Love effected his escape from his captors while on his way to this State. The particulars as we learn them from Mr. Lowry, who is now here, are as follows:

He was in charge of Mr. Lowry and an assistant, who had proceeded as far as Columbus, Miss., where they had stopped for the night. They were here met by two men, known to Lowry, who persuaded him to discharge his assistant, who, they said, could not be depended upon, and who, they believed, would release Love on the first opportunity. He finally consented, and in a short time took Love up into a room of the Hotel, and locked a chain which was around his leg, around the railing of the bedstead, his hands being tightly handcuffed, Lowry taking a seat by him, armed with a double-barrelled gun. After a short time, one of the men proposed to Lowry to step over to a neighboring grocery to take a drink, which he at first declined, but after much persuasion, he consented, the other man agreeing to guard Love while he was absent. On his return in a short time, the prisoner was missing. The guard stated that he had left the room a moment to get a drink of water, and while he was out, Love loosened the tenon of the bed-post, slipped the chain off, and was part of the way down the stairs on his return to the room, and that he endeavored to fire on him but both caps exploded, and Love gaining the street, he was prevented by the darkness from seeing the direction he had taken, and thus effected his escape.

Mr. Lowry supposes that their object in taking Love out of his possession, was to bring him on to this State for the purpose of securing the reward offered for his apprehension.

Since the above was put in type, we have seen a letter from Coffeeville, Miss., dated the 7th instant, which states that Love had been re-taken and lodged in the Jail of Yellouska County.

More Candidates.

The Southern Rights Convention recently assembled at Montgomery, Ala., have nominated the Hon. GEORGE M. TROUT, of Georgia, and Gen. JOHN A. QUITMAN, of Mississippi, as their candidates for President and Vice President.

Counterfeit Notes.

The Augusta Constitutionalist of Monday last says counterfeit notes of the Southwestern Railroad Bank of Charleston, of the denomination of \$20, were received here yesterday in a remittance from the country. In the genuine note the vignette is a ship. In this counterfeit the vignette is a female figure in a sitting posture, with a sheaf of wheat immediately on her right, and on the left end of the note a full-length figure of Gen. Washington, which is not on the true one.

THE COTTON CROP.—We were yesterday, says the N. O. *Picayune* of Friday, shown letters from several of the heaviest cotton planters in the State, whose plantations lie upon the coast from Pointe Coupee to Milliken's Bend, which state that owing to the ravages of the boll worm, rot, heavy rains, &c., they would lose from one-third to one-half their crops. Accompanying the letter from Milliken's Bend was a specimen of bolls, destroyed by the rot, and certainly more effectual destruction we never saw. The greater portion of them were completely eaten away, and if this is, as the letter states, a fair specimen of the crop in that section, the prospect is gloomy indeed.

PRITTY OR ELECTROSS.—Henry B. Belt, the defeated candidate for Sheriff in St. Louis county, Mo., has given notice that he will contest the election of John M. Wimer, on the ground that four hundred and fourteen persons, whose names he gives, voted, who were not citizens of the United States; that one hundred and sixty-four voted twice; thirty voted three times; nine voted four times, and eight voted five times, and gives the name of each individual. The elections in Missouri must be conducted curiously.

FREE NEGROES.—The citizens of Lexington, Mo., held a meeting a few days ago, and passed resolutions appointing a committee to notify all free negroes in the county without necessary license to leave within ten days, requesting the county judges to grant no more licenses, and the county Representatives to procure the passage of more stringent laws on the subject.

A NATIONAL UNION CONVENTION.—The editor of the N. Y. *Mirror* has been shown a copy of a call for a National Union Convention to be held in that city on the 27th inst., for the purpose of nominating Daniel Webster for the Presidency. This call is signed by George T. Curtis, of Mass., Meredith P. Gentry, of Tenn., and other distinguished gentlemen. The objects of the movement are to throw the Presidential election, if possible, into the House; to refute the assertion that Mr. Webster is unpopular with the people, and to lay the foundations of a National Union Party.

THE APPROPRIATIONS OF CONGRESS.—The appropriations of the last session of Congress amount to forty-seven millions of dollars. The civil and diplomatic appropriations are \$4,038,000; foreign mail steamers, \$1,740,000; army, \$8,738,000; navy, \$6,952,000; post-office transportation, \$7,537,000; Indian appropriations, \$2,026,347; deficiencies, \$5,500,000; indefinite appropriation, \$4,500,000—total, \$47,171,000.

For the Camden Journal.

The State Military Academy.

Mr. Editor: The late difficulties in this Academy render it necessary that some step should be taken at the next session of our Legislature, to change the present system of government; as it is quite evident to every reflecting mind, that, unless something be done and that promptly, our hopes of building up an Institution, which shall be a nursery for the doctrine of State Rights, (the pride of every Southern Rights man,) will be forever blasted.

There is one point, to which we would respectfully call the attention of Legislators, especially those from the up-country, as it is supposed by many that they are prejudiced very strongly in favor of the present plan of government. This point is the location of the Chairman of the Board of Visitors—the present system is to have this officer located at least one hundred miles from the Institution; the other members of the Board are also situated at some distance in the up-country. Now, it is utterly impossible for any Board of Visitors so situated to manage the affairs of any Institution, as was proved by the case that occurred a few days since—I refer to the sudden and unauthorized dispersion of nearly all the Cadets, from a very natural fear of yellow fever. It could not be expected that they remain till the Chairman and Board of Visitors were apprized of the existence of yellow fever, and their answer returned as to whether they should fly from this terrible scourge, for very probably ere that time had elapsed, it would have been of little use to fly; as it is well known that it requires but a short time to take the infection, and when taken, only a few hours is necessary to dispatch you to the unknown regions. No one can blame them for leaving the Institution under these circumstances, although in military parlance, it was desertion.

But suppose the Chairman had been a resident of Charleston, the case would have been different, as he, then, could have judged whether it was necessary for them to leave the city, and if so could have issued orders to that effect; either sending them to their respective homes, or transferring them to some point in the up-country, so as to carry on their studies as usual. By this arrangement there would be no cause for a breach of discipline.

This is only one of many instances that might be brought forward to establish our position; we have chosen this, because it is fresh before the eyes of the public. I cannot think our up-country Legislators are so jealous as to object to such an arrangement.

Hoping it may meet with the consideration the case demands, we subscribe ourselves
MANY UP-COUNTRYMEN.

For the Camden Journal.

Examination.

Mr. Editor: I have been a reader of the *Journal* ever since the time it was Edited by Daniels, and without any design to flattery, I think it decidedly one of the best of the up-country papers published in the State. With the exception of the last few years that the *Journal* fell into the State mania of Secession, it has always been the advocate of something tangible and sensible, designed for the people's benefit; and at this time, (if ever our people will wake up on the subject of Education) the course of the *Journal* is such as to entitle it to a large circulation, and to receive the approbation of every man who believes the best materials for Republics is an educated people.

But I commenced with the intention of giving you a short description of a Country School Examination I attended on last Saturday in (or near) Longtown, in Fairfield District; but your readers should know that Longtown is settled principally by wealthy Planters, who plant the rich valleys of the Wateree River, but on the waters of Saxeby's Creek and the sandhills adjoining, there is a large population of poor people, and as a matter of course, they have a great many children, the most of whom were growing up without any education whatever. About a year ago, the Longtown people seeing no probability that the Legislature of the State would ever so improve the present (miserable) system of Free Schools so as to benefit the masses, raised money by subscription among themselves, and employed a competent Teacher—Jno. A. Crumpton, Esq. A house was soon built, where any child was received as a scholar, without pay from parent or guardian—the teacher's salary being raised as above stated.

There were somewhere between thirty and forty scholars examined, some of them grown people, and a number of them commenced in the Alphabet a year ago. Their progress was very respectable in reading—in spelling their proficiency was remarkable. A large class, spelling in words of four syllables, did not miss one word, and the writing was such as to draw the warmest commendations from all the spectators. Indeed, Mr. Crumpton deserves great credit for the manner he has conducted this school; and the Longtown people are setting an example to other sections of the State worthy of all praise. It is indeed a matter of great interest to the people of this State, that of Education, and as to our Legislature ever doing anything practical on the subject of education, I suppose no sane man expects it. I wish some one would write about this school who knows more about it than I do; but I have set down the above in hopes that others may follow the noble example of the citizens of Longtown—raise money, employ competent, moral and religious teachers, until all the people shall be educated. The school is to be continued. The Jones's Peay's, Clark's, Harrison's, Robertson's and others are not yet weary in well doing.

ONE OF THE SAND HILLERS.

WHOLESALE BUSINESS OF CHARLESTON.—We are informed that the wholesale stock of our merchants in Hayne street, Meeting street and East Bay, in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c., were never larger and more complete than at the present season, while they have been laid in at rates as reasonable as heretofore. A large part of these goods are of direct importation.—The increasing facilities of supply, and the accommodation extended, are drawing every year a larger body of purchasers to this market. As the circle widens of custom from a larger interior so do the means and facilities for a more extensive business. All the appliances of a large mart furnishing supplies of every kind and variety, are visibly multiplying.—*Charleston Evening News.*

"ONE OF THE NEW HAMPSHIRE GIRLS.—A correspondent of the Boston Journal relates the following account of a New Hampshire girl, Miss Rosina Delight Richardson, of Cheshire county, to whom he had an introduction a few days since: "Miss Rosina is nineteen years of age, is 5 feet 3 1/4 inches in height, measures 5 feet 4 1/4 inches around the waist, 6 feet 2 inches around the hips, 22 inches around the arm, above the elbow, 14 inches around the arm below the elbow, and 2 feet 10 inches in a straight line across the shoulders. At birth she weighed 6 lbs.; at five years, 148 lbs.; at ten years, 268 lbs.; at fifteen years, 365 lbs.; and now nineteen years of age, she weighs 478 lbs. On estimating the quantity of cloth in her clothing, when dressed for a ride on a winter's day, we found it to contain 98 1/2 yards of 3 1/2 yards wide cloth. She has brown hair, dark blue eyes of fair complexion, and has what phrenologists would call a well-balanced head, the perceptive organs predominating. She can knit, spin, weave, make a shirt or a batch of bread, is a good singer, and plays the piano with taste and skill—is considered one of the best scholars in the town where she resides; is courteous and affable, and lively in conversation, and evinces a general knowledge which might raise a blush on the cheek of some of our city belles."

WHAT ARE CONSOLS?—The following is from Hunt's Magazine:

Every one who reads the accounts of the European money markets, no doubt desires to know what "consols" are; and here we have the thing correctly explained, we know not by whom:—"They are 3 per cent English stocks, which had their origin in an act of the British Parliament, consolidating (hence the name) several separate government stocks into one general stock, called in the act, "Consolidated Annuities," and commonly quoted, for brevity, as "consols." When the consolidation took place, the principal of the several funds, thus merged, amounted to £9,137,821; but, by the funding of additional and subsequent loans and parts of loans into this stock, it amounted on the 5th of January, 1836, to £356,768,258. Since that period, only one loan has been raised, that for compensation to the West India planters, on the emancipation of the slaves—£20,000,000—and a few millions have been paid off. The total at the present time, is between three hundred and seventy and three hundred and seventy-five millions. This stock, from its amount and the immense number of its holders, is more sensitive to financial influences than any other, and is, therefore, the favorite stock for the operations of speculators and jobbers. Its dividends are payable semi-annually."

A most adroit robbery of money was committed by three villains, on Wednesday night last, on Mr. Leroy Spring, of Charlotte, N. Carolina, at the Baltimore Railroad depot, mostly in South Carolina funds, amounting to \$1900. One of them who stumbled against him pretended to beg his pardon, saying he trod on a peach stone; a second person, at the moment, pushed him in the crowd, while the hand of a third at the same time, was felt at his pocket. The adroit villains escaped.

SLAVERY AMONG THE MEXICANS.—A letter from Albuquerque, New-Mexico, to the St. Louis Republican, speaking of treaties concluded between the United States and the Indians, says:

There is one difficulty which has given, and will give more trouble in the stability of our treaties with the Indians here, than anything else, and that is that we require them to give up all stock and captives taken after a certain period of our possession of the country, and when they ask to have their women and children, we reply that we cannot do it—that it would cause revolution. There is in this country a state of things existing which is much more worthy the efforts of your philanthropists, your Abolitionists and your nigger-loving whites, than the question of slavery; and that is the fact that there are thousands, I might say of Indian women and children who have been stolen from their families and sold into slavery worse than Southern Slavery. I have seen frequently little children, from eighteen months to six years old, led around the country like beasts, by a Mexican who had probably stolen them from their mother not more a week, and offered for sale at from forty to one hundred and twenty dollars. They will go out, on the pretence of trading with the Indians, and watch the time when the men are absent, pounce upon the women and children, and take such as they think will sell profitably. All this is known and has been brought to the attention of the authorities; yet it is still encouraged and permitted to be carried on openly. I say encouraged, for it could be easily stopped. Hence the continued war with the Mexicans, the difficulty of treaties being kept, and the bitter feelings engendered.

It should be universally known—for it is strictly true—that indigestion is the parent of a large proportion of the fatal diseases. Dysentery, diarrhoea, cholera morbus, liver complaint, and many other diseases enumerated in the city inspector's weekly catalogue of deaths, are generated by indigestion alone. Think of that dyspeptic! think of it all who suffer from disordered stomachs, and if you are willing to be guided by advice, founded upon experience, resort to once (don't delay a day) to Hoodland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. G. M. Jackson, which, as an alternative, curative, and vigorant, stands alone and unapproached. Genee depot, 120 Arch street. We have tried these Bitters, and know that they are excellent for the diseases specified above.—*Philadelphia City Item.*

August 31.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER.

IMPORTANT TO DYSPYPTICS.

DR. J. S. HOUGHTON'S PEPSIN, THE TRUE DIGESTIVE FLUID, OR GASTRIC JUICE, prepared from RENNET, or the FOURTH STOMACH OF THE OX, after directions of BARON LIEBIG, the great Physiologic Chemist, by J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D., Philadelphia. This is truly a wonderful remedy for INDIGESTION, DYSPYPTIC, JAUNDICE, LIVER COMPLAINT, CONSTIPATION and DEBILITY, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own Agent, the GAS TRIC JUICE. Pamphlets, containing Scientific evidence of its value, furnished by agents gratis. See notice among the medical advertisements.

TO THE SICK.

For the effectual rooting out from the system of diseases brought on by indigestion, biliousness and purity of the blood, it is a widely and well known that WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE is the great PANACEA. Throughout the South, these Pills have long been held in the highest repute, both by private individuals and by the Medical faculty of our country. Southern fevers and Southern diseases generally, yield to their influence at once;