The Gold Discovery in Australia.

After describing Wellington, in two lines, as " a town where there are scarcely two houses within a stone's throw of each other, and where every second one is a public house," Colonel Mundy goes on to the little settlement of Summerbill, the scene of the first gold discovery. It will be remembered that it was in the Summerville Creek, in the year 1851, that this took place. In 1846, none dreamed of the metallic wealth that lay so near at hand. In 1850, on a second visit paid by the Colonel to Coombing, Mr. Icely showed him some minute specimens of gold in a quartz matrix, visible only through a microscope. He showed him at the same time a letter from Sir Roderick Murchison with reference to a specimen sent home, expressing that eminent geologist's opinion that the western slopes of the Australian Cordilera would be found highly aurifercus. This was in September, 1850; the specimen and the opinion probably stimulated research, and in May, 1851, the newspapers announced the discovery, by Mr. Hargrave, of indigenous gold in the Bathurst district. The first news were discredited by many, and set down as a hoax. "The suspicious asserted that the hoax was got up by the Bathurst people in order to attract custom; that the specimens circulated in Sydney were of California origin, and had been planted and found again with a view to tempting persons inland." Now that the first novelty has sworn off, that the gold mines of Australia have ceased to be matter of doubt or wonder, and that specie from New South Wales appears as natural an item in a ship's entry, as do dollars from Mexico, or iron from Sweden, it is interesting to read in Colonel Mundy's Glimpse of the Gold Fields, of the various indicationscalled to mind after the fact-which ought, one would fancy, to have long ago led to the unearthing of Australia's mineral treasures. For many years past, it appears, "gold, in the virgin state, had occasionally found its way to Sydney, and been sold to jewellers there, but some infatuation always led them to doubt that it was indigenous. An old prisoner, named M'Gregor, disposed periodically of bits of the precious metal whilst he was employed as a shepherd in the Wellington district. This man being in prison for debt at Sydney, when the gold-find took place in 1851, a party proceeding to the diggings engaged to pay his debts and to liberate him, on condition of his binding himself to them for a term, and giving them the benefit of his gold-hunting experience. He soon disengaged himself, however, from this association; and when I was at the mines," con tinues Colonel Mundy, "he was supposed to be 'lying up' in some 'blind gulley' near his old haunts, with a countryman, named Stewart for his companion. I have heard that in 1823-so far back-a convict of an ironed gang, working on the roads near Bathurst, was flogged for having in his possession a lump of rough gold, which the officer imagined must have been the product of watches or trinkets stolen or melted down?" Rather hard upon the unlucky trans port, who had perhaps chipped the prize out of a pebble in the course of his compulsory Macadamic pursuits; just as at Bathurst, this time twelvemonth, gold was found in a stone, picked up in the street and smashed with a blacksmith's hammer. This happened just after the great find of the "Kerr Hundredweight," and helped to augment the fever, which had previously been subsiding. Dr. Kerr owed his good fortune to his and his wife's uniform kindness to the aborigines. Colonel Mundy heard from his own lips the story of the find. This was in no out-of-theway or rarely-visited spot, but on a gentle slope, in the middle of a frequented sheep-walk. The black shepherd, its discoverer, had passed, perhaps sat upon, the mass of treasure-not once, but hundreds of times. The man had long been there, but the hour had not yet come. At last it struck.

Sauntering along, Blacky's eye was caught by a glittering speck on a lump of rock. A clip with his tomahawk revealed a mass of pure gold .-Without a thought of appropriation, he hurried to his master, who in an instant was on horseback and away-taking saddle-bags to receive the spoil. Afterwards, these bags, like everything and everybody connected with the wonderful lump, became objects of great curiosity. 'It was amusing to hear that the worthy doe-

tor, on his long ride homewards with the gold on his saddle, being compelled to halt at some hu- interest. The likeness of the great orator is said mane habitation for refreshment, had, in order to avert suspicion from the precious freight, lifted it with assumed ease from his horse's back, and flung it with forced indifference over a rail-fence. 'It seems heavy,' remarked a bystander. Full of gold, of course ? replied the owner, with a smile, and with more truth than he desired to get credit for."

VIRGINIA FURS. - We find in the Parkersburgh Gazette an interesting statement of the fur trade of Western Virginia. The following is an ex-

Last year we are told, furs and skins were shipped from our wharf to the amount of \$10,000 or upwards in value. This year's collection greatly exceeds that amount. Six or seven large wagons came this week, loaded to the bows with peltries, and others have gone to other points. As showing the extent of his operations within the last season, in the tier of counties lying between the Ohio river and Alleghany mountains, Mr. Taylor has furnished us with the following list of shipping fors and skins collected by him, and now "en route" to the seaboard: Raccoon about 27,000; Miak do 4,500; Red Fox, do 1,000; Grey Fox, do 5,500; Wild Cat, do 3,000; Otter and Eisher, do 400; Opossum do 6,500; Bear, 500; Deer, do 6,000.

Considering that ours is the oldest State of the Union, we regard this list as giving evidence tinguished in personal appearance were Rt. Rev. of a pretty fair crop of "varmints" for one year! Among the trophics of his campaign, Mr. Tay- South Carolina, too, was well represented in the lor has the hide and skull of a panther, which, person of A. G. Summer, the captivating orator for size, must bear the palm. This animal was shot by Ellis Horchin, Pocahoutas county, we casket for his brilliant mind. His address was believe. When killed it measured 10 feet 4 a string of diamonds, and received universal applied a feet to the feet of the feet of

A curious decision has just been made by the custom house authorities of England, viz: that dend rabbits are poultry, and are therefore subject to an ad valorem duty of five per cent. They were not specified in Sir Robert Peci's tariff bill. Had they been admitted as dead meat, they would have been exempt from duty.

From Mexico.

We have received large files of Mexican paers, the latest dates being those of the 30th eptember, from the city of Mexico.

tion and decree calling upon the citizens to join and formed in procession under the direction of the National Guard of the State, and promising a reward to them on enrolling, and another when the campaign will be finished.

Three battalions of infantry are to be organzed under the names of Mina, Allende, and Aldama; a body of envalry, to be called the Jalisco Lancers, and a brigade of artillery.

The Legislature of Guadalajara publishes a protest against the conduct of D. Jose Maria Siancarte, who issued the prociamation.

The Legislature of the State of Tamaulipas has issued a decree, establishing a body of cavalry to pursue the robbers all through the northern frontier of the State.

Francisco de la Vega has been appointed to command the troops of the State of Sinalon, for the purpose of restoring order in that State.

We find great complaints against the mail to

A letter from Toluca says that "in that quarter all is quiet, in spite of the efforts of certain revolutionary characters. On the 17th, Alcalde arrived by the diligence at Lerma, with the ostensible object of attending to some law business, but in reality for the purpose of rousing the people of the State to insurrection. On the 20th a pronunciamento was made at Amatepec, Tegupil co, Halaya and Santa Ana, in the district of Sulto pec, but it was of little consequence. Alcalde was captured and imprisoned. This Senor Alcalde seems to be creating quite a sensation in capital itself. He published a severe card against he President, whom he calls unjust and tyrani-

By a statistical table of the State of Mexico, we find that this State is divided into eight districts and a number of municipalities. The whole State contains 1,002 044 inhabitants, divided as follows: Cuernavaca 110,409, Texcoco 123,120, Hucjutla 86,100, the Eastern District 120,818, Sultepec 61,519, Toluca 218,811, Tula 186,236, Tulaneingo 95,032. Comparing the present popula ion of the State with that of last year, we find an increase of six per cent., or 28,948.

The mail, by order of Government, has stoped running between Guadalaja a and Mexico. The Government is about to publish an ac count of the Tehuantepee affair and the condition

and progress of things up to the present time. In Orizava,, on the 8th of September, a poor mechanic was returning to his house, when he was met by two of the Reboll do faction. After short altereation, they beat him so severely that the poor man was brought to the hospital of San Juan de Dios, where he was dying.

The cholera is raging in the Janahtepee District .-- N. O. Delia.

An Incident of Ma. Webster at the South. -When this distinguished statesman first visited the South in 1849, he enjoyed the unbounded hospitalities of the citizens of Charleston, and was shown all matters of interest as they thought in and around their ancient appearing city. The writer of this meeting him at the early hour of five in the morning of the day on which he was to leave the city, made the inquiry of him if he viewed the Statue of Pitt, standing on the Orphan House Ground which was obtained by the colony of South Carolina in 17-76, ten years previous to the Declaration of our Independence. His expressive eye at once kindled up as he replied, "No, I have not, and will not leave the city without visiting it." His morning wrapper was soon laid off; and putting on his coat he accompanied the writer of this haf re the breakfast hour on a visit to this most wonderful statue in the United States. For many minutes his eyes were riveted on the Statue. Then, turning to me, he said, "I desire to get up and embrace it; and I would restore that noble right arm, stricken off by a ball of his own tyrannical government when bombarding this city, which arm was raised with his voice in defence of the colonies, and in commemoration of

which service this statue was erected." I would recommend to all our countrymen, and also to all foreigners visiting Charleston, to view this statue. Its history is one of singular to be perfect. The name of the sculptor is not now known. It was erected previous to the Revolution, and its right arm broken off by a ball from the British cannon when bombarding the city of Charleston. During the disturbances of the French Jacobin Genet, exciting the Huguenot population to riot (the only riots ever occurring in Charleston.) the statue was thrown down, and the head knocked off, the other arm broken, and the statue itself cast into a corner of the grounds surrounding the City Hall, and there covered with rubbish. It was after many years obtained by the Commissioners of the Orphan House, on application to the city council, and by them placed on a pedestal in the grounds of the Orphan House, the head being fastened on by a wire, &c., on the back of the neck, where it now stands. A statue of more historical interest there is not in the United States.

N. Y. Jour. Com.

000 400 CO THE MACON FAIR.—The correspondent of the Columbus Sentinel closes his account of the proceedings of the recent fair at Macon:

"The most interesting part of the show to us was the immense throng of humanity congregaa finer body of men and women than were exhi-Stephen Eiliott, jr., and Hon. Mark A. Cooper. of the occasion, whose splendid form is a worthy inches from tip to tip, and when stuffed the skin plause, except from a small body of gentlemen whose nationality is transcribed in the skin plause. whose nationality is stronger than their local attachments. Senator Dawson's known urbanity and happy command of appropriate speeches gave much interest to the distribution of premiums. He frequently raised a laugh at the expense of the successful competitors.

> No Danger of Starvation in Boston.-There were \$10 market wagons at Fancuil Hall Market on Saturday.

MASONIC CELEBRATION .- The Centennial Auniversary of the Initiation of George Washington into the mysteries of Free Masonry was celebrated yesterday by the Craft in a most spirited The insurrection party having established their and imposing manner. The Grand and foothold at Guadalajara, have issued a proclamation and decrease at the Masonic Hall, Grand Marshaf J. B. Fraser, and Messrs W. S. Cochran and W. H. Gibbes, Assistant Grand Marshalls, and H. L. Butterfield, esq., Captain of the Host. The procession moved to Hibernian Hall, and after an ode had been sung with fine effect by a Choir of gentlemen, led by Messrs. Speissiger and Reeves, a fervent and appro priate prayer was offered by Grand Chaplain John H. Honour. After the singing of another ode, A. G. Mackey, esq., Grand Secretary and Grand Lecturer, ascended the rostrum and delivered an address appropriate to the occasion, characterized throughout with the ability and cloquence of this accomplished lecturer. The ceremonics were then closed by an anthem sung by the gentlemen amateurs.

The entire celebration past off most satisfactorily. The Fraternity turned out in strong numbers, and looked remarkably well; the eloquent address of the learned lecturer; the admirable manner in which the musical performances were executed; and the inspiring presence of a large number of the fairer portion of creation, all contributed to the pleasure and gratification of those who had the good fortune of being present on this interesting occasion .- Charleston Mercury.

Well Said.-The following remarks are from the Southern Christian Advocate, published in

"We learn, with no great astonishment, from a Boston Methodist paper, that some professed ministers of the gospel, class-leaders and stewards, are advocating the silly fooleries of the Spirit Rappings.' It is deemed necessary to handle the delusion with sober scriptural argument, and to publish long articles in religious attached, journals against it. Such a state of things might O'NEALL. well seem strange to us in this latitude. That large bodies of people, some of them preachers and official members in the Church should so readily give up the sobricties of common sense not to talk of scriptual truth and led by the nose floundering about like Milton's devil, in a chaos of burlesque 'manifestations,' duped by cauting knaves or rabid lunaties, might take by surprise one unacquainted with the guillibility of a population long under the influence of the abolition mania. People who believe the rigmarole of falsehoods printed in 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' have a credulity capacious enough to swallow any other sort of preposterous fooleries. Agitation has so long been the element in which such people have delighted, that Christianity itself is too tame and prosy a thing for their intellectual taste. They feed upon 'such stuff as dreams are made of.'-They must have a new revelation from 'spirits' who are supposed to be the self-constituted teachers of truth and duty. Higher-law, larger liberty, vote-yourself a farm ideas, necessitate a transcendentalism which wearies of the righteousness have ghosts from the grave to preach more spicy, more accordant with the spirit of the age, and the tendencies of a barn-burning woman-rights, and all-leveling radicalism. South ern civilization and Christianity knows no such forment, and throws up no such seum to the sur-

Mr. Wedster's Religious Character.—The Khett to the editors of the Charleston Mercury, er in a new light before the American people:

tial judge of Mr. Webster's character. How sume, that out of thirty-one States, Pierce will receive great is his impartiality will be obvious from a 28. Scorr will likely get three, to wit: Massachusetts, single statement made in his letter | ublished Vermont and Tennessee. Should this statement be coryesterday morning. He says of him: "He was reet, Pierce will have 266 votes, and Scorr 29-the a member of no religious denomination—he made no pretensions to picty." Now the fact is, that for several years past Mr. Webster did make continual pretentions to piety by being a regular member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. I myself for the last two winters have seen him very often in Washington in attendance on public worship in the Rev. Dr. Butler's Church; and I have, moreover, repeatedly seen him partake of the communion at the hands of Dr. Butler, and on one occasion at the hands, I think, of Bishop Meade, of Virginia. Every one acquainted with Dr. Butler, must know that he would administer the sacrament to no man high or low, of whose piety he doubted. Knowing these facts, it is due to truth, and the memory of a deceased christian, that I should state them. Believe me, gentlemen, your most obd't servant, R. B. RHETT.

Wood, living near Rahway, New Jersey, as he was going on horseback to church last evening, took the New Jersey Railroad track, to save the mud of the common road. Suddenly, before he could reach a crossway and while he was yet unthe rate of forty miles an hour, struck his horse and killed him instantly, tore off the saddle so yet left the man perfectly unburt, though he was ted on the show grounds. No State can furnish had stopped, and the passengers ran back to see bited at Macon last week. We saw an uncom- ting his poor horse, without a bruise or sear.mon number of men, with the brawn of Herenles, How he escaped by cannot tell, as he lost all who stood over 6 feet in height. The most disconsciousness the moment the accident occurred. Evening Post.

> that the yearly income of Eben Francis, a rich facts do not bear us out in this opinion. citizen of Boston, would buy twelve hundred farms, His income at six per cent, on the entire wealth would amount to, daily, more than the wages of 200 hard working men. His income would buy a bottle of Schneider or a pair of boots every three minutes. Every breath of the old man is worth another ninepence. His enormous capital commands the toit of near one thousand laborers and mechanics yearly, to pay the interest, and amounts to more than to those laborers' wages would, in a long life-time. A human laborer is a machine, but can't complete with bags of dollars in stirring up an income.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY JOURNAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 9, 1852

THO. J. WARREN, Editor.

Our Cotton Market Is tolerably active, and prices are ranging from 8

The Weather.

We have seasonable weather now. On Sunday last, we had a fine rain, and it cleared off cool, and on Monday morning there was a fine frost, for all of which we feel very grateful.

Some Potatoe.

Mr. - Garland, of Chesterfield District, has sent us a Sweet Potatoe, weighing three and a half pounds; a few of these would be enough for a small sized family

Judge O'Neall's Speech.

According to, previous announcement, on Thursday night last, the Hon. J. B. O'NEALL, Most Worthy Patriarch of the Order of the Sons of Temperance in the United States, addressed a large and intelligent audience, in the Baptist Church, upon Temperance.

As usual, his defence of the cause was able and cloquent; and we presume there are few willing to deny the truth of what he said. It is superfluous that we go into detail. After the exercises at the Church, the members of the Order returned to the Hall in procession, (as they had gone, accompanied by the Cadets of Temperance,) when the following Resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we the members of Waterce Division No. 9, Sons of Temperance, cordially tenderour thanks to M. W. P. O'NEALL, for his able and interesting address delivered this evening, evincing as he does on all occasions, his zeal in the cause of all mankind.

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolution, signed by the R. S. and W. P., with the seal of the Division attached, be conveyed to Most Worthy Patriarch

Our Advice.

We would advise our friends not to visit Charleston for some time on any account whatever. Private advices state that it would be imprudent to do so, and those who go under a month, are in danger of contracting disease and losing their lives. A little prevention is better than a great deal of remedy.

I. O. of Rechabites.

A Tent of this order has recently been pitched in Lancasterville in this State, called Waxhaw Tent. The object is the promotion and furtherance of the Temperance cause. We wish them great success.

A Model Subscriber.

There are many kinds of "models" these days, but of all kinds which we have yet discovered, as the most useful and profitable, it is the Model Subscriber of the genuine stamp. A friend, who is a model man, and Λ No. one in any thing, recently wrote us, and in the conclusion of his excellent letter said: "But now as to the "Journal;" enclosed you have Ten Dollars; if that temperance, and judgement to come, that con- does any more than pay arrearages, please forward it stitute the staple of ordinary pulpits. We must for the balance of the time to &c." When shall we the like again?

Presidential Election.

PIERCE and KING are elected President and Vice President of these United States as certain as if they were already in office, and PIERCE was sitting in the Chair of State in the White House, and KING was President of the Senate. So mote it be. We can't help being glad a little, notwithstanding we have little ollowing letter from the Hon. Robert Barnwell or no interest in the matter, only that we felt anxious to see General Scorr beat, and he has been beat, and will be read with interest. It places Mr. Web. that badly. Old "Fuss and Feathers" has always been accustomed to having things his own way, and if he in their reach such increased means for doing good. Gentlemen: -Your Washington correspondent phad been elected, the United States would hardly have is very obviously very far from being an impar- been large enough for him. We may now safely asworst beat on record.

We are not surprised at this result, for from the first, we expressed our conviction that PIERCE would be elected, and in our paper of the 18th of June last, in giving some reasons why we thought South Carolina should east its vote (as it recently did) for PIERCE and King, we said-"A President is to be made, and it is better for the interest of the South that he be a Pemoerat, than a Whig. We have had quite enough of Whig rule to satisfy us that nothing may be expected from that quarter. We feel confident in the success of the Democratic party, and believe that PIERCE will be & S, W C Workman. the next President."

A Strange Statement.

The Charleston Courier of Friday last, in its notice of Dr. MENDENHALL's death, says it was "occasioned by a severe attack of country fever, contracted in Camden, in this State, which town he visited a few days since for the purpose of being present at the Ordination A Minaculous Escape.—A gentleman named of his Son as a member of the Baptist persuasion." To say the least of it this is a very strange statement, utterly uncalled for, and very doubtful in point of fact. How does the Courier know that Dr. Mendenhall's disease was "contracted at Camden?" Is it not a mere assumption? Where is the proof? Is the Editor of discovered by the engineer, a train running at the Courier better versed in the science of the Medical profession than his Physician, who did not know whether it was country or other fever which caused that it hung to the sides of the locomotive, and his death? How can any one pretend to so much wisdom, to tell when, where, or how disease is contracted? thrown off to some distance. When the train | We do not pretend to say that Dr. M. did not contract the disease in Camden which terminated his useful what the matter was, he was found contemplaable than the Courier-that his death was caused by remaining in Charleston this summer in the midst of the raging elements of disease and death, and that it is likely his changing his location, but for a day or twocaused the disease previously contracted to manifest Wealthy Fellow .- The Boston Mail says itself soon after his return to the City. Let us see if

In the first place we have had but few serious cases of fever among adults, during the whole summer in Camden, and can call to mind but one death from fever of any kind among the grown persons who were attacked; that one in a house nearer to the river than any other in the town. In the part of Camden where Dr. MENDENHALL staid for one day, but one death, and that a child, has occurred the whole season. How can the Courier make such a statement?

Persons are entitled to think, and act as they think best, provided they are reasonable and do not trespass upon the rights of others; but we think in the present

case the Courier has tresspassed upon both justice and truth. "Let justice be done, though the heavens should fail," is a good motto, and one which the Charleston Courier, and all others, we hope will observe for the future when they make statements, in regard to Camden, either in its health, or in any matters of a local nature.

It seems to us it would be but common justice for those papers which have copied from the Courier, to copy this article also.

Great Britain and America.

It is a surprising fact, that these, two of the most lowerful, as well as the most enlightened, liberal and est governments on earth, should almost simultaneously discover within their vast dominions such inexhoustless Mines of Gold, by which each government is largely supplied within themselves with this precious and useful metal. The discoveries of the gold regions of California hitherto regarded as the rocky wilds of a desert waste, have opened a way for the acquisition of immense wealth to private as well as government enterprises. The gold discoveries of Australia have likewise given to the British government increased means and facilities in the administration of its monetary of fairs. Recent accounts confirm the idea that Australia is literally a land of gold. It is stated that at some of the mines in the Colony of New South Wales and Victoria. that the miners are now rich and that there was at least £1,000,000 of unemployed money in the hands of laborers, and this from a single section must increase confidence in these enterprises.

Nor is it confined to Australia alone; in other portions of the British possessions, gold discoveries are becoming almost every day occurrences. From our exchanges we learn that the Canada gold discoveries promise to assume an importance that has not yet been attached to them. A lump weighing 38 pounds has recently been discovered on the Chaudiere, and the Quebec papers state that a mass of 42 pounds has been picked up, and is valued at \$8,000. Our exchange says, "it is reasonable to suppose that the washings of fine particles of gold that have been long taken from the bed of the river had been brought down from a rock where the motal exists in considerable quantities. And the discovery of large lumps would also seem to indicate the existence of considerable quantities. The recent discoveries will stimulate to increased exertions on the part of "prospectors;" and who knows but next year Canada may become as noted for its gold fields as either California or Australia? There are now in the United States plenty of persons who have returned from California thoroughly experienced in all that relates to the discovery, washing and mining of gold; and those, doubtless, if the present discoveries continue, will bring their experience to bear upon the development of the riches of the Chaudiere region."

Nor is it possible to calculate where these things are to stop. It may be truly said of us, that we are living in the days of golden wonders; for rich mines are being constantly discovered all over this as well as other portions of the globe. What immense changes have been wrought in the conditions of hundreds and thousands of people in this and in other countries. From the low vale of pinching poverty, to the gilded dome of wealth and luxury many have gone. With these increasing pecuniary benefits, it becomes, as a matter of course, the bounden duty of these two great nations, England and America, to extend their spheres of usefulness to others who have not shared liberally in the good things of this life, but who are literally perishing in their blood, and in their sins for the bread of gospel life and religious truth. Some pretend to deny the obligation of the christian world to send the gospel to the heathen. Is this in accordance with the revealed will? Go preach my gospel to every creature! is the broad and imperative command of God himself. How impious to deny his authority! It is clearly the duty of America and England to lead the way in the enlightening and civilization of the world by gospel truth. They have done something, to be sure, but not half of what they ought to do; and Providence having placed withhow recreant will they prove themselves to the trust, if these tallents are not improved.

CONSIGNEES PER RAIL ROAD. W Anderson, E E Adamson, R W Abbot, M & D Brown, J Crockett, C L Chatten, Gureton & M, B W Chambers, DeKalb M Co, M Drucker & Co, J S Depass, G S Douglas & Co, Z J De-

Hay, S B Emmons, R H Finch & Co, T C Graham, W J Grant, Hasseltine & H, H Holleyman, W G Kirkland, J P Massey, McDowall & C. W C Moore, C Matheson, K S Moffat, R Mann, D W & P T Mobley & Co, Murphy & B, Miller L & Co, Morgan & R, M Milcher, Morrison C & Co, Jas McEwen, Murphy & H, D R Peebles, H Pate, Phifer & Y, Jno Perry, J E Rembert, D H Robinson, J Rosser, A & W Sheek, J Sanders, Tryon & B, TJ Workman, J P Wilson, J Brown, Mrs Ciples, G E McCuchen, J B Mickle, Rogers

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER.

IMPORTANT TO DYSPEPTICS. Dr. J. S. HOUGHTON'S PEPSIN, THE TRUE DIGES TIVE FLUID, OF GASTRIC JUICE, prepared from RENNET, or the FOURTH STOMACH OF THE OX, after directions of BARON LIEBIG, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D., Philadelphia. This is truly a wonderful remedy for INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, 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.

Hoofland's German Bitters.

Hundreds of our citizens complain of debility and langour of the system, derangement of the liver and stomach, want of appetite, &c.; they are frequently the result of too close application, and a thousand other causes we cannot here name; but we would say to all afflicted, do as we have done-get a bottle or two of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. Jackson, and our word for it you will be cured. We recommend this medicine, knowing from experience that it is much superior to the generality of patent medicines. We would say to our readers, purchase none unless prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia.

TO THE SICK.

For the effectual rooting out from the system of al diseases brought on by indigestion, billiousness and impurity of the blood, it is a widely and well known fact that WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS are the great PANACEA. Throughout the entire South, these Pills have long been held in the highest repute, both by private individuals and by the Medical the unfortunate victim to "earthly ills and woes" is made faculty of our country. Southern fevers and Southern diseases generally, yield to their influence at once; and to thank Heaven that a sovereign balm has been pro-

vided.

Let each try them for himself and if the medicine fails to satisfy, the experiment shall cost him nothing.

Thos. J. Workman, Agent for Camden, S. C., and sold by Druggists and Merchants throughout the country. vided.