



COMMON SCHOOLS—Howard County.

Below will be found the special act of the last legislature, relative to Common Schools in Howard county. We have received frequent inquiries in reference to this act, by letter and otherwise, but until now have been unable to procure a copy of it, for which we are indebted to a friend in Jefferson City. It makes an important change in reference to the affairs of the School Fund for this county, which we hope will be as favorable as it is important. As but few persons know of this change, and none the particulars, we would suggest that our cotemporaries of the "Democrat" and "News" give it an insertion in their columns. The act is as follows:—

AN ACT RELATIVE TO COMMON SCHOOLS IN HOWARD COUNTY.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:

Sec. 1. That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer of the County of Howard, on or before the first day of April next, to deliver over to the Commissioner of each School Township, in the said County of Howard, organized under an act to provide for the support, organization and government of Common Schools, approved ninth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, all the bonds, notes, and other evidences of debt, which belong to said township, respectively; taking the receipts of said Commissioner thereof, respectively.

Sec. 2. Before any such Commissioner shall be entitled to receive such bonds, notes and evidences of debt, he shall execute to the State of Missouri a bond, with sufficient security, in a sum double the amount of such notes, bonds, and other evidences of debt, conditioned for their safe keeping, and the delivery of such as remain uncollected, to his successor in office; which bond shall be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County Court of Howard County.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of said Commissioner to safely keep such bonds, notes, and evidences of debt; and he is hereby authorized to collect the same, or any part thereof, and to loan out the proceeds, on the same terms and conditions that loans are now directed to be made of Township School Funds.

Sec. 4. Whenever any township is hereafter organized in Howard County, for school purposes, under the act before recited, it shall be the duty of the County Treasurer of said county, to surrender to the Commissioner of said Township, all the bonds, notes, and evidences of debt, belonging to said township, and the said Commissioner shall have the same right, and perform the same duties as are prescribed heretofore, in relation to Commissioners of Townships in said County already organized.

Sec. 5. In all other respects, not inconsistent with this act, the County Treasurer and the School Commissioner of said County of Howard, shall be governed by the provisions of the act to provide for the organization, support and government of Common Schools, approved February ninth, eighteen hundred and forty-nine [thirty-nine]. The Commissioners in this act shall receive one half of one per cent., as a full compensation for their services, to be paid out of the interest accruing to each Township, and no more.

This act shall be in force from and after its passage. Approved March 19th, 1845.

From Mexico.—The barque "Ann Louisa," arrived at New York, on the evening of the 28th, from Vera Cruz. Although not so late as more direct accounts, the news is still of interest.

The Mexican government were making great preparations for war. Among other things, they had taken all the guns and munitions of war out of the castle of San Juan de Uloa, lest they should fall into the hands of the Americans!

A large number of troops had marched to the frontier of Texas. The whole force when assembled, were to be under the command of Gen. Bustamente. They say the United States are sending troops into Texas, and that they, the Mexicans, will march through Texas on their way to Washington, without declaring war.

It was reported at Vera Cruz that the Mexican Congress had passed the bill authorizing a loan of \$15,000,000. This, however, must be a mistake, as Vera Cruz letters of the 4th and 5th speak of the bill as being still under discussion, and the city of Mexico papers of the 30th ult. are to the same effect. But even if the bill should pass, (which is not improbable) it will hardly avail anything, being hampered with conditions which we should suppose would render it impossible to obtain the money—if, indeed, it could be obtained under any circumstances. The hope was that it could be obtained in England.

It was the opinion of prominent men at Vera Cruz, that Gen. Almonte would be elected President; in which case, they supposed that war would be inevitable.

T. J. Marschall, Esq., came passenger in this vessel as bearer of despatches.

The Rio Grande, Rio Grande del Norte, and Rio Bravo, are all one and the same river. This river is claimed as the true boundary between Texas and Mexico, by the Texans, but the Nueces is the boundary granted by Mexico as forming the true divide.

N. P. Willis has been appointed attaché to the Austria Mission.

NORTHERN BOUNDARY.

We find the following letter from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, in the Reporter of Tuesday. It is a matter of some importance to the people of that section:

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, August 23th, 1845.

SIR: I have examined the subject of the Northern Boundary of Missouri, and find that this office, without entering into the merits of the claim of Missouri to the lands South of Brown's line, has uniformly regarded Sullivan's line as the boundary between Iowa and Missouri, in all its official action relative to the lands on both sides of that line. Such being the case, and as the sales by the United States, of the lands in the disputed territory could not, and were not intended to affect the claim of Missouri to jurisdiction over those lands, by merely describing them as lying in Iowa, uniformity of action required that the course heretofore pursued should be continued, and hence the lands North of Sullivan's line were proclaimed for sale in Iowa. In consequence, however, of very numerous petitions, setting forth the injury that would be inflicted on the settlers in the Southern portion of Iowa, by selling the lands in that region, as directed by the President's Proclamation, of 9th May last, it has been determined to postpone the sales of those lands till next summer; and in the meantime I sincerely hope that this question of boundary will be finally settled.

Very Respectfully,
Your obt. Servant,
JAS. SHIELDS, Com'r.

S. PENN, JR., Esq.

SETTING UP FOR THEMSELVES.—Below we give an extract from a citizen of Oregon, to a friend in this State. It will be seen the Oregonists have become tired waiting the tardy movements of the Government and are setting up for themselves:

MARCH 28th. We have had some beautiful weather in this month. The farmers are driving business as they should. There was some fears entertained a few days since of a difficulty with Indians, but I do not think there was any cause for alarm. Politics are running very high at this time here, as our general election comes on in May. I think that it is the opinion of every body, that Uncle Sam is treating us with great neglect, in consequence of which we have organized into a government known by the name of the Government of Oregon. We have three candidates for the Executive office, to-wit: George Abernathy, Osborn Russell, and Dr. Bailey. I was a member of the Legislative Committee last year. Mr. Burnett was also a member. Oregon City at the Falls is improving finely.

NEW YORK—ANTI-RENT TROUBLES.—The anti-rent excitement has become so high in the county of Delaware, New York, that Gov. Wright has been forced to issue a proclamation declaring that county in a state of insurrection. This excitement has been the cause of numerous deaths and much trouble, and it is time a stop was put to it, either peaceably or forcibly.

The city of New York is becoming famous for seductions, rapes, elopements, and murders. The particulars of most instances are too revolting for publication.

HOWARD HIGH SCHOOL.

The annual examination of this School, was held in the College, on the 27th and 28th of August, and was witnessed by numerous spectators, some of whom possessed more than ordinary intelligence and distinction.

The examination embraced a variety of studies, which had been pursued by the students of both departments; and was conducted in a critical, impartial, and thorough manner. The promptitude, facility, and accuracy with which the students answered the multifarious questions propounded to them, not only afforded the most ample demonstration, of the superior abilities of their teachers, and the facility with which they had discharged their duty as instructors, but also of the high, THE ESSENTIALLY HIGH CAPACITY OF THE YOUTH OF HOWARD AND THE SURROUNDING COUNTIES, FOR RECEIVING A THOROUGH AND PRACTICAL EDUCATION. Their education was indeed practical; they had not only the theory (as is too common) but the practice. Not only the things, but their philosophy; the effects, but their causes.

The exercises were enlivened and relieved by two divisions, in which the students acquitted themselves with great credit, and applause. The first consisted in delivering and exhibiting committed pieces, and during this performance the interest was intense; and the numerous, and intelligent crowd of spectators that were present, gave abundant manifestation of their astonished delight.

The second consisted in original compositions delivered by the young ladies and gentlemen. These compositions, generally, were characterized by solidity, strength and beauty, evincing much taste in the useful art of composition. Their delivery was highly felicitous, and met with the universal commendation of the large and intelligent audience, who were more than delighted. The sentiment was not only generally good, the arrangement concise, and the declamation animated and clear; but in every instance they were richly imbued with an elevated moral tone, which will alike render every acquisition a source of enjoyment, and guide the pathway of its possessor, and animate them to walk in that path, that leads to the Infinite Fountain of all knowledge and wisdom, and the sum total of every excellency, whether created or uncreated, Divine or human.

We have known no institution, in which more indefatigable attention is given to the business of instruction on the part of the instructors, and acquirement on the part of the students, than Howard High School.

The teachers in this institution, in both departments, have given equal evidence of their ability to impart instruction, and of their unflinching industry in that important and laborious work; and that their students have not been idle, is abundantly manifest, as well from the number of their studies, as from their knowledge shown at the examination.

In conclusion, we may safely say, that this school, though in its infancy, is one of the best of the kind in the West, and promises much usefulness to the community generally, and most justly merits a liberal patronage.

REV. THOS. JOHNSON, REV. WALTER PRESCOT, WILLIAM EVERETT, M. D., JOSEPH SEARS, Esq., Examining Committee.

In behalf of the Committee, S. B. DUNLAP.

TOBACCO.

If the statements in the following article can be relied on, the prospects of those of our farmers who have good crops, is decidedly better than heretofore. Mr. A., the writer, is highly spoken of by the editor of the St. Louis Price Current, from which paper we copy.

To the Editor of the St. Louis Price Current: SIR:—In reply to the many enquiries concerning the quality, the manner, and mode of prizing Tobacco, &c., addressed to me by the Planters, during my sojourn in this city, I have felt it due to them to offer some suggestions in the preparation of the growing crop, which I hope may prove acceptable, and conduce to their interests, if observed—as also the prospects of prices during the ensuing season.

The quality of Missouri Tobacco is rapidly gaining reputation in every market where they have come into fair competition and comparison with the growth of other sections; and the day is not distant when, with proper care and attention in curing, handling, and assorting, on the part of planters, it will rank in the first list, and compare advantageously, if not surpass, the very best specimens that can be exhibited of Virginia growth. To this great point the attention and energy of every planter should be directed. I have dealt largely in both Kentucky and Missouri Tobacco, and the result of my experience is, that the latter has the advantage over the former in point of quality of at least 15 per cent.—in this opinion I am further confirmed by a comparison of the sales made by the same houses in New Orleans to the same purchases and for the same markets abroad, that the Kentucky was bought for—the fact is thus satisfactorily demonstrated to my own mind from personal knowledge, that the shipping qualities of Missouri Leaf tobacco are suitable for the same markets that consume mostly of Ky., that it is finer, and that a relatively higher price is paid for it.

The manufacturing qualities have already attained a high reputation, and the demand will increase, and higher prices be realized, when the fact is established to the satisfaction of the large Eastern tobaccoists, that suitable and superior qualities for their purposes are grown in this State, and I think another good crop will most probably effect this object.

The tobacco from Franklin and Pike Counties this season are very fine and generally well managed. Many samples that I have carefully examined, are quite equal to the best specimens of Virginia; indeed, its fine silky textures, and brilliant color, are not unequal; and I am confident it possesses all the properties for manufacturing purposes, of the finest Virginia Leaf. In the management of the growing crop I would recommend planters to suffer it to ripen more thoroughly than was allowed the past season—to use Flues in the Curing Houses, and to avoid smoking as much as possible—to cure it of a bright spangled Yellow or Red color. It is especially necessary to avoid smoking as far as practicable, for I notice that this constitutes the present season a serious objection to much that otherwise was very fine, and would have commanded high rates.

After the curing, the greatest care should be observed in assorting the various qualities, in selecting and prizing, separately, all of the same size, color, and quality; thus securing certainty of an even good break, and an increased value to the sample. The blds. should be of best seasoned timber, as near straight as possible,—jointed and made so tight as to exclude the air, which will prevent its moulding in damp weather or on a long sea voyage.

The minimum size of the hhd., as fixed by last legislature, is, in my opinion, too small; and, in lieu of the size named, I would recommend 56 inches in length, 42 in head—this would make a hhd. that would hold from 12 to 1500 lbs. lightly prized tobacco of fine qualities, and thus avoid the injury that results from prizing too hardly in view of saving in the transportation.

Every thing depends upon the planter, in the management of this crop. Carelessness and indifference are sure to entail a loss to himself, and most generally to all others who become the purchasers of his production; while, on the other hand, great care and attention, combined with judgment in the preparing and assorting of his crops, are sure to reward him well for his labor bestowed, and I cannot too strongly urge this necessity upon him.

The prospects for relatively higher prices during the next season are, from several causes, far more encouraging than they have been since 1838.

1st. The crop of the past year is now ascertained to be a short one, of the average productions for a number years.

2d. The growing crops, from all the information that can be obtained, will exhibit a greater deficit than the former, and fall many thousand blds. short of the average. The season was late, cold, and extremely unfavorable; and the accounts that reach me from all the tobacco-growing regions do not authorize an estimate above 110,000 blds. under a favorable or late fall to bring the plant to maturity.

3d. The steady and gradually increasing consumption in both the United States and Europe, has gradually reduced the stocks held over from previous years.

From all these facts before me, and information of an authentic character, touching the stocks, in this country and Europe, we shall have a production of 110,000 blds. to meet an annual average consumption in this country and abroad, of 145,000 blds. and a deficit from last year's crop of some 20,000 blds. that it is now ascertained to be short. In 1839, under similar circumstances, prices advanced from 3 a 5 cents up nearly 300 per cent. or to 10 a 15 cents per lb. What may be its effect, under present circumstances, I shall not undertake to say, but the prospects are certainly encouraging for compensating the hardy and industrious planter for the labor and pains he may bestow upon his crop.

I have a personal and direct interest in encouraging the culture of this important staple, and it will afford me great gratification indeed to see the planter realize the rich reward in prospect for his efforts, and a laudable ambition to show to the world that the great West can produce an article to surpass in richness of quality, fineness of texture, and brightness of color, all other sections of the Union, and that Missouri herself is foremost in this great enterprise. Respectfully,
J. H. ADAMS.

Col. J. W. ESTILL killed Maj. NOTLEY YOUNG, a few days ago, in a desperate affray, in Clinton county, in this State. Both gentlemen were armed with heavy double barreled guns, each seeking the life of the other. The neighborhood excitement is very great, and to some extent against Col. ESTILL, who was bound over, in a bond of \$2,000, after a faithful and laborious examination. Gen. WARD, and AMOS REES, Esq., for the State—Gen. DONIPHAN, and Col. BIRCH, for ESTILL.

FAMINE IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—A letter in the Charleston Mercury speaks of the distress and consequent excitement of feeling experienced by the farmers of Spartansburg, in consequence of the failure of their crops, and the excessive price of provisions, which prevents the poor from purchasing, and it was apprehended would cause them to resort to force to satisfy their wants.

The New County Seat of Reynolds County, Missouri, is called Centerville. This county is in the Southern part of the State, adjoining the State of Arkansas.

A Rich Copper Mine is said to have been discovered in Greene county, Virginia, covering a space of ten acres, and promising an abundant supply of ore.

Mr. Field, of the Reville, has sued Mr. Higgins, of the Organ, for libel. Damages laid at \$10,000.

The Eastern Mail now arrives at St. Louis twenty-four hours earlier than formerly. This great change has been effected without increasing the speed, simply by avoiding delays at connecting points. We are thankful to our brethren of the press in St. Louis, Louisville and Cincinnati—and to them the public are indebted for this important change. It was effected by their unceasing perseverance and belaboring the Post Master General. The West, it seems, can get no accommodation, not even justice, from the General Government, until it is fairly driven into it by force of public opinion, or acts merely to get rid of importunities. The people have already come to the conclusion as to the only means to be adopted to secure them justice, and will act accordingly.

THE TOBACCO CROP.—The editor of the Lyncburg Republican, says in his paper of the 21st instant—"We live, as all know, in the heart of the fine tobacco growing region, and having made inquiries from the various counties in this region, it is our deliberate opinion that under no circumstances can the Virginia crop be more than half a one, if that. Information from the adjoining States and the tobacco growing States of the West has been received, and the crop cannot be more than half an average one."

TENNESSEE—Official—Brown's majority, 1776.

AMERICAN PENNY MAGAZINE.—In another column of this paper, will be found a prospectus of a newspaper of the above title. Each number will contain 16 large octavo pages, embellished with numerous engravings, forming at the end of the year a work of 936 pages interesting matter, all for the low price of \$1.00.

TOBACCO CULTURE IN FLORIDA.—A letter recently received from Florida shows that this new member of our family of States is about to set up a rivalry with old Virginia, as to which is hereafter to be the tobacco State of the Union. It says:—"Every body here is going into the tobacco culture, which promises to replace the orange, as it requires no machinery, and the poorest can engage in it. The experiments that have been made, notwithstanding the worst season ever known, have proved extremely encouraging. The article is of a very superior quality, and commands a high price in New York, from 40 to 80 cents. H—, who has just arrived from thence, states that the choice qualities will command this latter price. There will be much done in it here the next year; and there is every prospect of its becoming the staple of Florida."

STATISTICS OF CALOMEL.—One house in Philadelphia, says the United States Gazette, has prepared and sold, within the last three years, 17,000 pounds of calomel. The consumers pay the apothecary for the medicine at prices varying from \$50 to \$500 per pound. Putting the above quantity at only \$60, it would appear that the price paid for it has exceeded a million of dollars. It is supposed that the quantity manufactured by other houses is at least six times as much. If so, the cost of calomel in three years has been \$6,000,000, or an average of two millions per annum.

Mr. George H. Melody, of St. Louis, and the eleven Iowa Indians who have been in Europe under his charge for the last two or three years, were passengers in the Versailles, at Boston, from Havre.

SPORT—RACES.

It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns that the time for the annual fall racing over the Fayette Course is near at hand. Mr. Morrison, the enterprising proprietor, has every thing on the course in excellent condition. The horses in training are doing well, and look as if they intended keeping all the purses here. Those who have, and are coming, from abroad with horses, will carry less weight returning than coming, unless they come prepared to do a little taller "patting down" than has been done in these parts for some time.—Don't get scared, however; come on, if for nothing else but to "live and learn," and get your eye-teeth sharpened up a little.

TEXAS DEBTS.—The Texans have no notion of being caught napping. A correspondent of the Cincinnati Herald gives an amusing account of these debt-payers: We compile the following from the Texas National Register, of the 10th ult: Mr. Armstrong, on the 26th of June, asked leave to introduce a bill barring certain claims, debts, judgments, &c., which he said he would read and explain how it was connected with the subject of annexation.

The object of the bill was to prevent the collection of claims against the inhabitants of Texas by the citizens of the United States. Mr. Armstrong said there were "many worthy citizens in many of the counties who would be relieved by a bill of this nature." "Worthy?" "Relieved!" no doubt. "There were a great number of persons in this Republic, he had no doubt in the world, who would oppose the measure of annexation, unless they thought their rights and interests would be guarded and protected by the action of Congress."

Mr. Smith, of Fannin, was opposed to the bill. He said "it proposed to do away with all just demands against those who have emigrated to this country from any of the States. The measure of annexation, he said "had been carried by a parcel of people who have come into the country lately, and now wanted to get rid of paying their honest debts!" "Why, sir," said Mr. S., "as I came from home on my way here, I passed through a people who were about to hang me; not three out of five of whom had been in the country long enough to take the oath of allegiance; and these people wanted to control my vote!" This is Texas moral suasion, we suppose. Vote to exonerate us from our debts, or we'll hang you! Mr. Smith is a credit to the family. He talks like a man of sense—an honest man.

Mr. Armstrong replied: "many have come to this country under adverse and very embarrassing circumstances." True as the book. You, one of "many?" Eh, Mr. Armstrong. "The very idea of being harassed is enough to terrify and drive them into opposition to the great measure of annexation."

There was a good deal further debate on the bill, and it was somewhat amended, but finally carried by a vote of 22 to 17. So the honest Texans are pretty effectually protected against their creditors in the States.

HOWARD HIGH SCHOOL.—We have received the annual catalogue of the teachers and students of this institution. This school is situated at Fayette, Mo., and has both a male and female department. Mr. Wm. T. Lucky is the Principal, Mr. Nathan Scarritt is an associate teacher, and Mrs. Lucky presides over the female department. The school is in successful operation, and doing well. The catalogue shows 80 students in attendance. This institution has been but recently established, and is under the control of the Missouri Annual Conference. The winter session will commence on the second Monday in October next. The surrounding country should give this school a very liberal support.—Paris Mercury.

A QUEER FISH.—The Doylestown Democrat gives the name of one of his subscribers, who paid for his paper three years in advance!—Most printers would be satisfied if subscribers would pay their old scores as they become due.

OUTRAGE.—A fellow by the name of Elisha White, of Pharsalia, N. Y., followed a girl only twelve years of age, a daughter of Mr. Abner Tucker, of that town, into a field where she had gone to pick black berries, on the 21st, and gagging her to stifle her cries, repeatedly and inhumanly violated her person. A reward has been offered for his apprehension.

CAPT. KIDD.—Every one has heard of Capt. Kidd—but with the many, the knowledge they have of this famous pirate is quite vague. Kidd (Wm) was recommended by Mr. Livingston of New York as a suitable commander of a vessel Lord Rumney had fitted out against the pirates of the East Indies. On his arrival in India, he committed many daring acts of piracy. On his return to Boston, he was summoned before Gov. Bellemont.—A man-of-war was sent from England to take him and his crew home. They were condemned and executed. Bradish, who was executed at the same time, had run away with the ship Adventure, on a voyage to India, and arrived, March, 1699, at the east of Long Island, where he deposited, in care of a gentleman, his money, rings and jewels. Men have for years been digging along the shores for Kidd's money! When they dig in the way prescribed in the will of a father to his indolent sons, they will find treasures, but not in the shape of rings, &c.

It is curious that the principal cause of confidence, and that wherein parties have expended nearly thirty thousand dollars, is MESMERISM AND CLAIRVOYANCE! Almost every clairvoyant under mesmeric sleep has united in declaring that this identical vessel contains an enormous amount of treasure in gold and silver bars, jewelry, diamonds, and other precious stones, and gold dust; and they one and all, declare their willingness to have MESMERISM stand or fall by this test!

FENNY.—Some Yankee editor says, he "like to die a larfin" to see a drunken chap trying to pocket the shadow of a swinging sign, which he mistook for a pocket-handkerchief.

OUR BOUNDARY WITH MEXICO.—The Washington Union refers to the question of our boundary with Mexico, and says:

"In accepting our proposition, Texas agrees to be governed by the boundary which the United States may arrange with Mexico. It becomes their duty, therefore, to settle this boundary by an amicable (and we have no doubt by a liberal) negotiation on our part, or by the terms of the treaty of peace. By Texas, we mean the Texas which we obtained as a part of Louisiana. We claim the Rio Grande as her western boundary, as we have ever claimed it since the treaty of 1803, and as it has been claimed by every administration,—by Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Pinckney, Adams, Clay, &c. We claim the Rio Grande, as Texas, herself, has uniformly claimed it in her organic law. Texas to the Nueces was not laid down by Mexico until she separated herself from Spain, long after our acquisition of Louisiana in 1803, and until she deranged not only Texas, but Tamaulipas, Coahuila, and New Mexico itself. Tell us not, then, of the Texas of Mexico. We claim the Texas as originally claimed by the United States—and as since settled by Texas herself. There is, in fact, no difficulty about the boundary on the lower portion of the Rio Grande; and it is only when you ascend the higher parts or branches of that river, that there seems to be any considerable room for dispute or for negotiation."

Fifty Artillerists have been detailed from West Point for Texas, and are ordered to New York harbor to make preparations for sailing.—The detachment are in the city, we believe under the command of Lieutenant Howe. The call was unexpected, and it is said not to give satisfaction in consequence of certain abridgment of privileges.—[N. Y. Express.

THE BEST YET.—It is stated of a tailor named Metzgar, residing in a flourishing inland town in Pennsylvania, that in one day, from sunrise till 8 o'clock, P. M., he made eleven pairs of pantaloons, two waistcoats, and a round jacket for a little boy. He was obliged to keep a bowl of ice water constantly by him, to cool his needle in.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT. James M. Kissick, of Arkansas, to be agent of the Cherokee nation of Indians west of the Mississippi, to take effect on the 13th of September, 1845, on which day the term of service of the present incumbent will expire. J. George Harris, purser in the navy of the United States, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of Edward N. Cox. Livingston Dunlap, deputy postmaster at Indianapolis, Indiana, vice Samuel Henderson, removed.

We do solemnly believe that if the Hebrew Plaster were used in the beginning of a cough, thousands of lives would be saved, who otherwise might die with consumption. This Plaster is the only article that will remove the swelling about the neck and other parts of the system, called the King's Evil, or Scrofulous Tumours. It has cured Rheumatism when the patient has used crutches for years. All those who are troubled in this way are advised to try it. Also, those who are troubled with pain in the back, side or breast, have been relieved in every instance. It has cured every disease for which it is recommended. All physicians use it indiscriminately, who have come to the knowledge of it.

For sale at the Drug and Book Store of Dr. Wm. R. Snelson. Also, at R. P. Hanenkamp's Glasgow. See advertisement in another column.

SHE WASTED DAY BY DAY. And through the night her hollow cough sounded upon the ear of affection like a summons from the messenger of DEATH. Frightful forebodings of the future crowded her imagination, while her insidious destroyer was busy trying to accomplish his work of destruction. SCEN, gentle reader, is the history of many fair maidens who have been rescued from an early grave and restored to perfect health by the timely use of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. Beware, then, how you neglect the first warnings of the destroyer—and if you have reason to fear it, make immediate use of Wistar's Balsam.

This unrivaled specific will not only relieve but speedily and effectually cure, when all other means have failed. Make no experiment whatever upon the delicate tissue of the Lungs; but seek at once the infallible remedy, and you are safe.

For particulars read advertisement in another column of this paper.

For sale by Dr. Wm. R. Snelson, in Fayette. Also, by R. P. Hanenkamp, Glasgow.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE. Elder ALLEN WRIGHT, will preach in the Christian Church in this place, on the 4th Saturday and Sunday in this month. Other preaching brethren are expected. [September 13th, 1845.]

DIED.—In this county, on Saturday evening last, Mr. BENJAMIN A. HUGHES.

COURT NOTICE. In vacation of the Howard Circuit Court, September 5th, 1845.

Samuel Patrick, John D. Leland, Jacob Brockman, John Ford and the Bank of the State of Missouri, } complainants, vs. Nathaniel Ford, } defendant.

NOW, on this day, come the above named complainants, by their Solicitor, and file their Bill of complaint against the said Nathaniel Ford, stating and setting forth, among other things, that on the 20th day of May, 1845, the said Nathaniel Ford executed and delivered a Deed of Mortgage to said complainants, for the north west quarter of section 1, township 49, range 19, containing 160 acres of land, in Howard county, to secure certain debts recited in said Mortgage. The prayer of the Bill is, that the equity of the redemption of the land above described be foreclosed, and that the said land be ordered to be sold, and that the proceeds of the sale thereof be applied to the payment of the several debts in said Bill set out, in such proportions as to the Court shall be deemed equitable and just.

You, the said Nathaniel Ford, are therefore notified to appear at the next term of the Howard Circuit Court, to be held at the town of Fayette, within and for the County of Howard, on the first Monday of December next, and answer the said Bill, or in default thereof, the same will be taken for confessed. It is further ordered, that this notice be published in some newspaper printed in the State of Missouri, for eight weeks successively, the last insertion to be at least four weeks before the first day of the next term of this Court.

A true copy—Teste, S. R. SHELBY, BYNUM, Clerk. September 13th, 1845. 27—Sw