

See, as such articles are hard to get here, and will be for a few years. Avoid large companies. As soon as some 10 or 15 wagons, and some 20 or 25 armed men, can unite, they should travel on. There is no need of a pilot; a person that has traveled through with wagons, would be useful to a company on account of the watering places, &c. Be sure and have plenty of cattle, so as to have teams sufficient for a change, as constant working tires out a team.

Our laws are few and simple. We have an organic law; and the Legislature meets once a year to enact such laws as the country may require. We have political divisions here. A portion of the people go to an independent government; the larger portion of us adhere to the United States, and hope they will soon, if they have not already, do something for this fine country. Many of our acquaintances in that country, would do well if they were here. It requires a great deal of energy and patience to make the trip with families.

I have located in a beautiful valley, with in 35 miles of the Pacific ocean, near a pass through a ridge of hills that lies between the Wallamette and Pacific; where we enjoy the sea-breeze all the summer season from the north-west. The valley lands are as rich here as the Missouri bottom, and the uplands equal the finest hemp lands in Howard county. The prairie is easily broken with two yokes of oxen and harrows up fine for seeding. There are no finer lands for farming in America. The country is well watered; all the springs and streams are cool and fine flavored. We have a fine view of the snow mountains. We have the finest fish I ever saw, the salmon, &c. I must close. Write to me. I hope Polk is elected.

Yours, respectfully,

NAT. FORD.

Dr. John J. Lowry,
Fayette, Missouri.

NEBRASKA TERRITORY.

This territory is the country west of Iowa, watered by the upper Missouri and its branches. It was formerly occupied by the Crow tribe of Indians.

An old Crow chief once described it according to Capt. Bonneville in these words:

"The Crow country, is a good country. The great spirit has put it exactly in the right place—while you are in it you fare well—whenever you go out of it, whichever way you travel you will fare worse. If you go to the south, there you have to wander over great barren plains—the water is warm, and bad, and you meet the fever and ague. To the north it is cold—the winters are long and bitter, with no grass—you cannot keep horses there, but must travel with dogs—What is a country without horses? On the Columbia they are poor and dirty, paddle about in canoes and eat fish. Their teeth are worn out—they are always taking fish bones out of their mouths. Fish is poor food. To the east they dwell in villages—they live well—but they drink the muddy water of the Missouri—that is bad. A Crow's dog would not drink such water—About the forks of the Missouri is a fine country—good water—good grass—plenty of buffalo. In the summer it is almost as good as the Crow country—but in winter, it is cold—the grass is gone; and there is no salt weed for horses. The Crow country is exactly in the right place. It has snowy mountains and sunny plains—all kinds of climates, and good things for every season. When the summer heats scorch the prairie, you can draw up under the mountains where the air is sweet and cool, and the grubs fresh, and the bright streams come tumbling from the snow banks. There you can hunt the elk, the deer, and the antelope, when the skins are fit for dressing—there you will find plenty of white bears and mountain sheep. In the autumn when your horses are fat and strong from the mountain pastures, you can go down to the plains and hunt the buffalo or trap beaver on the streams. And when winter comes on, you take shelter in the woody bottoms along the rivers—there you will find buffalo meat for yourselves, and cotton wood bark for your horses—or you may winter in the Wind river valley, where there is salt weed in abundance. The Crow country is exactly in the right place. Every thing good is found there. There is no country like the Crow country."

"An important document from the land office at Austin had been laid before the convention. From it we learn that the superficial extent of Texas, as comprised within the limits defined by statute of the 1st Texan Congress, comprises, in round numbers, 397,000 square miles, or 253,284,160 acres; that the total amount of land issued by the various boards of land commissioners is 43,543,970 acres; that the total amount of the above, recommended as good and lawful claims, is 19,212,200 acres; issued by the department of war, as bounty and donation claims, 6,300,000 acres; land scrip sold by the Texan government, 368,787 acres; amount of legal claims to lands issued by Texas, 25,880,903 acres; amount issued and supposed to be fraudulent, 24,334,764 acres; issued by the authorities of Mexico, a portion of which is supposed to be invalid, 22,080,000 acres; and that the total amount of the public domain subject to location and unsurveyed, is 181,991,403 acres. The officer of the land office, in communicating the above statement, says that he has no means of knowing the whole amount of scrip that has been issued by the Texan government, but thinks the amount yet out is about one eighth of that shown to be in his office, and that the same is the case in reference to bounty lands."

The convention had not yet adjourned. Nothing definite of any importance has yet been done, but every thing is in a fair way for completion.

Our troops in Texas at the latest dates were in fine health and spirits, and anxious for something to do. But they will most probably have nothing to engage them, but destroying the "fish, flesh and fowl," with which the country abounds.

We call attention to the prospectus of the Congressional Journal in another column. It will be the cheapest Journal of Congressional proceedings ever published. Only think of the entire proceedings of Congress, for fifty cents! Send on your names and money before the commencement of the session.

Judge Hunt, of Pike county, has not resigned his seat in the Convention, as was reported some time since.

THE MORMONS.
Late accounts from the mormon settlements, represent an alarming state of affairs. A difficulty had arisen between the mormons and other citizens, in Hancock and Adams counties, in which the mormons were sufferers. A company of "old citizens" had assembled at a school house, and were attacked by the mormons, who fired on the house and retreated. No lives were lost. Subsequently, the anti-mormons attacked a mormon settlement, fired and burned down some 25 or 30 buildings, several barns, stacks of grain, &c. The people were assembling, and seemed determined to drive the mormons out of the settlement. The mormons on the other hand, were preparing to resist.

We shall look for the result with interest.

THE CHRISTIAN PARLOR MAGAZINE.
We have received the August and September numbers of this elegant and useful work. They are embellished with handsome engravings. The object of this work, is to infuse a religious influence into the elegant literature of the day; to amuse without trifling and instruct as well as amuse. It is published at 148 Nassau St., N. Y., at \$2.00 a year, in advance.

BROTHERLY WATCHFULNESS.—Mal' Mal' Con sin Bill, he's in the parlor with sister Sal, and keeps biling' her.

"Cousin Bill biling my Sal?"
"Yes'm, I seed him do it ever so many times, bite her right on the mouth—and the ternal gal did'n't holler a bit nother."

"Oh—ah! never mind, Nud. I guess he didn't hurt her much." "Hurt her? by gosh, she loves it, 'cause she kept a lettin' him, and didn't say nothin', but just smacked her lips as though 'twas good, she did. I seed it all through the key hole. It's fine taters at him, by gosh."

Grammatical Witticism.—"Bobby, what is steam?"
"Boiling water."
"That's right, compare it?"
"Positive, boil; comparative, boiler; superlative, burst."

PAYING LIKE A SINNER.—Several years ago in North Carolina, where it is not customary for the tavern keepers to charge the minister any thing for lodging and refreshments, a preacher presuming stopped at a tavern one evening, made himself comfortable during the night, and in the morning entered the stage without offering to pay for his accommodations. The landlord soon came running up to the stage, and said, "there was some one in there who had not settled his bill"—the passengers all said they had but the preacher, who understood he never charged ministers any thing. "What you a minister of the gospel, a man of God," cried the innkeeper, "you come to my house last night, you sit down at the table without asking a blessing; I lit you up to your room, and you went to bed without paying to your Maker, (for I staid there until you had undressed) you rose and washed without prayers, ate your breakfast without saying grace, and as you come to my house like a sinner and out and drank like a sinner, you have got to pay like a sinner."

THE TIMES.



FAYETTE:

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1845.

FROM MEXICO—NO WAR.

There are various and conflicting rumors and statements from Mexico. The last and most authentic information, however, settles the war question, for the present. No declaration of war has been, or is likely to be, made. The Mexicans have enough to do to get along with their own affairs.

Gen. Herrera has been elected President, and the old cabinet resigned or been displaced.

The new Ministry is composed of the following persons: Don Manuel de la Penya Pena, Department of State; Don Jose Bernardo Couto, Justice of Ecclesiastical Affairs; Don Pedro F. del Castillo, Treasury Department; and Gen. Pedro Maria Anaya, Minister of War and Marine.

Gen. Bustamante has been appointed Commander of the army against Texas.

The country was in an unsettled state, and the military force was much weakened by desertions. An attempt to raise new troops had proven abortive.

LATE FROM TEXAS.

The New Orleans Tropic of the 25th furnishes the following extracts from the Texas papers, which will be found of considerable interest:

"The 'Brasos Planter' says that the convention has fixed the seat of government at the city of Austin until the year 1850.—Thirty-six votes were given in favor of Austin, and a scattering vote for other places.

"An important document from the land office at Austin had been laid before the convention. From it we learn that the superficial extent of Texas, as comprised within the limits defined by statute of the 1st Texan Congress, comprises, in round numbers, 397,000 square miles, or 253,284,160 acres; that the total amount of land issued by the various boards of land commissioners is 43,543,970 acres; that the total amount of the above, recommended as good and lawful claims, is 19,212,200 acres; issued by the department of war, as bounty and donation claims, 6,300,000 acres; land scrip sold by the Texan government, 368,787 acres; amount of legal claims to lands issued by Texas, 25,880,903 acres; amount issued and supposed to be fraudulent, 24,334,764 acres; issued by the authorities of Mexico, a portion of which is supposed to be invalid, 22,080,000 acres; and that the total amount of the public domain subject to location and unsurveyed, is 181,991,403 acres. The officer of the land office, in communicating the above statement, says that he has no means of knowing the whole amount of scrip that has been issued by the Texan government, but thinks the amount yet out is about one eighth of that shown to be in his office, and that the same is the case in reference to bounty lands."

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MEMPHIS CONVENTION.

Gen. Rozier, Dr. W. Brown and Dr. Davis, have been appointed delegates to the Memphis Convention, from Cape Girardeau county.

On the subject of this proposed Convention, a friend who has been noticing the current of affairs generally, and particularly hereabouts, handed us the following:

THE MEMPHIS CONGRESS.

Some time last spring, a squad of Congressional aspirants in the south-western States, got up a Convention at Memphis, for the ostensible purpose of memorializing the Washington Congress in favor of western interests;—but really to carve out an impossible but plausible job, for the failure of which they could gumble in the canvass next summer. The work at Memphis was to show the views of the aspirants, and the journals at Washington the failure of the sitting members. The aspirants, with the same finger, could point to Memphis and Washington, and by this means persuade a portion of the people that the wrong man was in the Washington Congress. This was an excellent scheme of the "outs," and in political morals, both plausible and proper.

The Memphis Congress assembled according to appointment, but in default of a full head of steam, adjourned over to autumn, when the aspirants will again assemble, and carve out some three or four millions of western work, for their Washington rivals. In this State, we observe, that all is not entirely calm, and judging from the tone of the "Democrat," we fear some of our neighbors are on the track for Memphis. From this, we are led to infer their dissatisfaction with Col. Price, of the Washington Congress, and if he is not wide awake, the Memphis Congress will improve the Missouri and Osage rivers before he takes his seat.

On this day, the political losers will be called together, in the half finished court house or college, to appoint delegates, and listen to a cut and dried preamble and resolutions. The delegate, we guess, will be a gentleman whose eyes have been in the direction of Washington, for several years, and who intends to throw Col. Price, next summer, if possible.

We suggest, in opposition to this scheme, the appointment of two delegates—one democrat and one whig—so that the views of all our citizens may be known and represented. Who seconds the motion?

Great good may grow out of it. The "outs," we are sure, will lay a large slice on the plates of the "ins,"—more, by half, than can be disposed of; but the "ins" may become alarmed for their places, and an extraordinary effort in favor of the long neglected western interests will probably be the result. For these reasons, we say "go ahead." If two delegates can be appointed, of different politics, so much the better. If not, let C. F. JACKSON be sent, who will promote twice as much at Memphis, as Sterling Price can do at Washington.

C. & T. LEWIS.

Papers publishing the advertisement of C. & T. Lewis, will please correct an error which occurs several times in said advertisement. It reads E. & T. instead of C. & T.

Let it be remembered by those in want of cheap clothing, that C. & T. Lewis, 190 Main St., St. Louis, are the gentlemen who can accommodate them with every thing in their line much cheaper than the same articles can be purchased elsewhere.

OFFICIAL—LATE FROM THE ARMY.

The Washington Union of the 4th inst., says: "We understand that information has been received at the War Department, from Gen. Taylor, as late as the 20th of last month. He was then taking efficient measures to render his position entirely secure from any attack. Indeed, there were, at that time, no serious apprehensions on that account. The information he possessed induced him to believe that the Mexicans did not think of assaulting him, or even of crossing the Rio Grande—at least for some time to come. The accounts from the west side of the Rio Grande furnish no news of any importance; and there were no regular troops on that river, except at Matamoros, and no preparations then going forward for crossing to the east bank. The 2d regiment of dragoons was, on the 29th of August, at Goliath, on the San Antonio, and expected to be at San Patricio on the 23d ult., forty miles from Gen. Taylor's camp at Corpus Christi. The officers and men generally were well, and the horses in good condition."

Another Counterfeit.—The Lawrenceburg (La.) Register, of Saturday, the 6th inst., has the following:

A man calling himself James Ross was arrested in this place, late on Thursday evening, attempting to pass a counterfeit ten dollar bill on the Lafayette Bank of Cincinnati. After two or three ineffectual attempts to pass the bill, he was questioned and finally searched, when 10¢ in his boot he had concealed four hundred and seventy dollars in tens of the above bank, and eighty dollars in threes on the bank of Louisville. The bills are well executed, a little coarser than the plates of the genuine, but badly signed. The Louisville bill is so well done that but few persons would be able to detect it.

He is undoubtedly a branch of the Warsaw gang, part of whom are now in jail.

Counterfeit on the Bank of Louisville.—The Cincinnati Commercial of the 6th says:

We were shown, yesterday, a most dangerous counterfeit on the bank of Louisville, of the denomination of three dollars. It was taken from a man who is now in our jail for offering to pass it at the circus one evening this week. The bill is calculated to deceive men well acquainted with the money, and in the daily business of the city said bill would pass five times out of six without suspicion. It is supposed that there is a nest of counterfeiters in the vicinity of the Ohio river, between this and Wheeling, who make this money. Look out for these "threes."

Not Guilty of Proximity.—The Postmaster General lately abolished a small office in Virginia, and informed the Postmaster that it was done by reason of his proximity to another office. In his reply he complained bitterly of the discontinuance of his office, not for the sake of the salary, for that was not more than 623 cents per quarter—but on account of the cause of the discontinuance—proximity; "for," said he, "I never was guilty of proximity in my life."

The Fall racing, over the Fayette course, begins on Tuesday.

FAMILY TROUBLES—THE SPOILS.

AN OLD COON CAUGHT.

SPRINGFIELD, MISSOURI, }
September, 1st, 1845. }

To the Editor of the Missouri Reporter:

My attention has been called to an article in relation to the removal of the Rev. Joel H. Haden from the Land Office at this place, published in the Missouri Democrat, of the 25th August. I am certainly sure that none desire, not even those who recommended his removal, to assault Parson Haden—or pursue him in his retirement with unnecessary severity, but the onslaught on his removal, commenced by his too partial, but perhaps, misguided friends, justifies the publicity of the evidence, which condemned him of hypocrisy and a want of sincerity to his confiding friends. If the editor of the "Democrat" really and sincerely believed "this upright man" so purely devoted to Democratic principles," then is he to be pardoned for his remarks; but if he is and was advised of his political depravity, then has he outraged the confidence of his readers by the following remarks:

"JOEL H. HADEN."

"The removal of this upright man, so purely devoted to democratic principles, and the manner it is reported to have been done, is a matter of much astonishment in this region of country. Those whose feelings it is calculated to wound, are men who never falter, or swerve, to the right or to the left, from the true landmarks of Democracy—they are the abiding and faithful, to whom the members of the present administration are indebted for their elevation to power; and they will remain true to themselves and their country—they know no defeat—nor adversity, nor ingratitude can shake their constancy; but there are still those who never can be reconciled to this proceeding. Mr. Polk, we should suppose, can scarcely wish to surround himself with the Corporal's guard commanded by Capt. Tyler in this State. If so, he may weaken the confidence of the phalanx of the Democracy in himself, but their affections cannot be alienated from the good cause which has with them ever been the same. Let not our Whig and Soft opponents flatter themselves from these remarks, that disaffection is growing up between the Democratic party and the Administration. We are not aware of the difficulties under which the Administration labors in the thousands of appointments they have to make—the deception practised upon them is difficult to unravel; and this may have been such a case; but we do not therefore infer that Mr. Polk is about to turn Tyler and desert his party—he never was identified with Whigs or Softs; and although some discrepancies may occur in his appointments, we have not the less confidence that he will exert himself to carry out the important measures his friends had in view in his election, and will receive their unabated support in doing so. It has not been to indulge in vain regrets, that this removal has been noticed. The case could not be passed by; and in consigning it to oblivion hereafter, we may be permitted to remind the Administration, that even private friendship and consanguinity of love, should give way to the torrent of public opinion."

Respectfully,
A CITIZEN.

Correspondence of the New York Sun.

OVERLAND MAIL FROM THE PACIFIC.

Revolution in Ecuador—Peru and Great Britain—United States Squadron in the Pacific—British Fleet for Oregon—Affairs at Tahiti.

CALLAO, July 4th, 1845.

You will see by the annexed list that we have in port a formidable naval force of all nations. Our squadron will be increased in a short time, preparatory to a blockade of the Mexican ports on this side, should war be declared by Mexico, and our boys are in fine spirits. Our glorious little navy pants for an opportunity to show its power in defending the national honor, and if war comes, you may rest assured that the star spangled banner will wave over every Mexican port and fortification on this side, within sixty days after we receive the declaration.

Gen. Flores, late President of the Republic of the Equador, retires to Europe, having given way to a revolutionary movement, but retaining all his military honors and emoluments.

Gen. Castilla, President of Peru, has convened the general Congress, which is now in session, and it is understood that full satisfaction has been made to Admiral Seymour, for outrage committed upon British property by the revolutionary Peruvians lately in arms against Gen. Castilla.

A British fleet is said to be on its way to Oregon, to protect British property and settlers at Astoria, and from the language used by the officers of the British squadron here, we are led to believe that the report is correct. Indeed, a forcible seizure of the whole of Oregon north of the Columbia seems to be the object of this movement, and instructions to that effect are said to be in possession of the Admiral. I have letters from Oregon to the 1st of May, which report considerable political excitement among the settlers, and manifestations of hostilities from the Hudson Bay Company's people. Every obstacle is thrown in the way of American settlements north of the Columbia.

We have had intelligence from Tahiti to the 1st ultimo. The French retain the Islands, and there is not the most remote prospect that they will ever give them up. The loss to our whaling interest is very serious, as the French authorities prohibit traffic with the natives, and there is no other port for obtaining supplies in that vicinity. An American merchant vessel has been despatched to the Feeje Islands with arms and ammunition for the natives, to enable them to fortify themselves and maintain their independence against an expected attack from the French or English.

The following vessels of war are now here, viz: frigate Savannah, Commodore John D. Sloat; sloop of war Portsmouth, J. B. Montgomery, commander; sloop of war Levant, Hugh E. Page, commander; store ship Relief, Lieut. commanding Robert G. Robb. The frigate Brandywine, sloop St. Louis, and brig Perry, from China, have returned home. The terms for which their crews enlisted have expired, and in their stead we expect the Brazil squadron. Our vessels of war will remain there until the U. S. schooner Shark arrives from Panama, when the Commodore expects to receive information regarding Mexico and the United States. We expect the Shark here in fifteen days. It is now 12 o'clock, and the vessels of war in port have just commenced firing the national salute; it is a glorious sight to see seven vessels of war all firing at the same time.

A CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION.—The papers are discussing the question whether under the following section of our Constitution, Senators from Texas can be qualified to hold their seats:

"3. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of 30 years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen."

if Harrison and Tyler were elected, they would resign. Soon after the commencement of Tyler's administration Campbell sent his resignation to the department—and Joel H. Haden redeemed his oft repeated pledge to resign by sending the above letter soliciting a re-appointment—which he obtained. Now we do not pretend to know why or wherefore Col. Polk made this removal; but surely the above facts should be sufficient to satisfy the feelings of those who are wounded by this proceeding—if they are "so purely devoted to democratic principles" and so fearful of being ranked in the "corporal's guard" of "Capt. Tyler!" But whether the "Democrat" is reconciled or not to this removal, certainly a more judicious and proper appointment was never made than that of the successor of this "upright man." A more honorable man—a more efficient officer—or one more "purely devoted to democratic principles" than James H. McBride, lives not in this Land District. And we challenge even those who "never can be reconciled to this proceeding" to gainsay this. The people of this Land District are satisfied with this "proceeding," if the editor of the "Democrat" is not—and their perfect acquiescence in it, should have kept him from "uttering his 'vain regrets;' but when these 'regrets' assume the tone of censure and grave complaint, we may be justified in repelling the wholesale assault on this appointment by one who cannot pretend to understand the wishes of the people of this District. Why did not the press at Springfield speak out against the removal? If the editor of the Democrat will visit this District perhaps he will unsay what he has said—yet if he can never be "reconciled to this proceeding" without additional evidence of this "upright man" tampering with Tyler—"holding with the hare and running with the hound"—he shall be gratified. I am unwilling to pursue Parson Haden farther than is necessary in defending this "proceeding" against the onslaught of his friends. If they push it farther, I may give them some sketches of transactions in St. Louis—backed by proof.

Respectfully,
A CITIZEN.

William the Fourth, late King of England, when Prince of Wales, and during his service off the coast of Canada, made an excursion into Upper Canada, and crossed over into Vermont. He entered a tailor's shop and on seeing the tailor's wife, an exceedingly beautiful woman, he without ceremony ravished a kiss from the lady and remarked: "There! now tell your country women that the son of the King of England, has kissed a Yankee tailor's wife." Unhappily for him her husband, the tailor, at that moment appeared from the back room, and being a stout fellow, gave the scion of royalty a tremendous kick, exclaiming: "There! now go and tell your countrywomen, that a Yankee tailor has kicked the son of the King of England."—The Prince sloped.

OLD, BUT GOOD.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

Elder ALLEN WASHBURN, 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.]

MISSOURI PRESBYTERY.

The Presbytery of Missouri will meet, by Divine permission, at Reelport, on Thursday, the 24 day of October, at 7 o'clock, P. M. September 20th, 1845.

THOSE WHO COUNTERFEIT a good medicine for the purpose of adding a few dollars to their pockets, are far worse than the manufacturers of spurious coin. For while the latter only rob us of our property, the former take property and health and life away. Dr. WISTAR'S BALM OF WILD CHERRY is admitted, by the thousands of disinterested witnesses, to have effected the most extraordinary cures in cases of a pulmonary and asthmatic character, ever before recorded in the history of medicine.

The young, the beautiful, the good, all speak forth its praise. It is now the FAVORITE MEDICINE in the most intelligent families of our country.

Such a high stand in public estimation has been achieved by its own merits alone. And so long as a discerning public are careful to get WISTAR'S BALM OF WILD CHERRY, and refuse, with scorn, counterfeits, and every other article proffered to them as a substitute, so long will cures—positive cures—cheer the fireside of many a despairing family.

For particulars see advertisement in another column.

Sold by Dr. Wm. R. Snelson, in Fayette, also, by R. P. Hanenkamp, Glasgow.

THE VIRTUE OF THE HEBREW PLASTER I highly appreciate. Having been troubled with a weakness and pain in the spine for several years, and all applications having proved unavailing, I was induced to use a box of the Jew David's Plaster; and, to my astonishment, it relieved me entirely. I would therefore recommend it to all that may be afflicted with a spinal affection, or weakness in the back.

T. F. HALL.

Of the firm of Hall & Roberts, Merchants, Buffalo St., Rochester, New York.

See advertisement in another column.

For sale at the Drug and Book Store of Dr. Wm. R. Snelson, also, at R. P. Hanenkamp's Glasgow.

[Communicated.]

Departed this life, on the 12th inst., at the residence of his father, in this county, JOHN R. HARVEY, in the 22d year of his age.

The deceased was a young man of respectability and was what might be termed a moralist; had never made any profession of religion, nor was it known that he had ever thought seriously about a future state. He was taken on the 1st inst. with a violent fever; on the second day a physician attended, and staid all night with him; he continued in much pain throughout his illness and frequently his mind much deranged, but always knew every person about him, and generally when spoken to, would answer rationally. On the 8th day of his illness, he commenced talking with his brother-in-law and sister-in-law, who happened to be on the bed with him, about futurity; told them he had thought much of it lately and had frequently gone out, before he was taken sick, got down on his knees and prayed to God.

At length he called for his father and all his brothers and sisters; when they went to the bedside, he took each by the hand and bid them farewell, telling them to prepare to meet him in Heaven; that he was going to die and did not fear death; that he was going home to a better world where there would be no more sorrow or sighing; that God was willing and able to save all who would come unto him. He begged his father, brothers and sisters, not to grieve for him; that if it was the will of his Master he was willing to go. His father took him by the arm, felt his pulse, and told him not to be alarmed, he was not dying; he answered he was aware of that, but he could not stay with them but a few days, perhaps only one more night, and he had been, during his sickness, so much out of his mind that he had picked that time, when he knew he was rational, to talk to them. He then requested his grand-father and uncle Lee should be sent for and expressed a desire to see all his friends. When his grand-father came, he took him by the hand and bade him farewell; telling him he wanted to meet him in Heaven; his grand-father asked him if he was willing to die; he answered he did not like to leave them, but he did not fear death, and if it was the will of his Master, he was prepared to go; he continued for the space of an hour, or more, to exhort his friends to prepare to meet him in Heaven, and not to grieve for him, and finally requested that the Rev. Mr. Dunlap, of Fayette, should preach his funeral sermon.

On Friday morning, the 12th inst., a short time before his death, when his voice had become so weak he could hardly be understood, he repeated "farewell, vain world, I am going home," and at five minutes after 9 o'clock, A. M., his spirit left its house of clay, we hope, to take up its abode with Angels, around the throne of God. Howard County, Sept. 15th, 1845.

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