Eastern Clarion.

S. R. ADAMS, Editor.

PAULDING, MISS.

Saturday Morning, Feb. 12, 1859.

Two Dollars in Advance—Three if not paid in Advance.

Democratic State Convention.

The Democratic Executive Committee for the State, having almost unanimously designated the first Monday in July as the time, and the city of Jackson as the place, for holding the next Democratic State Convention for the nomination of candidates for Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer and Auditor of Public Accounts, the undersigned, as Chairman of the Committee, hereby gives notice that the Convention will assemble at the time and place indicated.

By order of the Committee,

S. R. ADAMS, *Chairman.*

NOT A CANDIDATE.—The Editor of this paper takes the earliest occasion after reaching home from a protracted visit to New Orleans and Mobile, to return his thanks to those friends who have so flatteringly mentioned his name in connection with the high offices of Representatives in Congress and Governor of the State. His acknowledgements are especially due to Col. Wood, the distinguished editor of the Natchez *Free Trader*, and a correspondent of that paper who writes over the signature of "HOMEMIRA AND PEARL RIVER" the former of whom recommends us for Congress, and the latter for governor. To all such kind suggestions we have simply to say that we are an aspirant for no public station whatever, and could not accept a nomination, even if tendered. We are content to serve the public to the best of our humble ability in our present position; and the greatest favor our friends can bestow on us will be to assist us in circulating the *Clarion* among the people, and increasing its business and influence.

BOURELL'S MAGAZINE.—We are indebted to the publishers for the February number of this excellent and thoroughly Southern Magazine. It abounds in articles of great interest admirably treated. We have only time to mention a political article entitled "Slavery in England," and the continuation of those two capital stories—"Actress in High Life" and the "Cosique of Kawah."

PUNISHMENT OF CRIMES SOUTH CAROLINA.—The laws of South Carolina, are more stringent against crime than those of any other State in the Union. Thieves, robbers, and violators of the "peace and dignity of the State," when convicted, get their deserts in that old Commonwealth. We find the following in one of our exchanges:

TO BE HUNG FOR BURGLARY.—We learn from the Charleston papers that RICHARD J. FOSTER was, at the late term of the Court of General sessions, sentenced by Judge MUNRO to be hung on the 25th of March, for the crime of Burglary.

Things are done after a strange fashion in New York. A burglar robbed a store there and sent the goods on to Furneyse, Brinley & Co., auctioneers of Philadelphia for sale, the robber was allowed to testify as to his guilt, the district attorney promising him perfect immunity, and suit was brought against the auctioneers for restitution. If this is not compounding felony, we do not know what is.

THE HOUSEAT YET.—We have seen numerous notices recently in our exchanges of the high prices obtained for negroes at public Sale; but a sale occurred in this place, on last Monday, which tops all we have yet heard of. The negroes of the Slay estate were sold at public outcry, at the following mill prices:

Peter, a boy, 12 years old, $1,910; Peggy, 40 years, and infant child, $1,256; Reuben, 25 years, and child, $1,880; Lizzie, 16 years, $1,515; Sarah, 17 years, $1,510; Lucy, 14 years, $1,705; Mary, 12 years, $1,500; Amy, 9 years, $1,050; Rose, 6 years, $810; Harriet, 6 years, $710; Jim, 3 years, $900.

None of the negroes were unusually likely, and the exorbitant prices they brought can only be accounted for by the supposition that there is a great deal of money in the country seeking investment.

TEXAS ALMANAC FOR 1859.—We are indebted to Col. JOHN RICHARDSON, Editor of that excellent paper, the *Galveston News*, for a copy of the "Texas Almanac" for 1859, issued from his office. It is a finely printed octavo volume of 226 pages exclusive of some fifty pages of advertisements. It contains a large amount of statistical and miscellaneous information and speaks well for the skill and energy employed in getting it up.

The *New York Daily News* closes an elaborate article, headed "decay of abolitionism," with an expression of the belief that "the constitutional rights of the South are now lodged beyond the reach of political chances and changes." The *News* thinks there is no chance to elect an anti-slavery man to the Presidency. Much as we are disposed to hope and wish for the best, we can scarcely agree with our able cotemporary that there is no further danger of trespasses upon the constitutional rights of the South. No man can say that the sectional anti-slavery sentiment will not finally prevail, and its votaries get possession of the Federal government. We do not believe that they can do it at the next election. But sectional and local feeling is a strong point upon which to appeal to the populace, and there is no telling what demagogues, armed with such a weapon may eventually accomplish. It behooves the friends of the constitution, and of a constitutional union in all parts of the country, to be united, active and zealous, as well as forbearing towards one another. If these views could but find universal favor with the democracy, all the conspiracies and efforts of the abolition fanatics and traitors would come to nought. In any event the South is able to take care of herself, and will do so.

AN OLD COLLEGE.—The one hundred and sixteenth anniversary of William and Mary College, at Williamsburg, Virginia, is to be celebrated on the 19th inst. Ex-President TYLER, the oldest living alumnus of the college, is to deliver an address on the occasion.

JUDGE OF THE FIRST DISTRICT.—We are glad to hear that the Hon. HIRAM CASSIDAY, of Franklin county, has been appointed by the Governor, Judge of the First Judicial District of this State, in place of Judge Posey, deceased. The appointment is in every respect a good one. There are few abler men in the State than Mr. CASSIDAY, and few if any who would wear the Judicial ermine more gracefully or worthily. It is to be hoped that Mr. C. will be a candidate before the people when the election comes on, and that they will have the good sense to confirm the Governor's appointment. It is of such men as he that our Judges ought to be made.

SPARRING IN CONGRESS.—A sparring took place in Congress on the 8th inst., between Col. SINGLETON, our Representative, and the abolitionist Lovejoy, of Massachusetts. Lovejoy moved to strike out of the Bill of Appropriation the appropriation for the safe keeping of fugitive slaves. Singleton said he would be glad if Lovejoy would return the negress he had stolen from one of his (Singleton's) constituents; said also that Lovejoy had admitted participation in slave stealing, and such a Representative disgraced the nation. The Chairman called Mr. Singleton to order. The Black Republicans cried out, let him go on. Great excitement ensued. The motion was rejected.

☞ Our thanks are due to Messrs. BROWN, SINGLETON and MCRAE, of this State, and to Mr. HUGHES, of Alabama, for congressional documents.

The whole expenses of the state Government of New Jersey were last year $20,000, about three-fifths of which were raised by a tax upon railroad passengers, mostly strangers.

Compensated Emancipation.

The idea of "Compensated Emancipation," as it is termed, which is indebted for its paternity to the notorious "learned black-smith," ELIHU BURRITT, still has its active advocets and votaries among the moon-struck fanatics in the Northern States. A Society, rejoicing in the title of "Compensated Emancipation Society," is still in existence, and recently held its Annual Convocation at Albany, N. Y.—No less a person than the venerable Dr. Nott, of Union College, presided over the assemblage, affording an example of what we frequently see—men possessed of a good deal of learning and very little sense. Speeches were made by the President, by the polyglot black-smith, by one or two of the rampant abolitionists, and by a man from Virginia, named Underwood, who also avowed straight out abolition sentiments.

The abolitionists contended the scheme involved the immorality of purchasing slaves, which conflicts with their notions respecting the rights of men, negroes included. They were therefore opposed to the whole plan. The President expressed his assent to the doctrines held by the abolitionists in regard to human rights and nigger equality. Burritt replied, defending the reasonableness and practicability of his scheme. He maintained its morality, and retorted on the ultra abolitionists for attacking sinners at the South, and yet refusing to invite them to repentance, and afford them an opportunity, which he thinks they would readily embrace, of getting rid of "the evil of slavery," if they could do so without utter ruin to themselves.

The details of this notable plan is in brief, for the Federal Government to provide for gradual emancipation, paying the owners two hundred and fifty dollars, each, for their slaves, and compelling them by law to accept that price, the whole to be completed in forty years.

The absurdity of the proposition is only equaled by its absurdity. The idea of proposing to the Southern people to take $250 apiece for their slaves, when they will average $1,000 in the market, could only have originated in a very poorly balanced mind, however it may be examined with a knowledge of books. And then the price is to be paid by the Government, with money derived from taxation levied chiefly on Southern productions. In other words, the Government is to buy their property at one-fourth its value, and then take the money out of their own pockets to pay them with.

The thing is, of course, too ridiculous for discussion, and is worthy of note only as showing the tendency of fanaticism, folly and all kinds of visionary and impracticable ideas to take root and find support at the North. Not an idea ever started by any dreamer, nor a scheme of folly or knavery ever invented by any fanatic or demagogue, but finds a congenial soil among our yankee brethren, and muster its troop of deluded followers. And what is the most singular fact in this connection is, that among these people are always to be found a large number of what are called the "Educated classes," that is, persons who have been through Northern academies and colleges, and possess fair attainments in scholarship, and the knowledge derived from books. It certainly argues that there is a radical defect in the system of Northern education, or else it proves that the dissemination of book learning is not the best means of improving the common understanding of men, and preparing them for self government, and the prudent discharge of the ordinary duties of life. We are not prepared to give our assent to the latter—we cannot question the received maxims respecting popular education.

The error must be in the system. It cannot be that enlightenment and education in the popular acceptation of these terms, are incompatible with the possession and exercise of common sense. And yet such seems to be their effect to a very great extent at the North, as evinced by the facility with which large numbers of the most cultivated people, embrace every pernicious theory that is set afloat, and their apparent anxiety to carry them into practice even at the expense of the constitution of their country and the well-being of society. Suppose any of the isms—abolition, know nothingism, woman rights, for instance—that have obtained so widely in New England, were to gain a predominating influence, how long would the Federal Union last, or even society itself retain its organization?

We find none of these things in the South. If not so many of our people are sent to common schools and colleges, they are still better educated by example, by precept, and by traditionary feeling, to discharge their duties as citizens, and to cherish a conservative regard for principles and institutions which have borne the test of experience, and have the sanction of common sense. A comparison between the two sections, made on this basis, presents a proud and flattering picture for the South, which her people should love to contemplate. May they always preserve their minds from every species of new fangled notions which could by possibility lessen her claim to the title of being the conservative, law-abiding portion of the country.

AN ORIGINAL LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.—A gentleman of Philadelphia has in his possession an original letter from Washington to Mathew Carey, which, we believe, has never been published. We present it to our readers as follows;

"MOUNT VERNON, 15th March, 1785.

"I purposed, so soon as I understood you intended to become the Publisher of a News paper in Philadelphia, to request that a copy of your Weekly production might be sent to me. I was the more pleased with this determination, when, by a letter from my friend the Marquis de la Fayette, I found he had interested himself in your behalf.

"It has so happened, that my Gazettes from Philadelphia, whether from inattention at the Printing or Post offices, or other causes, come very irregularly to my hands. Let me pray you therefore, to address those you send me in the appearance of a Letter. The common paper, usually applied, will do equally well for the cover. It has some times occurred to me that there are persons who, wishing to read News Papers, without paying for them, make free with those which are addressed to others; under the garb of a letter, it is not presumable this liberty would be taken.

"I am, Sir,

"Yr. most obed. servt.

"G. WASHINGTON."

"Mr. Matthew Carey"

"Printer of the Evening Herald."

DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.—We commence to day the publication of the advertisements of Dr. C. P. CRANE, of New Orleans.

The number of people at present suffering from coughs and colds in this country is a thing unprecedented in our recollection. There are a great many people who, by not attending properly to such visitations, may permit them to take a permanent hold of the system, and open the way to consumption, by diseases of the throat and lungs. For those who may unhappily suffer themselves to become thus affected, there is no better or easier relief than that afforded by the electro-chemical and medicated vapor baths, and inhalations, administered by Dr. Crane, at his Institute, No 146 St. Joseph street, New Orleans. The Doctor has had much experience in this, his exclusive method of treatment, and has been uniformly successful. We know of numerous people who were going, as themselves and their friends thought, surely to the grave, but who, by falling into Dr. Crane's hands have been restored to a long lease of life, health and happiness. We direct the attention of all who may be either severely or lightly affected, as above, to Dr. Crane's advertisements in another column.

☞ It is generally believed, that in consequence of the press of business before Congress, a great portion of which is sure to remain undisposed of when the day of adjournment arrives, that the President will convene an extra session. In that event special elections would have to be held in all the States that have not already elected their members to the next Congress.

THOMAS W. JOHNSON, Esq., has retired from the Macon Star.

[For the Eastern Clarion.]

Judge Douglas Again.

Mr. Editor:—I am not at all, at any time, inclined to enter the field of newspaper disputation; and more especially would I prefer to avoid such discussion at this particular juncture, with any one, and of all others with the very *factious* (?) editor of the "Vicksburg *Sun*."

In the issue of the 29th January, ult., that paper takes the writer seriously to task on account of a communication in the Clarion some weeks since, calling in question the propriety of that wholesale system of insane denunciation of Mr. Douglas, by many democratic journals in our State.

Now, sir, the "world was not made in a day," and there may not be any probability that the "Sun" newspaper can very shortly be convinced of the *orthodoxy* of Judge D.'s democracy. But "Vindex" must be permitted to say that Judge Douglas, in the whole course of that Illinois canvass, uttered no sentiment at all at variance with the non-intervention doctrine of the Cincinnati Convention, or Mr. Buchanan's letter of acceptance. I know that "traitor" and "treason," tho' words of serious import, may yet become flippant upon the lips of indiscretion and folly. The "Sun" newspaper, like its coadjutors, in this relentless and unmeaning warfare on the illustrious Tribune of the West, fails to furnish specifications under his general charges.

What the "Sun" newspaper calls "truisms" and "high sounding generalities," enumerated by Judge D. in Illinois, are denied to this day in the North and West. And it was the victory of these same "truisms": "that the negro was of an inferior race, and his natural and moral condition was slavery; that this Government was erected by white men for the benefit of white men," so gallantly contended for by this great man, in the face and to the beard of faction and abolitionism, in the "full foam of their wrath," which, in my opinion, entitles Judge Douglas to the admiration and esteem, (not sympathy, oh, no, not sympathy!) of Southern men and national men every where.

Now, sir, I shall not discuss the extent of the "Dred Scott" Decision with the editor of the "Sun" newspaper, but will content myself with simply saying that the gravamen of the Decision, made by the majority of the Court, reaches only to the ascertainment and definition of the powers of the Congress upon the domain of the Union, and they decided that the Missouri Compromise was null and void, because Congress had not competent power and authority to interdict slavery in the territory of the Union.

This decision Judge Douglas did manfully maintain, and urging upon the people of Illinois as a correct exposition of the Constitution of the United States, told the Abolitionists and Black Republicans that they were "traitors to God, to the Constitution, and to the country in the maintenance of their damnable heresies."

That Judge Douglas did give an opinion that the legislation might be so shaped in the Territorial Legislature as to practically exclude slavery by excessive contribution to the revenue, is one thing, that he ever said that a Territorial Legislature ought to do so, is another and a very different thing.

On this point, the difference between Judge Douglas and our own illustrious Senator Davis, is imperceptible.

Judge Douglas is in full fellowship with the Democratic party, upon every practical and tangible issue now before the country, has not been "read out of the party," nor is he "going to take a back seat," but in the full vigor of his majestic intellect, stands ready to move forward with the party in the assertion of our supremacy upon this Continent, and (as the writer has the highest authority for saying) is in favor of the prompt and speedy acquisition of Cuba, and in favor of leaving the *morality* of the acquisition to be discussed by the gownsmen and schoolmen.

I omitted to observe, that the "Sun" newspaper denominates me a "Douglas sympathiser." Now this is a misnomer. Judge Douglas don't want any body's *sympathy*. The poor, the weak, and the helpless, require sympathy; but the strong, the athletic, the powerful, conscious of their ability, need no sympathy, no pity, none, sir, none. Such is Judge Douglas—he courts not admiration—he *commands* it.

To the attempts of the "Sun" newspaper at facetiousness and wit, I have no reply, but will simply infer that the editor must have been trying to be as "funny as he could," as that is the *fine* at which he says, "a cat makes a most stupendous abortion."

As I said, Mr. Editor, in the former communication, I would gladly support Judge Douglas, or any other man equally sound. I still say so; but do not desire to promote any dissension or confusion in the Democratic party—its success and progress being the success of the Government, its defeat, the discomfiture of the nation.

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Quitman, Miss., Feb. 7th, 1859.

The World Amazed!

ALL NATIONS THANKFUL.

The shallow proverb, "familiarity breeds contempt," has a very limited application. Familiarity with that which is admirable, useful and beneficent, breeds respect, gratitude and enthusiasm. It has been thus with HOLLOWAY'S Pills. The more thoroughly we become acquainted with their wonderful properties, the more we see of their operation in the most desperate cases, the more deeply sensible do we become of the value to humanity of a medical discoverer like Professor HOLLOWAY. In this country, where we are quick to perceive and prompt to admit the claims of greatness in every department of art or science, his popularity is boundless, and the demand for his remedies might be called a *furore*, if it were not founded on the solid basis of experience. In the season when dysentry and diarrhœa prevail, the population of whole districts in the South and West refuse to take any other preparation than the Pills. The resident-physicians remonstrate in vain with them. It is useless to tell the sick, who are daily recovering strength, appetite, health, and cheerfulness, by the use of this omnipotent medicine, that it is an empirical invention. Their every organ, muscle, nerve and fibre, unite in giving the lie to the assertion. It is the same with dyspepsia, liver complaint, and in fact, all internal maladies without exception.

Under such circumstances, can it be surprising that the name of Holloway is endeared to the American people? Many maladies, deemed incurable before the introduction of the Pills, now create neither fear nor anxiety. It is generally understood that the subjugation of these complaints by a course of the medicine is an easy task: that the sufferer who relies upon any other preparation, patent or prescribed, is literally scrambling for life in the dark; and that he or she who perishes under the false treatment of the faculty, "dies as the fool dieth."

We do not stand alone in our appreciation of the vitalizing and restorative qualities of the Pills. Almost every exchange paper we open contains some anecdote of their triumphs over disease, or of the uplifting of some debilitated and hopeless invalid from the lowest depths of physical weakness and mental despondency, by their aid. No other advertised medicines have ever commanded such encomiums from the medical, religious, political and independent press, as Holloway's remedies. Papers and periodicals too *frigidly* aristocratic even to publish the *advertisements* of the ordinary nostrums of the day, have earnestly recommended the Pills to the confidence of the afflicted. Nothing but great facts, too widely known to be disputed, could have forced the accredited organs of the faculty to bow to this mighty innovator, the Cæsar of the world of medicine, and his peerless curatives. But even these have succumbed. Truth can no more be arrested in its course than the lightnings of heaven.—*N. Y. Sunday "Mercury."*

STATE NEWS.

SECRETARY OF STATE.—The Holly Springs *Democrat* says the name of Col. R. R. WEBB of Pontotoc, will be before the next Democratic State Convention for Secretary of State.

The Natchez *Courier* learns that the residence of Mrs. A. J. Tubbs, at Fayette, Miss., was destroyed by fire on the night of the 28th ultimo.

Mr. H. G. Smith, who was shot in a rencontre on our streets some two weeks ago with Mr. Merryman, died last Thursday night from the effects of his wound.

[Columbus Democrat.

The Newly Appointed Consul to Genoa.—The *Vicksburg Whig* informs us that D. Walker, Esq., the newly appointed U. S. Consul to Genoa, is now much improved in health, and will soon leave for his post of duty.

The *People's Press*, published at Hernando in this State has the following ticket at its head. For President JEFFERSON DAVIS. For Congress, in the first District L. Q. C. LAMAR. For Governor D. R. WRIGHT, of Tippah. For Secretary of State, A. PETERSON, of Lafayette. For Auditor C. A. BROGAN, of Tippah. Treasurer, H. H. SMITH of Hinds.

Mr. SPEARS has withdrawn from the *Herald of the South*, at Brandon, and the paper now appears with Col. JOSIAH BENNETT proprietor, and M. M. SMITH, Esq., editor.

LITTLE QUITMAN.—We learn from the papers that the valuable manuscript, correspondence and papers of the late General Quitman, have been confided by his family to Col. J. F. H. Claiborne, and he will now earnestly go to work upon this much desired biography.—*Vicksburg Whig.*

[From the N. O. Crescent.

Cure of Consumption by Inhalation.

As this subject is now attracting a good deal of attention among sufferers by that terrible scourge to the human race, we make the following extracts from a work on the subject by Dr. C. P. Crane, of our city, whose success as a practitioner among our people should entitle him to be respected as the best authority:

"My system of inhalation, in the treatment and cure of pulmonary consumption, and all diseases of the throat and lungs, is by the inhalation of oxygen and electro-medicated vapors, based on recent discovery in the physiology of respiration and nutrition, and will bear the closest philosophical examination. In chronic bronchitis, the benefit are so well proven by the speedy alteration in the quality and quantity of the expectoration, that no doubt of the value of the remedy can be entertained.—It gives relief to the asthmatic patient, and in many cases, where the disease is in those extreme cases, which led the faince to the ordinary rules of practice—*Phthisis pulmonalis*, or pulmonary consumption, consists in the development in the lungs of a substance called *tubercle*, bronchitis is a necessary accompaniment to phthisis; likewise pneumonia, pleurisy, meningitis, and peritonitis frequently co-exist with it.

"No medicine taken into the stomach can cause a removal of tubercle deposits upon the lungs, or obviate the tendency of the system to further deposition.

"Consumption is a local disease, generated and fed by the blood in a certain chemical condition, and can only be removed by local chemical means, capable of altering that condition, through the medium of the diseased organs.

"By the inhalation of vapors, we can produce all the medical effects now only being produced by medicines much more speedily and efficiently than from the administration of crude medicines through the stomach. The practice of giving medicines by the stomach, in the treatment of this disease, is objectionable; first, because they do not come in direct contact with the organ affected; secondly, because their most powerful action is expended on healthy organs, or, if they do not, they evoke no sympathy, thereby disarranging digestion, and destroying the nutrition of the body; and finally, because many agents of great value can only be administered in the gaseous state.

"Certainly no reasonable doubt can exist in the mind of any in reference to the beneficial effects gained by combining local means with the ordinary treatment of laryngal diseases. Why not then apply similar remedies to the seat of the disease in pulmonary affections? It may be asked how it is that this mode of treatment, which has been used by medical men of Europe and this country for years, has not furnished more definite and prevailed results. The principal reason, perhaps, is, that the investigation has not been made in manner for individual enterprise, and therefore necessary to be made thoroughly on a large scale, in order to furnish definite results. It is also much easier for medical men to prescribe medicine for the stomach than to experiment the inhalation of remedies. I am also satisfied that many who have prescribed inhalations have had no object beyond their immediate soothing effect, which may be attributed to the watery vapors only.

"I am also certain that many agents used for this purpose are incapable of being volatilized, and therefore have had no effect at all. There are, however, a great variety of volatile agents used for inhalation, with wonderful success, and since the discovery of a new class of remedies—the Anæsthetic—such as ether and chloroform, considerable progress has been made in this mode of treating pulmonary diseases.

"Since the introduction of this treatment into the United States, I have had much reason to be gratified by the favor with which it has been regarded by the profession. From various parts of the Union, I have received the most flattering letters from medical men, elicited by its success in cases which have come under their own observation. And I am able, not only to include a large number of physicians among my patients, but by their advice, am daily receiving from their friends, the most positive proofs of their confidence in the curative powers of inhalation."

The Doctor's work also contains valuable information on the causes and proper treatment of Catarrh, and diseases of the eye and ear, which commends itself to the consideration of all.

On Catarrh he says:

This is a question of vital interest to a large portion of the human family; first, because it is of all diseases the most common in this climate. There are few persons who are not affected by it once a year, notwithstanding it is but little understood and badly treated. Simple, yet it has the foundation of the most dangerous maladies. Though it is easily cured, it more frequently becomes chronic, through neglect and bad treatment, than any other disease to which we are subject. I unhesitatingly and fearlessly assert it can be cured.

Catarrh is a diseased state of the *Pituitary* or mucous *Gland*, situated within the head back of the eyes, which secretes in health a pure, limpid fluid, and is given out through minute vessels or tubes traversing each nostril for the purpose of inbreathing the *atmosphere* or lining membrane of the nose and shielding it from acrid substances. Upon this membrane are the olfactory nerves. When this gland becomes diseased, the fluid is modified and vitiated, and exerts an injurious and poisonous influence upon the whole portion of the membrane with which it comes in contact.

It is produced from various causes.—Sudden changes of the atmosphere and malaria or floating media; eruptive fevers, scarlatina, erysipelas, measles, venereal or syphilis, will produce it. Scrofulous and apparently trivial in the commencement, it is scarcely noticed. In its advanced stage it is recognized by pain in the head and between the eyes, accompanied sometimes with chill-fever, great prostration of physical and mental energy; copious or profuse discharge from one or both nostrils, especially in the night, producing a choaking and suffocating sensation, also from the throat or hawse; difficult respiration or breathing through one or both nostrils, which are sometimes completely obstructed. In its advanced stage the sense of smell and taste are much impaired and often destroyed. The eyes and ears frequently become affected in its ravages, the eustacian *tube* (leading from the internal ear to the throat) becomes obstructed, which producing a buzzing or ringing sound with partial or total deafness. Sometimes the external orifice of the ear is affected, producing a dry and scaly appearance, and unhealthy secretion of wax, and finally ulceration of the membrane takes place with purulent and offensive discharges from the ear. The *Lachrymal duct*, or tear passage from the eyes to the nose, sometimes becomes obstructed, causing the tears to overflow, and if completely obstructed, an abscess forms, and discharges upon the outside producing most serious difficulty.

No medicine taken into the stomach, or "snuff" nostrums, can cause a removal of Catarrh, or obviate the tendency of these results.

I do not hesitate to affirm, without fear of contradiction, that this is a local diseased condition of the *Pituitary Gland*, and can only be met and cured by local chemical means, capable of altering that condition through the medium of the diseased organ.

"My method of applying the curative agents to the parts affected, by the inhalation and injection of medicated fluid and vapors through the nostrils, in catarrh and ozena, is the only rational and philosophical process, and the cures effected by me, and the testimony connected with them, are the best proof of the potency of the medicines administered by inhalation."

What he says about the diseases of the eye and ear is equally instructing and interesting; but our space will not permit our making any more extracts to-day.—We cannot, however, refrain from quoting what he says upon his system of extracting metals and other foreign substances from the system by the aid of Electro-Chemical Baths. His remarks are as follows:

In the preparation of the Electro-Chemical bath, for the extraction of metals and other foreign substances from the human system, the science of chemistry is brought into requisition, acting in unison with a nicely-adjusted current of electricity, surcharging every fibre of the system, and radiating through every pore.

Their efficacy in extracting all metallic substances, either taken as medicines, or absorbed, while exercising the professions of painters, gilders, looking-glass platers, plumbers, lead and Paris green manufacturers, chemists, electrotypists, daguerreotypists, brass founders, etc., is no longer a question of doubt.

My five years' experience warrants me in affirming and guaranteeing, that these baths will relieve and permanently cure, all those afflicted with rheumatism (inflamatory or chronic) paralysis, neuralgia, contracted muscles, stiff and enlarged joints, and the various nervous dyspeptic affections caused by the presence of minerals in the system.

The remedy is simple in its arrangement, and almost instantaneous in its effects; differing far from all other medical expedients; it simply strengthens nature in her efforts, by an agent at once potent and kindred in character, and thus enables her to expel the morbid causes of disturbance, and reform the normal conditions of health.

For Scrofula, and all affections arising from impurities of the blood, and in the Chronic maladies, these baths have proved infallible. Their electric and beneficial effect in cases of Fever and Ague, and upon weak debilitated females who lack vital energy, is truly wonderful.

We would advise our readers to procure a copy of the Doctor's work and read for themselves.

Highland Mary.

The mother of Burns' Highland Mary, who resided in Greenock for a long period died there on the 27th of October, 1827, at the advanced age of eighty five years. This venerable looking woman remembered to the last moment of her existence, with an affectionate regard, the one who inspired—Burns' finest effusions, and was the object of his purest attachment; and it was impossible to hear her enter minutely into the particulars of her daughter's life, and the amiable qualities of her heart, without feeling convinced that Mary Campbell had something more than ordinary attractions to fascinate the mind of the poet. Were we to judge, from the appearance of the mother, whose fine black eye, and regular features, at her advanced age, gave indications of early beauty, we would also say that "Highland Mary" probably had also personal charms, which would have influenced a less sensitive mind than that of Robert Burns. Among the little stores of the deceased, there was nothing to be found as mementoes of the gifted bard, as the Bible which he gave his beloved Mary on that day when they met on the banks of the Ayr, "to live one day of parting love." It is, indeed, a curious fact, and has written on the first leaf, in Burns' handwriting, the following passage of Scripture, which is strikingly illustrative of the poet's feelings and circumstances:—"Thou shalt not foreswear thyself, but perform unto the Lord thine oaths." It is well known that after this they never met again, and that time could not efface the solemnity of this parting from his mind; and it is to be regretted that two leaves, which he wrote after her death, to the afflicted mother, have been destroyed—the old woman saying, 'she could never read them without shedding tears.'"—The mother and daughter are now sleeping in the West Church Yard.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF HOME INDUSTRY.—The following law was lately passed by the Legislature of Michigan:

"A bill donating Six hundred and Forty Acres of land to Mrs. Rogers, wife of Henry D. Rogers.

"*Whereas*, It has been made known to the Legislature of the State of Michigan, now assembled, that Mrs. Henry D. Rogers, of Tuscaloosa, Saginaw county, in said State, gave birth, on the first day of January, A. D. 1859, to four living, healthy children, in view of which extraordinary circumstance, and of the fact that the parents are poor, and unable to provide for and properly educate and bring up the subjects of this remarkable gestation, and believing that it is the duty of the State to extend its fostering care to so family so extraordinary in its origin that the history of the world furnishes but few like examples; therefore,

"SECTION 1. *The people of the State of Michigan* enact, That the Commissioner of the State Land Office be, and he is hereby, directed to issue a patent to Mrs. Rogers, wife of said Henry D. Rogers, her heirs and their assigns, for six hundred and forty acres of State or swamp lands, to be by her selected from any and all unsold lands; such selecting or designating to be made within six months from the passage of this act, and filed with said Commissioner.

"SECTION 2. The said land when so selected and patented, shall be exempt from assessment or taxation during the minority of any said children."

DREADFUL CASUALTY.—Miss Zoa Pearson, daughter of Mrs. Maria Pearson, of Claiborne, Ala., was so badly burned on the 22d ult., that she died on Monday morning following. We have been unable to gather the full particulars, but have heard that her clothes were ignited incidentally from the fire-place, and before assistance could be rendered she was hopelessly injured. She was between eleven and twelve years of age. The accident occurred about two miles from Claiborne. This sad casualty meets the sincere sympathy of our entire community. "In the midst of life we are in death."

Mobile Mercury.

Dennis O'Shaughnessy, six weeks in 'Ameriky,' thus writes to his sweet-heart in Ireland:

Biddy dear, me darlant, come across to me its meself is doin a nate business here, with a son of Father Malone's—shure an its wid his brother, I mane. He kapes a whisky shtore here an I does the waitin. He tould me the ither mornin that he had no money, and I tould him I'd take part iv the shtock iverry Shaturday for wages; but sez he, shure, Pat, an if I pay you that wan TH soon sez he, no shtock at all left, and yez will hav it all. See I to him, see I shure yez can work for me thin, alanna, and ern it back agin, and so we can kape it up, and be mashters munth in and munth out and wages will cum easy to both av us, quick!

S. R. ADAMS, editor of the *Eastern Clarion*, is at the City hotel. The *Clarion* has the largest circulation of any paper in Mississippi—is the largest paper in that state, and those who wish to advertise had better see him.—*True Witness, New Orleans.*

GEN. PUTNAM'S SWORD.—We learn from the Hartford papers that the battle-sword of that sturdy old hero of Revolutionary achievement—Gen. Israel Putman—was presented on the 19th ult., to the Connecticut Historical Society, in the presence of a large assembly in Rev. Dr. Bushnell's church, the presentation speech being made by Hon. C. Deming.

The opposition to the Democratic party in Tennessee, intend holding a state Convention, in Nashville, on the 22th of March next to nominate a candidate for Governor, and to perfect their organization.

A young man stepped into a bookstore, and said he wanted to get a "Young Man's Companion." "Well, sir," said the bookseller, there's my daughter.

One Saturday night a printer's apprentice went sparking a minister's daughter. Next day the good man preached from the text—"My daughter is grievously tormented with a devil.

The death is announced of the Rev. Lewis Freeman, Secretary of the New York Baptist Union for Ministerial Education.

THE LARGEST COTTON CROP IN GEORGIA.—The Macon Telegraph says: "Col. Joseph Bond of this city has made this year twenty-one hundred and seventy bales of cotton, which would at present prices bring him over one hundred thousand dollars. A neat little income."

The Boston *Evening Transcript*, of the 25th, says the ice crop in that part of the country promise to be one of the largest ever procured there.

Macaulay savagely says the Puritans hated bear-baiting, "not because it gave pain to the bear, but *because it gave pleasure to the spectator.*"

During the year 1858 thirty-five persons of one hundred years and upwards, died within the United States.

Edward Macready, the son of the tragedian, has been reading passages of "Hamlet" to the inhabitants of Bombay!

"Rents are enormous," as the loafer said when he looked at his breeches.

"Sambo, does yer know why dem noisy birds is called carrion crows for?" "Gosh Jerry, I got him? Cause dey *carry* on so over a dead hoss."

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