How Jenks Joined the Odd-Fellows.

'Very well, Mr. Jenks you know my opinion of secret societies.'

'Perfectly, my dear, perfectly,' said our friend, thrusting his hands into his pockets, with all the energy he could summon.

'And you will join?'

'Don't you think it best?'

'No sir, once for all I do not.'

'Consider if you should be left a widow, with nothing to support—'

'Now what a ridiculous argument. Do you suppose, Mr. Jenks—'

'My dear!'

'Mr. Jenks!'

'Will you listen for a moment?'

'Certainly.'

'Well, then I respect your wishes; and you know I love you dearly—it will be impossible to oblige you in this instance. I have sent in my document and to night I am so be initiated.

Mrs. Jenks opened her handsome eyes in amazement, and for a moment was lost in wonder.

'And so you are actually going to be initiated?'

'Yes, my dear.'

'Well, will you tell me all about it when you come home?'

'Perhaps so.'

Comforted with this assurance, the lady offered no further opposition, and our hero took his departure. About the hour of eleven he returned, a wiser, if not a better man!

'Well, my dear,' exclaimed Mrs. Jenks, 'what did you do—what is it like—were you much frightened—come, tell me all about it!'

'Don't ask me,' gravely replied our friend, 'I beg you won't ask me.'

'Why not? I'm your wife, you know, and wife and husband are one.—Why not?'

'Hark!' said Jenks, 'did you hear any thing?'

'No, nothing.'

'Silence, my dear. Remember what Shakespeare says about sermons in stones, books in running brooks. If I should divulge he might hear it.'

'Who, my dear?,

'The patriarch of the lost tribes.—Even now, he may be at our window.'

'Mercy on us,' ejaculated Mrs. Jenks, "how you terrify a body. I-I-I-I-shiv—shiver all over!'

'If you don't want to be killed outright, ask no more questions.'

'Surely you can tell me something about it—an idea or two—that wouldn't be divulging, you know.'

'What if you should in an unguarded moment let the secret out?'

'Oh, trust me, it will be safe in my keeping.'

'You will never tell?'

'Never.'

'Not even to your mother? You know how gossipy some old ladies are.'

'Hark!' exclaimed Jenks with a theatrical start, 'hear you nothing?'

'Nothing,' repeated his wife, with an unfeigned alarm.

'Tis only the wind,' mused our friend. 'I thought it might be the patriarch or his grand bashaw, armed with his circumventor, covered with curious devices of the order. Now listen if you love me—for the sacrifice I am about to make is great; and you must seal your lips forever on this subject.'

'Well, my dear,' said the lady with a long drawn sigh.

'You have often heard of the cat being let out of the bag?'

'Yes.'

'Well, I saw that cat to-night.'

'A real live cat?'

'Yes, an immense cat at that—a monstrous cat. But you shall hear. You shall know all. Let me begin at the beginning.'

'That's right,' exclaimed Mrs. Jenks, breathless with interest.

'On my arrival at the Hall, I was immediately seized by about four dozen smart fellows, and taken upon the roof of the building. Here I was tongue-tied and compelled to answer about a hundred questions, all having a direct bearing on the science of astronomy.'

'What a queer proceeding,' exclaimed Mrs. Jenks.

'How I answered the questions, must ever remain, I suppose, a mystery to myself—certain it is, however, I did answer every one—although I did not know it till to-night, there's a great dipper and a four horse team and I don't know what else in the sky. Is it not a pity that this beautiful science is so sadly neglected?'

'Well, what then?'

'Why the next question is too absurd to be repeated.'

'What was it?'

'They wanted to know whether I took a newspaper, and if so, how much I owed the printer. Fortunately, I had just then paid my subscription, otherwise I must have been rejected, as no man can become an Odd Fellow who owes a cent to the printer.'

'Well I never!' exclaimed Mrs. Jenks, 'what an influence those newspapers do exert to be sure.'

'Exactly. But scarcely had I answered satisfactorily, when an immense flame shot up and we as quickly shot down?'

'What—through the roof?'

'Oh no, I suppose we took the stairs—but I was so securely bound and tongue-tied, I hardly know how we got down. The apartment into which I was ushered was pitch dark, and a strong odor of brimstone pervaded the room.'

'Brimstone, my dear?'

'Yes it must have been brimstone, for nothing else could have produced such a stifling sensation.'

'Well, of all things!'

'Then began the roaring of artillery, with an occasional volley of small arms. In the midst of the tumult, I heard a low, sweet voice, chaunting a hymn of peace. 'Man shall love his fellow,' sang the angel—'Cruel war shall be waged no more—peace shall reign—slavery shall perish—industry shall meet its reward—charity fill the hearts of men.' When this happy singer had ceased, a loud cry for cheap postage rent the air.'

'How very odd.'

'Yes; but just like those Odd-Fellows, they are real reformers;' replied our friend.

'Well my dear?'

'Why then, lights were procured, and I signed the constitution.'

'Well what of the cat of which you were speaking?'

'Oh, nothing my dear, only they let her out, and for a minute or two she appeared quite bewildered. It was the first time I had ever seen the cat let out of the bag. But what struck me with the greatest awe was the appearance of the patriarch of the lost tribes and his double-jointed bashaw, who in a loud voice, continually said—'Life is short—prepare for that which is to come. Let all men have charity, and love their neighbors as themselves,' whereupon the grand patriarch, armed with the tail end of his great grandfather's authority, arose and impressively adjourned the meeting.'

'Well, I declare,' ejaculated Mrs. Jenks, 'and this is joining the Odd Fellows?'

'Yes, but remember to keep all I have told you, a profound secret,' said Jenks, with a half smothered chuckle, as he buried his head in the bed clothes to keep from laughing outright.

☞Ross, *the Express man*, who paid $650 for the first ticket to Jenny Lind's concert, in Providence, must be an odd genius. The Troy Budget says his oddities are well known to everybody within fifty miles of Providence. Anything he does will be sure to be done in a different way from what any other person would do it. For instance, in his household matters, he carpets the ceiling and whitewashes the floor. The door of his house, instead of swinging upon hinges, open by dropping into the cellar. The roof of his dwelling is also inverted, the gutter being in the centre, and the water carried off at the end. In his dress he is equally *bizarre*. His boots are several inches longer than his feet, running to a point, and curling up like a pig's tail; his coat is buttoned behind; although we are not positive on this point, believe that in dressing he puts his pantaloons on over his head. He drives a smart little pony, attached to a low wheeled buggy, of which the larger wheels are in front. He is eccentric in everything that he does, and has got the rocks.

House of Bishops.—Mr. Wood, teacher of Monocromatic Painting, North-west corner of Fourth and Vine streets, has added to his picture gallery, a splendid set of Daguerreotype Portraits of the House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States. They are in Fontayne & Porter's best style, and highly creditable to the Daguerrotypists as well as to Mr. W., the artist, who, by much labor and perseverance succeeded in obtaining them. It is a most interesting and valuable collection, and we are glad to learn that Mr. W. contemplates having them engraved on steel, in the very highest style of the art. It will undoubtedly be a work when completed, which will be hailed by artists, amateurs, and friends of the Church throughout the United States, with great pleasure. Our friends should call and see them without delay.—*Cin. Gaz.*

Them's Um.—"I say, captain," said a little keen-eyed man, as he landed from the steamer Potomac at Natchez, "I say, captain, these here ain't all. I have left somthin' on board that's a fact." "Them's all the plunder you brought on board, anyhow." "Well, see now, I grant it's O K according to list—four boxes, three chests, two ban'-boxes, a portmanty, two hams one part cut, three ropes o'inyans an' a tea-kettle; but you see, captain, I'm dubersome; I feel there's somethin' short. Though I've counted 'em over nine times an' never took my eyes off 'em while on board, there's somethin' not right somehow." "Well, stranger, time's up, them's all I know on; so just fetch your wife an' five children out of the cabin, as I'm off." "Them's 'um! darn it, them's 'um! I know'd I'd forgot somethin'."

The Death of Mrs. Wise.—The Norfolk Herald says that when the Hon. Henry A. Wise left home to take his seat in the Convention at Richmond, his estimable lady was in an interesting situation, but enjoying her usual good health. A premature *accouchement*, however, proved fatal, and she died on the third day after their separation.

Are Children of Fugitive Slaves born in a Free State Free?

We have heard the above query since the agitation of the Fugitive Slave question caused by the new law on the subject. Reasoning from what we conceive correct premises, we have supposed all such children free. The Cin. Gazette has the following article which is the first we have noticed in the paper on this subject.—It shows satisfactorily that the Courts, both North and South regard all such children as free. The Gazette says:

The Fugitive Law.

In the present excited state of the public mind, it becomes important to know how far the laws for the reclamation of fugitives effect colored children born in the free States. By including such children in the estimate of fugitive slaves, the number is very much increased. We think it very clear that these children are neither within the words of the spirit of the constitution, or the laws made in pursuance thereof.

The Constitution declares that—"No person held to service or labor in one State, according to the laws thereof, *escaping into another*, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor is due."

The act of Congress, passed to give effect to the above provision of the Constitution give a summary remedy to persons to whom "service or labor" is due, in cases where those owing such service or labor, "in any of the United States or either of the Territories," under "the laws thereof, shall escape into any other of the said States or Territory." The persons to be reclaimed under the laws are described to them substantially in the words of the Constitution, and must on that account as well as on general principles, be held to apply to the persons therein described, and to no other persons whatever. To bring any person claimed as a fugitive, within the provisions of the acts of Congress, it must be shown that he had been held to service or labor *in* another jurisdiction, State or Territory, and had *escaped* from that jurisdiction into the State or Territory where he is found and claimed.—Now it is perfectly clear that no person born in a free State who has never been in a Slave State, or have *escaped* into any other State or Territory, and no such person can, therefore, be taken from any jurisdiction within which he is found, as a fugitive service, under the Constitution and laws of the United States. We are aware that it is held in the Slave States that children born of a slave mother follow the condition of the mother, but this assumption does not establish a right to pursue and reclaim, as a person owing service in a state, according to its laws, and as having *escaped* from such service, any one who has never been in the State, and consequenly could not have escaped from it. All such persons may rest easy. They cannot be proceeded against under the acts of Congress complained of. It is clear to our mind, and we are confirmed in this conviction by the decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and the decision of the Court of Appeals in Virginia, *that the child even of a slave mother born in a free State is free, and must be adjudged free by every State in the Union.*

The following which we copy from the Friend, a Penusylvania paper, sustains the views above expressed in every particular:

The Constitution only provides for the recapture of those slaves, who have themselves *escaped* from one State into another. An individual to be within its provisions must have been actually *held to labor or service*, in one State under the laws thereof, and must have fled from such service. In the case of a child born in a free State neither of these facts can exist. It has neither been subjected to Slavery, nor has it escaped.

As long ago as 1816, this doctrine was established by the unanimous opinion of the Supreme court of Pennsylvania, that birth in that State gave freedom to the child of the slave who had absconded. And this interpretation of the Constitution has been acquiesced in by Courts in the Slave States. In 1828 the Court of Appeals in Virginia were unanimously of the opinion that they were bound to give effect to the law of freedom in Pennsylvania, though it was objected that it might confiscate the property of a citizen of Virginia. In the case to which we refer, the Court say:—"Susanna, the plaintiff, was born under its operation in Pennsylvania; though born of a slave mother she was free; and in this aspect of the case the Court is not called upon to execute the law of Pennsylvania, but the law of Virginia, which does not now and did not then permit a person free in Pennsylvania and to be held in Slavery here,"

The Cincinnatians have been informed that a "twelve thousand dollar house" will draw Jenny Lind to that city, and they say they "can do that." They propose to erect a temporary structure, capable of containing six thousand persons.

Singular Valedictory.—The subjoined morceau is attributed to one of those broad backed packed horses of literature, "an Editor out West:"

"The undersigned retires from the editorial chair with complete conviction that all is vanity. From the hour he started his paper to the present time he has been solicited to lie upon every given subject, and can't remember ever having told a wholesome truth without diminishing his subscription list or making an enemy. Under these circumstances of trial, and having a thorough contempt for himself, he retires—in order to recruit his moral constitution."

STAR MILLS.

CLENDINEN, NASH & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Book and Printing Paper.

Also

Dealers in Letter, Cap and Wrapping Paper, Books, Stationery, &c.,

Gallipolis, Ohio.

The highest market price paid for Rags

Feb 21 '50.—1y

DR. J. SANNS,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Gallipolis and surrounding country.

Office in the brick building between A. Leclercq's and J. Sanns' Store.

June 6, 1850.

THE KNOX INSURANCE COMPANY.

Fire, Marine and Life Insurance.

Capital Stock, $200,000.

Office on Water street, in Wise's brick row, Vincennes, Ind.

This company, having been duly organized, and ten per cent. paid in on the capital stock subscribed, and the balance secured by mortgage on Real Estate and by personal guarantee, are now prepared to effect insurance against loss or damage by fire, on Buildings, Merchandize, Machinery, Manufactories, and all descriptions of property; also, Merchandize and Produce in the course of inland transportation, the risks of the seas, &c.; also, the Hulls of Steamboats, and other vessels, and upon the Lives of individuals going to California. The rates of premium will be as low as those of any other Responsible Company.

All Losses liberally adjusted and promptly paid. The stock of this Company is held entirely in the West, and controlled by western men, and in no way connected with New York.

DIRECTORS:

Hon. R. N. Carnan, Vincennes;
W. J. Heberd, do;
Jno. W. Maddox, do;
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C. M. Allen, Secretary.
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Short Life and California risks taken at this agency at extra rates.

JOHN HOY, Agent,
May 16, '50.—25 Gallipolis, O.

UNION Woolen Manufactory

This establishment is now in full operation and the proprietors have spared no pains o expense to procure the best and most approve machinery, and have in their employ

The most Experienced workmen.

and therefore will manufacture as GOOD GOODS, as can be procured in this country and at as low prices. They are also prepared t

Card Rolls, Spin, Weave, Full, Dres and Finish Cloths, Shawls, Blankets,

OR ANY KIND OF GOODS

for customers, at very low rates, but in al cases the wool must be brought clean.

By strict attention to business and a de termination to give general satisfaction, the proprietors expect a liberal share of the public patronage. Merchants from home or abroad, are invited to call and examine the goods manufactured at the Union Mill before purchasing elsewhere.

P. S. Price For Carding Rolls.—White, 5c Mixed, 6 to 7c; Carding and Spinning, 15c, and other work in proportion.

Liberal prices paid for Wool at the Factory.

Gallipolis Apr. 17, 1849. 7w

Agency of Dr. S. S. Fitch,

707, Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE, his Patent Silver-Plated Abdominal Supporter, patent steel-spring Shoulder Brace, Silver Inhaling Tube, and Lectures on Consumption, &c. Also, his

Celebrated Medicines,

As prepared and used by him, with or without the instruments, in the treatment of Pulmonary Consumption, Asthma, Heart Disease, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Piles, Prolapsus Uteri, Debility, Female Complaints, Spinal Weakness, Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, and all similar diseases. The whole forms a full and scientific treatment of Pulmonary Diseases, which experience has shown THE ONLY PROPER TREATMENT yet discovered for their relief or cure.

The Instruments are the best kind, and warranted against all defects. The Medicines are carefully prepared by Dr. Fitch, and each article will sustain its character under the severest tests whatever, alone or in connection with the rest. Agents have only such medicines as may be safely used without Dr. Fitch's personal directions; but have enough to apply to any common case of Pulmonary or Chronic Diseases.

For directions and explanations, "see Dr. Fitch's Guide to Invalids;" a valuable family book of 48 pages, which is given away at the counter of the Agents.

For sale only by J. E. FLEMING, wholesale and retail Druggist, Gallipolis, Ohio,

July 11, 1850.—1y

PARLOUR, Chamber, Nursery and Urn Stoves just received by

F. MATHERS,

Malignant Dysentery, or Cholera.

The curative qualities of Brandreth's Pills, are not to be estimated by the cures they effect in the cholera, or malignant Dysentery; their value is in certainly eradicating the premonitory symptoms; the diarrhœa, which if stopped by laudanum, too often terminates at once in death without the actual cholera having been as yet present; the weakness of the system from the effect of the diarrhœa, not having vital force in it sufficient to withstand the further debilitating effect of the "sleepy drug." In fact it would be only an exhibition of common sense if some of the Medical Faculty would try the average dose on a strong, healthy man. I am of the opinion that it would be the last dose he would take.—However, we do know that the general history of cases of cholera is this. "He was afflicted with diarrhœa, on Thursday his complaint was supposed to be thoroughly checked; on Friday and Saturday he underwent considerable fatigue; on Saturday night he was attacked with cholera or malignant dysentery and died next morning." This is the history with doctors, with divines, with civilians, and with laymen. Diarrhœa checked, cholera or malignant dysentery sets in, and death closes the scene. And will nothing warn, will nothing induce a correct practice? If all die who have the diarrhœa checked, will no physician try the other plan and report the facts? If they were universally successful in saving their patients with laudanum—the opposing nature, the binding up of disease in the body, instead of expelling it out—I say, if this treatment was sometimes successful in saving life, to say nothing of the constitution broken, yet, as the cure was about as bad as the disease, I should think that the purgative plan might be tried. Surely medical men are not afraid of the patient being too soon cured for their profit! this will not comport with my idea of the general highmindedness of the profession.—No! it is from ignorance and education that they are opposed to purgation with the Brandreth Pills. For purgation with the ordinary purgatives I know will not cure diarrhœa, but Brandreth's Pills will, and I am willing to submit them to any trial in the public hospitals that may be desired, as I have often publicly declared. But physicians at these institutions say, we will not use them, sir, unless you tell us of what they are made? It is for their valuable effects in curing disease, and their special value in cholera that I wish them to be used, is my reply. And is it of consequence that what compose the Brandreth Pills should be known? If you send a prescription to the apothecary, you never have two apothecaries who make use of the same quality of drugs, and in fact so much do drugs of the same name differ in appearance, that it requires great experience to tell that they belong to the same family. Brandreth's Pills are purely vegetable; they are ten times more powerful, weight for weight, than calomel; they are, in fact, the most economical medicine in the world; for one pill, the cost of which is one cent, will purge some constitutions equal to an ounce of salts. They are the poor man's medicine. It is to him who has small means, and who has a young family depending upon him for support that their worth is evident. Those who can afford to have a doctor and be sick a month, can do so; but all cannot have this high privilege: children would starve. Brandreth's Pills are the medicine for the poor man, and for the sensible rich. But the simple, the ignorant, the learned, prejudiced man, who shall save him, if he is really attacked with a dangerous disease? He will die! for the remedies of physicians are of no value in cases of absolute danger, as all the friends of those who are gone know. Let the truth be spoken sometimes. Yet again it is said use no purgatives, use no medicine which evacuates the bowels. And yet Mr. T. was purged and griped; he was almost in convulsions; he took four Brandreth Pills and drank plentifully of barley water, and he recovered next day. Mr. G. was sick in the course of four months several times with all the worst symptoms of incipient cholera, and each time he used nothing but Brandreth Pills and they cured him. I have known no case of cholera prove fatal where Brandreth Pills were used in the first stage. *And I challenge the whole medical profession to tell of a single fatal case, where these Pills of healing powers were so used.* I have administered them personally in several severe cases of malignant dysentery, and with the happiest results, for I have not lost a single case, no other medicine has been used in my own family during this summer. We have partaken freely of all the productions of the garden, no vegetable has been excluded from my table, and our health has never been better. It is true that several cases of severe diarrhœa have taken place, but a few doses of Pills has entirely eradicated the difficulty. And *all* other families throughout the United States could have enjoyed themselves as well as us, had they relied upon the Brandreth Pills.

I have the strongest testimony of their beneficial effects in St. Louis, in Cincinnati, New Orleans, and in Lower Sandusky. My agent at the latter place was obliged to send an express to New York for Pills, and he states that he "went to Sandusky city to administer the Pills after the doctors had all *left for other parts.*"

I have published what I deemed strong evidence of their great curative qualities; it remains with the public to say what weight it deserves. But that they remove the impurities from the system by their occasional use, which greatly lessens the liability to an attack of diarrhœa, is beyond doubt.

Costiveness may be considered the first symptom; diarrhœa with constant flying pains in the bowels, the next symptom; dysentery with constant seated pains, the next; and the malignant form is present when these pains become cramps. Now, these Brandreth Pills, used in view of prevention, may save all the above trouble; they remove the costiveness, and if pains in the bowels continue, you use emollient drinks, as gruel, barley water, &c.—Should diarrhœa set in, you still use the pills once or twice a day, drinking the same kind of beverage; and the same course is to be followed if the disease runs into dysentery, either before or after the pills have been taken; for all that can be claimed for the pills is that they will cure and generally prevent an attack; but if the poison of the malignant dysentery has been already received into the system, then all that we can do is to blunt its powers for evil. This we can do; and I pledge my word, if the pills are used with ordinary discretion in any of these prevailing bowel disorders, the community will find it to their advantage.

B. Brandreth.

L. P. MAGUET, Gallipolis; Thos. Evans, Centerville; J. M. Alford, Cheshire; J. L Newsom, Ridgeway; Jos. Waddell, Patriot; Martin Gilmore, Point Pleasant, Va.; Jas. Lisk, Pomeroy; C. M. Martin, Jackson.

Aug. 8, 1850.—eowlychq

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

E. DELETOMBE & CO. are now receiving and opening a large and splendid stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, &c., &c., which we will sell at extremely low prices.

Sept. 26, 1850.

WINDOW GLASS, OILS, PAINTS, DYES, &c.,

For sale at FLEMING'S Drug State.

WINDOW GLASS, of nearly every size; Pittsburgh city brand white and green Glass; Prescription Vials of all sizes; Oils, Paints, and Dye Stuffs. Also, Habana, Regalia, Colerado, Half Spanish, and other kinds of Segars. Aug. 29.—3m

JUST FROM PHILADELPHIA.

CALL and examine the Fall and Winter Fashions, which have been received by DAVID W. GREENE, Fashionable Tailor, 3d street near the corner of Court.

Oct, 17, 1850.—6w

MEMPHIS INSTITUTE,

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE regular course of Lectures in this Institute will commence on the first of November, and continue until the last of February. The Anatomical Department will be opened and ready to receive students by the first of October. The Medical Department will be under the direction of the following

PROFESSORS:

J. Conquest Cross, M. D., Professor of the Institutes of Medicine, and Medical Jurisprudence.

W. Byrd Powell, M. D., Professor of Cerebral Physiology, Medical Geology and Mineralogy.

R. S. Newton, M. D., Professor of Surgery.

H. J. Hulce, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

J. A. Wilson M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

J. King, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

Z. Freeman, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.

J. Milton Sanders, A. M., M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

Clinique Lectures.

Medicine—Professor H. J. Hulce.
Surgery—Prof. R. S. Newton.
Z. Freeman, M. D., Anatomical Demonstrator.

The fees for a full course of lectures amount to $105.

Matriculator's 5 00. Demonstrator's Fee 10 dollars. Graduation 20 dollars.

Those desiring further information will please address their letters (post-paid) to the Dean; and students arriving in the city will please call on him at the Commercial Hotel.

R. S. NEWTON,
Dean of the Faculty.

Law Department.

Hon. E. W. M. King, Professor of Theory and Practice of Law.

Hon. V. D. Barry, Professor of Commercial Jurisprudence.

Terms—50 dollars per Session.

All communications pertaining to this Department must be addressed to

E. W. M. KING.

Memphis, Tenn., July, 1850.

The Faculties, for intellectual abilities, moral worth and professional acquirements, will compare favorably with the most distinguished in our country. The medical faculty constitutes an anomaly in this or any other country—all of them are able lecturers and the best of teachers.

Those who will contemplate our geographical position, and the extent of our population, can have no doubt as to the eligibility of our situation for an enterprise of the kind. As to health, including all seasons of the year, we deny that any other city has more.

A common error exists in the minds of many students relative to the place of studying medicine; those who intend practicing among the diseases of the West and South should certainly educate themselves at a school whose Faculty are practically acquainted with those diseases.

That the public may be satisfied of the permanency of this school, we feel it our duty to state, that the Trustees and Faculty form a unit in action, which augurs well for its future success; and that the peculiar internal organization which connects them, cannot be interrupted.

E. W. M. KING,
President of the Memphis Institute.

July 18, 1850.—feb 28, 1y

Hobensack's Worm Syrup.

NO MEDICINE has ever obtained a higher or more deserved reputation than Hobensack's Worm Syrup; it is daily effecting some of the most astonishing and wonderful cures that have ever been recorded in the annals of Medicine.

We would that the public should know that a remedy is at hand that can be relied upon in the most extreme cases where worms are the primary cause of their suffering. And those that are pining away a miserable existence, under the supposition that they are dyspeptic, when Worms are actually preying upon the very vitals of their life, should use Hobensack's Worm Syrup ere it is too late.

Evidence certifying to the wonderful efficacy of Hobensack's Worm Syrup in expelling worms, and a *Mother's grief changed to joy by its use:*

This is to certify, that two or three weeks past, two of my children were attacked with worms. I used every remedy I knew, but without effect, they yet growing worse, until the disease assumed an alarmingly fatal character, that I and all who saw them, felt assured that death must soon close the scene, if relief was not soon obtained. One of them presented a fearful picture of suffering; she was literally alive with worms, her countenance had a pallid, death-like hue, her breath extremely offensive, her frame wore down to a mere skeleton, and all the symptoms attendant upon worms of a highly aggravated state. To such a fearful extent did the disease arrive, that she passed worms from her nose, followed by copious bleeding. At this time I obtained a bottle of your Worm Syrup, and gave it with but little hope, but wonderful to say, after a few doses, a great change was perceptible, and in a few days to my great joy and wonder, the two children passed a large wash basin full of worms. Since that time they rapidly recovered, and are now perfectly cured.

SUSAN THOMPSON,
Oxford st., bet. Front and Second, Phila.

We have many more certificates in our possession, equally surprising as the above, that we might place before the public, but we deem this sufficient to satisfy all that it is the only known remedy that can be relied upon.

J. N. & G. S. HOBENSACK,
Sole proprietors, St. John st., Phil'a.

For sale wholesale and retail by J. E. FLEMING sole agent for Gallia County; and by Reed, Pomeroy; and H. R. Wilson, Middleport, and of all the principal Drug Stores in the United States.

May 2, 1850.—3m

POWDER.—20 kegs Rifle Powder; 10 do. Blasting do. Just received and for sale by

E. DELETOMBE & Co.

July 25, 1850.

TO LET—Two Dwelling Houses on Court street. Enquire of

E. DELETOMBE & CO.

Oct. 10, 1850.

FOR SALE AT FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,

On the Public Square, Gallipolis,

OLD Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla;
S. P. Townsand's Sarsaparilla;
Bull's Sarsaparilla;
Swaim's Panacea;
Dr. Rogers' Compound Syrup of Liverwort and Tar.
And Canchalagua. All warranted genuine Sept. 5, 1850.—3m

GALLIPOLIS

SAW & PLANING MILLS.

HAVING enlarged my building, and added another Engine, I shall keep on hand ready worked Flooring, Weather-Boarding, Base Boards, Architraves, Window and Door Frames.—Also, all kinds of sawed Lumber, such as Joists, Scantling, Weather-Boarding, Sheeting, and Plasterers' Laths, best quality. Also, 8,000 lights best quality Sash, on hand and for sale, sizes as follows: 7 by 9, 8 by 10, 10 by 12, and 10 by 14, all made of the best white pine clear Lumber; any other size that may be called for will be furnished at short notice. Also, Flat Boats built to order of the best material, and work done in the best manner.

I will say to my old friends that I still continue to carry on the House Carpenter and Joiner business in all its various branches, and in using lumber in building, none shall be used but the best. Terms, cash.

RICHARD PAYNE.

Gallipolis, Aug. 29, '50.—6m

N. B. Five or six journeymen Carpenters wanted. None need apply but the best workmen and men of steady habits. R. P.

WANTED!!!

Ten Thousand Dollars.

THE undersigned are desirous of closing up the books of Hallidays & Waddell by cash or note. It is hoped that all persons indebted will come forward, as their accounts are prepared for settlement.

Wheat, Beans, Oats and Flaxseed will be taken in payment of debts due the concern at the highest cash price, delivered at the store of Hallidays, Waddell & Co., Porter or Gallipolis.

HALLIDAYS & WADDELL.

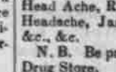
Sept. 18, 1850.3m

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

JUST received and for sale at Fleming's Drug Store, on the north side of the Public Square, Gallipolis, a large invoice of the celebrated Dr. Fitch's universally known and approved mechanical remedies for Consumption, and all internal diseases, viz. his Abdominal Supporters, Shoulder Braces and Inhaling Tubes. Also, his Medicines for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Croup, Catarrh, Diseases of the Heart, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Chronic Diarrhœa, Piles, Disorders and Diseases of Females, Whites, Gravel, and all Urinary Diseases, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and all Skin Diseases; all diseases of the Eyes, Liver Complaint, Head Ache, Rush of Blood to the Head, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Monthly Irregularities, &c., &c.

N. B. Be particular to call at FLEMING'S Drug Store. Aug. 29, '50.—3m

Charleston and Cincinnati Packet.



The WM. PHILLIPS, Capt. Newton, having excellent accommodations, is now running as a packet between Kanawha Salines and Cincinnati. She will leave Cincinnati every Saturday, and Charleston every Wednesday, passing Gallipolis every Sunday evening up, and Wednesday evening down.

Prompt and careful attention will be given to all passengers, freight, or orders entrusted to the boat, as the owners and officers are determined that a spirit of real accommodation shall at all times be displayed toward those who may patronize the packet.

Jan. 17, 1850.—tf

"RICHARD'S HIMSELF AGAIN."

THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing his friends and citizens generally that he has resumed his former occupation of HOUSE, SIGN and ORNAMENTAL PAINTING and GLAZING, and hopes, by prompt attention to business, to merit their patronage.

Odd Fellows' and Free Masons' Aprons executed with neatness and dispatch.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

Paper Hanging done with neatness and dispatch. Shop over Mr. Mathers' Tin Shop, next door to Mr. Venier's.

J. W. BROWN.

May 2, 1850.—1y

NOTICE

The subscriber having bought the entire interest of John Hutsinpiller in the business of Langley and Hutsinpiller, will continue the business of trading in merchandize and produce at the

OLD STAND,

where he expects to receive regular supplies from the East, of all goods usually brought to this place for sale. And also from Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, such articles as are usually bro't from those places.

He has now on hand a general supply of

All kinds of Goods,

that has generally been kept in the House for sale, and would respectfully solicit a call from those wishing to purchase.

Cash paid for Oats, Wheat, Flax-seed and Beans. WM. H. LANGLEY.

Apr. 5, 1849. 93wtf

COME TO THE NEW BARBER SHOP.

THE undersigned has established himself as a BARBER on Front street, opposite "Our House," in the town of Gallipolis, where he will be happy to SHAVE and CHAMPOON all who may favor him with their custom.

Ladies' hair Dressed and Champooned. GABRIEL JOHNSON.

Aug. 29, '50.—3m

Wall Paper, Paper Hangings, &c.

TWO thousand bolts Wall Paper, varying in price from 6¼ to 62 cents, just received from the manufactory, and for sale by CLENDINEN, NASH & CO.

Sept. 21, '50.—2m

School Books, Stationery, &c.

THE subscribers are receiving their fall supply of *School Books*, &c., and are prepared to sell, wholesale or retail, as low as they can be bought in the West. The highest market price allowed for Rags.

CLENDINEN, NASH & CO.

Sept. 12, '50.—2m

LUMBER YARD.

A large stock White Pine SHINGLES and seasoned BOARDS, every variety of thickness and length, in yard, west end of State street, near the upper Chickamoga Bridge, for sale by

May 2, '50.—tf H. FISHER.

FAMILY MEDICINES.

FOR SALE at FLEMING'S Drug Store every article of Lemon's Family Medicines. Aug. 29-3m