

[COMMUNICATED.]

Editor Planters' Banner.—In one of the late editions of the Planters' Banner I was astonished to see a very spirited address to the inhabitants of the parish on the subject of "intemperance," and with an appeal to the people "to elect men to represent us who are not only fully competent in point of talent and integrity, but who are genuine Sons of Temperance, and we shall have sensible, temperate and wholesome laws."

The writer of the above, (R.) through an excess of zeal has laid before the people a most dangerous principle, utterly devoid of justice and incompatible with the spirit of our institution, by thus proposing to exclude from the honors of office a large class of society, because religious or other motives prevent their identifying their interests with the progress of some secret societies. I know it to be true, that by certain religious tenets the members of secret societies are withheld from all communion with the church. I know not how far the penalties might extend over the Sons of Temperance, but I feel confident that persons, through some laudable purpose, might not, and probably shall never become members of the society alluded to.

I hold it, sir, to be most true that "were the divers secret societies in the country to take part in the elections of the country as bodies, that justice and freedom would be forever estranged from the ballot-box." But leaving this aside, I will say that I for one would have expected other wishes to spring from a devoted member of that beneficial Association than to see its "banner" become the rallying point of the hatred and jealousies of political contests, and that they should abandon its sacred character to become the instrument of the propagation of a principle the most dangerous to our institutions—which would re-enact here the scenes in Germany during the existence of the secret tribunals.

I hope, Mr. Editor, that you will overlook the possible appearance of fastidiousness in my conduct, as I assure you that my motives are entirely free from a wish to impede the development of the principles which might be fostered under the banner of temperance—for I believe them to be holy and patriotic, and identified with philanthropy itself. But at a time when we have seen the enemies of our free and glorious institutions array themselves in organized bodies over the face of the country—that the fiendish struggle might become deadlier—it was the wish of my heart to point out the consequences which would attend a ready acceptance on the part of the people of the principle advocated by your correspondent. Respectfully,

[COMMUNICATED.]

BALIZE, AUGUST 8, 1851.  
Mr. Johnson—On board the steamer Pampero, bound for Cuba, to fight for liberty, I am aware that the citizens of St. Mary's parish take a deep interest in the glorious cause of liberty of the Cubans, and I will therefore attempt to give you a brief sketch of our success thus far. I left St. Mary in company with my friend and much esteemed citizen, E. B. Hunter, on Tuesday last, for the city. On our arrival there, we found no difficulty in finding the principal officers in the expedition, and having our names enrolled, which was done openly and above board, notwithstanding the Consul's spies were on the alert. We have 800 efficient men on board, whose very visages are indelibly impressed with philanthropy and bravery, and who are determined to succeed or die in the cause. We went to the steamer last night, openly; and after having 15,000 stand of arms put on board, we left, being cheered on by thousands of the patriotic citizens of New Orleans, whose united voices went up with one round applause of our cause until we left. No person has any idea of the enthusiasm exhibited in New Orleans, unless he is engaged in the enterprise. The most distinguished citizens have contributed largely. One man gave his all, consisting of some \$20,000. We have provisions for six months, and have the fastest steamer that floats out of this port; still she will not do to fight on, as we have nothing to protect us from the fire of the enemy; but it is not expected to give battle on the sea, but to evade them in speed.—The United States has a revenue cutter lying at a point below this, but we do not expect any trouble from her. St. Mary is tolerably well represented with officers. The captain of one company is a Mr. Saunders, from your town. He has the finest company I ever saw, consisting of 75 mounted men. Mr. E. B. Hunter is his lieutenant. Capt. Saunders is in good spirits, and seems to be sure of success. I am first lieutenant of the mounted guard for the general. A nephew of J. J. Crittenden is our colonel. A regiment was to be in New Orleans to-night, from Kentucky, to meet us at some definite point. Other regiments we expect to meet before landing. Our regiment will average ten side pieces to each man. Our men are all sober, and we have no ardent spirits on board, except what is in the surgeon's possession, for medicinal purposes. We have but eight men from St. Mary, but hope we shall have the pleasure of seeing her well represented. Gen. Lopez is with us.

Yours respectfully,  
C. A. R.

CLIPPINGS FROM EXCHANGES.

FROM THE LATEST FOREIGN JOURNALS.

Mazzini, it is stated, is about to lecture in the North of England on "Liberty in Italy."

Cardinal Wiseman has in his own hands no less than £200,000, it is rumored, obtained by wills, on honorary trusts.

It is reported that Lord John Russell has resolved upon giving Smith O'Brien and the other Irish State prisoners a free pardon.

The accounts of the harvest in nearly all parts of Ireland are considered very favorable.

The proposition to raise the salary of the Lord Mayor of Dublin, from £1,000 to £2,500 a year, has been rescinded, and the salary fixed at £1,000 a year.

Distemper among the cattle prevails to a serious degree in the counties of Limerick, Clare, and Tipperary.

The remains of the late Richard Lalor Shiel are to be taken from Florence to Ireland at the expense of the British Government.

The London Times says all the preliminaries for the commencement of the railway from Alexandria to Cairo, in Egypt, have been concluded, and that the work would proceed forthwith.

It is stated that Jules Cornet, a young German, understands thirty-eight different languages, not in the superficial manner of Elibu Burritt, but well; that he is able to write them with correctness, and make translations from one into the other.

Lady Noel Byron has set to work on her estate 200 unemployed frame-work knitters. She has also addressed them on frugality, and offered a bonus of 10 per cent. on all moneys which they will place in her hands during the first twelve months.

We see it stated that the iron pipes now being cast to bring water into Liverpool, are three feet ten inches in diameter, and the iron of which they are made one and an eighth inch thick.—Each length measures twelve feet and weighs four tons. They are considered the largest iron pipes in the world. The distance which it is proposed to bring the water is about thirty miles.

The London Record gives the following statistics of the increase of Mormonism in England: "There were in January last 42 conferences, 602 branches, 22 seventies, 12 high priests, 1761 elders, 1590 priests, 1226 teachers, 682 deacons, and 25,454 members, making a total of 30,747 saints. During the last fourteen years more than 50,000 had been baptised in England, of which nearly 17,000 had emigrated from their shores to Zion.

A gutta percha tube has been placed in a colliery in Wales, having a shaft 400 feet deep, whereby a whisper, either from bottom or top, is instantly heard; a whistle calls attention and then follows the message. A great source of mischief will be thus abolished by the safe and expeditious mode of communication.

A number of gentlemen, with Lord Ashburton at their head, have formed themselves into an association for the purpose of inducing the Government to which they belong to establish a uniform and low rate of postage on letters from all parts of the world.

Eggs of hens, ducks, and other poultry, commonly eaten as food in England, are, in point of quantity, almost incredible. The aggregate number cannot be less than 1,500,000,000, or 75,000 tons; and the value, at the lowest prices, £3,000,000. Ireland produces over 100,000,000, and the continent of Europe supplies 500,000,000 annually.

A man in Paris having amused the company by swallowing several flints, boasted that he could swallow a watch. A tradesman present, doubting the fact, handed the man a watch, which he immediately swallowed. The tradesman desired that his watch might be restored, but the man declared that he had swallowed it, and was unable to give it up. The commissary of police, on being appealed to, declared that the man was entitled to the watch.

The advices from Madrid are to the 16th of July. It does not appear that any serious differences had arisen between the Government and the Captain-General of Cuba. The latter has lately forwarded to the Cabinet a complete plan of administrative reforms in the interest of that valuable colony.—The Royal Council was examining the plan, and is shortly expected to make known its decision. [We sincerely hope they will be spared the trouble.]

The mortal remains of Madame Letitia (mother of the Emperor Napoleon) and of Cardinal Fesch, have been removed from Rome to Ajaccio, in Corsica, the native place of the Bonaparte family. The Corsican papers contain long accounts of the ceremonies at the reinstatement of the bodies. None of the members of the Bonaparte family appear to have been present.

In Austria, some new laws have just been issued against the press, which virtually give power to the various provincial authorities to suspend for three months the publication of any journal that may offend them. The Minister of the Home Department is also authorized to prohibit the introduction of any foreign works he may deem dangerous.

The Papal authorities have imposed so heavy a postage upon foreign newspapers, as to amount to a virtual prohibition.

In the Roman States political assassinations spread a growing terror. Another instance has just occurred, the victim being Signor Garafina, Chancellor of the Criminal Tribunal of Imola. He was stabbed in the streets of that town in broad daylight, and, as in the former cases, the perpetrator entirely escaped. With such success it would not be surprising if the practice should acquire all the force of a popular mania.

An order has been issued in Rome prohibiting the wearing of sky-blue ribbons in hats or bonnets, under the pain of being arrested and punished by

fifty strokes of the bastinado. Persons found in "a suspicious meeting or convective" are to be similarly dealt with. Sky-blue are declared in the manifesto to be "tokens of that band which in the days of the most deplorable anarchy desolated this respectable city with blood and anarchy."

A rumor of terrible disasters suffered by the Russian army in the Caucasus is prevalent. The Generals Nestoroff and Serebrieff are said to have been entirely defeated, and the whole army to have fled to the plains of Tiflis, after having lost a number of men and ammunition.

The first execution of capital punishment in Prussia has just taken place in conformity with the prescriptions of the new penal code, which excludes publicity. The sentence was carried out in the prison court, in presence of persons deputed to witness the act.

Punch on the Bloomers.—Punch has finally come out in relation to the Bloomer costume. Under the head of "Odaliques in the West," the wag has the following:

Just now then there is a revolution taking place in America—which is, certainly, more pleasant to contemplate than that of the revolving pistol, so frequent in the model Republic. The change consists in the adoption of Eastern institutions; not, however, in politics, but with respect to costume, and only as regards the ladies. We understand that the beauties of Washington and New York, discarding all and sundry frocks, gowns, furberlows, flounces and all other part of dress to those garments, adornments and decorations appertaining, have taken to go about in green and scarlet vests, muslin trousers, jewelled anklets and embroidered buskins, as commonly worn by the ladies of Constantinople. It has been suggested that perhaps this Mahometan fashion of embellishing the outward woman will be followed by the adoption of a corresponding style by Jonathan himself.

Fancy can readily depict that gentleman enjoying his favorite weed after the oriental fashion, both as to pipe and habitations; and the legs doubled under the body would certainly look better than heels on a table. But should Mr. Jonathan turn Turk, the American ladies must be prepared to submit to the consequence of taking to Turkish trousers; which, considered as female wear, are by no means the tokens of woman's ascendancy that nether garments are supposed to be in occidental families. They will find themselves to have been geese in adopting Turkey's fashions, if he, to carry out the notion of genuine style, should legalize polygamy and incarcerate his wives in a seraglio.

To Preserve Peach Trees from Worms. About the middle of July, draw the dirt around the tree twelve inches high, and about the middle of November, scrape the dirt away clear to the roots; and if you see any gum, scrape it off. Old trees may be recovered in this way.

Have all the soap suds saved and poured round the trees. Some people waste several dollars' worth of soap suds yearly. They are a manure such as trees want, because young fruit contains a great deal of potash. Our friends who have peach trees, would do well to pay strict attention to this particular.

New Variety of Sweet Potatoes.—A gentleman residing in South Alabama writes to a friend in Louisiana, concerning a variety of sweet potato, supposed to be from Peru. He says: "It is altogether different, and much superior to any variety of this root hitherto known. It is productive, and attains a prodigious size, even upon the poorest sandy land, and the roots remain without change from the time of taking them out of the ground until the following May. The plant is singularly easy of cultivation, growing equally well from the slip, the vine of the full grown plant being remarkably small, the inside being white as snow. It is dry and mealy, and the saccharine principle contained resembling in delicacy the flavor of fine virgin honey."

To Prevent Moths.—A small piece of paper or linen, just moistened with turpentine, and put into the wardrobe drawers for a single day, two or three times a year, is a sufficient preservative against moths.

\$15 Reward! Ran away from the Plantation of the undersigned, near Jeanerets, in the parish of St. Mary, on the 23d of July last, the mulatto boy RICHARD, about 28 years old, in height about six feet, strongly built, and of a light complexion. Having come from the neighborhood of Alexandria, on Red River, it is probable he will endeavor to make his way there. The above reward will be paid on delivering said boy to his owner, or lodging him in the nearest jail, and sending notice thereof.

A Card. I wish to inform the Planters of the Parishes of St. Mary and St. Martin, through the medium of the Planters' Banner, that I will be in the said parishes from the 1st to the 10th of October, with one hundred head of good MULES, and from twenty to thirty HORSES. I have selected the above stock expressly for the Attakapas market.

Planters will find me prompt to the time, and they may rest assured that I will sell them stock on as favorable terms as any trader in the market.

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA.—Just received a supply of the genuine. We also keep Townsend's, Howe's, Guyson's, and the Compound Syrup of our own compounding, constantly on hand at the Franklin Drug Store.

JAYNE'S MEDICINES.—A complete assortment of these popular remedies for sale by G. N. SEAGRAVE & CO.

COD LIVER OIL.—A fresh supply at the Franklin Drug Store.

CLASS! GLASS!—French window glass, used from 24x30 to 10x12—for sale at the Franklin Drug Store.

50,000 seasoned cypress SHINGLES for sale by THOMAS EVINS.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Estate of Darius Parry, deceased. STATE OF LOUISIANA.—District Court, Parish of St. Mary.—Whereas EVELINA BROWN, administratrix of said estate, has filed in this court her final account of administration, together with a petition praying that the same be approved and homologated, and that she, together with her securities on the bond furnished by her, may be released from any further liability on the same, and that said bond be cancelled.

Notice is therefore given to those whom it doth or may concern, to show cause, if any they have, within ten days from the date thereof, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

J. V. FOURMY, Greffier. Clerk's Office, Aug. 16, 1851.

Succession of Darius Parry, deceased. ETAT DE LA LOUISIANE.—Cour de District, Paroisse St. Marie.—Attendu que EVELINA BROWN, administratrice de ladite succession, a enregistré dans cette cour le compte final de son administration, avec une pétition demandant que le dit compte soit approuvé et homologué, et qu'elle, ainsi que ses cautions sur le bond fourni par elle, comme administratrice susdite, soient dispensées de toute responsabilité sur le dit bond, et qu'il soit annulé.

Notice est par le présent donné à tous ceux qui cela peut concerner d'avoir à déclarer dans les dix jours qui suivront la date du présent avis, les raisons (si aucunes ils ont) pour lesquelles il ne serait pas fait droit à sa demande.

J. V. FOURMY, Greffier. Bureau du Greffier, le 16 Août, 1851.

LEE'S AFRICAN TONIC. THIS Preparation is the most efficacious remedy yet discovered for DROPSY and diseases produced by eating Dirt, Ashes, Charcoal, Saw, or any antiseptic or indigestible substances. It restores the system to its natural state, and restores the habit of eating dirt, charcoal, saw, and ashes, without a single failure. Some of my hands were so far exhausted that they were incapable of walking any considerable distance, without complete exhaustion. They have all been restored and have made our crop in good health.

For proof of these facts I refer you to Mr. W. Crittenden, who managed my business this year. I believe that if properly used it will cure in any and every case as above mentioned. Respectfully, your obedient servant, PETER TANNER.

Cheneyville, La., Dec. 18th, 1850. I have used the above medicine which Mr. P. Tanner speaks of, and find it very successful in each and every case. G. B. MARSHALL.

Bayou Lafourche, La., Dec. 19th, 1850. I hereby certify that I have used Lee's Tonic for the last eight months on eight or ten negroes, and they are all able to do a good day's work; and in all probability had I not used Lee's Tonic, half or more would have died. JOSHUA PEARCE.

Bayou Lafourche, La., Dec. 17th, 1850. Mr. W. LEE—Sir, from my knowledge of your African Tonic I feel no hesitation in saying that it is the most efficacious remedy for the cure of dirt-eating I ever knew. I have tried it on a young woman who had almost destroyed herself by eating dirt, she is now perfectly well, and has been so some months. For the above statement I refer you to Mr. Silas Pearce, who administered the medicine. Yours respectfully, ANDREW JACKSON, SILAS F. PEARCE.

Agents in Franklin, G. N. SEAGRAVE & CO.

JAMES MAY, FASHIONABLE HAIR CUTTER AND LADIES' HAIR DRESSER, Recently from the celebrated establishment of MOREAU, FINEAU & JULES, NEW ORLEANS.

RESPECTFULLY tenders his services to the public generally. He will cut and dress the hair in the latest and most fashionable Parisian style.

Ladies' and gentlemen's Wigs, Toupees, &c., and also all kinds of ornamental hair work made to order.

The advertiser takes pleasure in informing the ladies that he will wait on them at their residences, for the purpose of dressing their hair, and from his long experience in this branch of business he is enabled to give perfect satisfaction.

His dressing-room is located on Main Street, between the stores of Dr. Rabe and Mr. Levy. 30 6m

Dissolution. NOTICE.—The co-partnership existing between D. P. SPARKS and THOS. NOLAND, in the steamboat Camden, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent of the parties. All debts due the boat will be paid to me or my regular agent. D. P. SPARKS. August 11, 1851. 31

PROCLAMATION.

Office of the Secretary of State.

Whereas Art. 140 of the Constitution of this State makes it the duty of the Secretary of State to cause to be published, three months before the next general election, in at least one newspaper, in French and English, in every parish in the State in which a newspaper shall be published, any proposed amendment or amendments to said Constitution, which shall have been approved by three-fifths of the members elected to the Senate and House of Representatives, and approved by the Governor:

Now, be it known that I, Charles Gayarre, Secretary of State, do, by these presents, make known and cause to be published the following proposed amendments to the Constitution of this State, which shall have been approved by both houses, and approved by the Governor on the 20th of March, 1850.

Amendments to the Constitution. Article 1. The Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court shall be elected by the electors qualified to vote for the Representatives to the General Assembly, either by general ticket or by district, as may be determined by law.

Article 2. The Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court shall be elected for a term of four years; and at the first meeting of the Supreme Court, after this amendment takes effect, the Associate Justices shall be divided by lot into two classes, the seats of two of the Associate Justices shall be vacated at the expiration of four years, so that a rotation thereby be kept up perpetually.

Article 3. The Judges of the District Courts shall be elected in their respective districts, by the electors therein qualified to vote for Representatives to the General Assembly.

Article 4. The Judges of the District Courts shall be elected for a term of four years.

Article 5. The District Attorneys shall be elected in their respective districts for a term of two years, by the electors therein qualified to vote for Representatives to the General Assembly.

Article 6. An Attorney General shall be elected for a term of two years, by the electors qualified to vote for Representatives to the General Assembly throughout the State.

Article 7. A Secretary of State shall be elected for the term of two years, by the electors qualified to vote for Representatives to the General Assembly throughout the State.

Article 8. A State Treasurer shall be elected for the term of two years, by the electors qualified to vote for Representatives to the General Assembly throughout the State.

Article 9. A State Superintendent of Public Education shall be elected for a term of two years, by the electors qualified to vote for Representatives to the General Assembly throughout the State.

Article 10. If, in the election of Chief Justice, Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, Judges of the District Court, Attorney General, District Attorney, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, and State Superintendent of Public Education, two or more persons shall be equal and highest in the number of votes polled for any of the above named offices, it shall be the duty of the Governor, by proclamation, so to declare it, and immediately to select between the two or more persons having equal and highest number of votes polled, and commission him to fill the office for which he shall be thus chosen.

Article 11. The Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, and Judges of the District Courts, shall each receive a salary to be fixed by law, which shall not be increased or diminished during their term of office.

Article 12. In all elections by the people, every free white male who has been one year a citizen of the United States, who has attained the age of twenty-one years, and resided in the State one year next preceding the election, and the last six months thereof in the parish in which he offers to vote, shall have the right of voting.

Article 13. The General Assembly shall have the right to create among the District Judges an interchange system, for the trial of real cases only.

Given, at Baton Rouge, under my hand and the seal of the State, on the first day of July, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, and of the Independence of the United States the seventy-fifth.

CHARLES GAYARRE, Secretary of State.

depuis un an citoyen des Etats Unis, aura atteint l'age de 21 ans, et aura résidé dans l'Etat pendant toute l'année qui aura précédé l'élection, et pendant les derniers six mois dans la paroisse où il se présentera pour voter, exercera les droits d'électeur.

Art. 13. L'Assemblée Générale aura le droit de créer un système d'échange entre les juges de district seulement pour le jugement des procès dans lesquels au juge sera recuse ou aura été recuse.

Donné à Baton Rouge, sous ma signature et le sceau de l'Etat, le premier jour de Juillet, de l'année de notre Seigneur mil huit cent cinquante et un, et de la soixante-et-quinzième de l'Indépendance des Etats Unis.

CHARLES GAYARRE, Secrétaire d'Etat.

JOHN BULL'S Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla! THIS invaluable remedy has already carried happiness to the hearts of thousands, and is daily giving more consolation to the afflicted than could be afforded by all the wealth in the mines of California and the world combined. It is put up in full quart-bottles, and contains the strength of six times as much pure Honduras Sarsaparilla as any similar preparation made in America—Price, \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5.

It has been a well established fact for years past that sarsaparilla, when pure and properly prepared, was the only true panacea for all diseases originating from an impure state of the blood, the use of mercury, intoxicating drinks, evil habits in youth, barrenness, &c. We boldly assert that John Bull's Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla is the only preparation before the public that is prepared on strictly scientific principles and of uniform strength. The sarsaparilla is purchased without regard to price, and every pound, before being used, is subjected to the strictest chemical tests, and its genuineness ascertained before being used.

Bull's Sarsaparilla also contains the virtues of several other valuable medical roots, together forming the best compound and producing the greatest curative agent in the known world!

GOOD TESTIMONY. The State Journal (Columbus, Ohio) thus speaks of Bull's Sarsaparilla: "It has no equal. The unprecedented sale of Bull's Compound Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla in this city, where it has been introduced for the past two months only with the very gratifying effects produced upon all who have tried it, warrants the assertion that as a purifier of the blood it has no equal. This is a bold assertion, but it can be substantiated by calling on the agent in this city."

Read with us, reader, a little longer, and be convinced that Bull's Sarsaparilla is the Wonder of the World! and that it will cure you, no matter how long you have been suffering.

RHEUMATISM. Let all those who are suffering under the agonizing tortures of rheumatism read the following and see what will be done for them, if they will use this infallible remedy.

Mr. John Bull.—Dear Sir: For the last three years I have been afflicted with rheumatism of the severest character. I was at times in the greatest agony of pain. I tried every remedy I could procure for the disease, but I found no permanent relief until I was induced to use your preparation of sarsaparilla, which has entirely cured me of rheumatism, and greatly improved my general health, more than any medicine I have ever used. I have been free of pain for several months, and have no doubt the cure is permanent, and I confidently recommend it as being the very best medicine in use for rheumatism.

ISHAM BRIGGS. Uniontown, Union county, Ky., May 12, 1848.

From Dr. Wm. T. Prentiss. Mr. Bull: In regard to your sarsaparilla, I will say that I have used it to some extent in cutaneous affections of long standing, as timea capitis, lepra, prostris, scabies, syphilitic cachexia, and in all diseases where the indication of cure seems to consist in a thorough change or modification of the fluids of the body, with considerable success, in conjunction with local treatment. I think I would prefer it to any other preparation of sarsaparilla in use, and any physician will admit its value upon learning the substance that enters into its composition.

Respectfully, W. T. PRENTISS, M. D. Lewisport, Ky., Dec. 4, 1847.

A BEAUTIFUL CLEAR SKIN. How we all admire a clear, beautiful white skin, and a rosy colored cheek. How often do we see persons not possessing this desideratum so devotedly to be wished, resorting to cosmetics, lotions, washes, plasters, and coloring materials, to restore to them a semblance of that which disease has deprived them of, and that oftentimes with manifest injury to the skin. The fact is, Bull's Sarsaparilla is the best cosmetic known. It makes the skin clear upon the correct and only true principle, not by coating the surface with poisonous or deleterious matter which serves to close the pores and check a natural perspiration, but by removing every particle of bilious, morbid and diseased matter from the blood, making the same pure, healthy and vigorous, giving activity to every minute vessel, and changing the yellow, dark and sallow countenance to the bloom and freshness of youth. If the ladies generally could be apprised and convinced of this fact, they would abandon the use of all paints, mixtures and lotions, and use the only effectual remedy. "A word to the wise is sufficient," and a hint is enough for the ladies.

Better testimony than was ever offered in favor of any medicine! From Dr. James M. Moore. Mr. John Bull: I have no hesitation in saying that I believe your sarsaparilla to be the very best article ever manufactured for the cure of scrofula, syphilis, and many other cutaneous and glandular affections, having used it with entire success in a number of the above cases.

JAMES M. MOORE. Louisville, Dec. 26, 1847.

More testimony from Dr. Moore. Mr. John Bull: I am writing you sarsaparilla in several new cases of scrofula, and with happy effect. I am now confident it is one of the most efficacious medicines that can be made for that disease. JAS. M. MOORE, M. D. Winchester, Ky., Feb. 1, 1848.

Testimony like the following renders superfluous all further comments upon the efficacy of Bull's Sarsaparilla. From Dr. L. P. Yandell, Professor of Chemistry in the Louisville Medical College. I have looked over the list of ingredients composing John Bull's Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla, and have no hesitation in saying that they form a safe compound, and one that promises well in chronic diseases, to which it is applicable.

Louisville, June 6, 1848. What Dr. Pyles, Physician, by appointment, of the Louisville Marine Hospital, says of Bull's Sarsaparilla: Louisville, March 20, 1849

I have examined the prescription for the preparation of John Bull's Sarsaparilla, and believe the combination to be an excellent one, and well calculated to produce an alternative impression on the system. I have used it both in public and private practice, and think it the best article of sarsaparilla in use. M. PYLES, M. D. Resident Physician, Louisville Marine Hospital.

The principal agent in N. Orleans is WRIGHT & CO., No. 151 Chartres street. For sale in Franklin at Apothecary's Hall. C. RABE, M. D.

PAINTS, OILS, &c.—2000 lbs. Pure White Lead, "Atlantic" Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil; Turpentine, Varnishes, Brushes, Colors, &c. For sale by G. N. SEAGRAVE & CO.

GARDEN SEEDS.—Just received a full supply of SEEDS for Fall Planting, consisting of Beets, Turneps, Lettuce, Cabbage, Peas, &c., at the Franklin Drug Store.

G. N. SEAGRAVE & CO.