

used body. It may be thought that a few cubic crystal form an exception, and exceptions may also be taken in the cases of certain plants, as hemp, catnip &c. But these are really no exceptions. For if we look at the corner of these plants we shall find a small circular tube to keep up the universal harmony of nature. So that if these are not circular outside they are in.— Thus in the connection between shell and animals—in the first they are outside, and in the other inside; plants draw their nourishment from the earth without; animals carry their garden in their own breast; so that "we are only plants turned outside in, and vegetables are only animals turned inside out."— There is no deviation from the general rule that nature produces all her forms reactively. Perhaps I may give a better explanation of this by supposing my two hands to be two magnets: in one the fingers are positive, and the wrist (the other extremity) negative; in the other the wrist is positive and the fingers negative. Now the fingers of the two if brought near will attract each other, because the magnetisms are of different denominations; but what is the characteristic of attraction? It is always to contract, and this may be seen by dipping two magnets into steel filings, when the filings, if attracted, will be brought to an angle, but if repelled they will spread abroad like the leaves of trees in spring. I might refer to the gaseous origin of matter to illustrate this doctrine of contraction and expansion, but it is not necessary. Suffice it to say that there are no substances with which we are acquainted that may not be reduced to a gaseous form.— Even what we call simple or elementary substances, are double in their character. Oxygen is usually considered simple, yet we change it every moment into carbonic gas at every breath we draw. Look at marble and limestone in which are great quantities of carbonic gas; of them we build temples that may endure for ages, and yet heat shall cause them to go away into vapor— to that state in which the forces caught them and made them what they are.— Nor is there any thing in nature but began in a style still more simple than our gases. Whatever may have been the primeval source of the forces which first acted upon the free matter in space and brought it into a spherical form, we know of no forces which are not derived from the sun. There is a doctrine prevalent among the schools, that there is a repulsive principle between the planets, to which are attributed what are described as the perturbing forces. But if we view this in a different light, we shall see that there is no need of resorting to a miracle even for the centrifugal force; we may trace all back to the sun, and we need not resort to this, as I consider it unnecessary theory. We shall perceive that two forces may come from one sun, just as two forces may come from one magnet. We might perceive that the sun has too magnetic poles as we know the earth has. If then, the sun have a North and a South pole, also, and the south pole of the sun be toward the North pole of the earth, and the North pole of the sun be toward the South pole of the earth—this is all that we require—all that is necessary to keep the planet in the course which it now pursues, and to give the magnetic organization to every particle it contains.

I will not now proceed to geology in verification of this theory—for I have too much to say on other points. But it is well known, as a matter practically ascertained by miners, that the stratification of the earth is alternately negative and positive; that if one stratum be negative, the one above and the one below will be positive; the third each way will be negative, and so on. We know that this is the case with the hemispheres of the earth. If we take a knitting needle, magnetise it and give it polarity, and then toss it into the air in this hemisphere, (which is negative) the positive will come to the ground first—because the two magnetisms are of opposite denominations. But if we pass the magnetic equator (which I have shown crosses the common equator at an angle of 23° 28') and then toss up the needle, the other end will first fall to the ground. This shows most clearly that the forces of the earth are fairly represented in that artificial magnetized body. In order that these dual forces may act, the matter on which they act must be negative and positive, as we find is the case with the state of the earth. All the matter in the world is mixed with *alkalies* and *acids*; and these opposite substances enter largely into the composition of all animal and vegetable creatures, producing those alternate contractions and expansions and which mark the growth and the decay of life. At the point where the attracting and contracting forces cease, the repelling and expanding forces commence; and where these cease the others commence, and thus the course of alternate destruction and reproduction is continued. I need not refer to the seasons—in the spring the buds begin to swell—the sap rises into the tree—the leaves spread forth and the flowers come forth expand and send out their perfume upon air. Then when the summer is past the leaves wither, fade, shrink, & fall to the ground and leave nothing but incipient buds of promise. Thus it is with ourselves. In youth, our frame expands and we grow from infancy to age; then how do we fade and wither and fall! What is the heating of the heart but an alternate contraction and expansion? Why, how do we lift the arm but by the contraction and expansion of the muscles?—How can there be any other motion than those which spring from these forces? We see all plants which grow have

a polarity. One thing is obvious—one part of the plant runs into, and the other rises up from the earth; one side contracts and the other expands; one draws nutriment from the earth, and the other throws out the results in the form of leaves and flowers. You are aware of the changes which result from this.— We see another operation of these two forces in the human mind, where the law of attraction and repulsion holds good. All of our mental processes without exception, are in obedience to it.— Our very ideas are attracted and repelled. All algebraic and arithmetical operations, from the most simple to the most elaborate, are either negative or positive, or both; increasing or decreasing; contracting or expanding, and so with every other exercise of thought or feeling. Shall I speak of the perpetuity of different races? Shall I ask why, if I take an acorn and plant it upon a continent where no oak grows, it will produce an oak—then a forest, and finally plant the whole continent with oaks—and the same character shall be preserved? Shall we ask if the last tree will not have within it a part of the acorn that was first planted, just as we say of the race of men? What is the reason of this definite character? Once crushed this acorn, destroy its polarity, and all the men on earth shall not cause an oak to grow out of it. It will die as a man will die, if you destroy the polarity of his brain by knocking him on the head. The brain may be but slightly injured—there shall be no extravasation of blood, or far less than in cases of intoxication or fever, when the man survives; and yet if the brain's polarity be destroyed the man dies. He shall die of lockjaw caused by a splinter; and why? Because his polarity is destroyed. Yet as long as this is preserved in the acorn, it shall continue to produce its like until the planet is covered. The different races are kept distinct; but mix them—produce hybrids, and will they breed? They may for a time, but they will soon perish and stop. Nature allows no monstrosities, producing all her transitions from one form or race to another, by regular causes which come into operation at successive periods of the earth's existence, & which are defined by the position of its axis towards the sun.

Geology teaches us that there have been six periods of the earth's existence, and in this it agrees with the Scripture narrative—the only difference being one, which may be easily reconciled—that relating to the destruction of each of these periods. Many persons, who adhere to their own private interpretation, contend that these must have been of the same duration as our days, which are measured by the intervals between morning and evening; and this too in the face of the fact that the sun did not then exist to define the day as it is now defined. Those who insist upon this interpretation would cause the word of God to conflict with his works; and in my judgment, they are not entitled to any greater respect, as men of true faith than as true philosophers. But there is no necessity for thus setting one head of the Deity against the other.— You remember that history tells us of a time when the hand of ecclesiastic authority was so heavy that no man dare say that the earth moved round the sun; and I am not sure that the great man who did say and maintain this, was not put to the rack before he would recant his assertion; for I have seen his signature to that recantation, and it is written in a hand so unlike his usual autography, that there is good reason to believe he was taken from the rack—the iron glove was exchanged for the pen with which he signed the paper declaring that the earth did not move round the sun; and we are told, too, that as he rose from his knees, he exclaimed in a whisper to his friends, "but it does move though;" and now we know that it does. Yet this doctrine was opposed to all the religious prejudices that day. Let us thank God that we live in an age when we have the right of private thought, even over the Scripture itself.

If we believe the Scriptures to be fully, unerringly inspired, they must agree with the irresistible evidences of nature, for these no man can change or cancel. To me they seem to harmonize, not only in reference to the periods of creation, but even in higher and more mysterious doctrines; these periods, called "days," and measured by the "morning and the evening," were as vast as geology shows them to have been. For aught the Scriptures say to the contrary; for how could they have been common days, as brief as ours, when the Scripture itself declares that the sun and moon, by which alone we measure time, were not yet created? And even at the commencement of the sacred history, there is a high doctrine of religion intimated in the word *Elohim*, Gods, designating a plurality in the creative power of the universe, which also agrees with the deductions of philosophy, for two spiritual or immaterial forces for acting upon matter, appear not only to be absolutely necessary, but to actually exist, and thus the great doctrine of the Trinity is also one of philosophy. And may I not venture to add that this theory of creation, is beautifully revived and illustrated in the Christian creed of an incarnate principle, proceeding from two spiritual ones, and in the mystical symbol of the equilateral triangle, so profoundly revered by the ancient nations? And the creative and reproductive energies of this trinity of nature, are still in perpetual operation. As we have seen in the example of the acorn, and other seeds, one modification of matter is converted into another, and preserved in a distinctive character and type, through endless multiplications, by the original, incarnation of the two creative forces, a matter possessing certain definite proportions. Nor is

there a living form in nature which is not reproduced by these forces, from other kinds of matter, as in the original process of creation.

Prior, however, to our tracing the first successive periods of creation, as caused by a change in the position of the earth's axis toward the sun, we may briefly advert to certain minor influences upon climate, and therefore upon animals and vegetables, arising from another motion of the earth, of narrower limits and consequences. In the previous lectures of this course, I showed you from numerous observations embodied in Dr. Sherwood's *Astro-Magnetic Almanac*, for 1842, and not yet published, and from a memorial which was presented to Congress in 1839, that the earth is magnetised by the sun in the direction of its path from tropic to tropic and therefore in the angle of the obliquity of the ecliptic or 23 deg 28 min.; that therefore the magnetic poles, or vortices, are situated at the same distance from terrestrial poles, that the tropics are from the equator, 23 deg 28 min, and therefore in latitude 66 deg 32 minutes north and south, which is that of the arctic and antarctic circles. I also proved that these magnetic poles or vortices, revolve in those circles at the rate of 32 deg. 26 min. a year, and therefore perform an entire revolution of 360 deg. in 666 years. Now in this revolving, they affect not only the needs, causing it in every latitude to exhibit alternately an easterly and westerly variation, but also affect the climate in every latitude. The magnetic poles or vortices, are the seats of maximum cold; and the line of no variation which runs between them, and which as I have shown you, encircles the earth at the angle of 6 degrees 28 minutes with the earth's axis of rotation, exhibits the true angle of the isothermal lines of climate. When the magnetic pole is nearest to any place, then is about the time of the greatest cold of that place; and as it is at opposite points of its circle of revolution in half of its period, or in 333 years, the maximum changes of climate take place in this time. Anciently, we had a climate suited to our latitude, and shall have it again, and we are now actually acquiring it. It was called the land of vines by the Northmen who visited it, and it will again be luxuriant in vegetation. For many years past, our winters of New York have been more severe than those of London, which is situated in latitude 51 degrees 31 minutes, and therefore, more than ten degrees farther north. But for a few years past, since the year 1791, when the line of no-variation passed over our longitude, our winters have been gradually, though irregularly, growing milder, and those of Europe more severe; and they will continue to get worse there for about 300 years, while ours will improve. The Baltic, which used to be frozen over as our seas were, so as even to bear the transportation of cannon, will be so again. Iceland may be again unapproachable for ice, and sleighs and sledges, now unknown in England, may be familiar there and forgotten here, until the mild period come round to them, and becomes again lost to us. The ice breaking up in the north-east of Europe, and crossing over toward the south-west, may cause our Springs to be fickle for some years; but after this, our seasons will be regularly graduated according to our highly favorable climate. It is an interesting fact, which I may here incidentally mention, that the tract of the magnetic pole from east to west, is indicated by the northern lights, which are occasioned by its action upon a moist atmosphere. The north magnetic pole being a negative force, and water being a negative body, they repel each other, and those diffusions of light, which we see in the Aurora Borealis, are the consequent phenomena, for diffusions are always the result of repulsions, as contractions are of attractions. Hence the greater quantity of water in the southern hemisphere than in the northern, for the south magnetic pole being positive attracts the water which is negative, while the north repels it, for you will remember that forces of opposite denominations attract, while those of the same denomination repel. Hence while a dry atmosphere is essential to an Aurora Australis, a humid one is necessary to an Aurora Borealis. It is true, Captain Ross speaks of an Aurora Australis in lat. 74 or 75 north, but was beyond the north magnetic pole, which is lat. 63 deg. 32 min., and although he was on the verge of its vortex, as was shown by the great dip of his needle, it was thus to the south of him, and he accordingly saw the lights in that direction. When the humidity of the atmosphere extends from the latitude of the magnetic pole to that of the place of observation, the streamers will reach our zenith, and will be more or less gorgeous according to continuity and quality of that humidity in the intervening degrees of latitude. The inhabitants of closely neighboring latitudes to that in which the pole moves, have often been terrified at the astounding magnificence of these displays. The people of Ireland, in particular, it is said, thought the world was coming to an end, as some of our timid people did when they saw the great shower of meteors, not being aware that it was only the magnetic end of the world that was passing through their arctic region at that time. And there is very little doubt that the discovery of these great controlling vortices of magnetism will evidently reduce the laws of variable climate to a science of great exactness.

N. Y. Tribune.

Therefore hear this, O Earth! the Lord will not come to reign over the righteous in this world in 1843, nor until every thing for the bridegroom is ready.—*Joe Smith.*

### Panola Prices Current.

(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
APPLES, Green, per bbl.	1 50	0 00
Dried, per bushel,	1 25	0 00
Boiled Cider, per bbl.	6 00	0 00
BAGGING, Kentucky, per yard,	20	0 00
BARK ROPE, Kentucky, per lb.	0	10
BUTTER, fresh, per lb.	12 1/2	0 20
BACON, hog round, per lb.	5	0 7
COTTON, per lb.	4	0 6
CANDLES, Sperm, per lb.	37 1/2	0 50
Mould,	37	0 00
CHOCOLATE, per lb.	0	0 00
COFFEE, Havana Green and Rio,	11	0 12
Java,	0	0 00
CASTINGS, per lb.	7	0 8
CHEESE, per lb.	0	0 00
CORN, per bushel,	37	0 50
FLOUR, per barrel,	5	0 00
FISH, Mackerel No. 3, per bbl.	3	0 0 4 50
Glass, 8 by 10, per box,	5	0 0 6 00
do 10 by 13,	9	0 10 8 00
IRON, Bar, per lb.	12	0 0
Slab,	12	0 37 1/2
MOLASSES, per gallon,	12	0 50
MEAL, per bushel,	10	0 12
NAILS, per lb.	0	0 0 0 00
ORL. Sperm, per gallon,	0	0 0 0 00
Linsed,	0	0 0 0 00
POWDER, per lb.	37 1/2	0 50
PEPPER, per lb.	37	0 00
RICE, per lb.	8	0 10
SUGARS, Brown, per lb	5	0 8
do    Loaf,	20	0 25
SOAP, Bar, per lb.	10	0 12
SPIC, per lb.	25	0 00
SALT, C. nre, per sack,	0	0 3 25
do    Fins, do,	3	25 0 50
Whiskey per gallon,	0	0 3 00
MISG, per bbl.	0	0 0 0 00
PORK, per bbl.	0	0 0 0 60
LARD, per bbl.	0	0 0 0 60
LIME per bbl	0	0 0 0 50
TACCO,	12 1/2	0 50

### Memphis Prices Current.

(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

ARTICLES.	PER	S	QTS	S	CTS
BAGGING, Kentucky,	yard	14	16		
Missouri,		14	16		
German,		12	13		
India,		6	7		
BARK ROPE, Kentucky,		15	18		
BUTTER, fresh, country,	lb	16	25		
Goshen,		20	25		
BACON, hog round,		3	2		
Hams,		6	7		
COTTON,		3	5		
CANDLES, Sperm,		25	37		
Mould,		10	12		
CHOCOLATE,		20	25		
COFFEE, Havana, Green & Rio		9	11		
Java,		15	18		
CORN MEAL,	bushel	25	37		
CORN,		10	20		
CASTINGS,	lb	3	4		
FISH—Mackerel No. 1	bbl	10	12 00		
do    "    2		10	10 00		
do    "    3		—	00 00		
Dried Herring	box	1	00 1 23		
FLOUR—Cincinnati	bbl.	3	00 4 00		
Wirt's		3	50 4 00		
GUNPOWDER	kg	7	50 10 00		
HAY,	100lbs.	40	50		
IRON—Bar,	lb.	5	9		
Hoop		8	12		
LEAD,	hbl.	62 1/2	7 1/2		
LARD,	lb.	5	7		
MOLASSES,	gal.	19	33		
NAILS—Northern	lb.	6	7		
Pittsburg		6	7		
do    do		1	13 1/2		
Sperm, winter		1	13 1/2		
Timothy,	bbl	20	00 22 00		
PORK—Pickled	bbl.	6	00 8 00		
Bulk		3	1		
POTATOES, Irish	bbl.	50	75		
PORTER—London	doz.	4	50 5 00		
Pittsburg	bbl.	8	00 10 00		
RICE,	lb.	5	6 1/2		
SALT—Ground Alum	sack	1	75 0 00		
Liverpool bl'w		2	00 2 25		
Kanawa	bushel	4	40 4 5		
Cincinnati		1000	10 00 50 00		
SUGAR—Brown	lb.	5	6		
Clarified		12	16		
Loaf,		12	18		
TORACCO—Kentucky	hhd.	2	3		
Virginia		35	45		
Tennessee		2	3		
WHISKEY—Rye	gal.	0	0 00		
Wirt's		25	30		
WHITE LEAD—Northern	kg.	1	75 2 00		
Cincinnati & Pittsburg		1	75 2 00		
GRASS SEEDS—Clover,	bushel	3	00 10 00		
Timothy,		1	50 2 00		
Hard's,		4	00 5 00		
Orchard,		3	00 4 00		
Blas Grass,		2	00 2 50		
STEEL—Cast,	lb	3	37		
German,		3	37		
Shear,		10	37		
American Blister,		10	37		

### NEW ORLEANS MONEY MARKET.

Specie	par a prem.
United States Notes	50 a 55 dis.
United States Treasury Notes	4 a 1 pr. cts. dis.
American Gold	4 a 5 prem.
Mississippi Union Post Notes	80 a 85 per dol.
Agricultural, Natchez	50 a 55 on the dol.
Arkansas State Bank	50 a 60 do
Arkansas Real Estate Bank	50 a 60 do
Alabama	17 1/2 a 21 do
Tennessee	14 a 2 do
Cincinnati	1 a 3 dis.
South Carolina	5 do
North Carolina	do
Georgia	do
Kentucky	1 a 2 do
Indiana State Bank	3 a 5 do
Illinois State Bank	60 a 65 dis.
Bank of Louisiana	par a 20
Citizens Bank	28 a 30 dis.
Consolidated,	par a 32 do
Commercial	24 a 26 dis.
City	par a 26 do
Municipality Nos 1 & 2,	12 a 15, 22 a 24 do
No 3,	70 a 75 do
Atchafalaya	do 80 a 85 do
Improvement Bank	do 65 a 70 do
Bank of Orleans	55 a 60 do

### CANDIDATES.

We are authorized to announce JAMES C. ARMSTRONG as a candidate for the office of Probate Court Clerk, for Panola county, at the ensuing November election.

### 7,000 POUNDS CHOICE BACON,

just received per steamboat Shakespeare and for sale low for cash by  
J. & A. K. ERWIN.  
apl 29 7-1f

### SUPERFINE FLOUR, a lot just received and for sale by

J. & A. K. ERWIN.  
apl 29 7-1f

### QUEENS & GLASS-WARE, a new assortment, just received and for sale by

J. & A. K. ERWIN.  
apl 29 7-1f

### FRESH LARD, a few hundred lbs. in 50 lb. kegs just received and for sale at 64 cts. per lb. by

J. & A. K. ERWIN.  
apl 29 7-1f

A FEW barrels of fresh threshed OATS just received and for sale by  
J. & A. K. ERWIN.  
apl 29 7-1f

DRIED APPLES, a few barrels and sacks, just received and for sale by  
J. & A. K. ERWIN.  
apl 29 7-1f

50 BUSHELS of real Petty Gulf COTTON SEED, just received per steamer Belmont; in store and for sale by  
A. W. ARMSTRONG.  
April 29. 7-1f

### Administrator's Notice.

Probate Court, April Term, 1843.

FRANCIS M. WHITE, administrator of the estate of John H. White, deceased, has filed his accounts at the present term of this court, for final settlement of said estate at the June Term, 1843. Notice is hereby given to all interested to attend and show cause, if any they can, why final settlement and allowance of said accounts should not then be made.  
FRANCIS M. WHITE, Adm'nr.  
April 17th 1843. 6-3w

100 GALLONS STONE WARE, assorted articles, just received and for sale by  
A. W. ARMSTRONG.  
April 29: 7-1f

### Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the undersigned at the November Term, 1842, of the Probate Court of Panola county, on the estate of Sarah Harrison, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to come forward and make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against said estate are hereby required to exhibit the same, duly authenticated, within the time limited by law, or they will be forever barred.  
DANIEL B. HARRISON, Adm'nr of the estate of Sarah Harrison, dec'd.  
April 17, 1843. 6-6w

### NOTICE.

AGREEABLY to an order of the Honorable the Probate Court of Tallahatchie county, made at the April term thereof; I shall proceed to sell, on the fifth day of June next, in the town of Charleston in said county, on a credit of twelve months, with bond and approved securities, the following lands, belonging to the estate of Cade Alford, deceased, late of said county, to wit; the South-east quarter of Section twelve, in Township twenty-four, Range 2, East. Sale to take place within the hours prescribed by law.  
HAMILTON DOGAN, Executor of Cade Alford, dec'd.  
1843. April 11th, A. D. 6-3w-pf 4d

### List of Letters,

Remainning in the Post Office at Panola, Mississippi, on the 31st day of March, A. D. 1843; which, if not taken out by the 1st of July next, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

Armistead Geo P	Anderson Thos P	Anderson Geo P	Anderson Robert
Boyd T J	Bobo Francis	Boyce Foster & Co	Basby Samuel
Brooks Wm P 3	Braham Robert 2	Braham Jno C 2	Boyd David 3
Boyles Wm	Clerk Circ't Ct 2	Cates Pleasant	Carr N G 2
Caldwell D D	Coleman R H	Childress D C	Carroll & Clark
Childress Rufus	Crane Wm	Dickens S B 2	Dennis Abraham
Davis Dr Jas M	Davis Dr Robert	Davis Miss Susan E	Davis Edward 2
Emory John, or	Eager Dr Rob't 2	Eason W T	Erranton Wm S
Evans S W 2	Floyd Jno	Foster, Anthony & Co	Gunn Mr
Greer B H 5	Grayson Daniel	Garner S R	Garrett E H
Gregory Carroll	Greenhaw Wm	Hinton James	Haley James
Hallam Jane	Hallam G	Hastings Green	Hartsfield W S
Harris Charles	Hibbler Dr E B 2	Hubbard Jno C	Hill Thos B
Jones Rev'd W S	Johnson James	Jones James Est of	Jones Richard
Jones David	Jones Terrell	Lewis Wm	Littlefield Z
Laird H	Laird H & Co	Littlefield F	McGuire S H
Miss Union Bank	Miller C 2	McGee M H	McGee J J
Marshall Geo W	McKin John	McGraw Cornelius	McGee Mary P
Martin R	Merrill Mr	Nelson Sam'l H	Nelson Dr H
Nickle R H	Oliver Ths	Perrine Truman	Packer Jas
Pollard Jas W	Pankey Wilson 2	Pollard Wm B	Redman Eliz'th
Rush James	Russell Wm	Rogers Robert	Ruffin Mrs Mr'g N
Rope Capt John	Rupe Wm	Rogland Jno	Ruffin J F 2
Rives Wm Esq	Shields & Thorpe	Spalding Gideon 2	Stevens Henry
Simmons Peter	Stanford Lycurgus	Sullivan Nathan	Stanley John
South Eli	Stone W E	Smith Wm	Stanton J & Co
Sheriff of Panola co	Travis Rev Jos	Thompson James	Tyson E H 2
Trague Wm			