THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

By F. A. TYLER. Devoted to News, Politics, Commercial, Agricultural and Miscellaneous Information. $3 in Advance.

"Power is never conferred but for the sake of the public good."

VOLUME 2. PANOLA, MISSISSIPPI, SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1844. NUMBER 17.

THE REGISTER.

Printed and published every SATURDAY at THREE DOLLARS in advance. Subscribers who do not pay in advance, will invariably be charged four dollars.

Advertisemen s inserted for one dollar per square (of ten lines or less,) for the first insertion, and fifty cents for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements of a personal nature will invariably be charged double price of ordinary advertisements.

YEARLY ADVERTISING.—A deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year to a sufficient amount to make it for the interest of merchants and others.

Advertisements out of the direct line of business of the yearly advertiser will be charged for separately at the ordinary rates.

Professional cards, not alterable for the year, containing ten lines or less ten dollars.

The names of candidates for county offices will be inserted for five dollars, payment always in advance, and State offices ten dollars.

Election tickets will never be delivered 'till paid for.

Political circulars or communications of only an individual interest, will be charged at half price of ordinary advertisements and must be paid in advance.

Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions will be continued 'till forbid, and any alterations made after insertion charged extra.

Advertising patrons will favor us by handing in their advertisements as early after our regular publication days as convenient—not later in any case if possible, than Thursday night.

All JOB-WORK must be paid for on delivery.

POSTAGE must be paid on all letters, or they will not be attended to

MAIL ARRANGEMENT.

The mail from Memphis arrives on Tuesday and Saturdays, at 12 o'clock M. and departs immediately.

The mail from Oxford arrives on Tuesdays at 6 o'clock P. M. and departs on Mondays at 6 o'clock A. M.

The mail from Grenada, arrives on Sundays at 6 o'clock P. M., and departs Fridays at 6 o'clock A. M.

The mail from Carrollton arrives Thursdays at 6 o'clock P. M., and departs Mondays at 6 o'clock A. M.

MISSISSIPPI COLLEGE
AT CLINTON MISS.

WILL commence the Fall and Winter session of five months on 3d of October next. The faculty consists of Rev. Alexander Campbell, President; Rev. Robert M'Lain, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; Edward Pickett, M. D., Professor of Chemistry, Rev. C. Parish, Professor of Ancient Languages; U. W. Moffit, Principal of the Preparatory department.

Tuition payable in advance.

Primary division, per session,	$12 00
Classical and scientific division,	18,00
Boarding and room per month	8,00

Students are expected to furnish their rooms with bedding, furniture, &c. and procure their own washing. Washing can be had in town at from 25 to 37½ cents per dozen.

The female Department, under the superintendence of the President of the College, assisted by Miss H. E. Gillespie, and others will commence at the same time.

Tuition payable in advance.

Per session, in primary division,	$12 00
" in middle "	15 00
" in high "	18 00
" in music on piano,	25 00
" in music on guitar,	20 00
" in painting, drawing, wax flowers,	15 00
Boarding and room per month,	9 00
Boarding and room, with fuel, lights, bedding and room furniture, washing, &c. &c. per month,	11 00

Dr. Picket is expected during the winter to deliver a course of lectures on chemistry accompanied with experiments, for the benefit of both schools.

By order of the Board: COWLES MEAD.
President Board of Trustees. M. C.
Clinton, Sept. 14, 1842. 39—10w

A. W. Armstrong,
DRY-GOOD, GROCERY & PRODUCE
Cmission, receiving & forwarding
MERCHANT,
Panola, Mi.
April 22, 1843. 6-12m

National Magazine
OF
LITERATURE, ART AND FASHION.
Graham's Lady's and Gentleman's Magazine.
PROSPECTUS FOR 1843.
EDITORS.
J. FENNIMORE COOPER, RICH'D. H. DANA, W M. CULLEN BRYANT, H. W. LONGFELLOW, CHARLES F. HOFFMAN, T. C. GRATTAN.

GRAHAM'S is the oldest and most popular of the American Literary Magazines. The number for January, 1843, will be the first of the 35th volume. Its long and universally successful career, from its commencement with a few hundred subscribers, until the present time, when it has a circulation of fifty thousand copies a month, is perhaps as good an evidence of its great and increasing merit as the publisher has it in his power to offer. To his old subscribers, he trusts no assurance are necessary of his determination to maintain its present ascendancy over all the rival periodicals of the country. The engagement during the past year, of such men as BRYANT, COOPER, DANA, LONGFELLOW, HOFFMAN, MANTON, etc., of high reputation in the literary world, as *regular contributors*, in addition to a previous list embracing many of the first names in the nation, is a sufficient guarantee that the work will continue to be the principle medium of communication between the best authors and the public. Among the attractions of the thirty-fifth volume, will be several TALES by *Mr J. F. Cooper, Mr Grattan, Mr Hoffman, Mr Herbert, Miss Leslie, 'Mary Clavers,' Mrs. Embury, Mrs Ellet and Mrs Stephens; poems by Mr Bryant, Mr Dana, Mr Longfellow, Mr Street, Mrs Seba Smith, Mrs Osgood, and Mrs Sigourney; essays by Mr Fay, Mr Jones, Mr Tuckerman, Mr Poe, etc. etc.*

[Here follows a more full list of the names of contributors, the most distinguished of the country which we omit for want of room.]

Graham's Lady's and Gentleman's Magazine has been from its establishment more than any other the favorite periodical of the greater sex. Though its plan does not entirely exclude articles of the most important character, such as have raised Blackwood's and some other foreign journals to their high influence and reputation, its pages will be principally devoted to what is usually termed light literature. It will be distinguished from other publications of similar aims by the literary and artistic merit of its contents. While those of other works are unknown or anonymous, the contributors to this are the most eminent authors of [illegible] and country; the very creators, founders, of our National Literature. Especially is it celebrated as containing the choicest productions of the finest female writers of the time. Every number contains gems which may be appealed to with pride by the sex as vindicating their intellectual eminence.

SPLENDID EMBELLISHMENTS.

In the department of Engravings it is well known that Graham's Magazine has far surpassed any periodical work ever published in this or any other country. The highest ambition of rival publishers seems thus far to have been to maintain a respectable imitation of the numerous costly and beautiful works of art with which the successive numbers of this journal have been graced. In the course of the succeeding volumes many important new features will be introduced. Sartin and Sadd the most celebrated Mezzotint Engravers in the Union, and equals of the best in Europe, will continue to furnish their exquisite productions: and Rawdon, Wright and Hatch, G Parker, A L Dick, Gimbredge, Jackman, Jones and others, o New York, and Dodson, Welch and Waters, Tucker and others, of Philadelphia—all among the most eminent line engravers of the present century, have been engaged to furnish a succession of highly finished steel engravings, superior to any that have hitherto appeared in periodicals. Among the pictures that will be engraved for for the volumes in 1843, are several ORIGINAL PAINTINGS, by Ingham, Inman, Cole, Thompson, Freeman, Franquinet, and other distinguished artists. The American periodicals have hitherto contained, save in a very few instances, only engravings copied from foreign prints. The publisher of Graham's Magazine will be the first to reform the practice, and to make his work strictly original in its embellishments as well as in its literary contents.

OUR PORTRAIT GALLERY.—One of the new features of the coming volumes will be the introduction of Portraits of the contributors to Graham's Magazine, which of course, will include nearly all the eminent writers of the day. The 35th volume will include, from the burins of Parker, Johnson and o[illegible] portraits [engraved in the highest style of the art] of Mr Cooper, Professor Longfellow, 'M[illegible] Occidental,' Mrs Sigourney, Miss Sedgwick, [illegible]rs Seba Smith, Mrs Embury and several ot[illegible] all from paintings executed expressly for the purpose.

THE EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT will continue to embrace notes on current literature etc, and reviews of all new American and foreign works of general interest or value. The criticisms of Graham's Magazine are acknowledged in all parts of the country to be superior in acumen, honesty and independence to those of any contemporary. Indeed, while a majority of the monthly and quarterly journals have become mere advertising mediums for for the booksellers, in which every thing 'in print' is indiscriminately praised, this periodical is looked upon as a just and discriminating arbiter between authors and readers, in which both have implicit confidence.

TERMS.

Graham's Magazine will be published on the first of each month in every quarter of the Union. The most distant subscribers will therefore receive it on that day, as well as those who reside in Philadelphia. The proprietor being more desirous of presenting the best and most beautiful than the cheapest work in the country, and anxious to bring it within the reach of all, offers the following as the lowest terms at which it can be afforded—THREE DOLLARS per annum in advance for a single copy, or two copies yearly for five dollars, five copies for ten dollars, eight for fifteen dollars, or eleven for twenty dollars, [clubs furnished as usual] invariably in advance. Postage of all letters to be pre-paid. GEORGE R. GRAHAM.
Dec. 7, 1842. No 98 Chestnut St Philadelphia

WM. F. MASON. EDW. A. KEELING
MASON & KEELING,
(LATE OF HOLLY SPRINGS.)
Commission Merchants,
No. 83, Canal Street,
NEW-ORLEANS.
REFER TO—
Hon. A. M. CLAYTON, Holly Springs,
Messrs. GOODMAN & MEANS, Memphis, Tenn.
Col. JNO. W. LUMPKIN, Panola Co.
THOS. BUFORD, Esq. Yalobusha Co.
Oct. 7, 1843.—30-6m*

LITERARY, DOMESTIC, & FASHIONABLE FAMILY MAGAZINE.
Godey's Lady's Book,
For 1843.
EDITED BY MRS. S. J. HALE & OTHERS
THE LONG ESTABLISHED
Arbiter of Taste, Fashion, and The Belles Lettres.
FOR THE LADIES OF AMERICA.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK having been for so long a series of years, universally recognized as the exclusive and indisputable guide to the fair sex, in matters of taste, fashion, and literature—the only work conducted by distinguished female authors, who have won for themselves a high place among the guiding spirits of the age—the only work which in point of fact has been exclusively devoted to the ladies—its favor with its fair patrons has not been less remarkable than its perfect adaptation to their feelings and tastes and their requirements. In entering upon a new year, the publisher, without diminishing in the least that sterling and useful literature, which has so long resulted from laying under contribution the native good sense and elegant fancy of our American Female writers, will, as each successive number appears, present in the several departments of Literature, Fashion, and Pictorial Embellishment, a constant and ever varying succession of new and striking features. Nor does he promise without ample ability to perform. The best literary talent, the best efforts of the most distinguished artists in the country—and, to crown as well as adorn the whole, the most perfect arrangements for the reception of the American, London and Paris Fashions, far in advance of any other publication in this country, enable him to assure the patrons of the LADY'S BOOK that the forthcoming volume will more than justify its well earned title of the Magazine of Magazines for the ladies of our country.

It has passed into custom to assert that dress is a matter of trifling importance, but this every lady knows to be utterly false. Taste in dress is universally felt to be the index of a thousand desirable qualities in woman, while a deficiency in this respect always injures one in the estimation of strangers, and even of her intimate friends—the beauty of Helen and the wit of Aspasia, would hardly commend to general favor an acknowledged DOWDY in dress. Hence the importance of an accredited guide to the Fashions.

This useful office, already filled for fourteen years, with universal acceptance, by the Lady's Book, the publisher pledges himself to discharge in future, in a style surpassing all his former efforts. The ladies know perfectly well that our Magazine is the highest authority in Fashion.

No lady considers herself well dressed who contravenes this authority, and, in our own city, in N. York, Boston, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Louisville, Lexington, St. Louis, New Orleans, Mobile, Richmond, Charleston, Savannah, and the other metropolitian cities of the various States, the tasteful Fashion Plates of the Lady's Book dictate the laws of dress.

As a further assurance of thorough excellence in this department, the publisher has secured the services of Miss LESLIE, who will illustrate the Fashion Plates, in her usual felicitous and graphic style, uniting a thorough knowledge of the subject, with a clear, graceful and intelligible manner of treating it. Her descriptions are worthy of the productions of her own glowing pencil, which drew the earliest Fashion Plates for the Lady's Book.

The publisher's correspondent in Paris is possessed of such ample means of obtaining the real and present Paris Fashions, and of transmitting them in advance of all competitors, that the la[illegible] may continue, as they have always done, to copy from our plates what has received the sanction of indisputable tho, the last, the newest, the best fashions, fresh from Paris.

The arrangements for producing a most brilliant and attractive series of Line and Mezzotint Engravings are now complete. Pictures fresh from the easels of our first rate American Artists, are now actually in the hands of the ablest American engravers, the subjects embracing not only the usual popular and domestic topics, but others which are interwoven into the very heartstrings of American nationality, treating as they do of stirring incidents in the glorious and heroic age of America

With respect o the generall literary and moral tone of the Lady's Book, for 1843, it will maintain its usual consistent character of a domestic and fashionable family magazine. While such contributors as Miss Leslie, Miss Sedgwick, Mrs Hall, Mrs Embury, Mrs E F Ellet, Mrs Sigourney, Mrs V E Howard, Mrs Seba Smith, Mrs A M F Annan, Mrs C Lee Heatz, Mrs Parsons, and Mrs S J Hale continue their contributions, the beautiful and the useful, all that charms the fancy and all that mends the heart and guides the best affections of our nature, will continue to adorn and dignify our pages.

The lovers of historical romance, and those who regard our nation's glory as the prime objects of our nation's literature, will have their peculiar tastes gratified by the contributions of Dr Robert M Bird, the author of 'the Gladiator', 'Calvar' &c. The admirers of Southern scenery and manners will recognise with pleasure, among our correspondents, the name of W Gilmore Simms, the novelist, author of 'Guy Rivers,' 'Yemasses,' &c.

Those who are partial to graceful, easy, nonchalant, gentlemanly story telling, will always hail with pleasure the monthly return of N P Willis, the most piquant, lively and fertile of all magazine writers.

The admirers of the high toned, moral and domestic Nouvellette, will recognise with pleasure, among our contributors, the name of T S Arthur, author of 'Six Nights with the Washingtonians,' &c. Contributions are also ready from the pens of Professor Alexander Dallas Bache, late Principal of the Philadelphia High School, Professor John Sanderson, author of 'a Year in Paris,' Professor John Frost, editor of 'the Young People's Book.

Our limits will not give us space enough to enumerate the names of a tithe of our contributors.

Our list of foreign contributors is enriched with the names of

Joanna Baillie,	Mary Russell Mitford,
Mary Howitt,	Maria Edgeworth,
Hon. Mrs C. Norton,	Mrs. S. C. Hall,

recognised in Europe as the elite of British female authors.

The publisher's means of increasing the beauty and value of the Lady's Book are accumulating year by year. To his already inestimable list of contributors, he is constantly receiving access both at home and abroad.

His arrangements with respect to ORIGINAL PAINTINGS, from such Artists as

Rothermel,	Frankenstein,	Crooms,
Chapman,	Macliso,	Huntington,

are now complete, and he numbers among the engravers whose services are constantly retained,

Tucker,	Smith,	Warner,
Dick,	Sadd,	Ellis,
Classen,	Gimbradge,	Jones.

His whole system of arrangements with respect to Fashion Plates is now developed and perfected. The Lady's Book will therefore continue to maintain that proud pre-eminence in merit and in popularity, which fourteen years of uninterrupted attention on the part of the publisher has earned—it will still remain, as heretofore, the FAVORITE OF THE FAIR.

TERMS.

Godey's Lady's Book, 1 year in advance,	$3
do do 2 yrs both in advance	5
Two copies, one year,	5
Five copies, one year,	10
Eleven copies, one year,	20

L. A. GODEY,
Publishers' Hall, 101 Chestnut Street, Phil'a.

MINTER, TERRY, & Co.
Cotton Factors
AND
Commission Merchants,
New Orleans.
JAMES MINTER, JOS. M. TERRY. } A. C. CHISHOLM, WM. MINTER.
Oct. 7. 1843.—30tf

FORT & WILLCOX.
Cotton Factors,
COMMON STREET,
New-Orleans.
Sept. 23, 1843.—28-6m

Gems of Art and Beauty.

A Magnificent ornament for the centre-table, containing 13 splendid Steel and Mezzotint Engravings, will be sent to any subscriber to Graham's Magazine for One Dollar in advance.—This is just the thing for a lady's drawing room. Address
GEORGE R. GRAHAM.
No 98 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

FRESH ARRIVAL.

JUST RECEIVED, per Steamer John H. Bills, fifteen bbls. superfine Flour, ten bbls. Rectified Whiskey.
For sale by
A. W. ARMSTRONG.
41-tf

Law Notice.
ORVILLE HARRISON & CALVIN F. VANCE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Have formed a co-partnership, and will in future practice under the style of Harrison & Vance.
ma 27 1-tw m

CASH.
I AM prepared to make Cash advances on Cotton shipped to my friends at New Orleans, Bagging & Rope will be furnished if required.
W. P. BROOKS, Agent.
October 2, 1843 32-tf

Morse's Magnetic Telegraph.

From the Baltimore American

The perfect success of Professor MORS's Electro-Magnetic Telegraph has excited the astonishment and admiration of the community. The most incredulous have been convinced, and occurring at the time they have done, the experiments have satisfied the public that the Magnetic Telegraph is not merely a beautiful illustration of a philloso phical principle, but an agent that may be made of practical and every day utility in the business transactions of the country. The long list of officers of the Loco-Foco Convention was published in the Capital at Washington as soon as it was announced in Baltimore, the time only lost being that occupied in the passage of the messenger from the room of the Convention to the office of the Telegraph in the Pratt-street Depot. The ballotings were communicated with the same rapidity; and the expectant throng of politicians, who surrounded the Professor's room in the Capital, were made aware of the result of each, as soon as it was known at the door of the Odd Fellow's Hall, in Gay-street in this City. Then again the nomination of Mr. WRIGHT was declined by him within fifteen minutes after it was made, and the reiterated solicitations made known, and again declined; and had Mr. WRIGHT been in New Orleans, instead of Washington, the intervals of intercourse between him and the Convention would have been quite as brief.

All this is calculated to put us upon the inquiry into the future agency of the wonderful contrivance which thus, without metaphor, annihilates both time and space. It has been said that the railroad system has given a perpetuity to our Union, which it would not otherwise possess—and that with iron bonds is our country bound together. But the day of iron bars must now yield to that of copper wires. What difficulty does extent of territory present to permanency of government, but the delay and inconvenience of transmitting intelligence from one portion of it to another—intelligence between men in business and between the Executive and its officers? Suppose the line of wires to extend to Oregon, and that a squadron lay off the mouth of the Columbia which it was desired to order home, or to send to Honolulu: the Secretary of the Navy could receive the answer that all hands were piped to weigh anchor before the ink with which he signed his name to the order, if he wrote a heavy hand had dried upon the paper. If a vessel bound for an Atlantic port had backed her top sail in the midst of the squadron, the Commodore might ask from the Department, and receive, a permission for an officer to return in her before her yards could be braced round and her sails sheeted home; for the rate of electricity is 180,000 miles in a second, and at this speed would the correspondence between Washington and Oregon be carried on. Startling as such statements may appear, no one can gainsay them who will see what has been doing daily for a week past at the Pratt-street depot. Instances might be multiplied without end of the availability of the Magnetic Telegraph of Professor MORSE.

Of such an invention as that in question our readers must of course desire to know something, and we believe that the following account of its origin and mode of action will be found correct:

There are few persons who have not seen an Electrical machine, and witnessed the spark which passes from it, when in action, to any blunt object which is presented to it. The accumulation of electricity in the machine caused by turning the cylinder or plate has the same tendency to pass to an object which has *less* electricity, that air has to rush into a vacuum, or water to seek a level—electricity like air or water seeking to establish always an equilibrium.—Besides the mode of producing electricity by friction, as in the common electrical machine, it is also produced by the action of an acid upon the plates of different metals properly attached together—a fact discovered by the person whose name is perpetuated in the term *Galvanism*. The mode in common use of producing galvanic action is to immerse the plates in a trough with seperate divisions—at one end of which the supply of electric fluid generated by the action of the acid is in excess. This end of the trough or battery is called the positive, and the other end the negative pole of the battery. Now, if a wire attached to one end is brought near to a wire proceeding from the other end, the electricity passes from the positive to the negative pole, and a spark is seen like that proceeding from the common electrical machine, which is the electricity seeking to establish an equilibrium. If the two wires are kept in contact, there is a *stream* of electric fluid passing from one to the other, which is kept up by the action of the acid on the metalic plates already mentioned.

Now, the ordinary length of these wires, in a common galvanic battery, is but a few feet, but they may be a thousand, or an hundred thousand, miles in length, and the effect of bringing them in contact with each other is still the same—that is, the flow through the entire length of a stream of the electricity at the rate already mentioned. If therefore the machine or battery is in Washington, and a wire from the positive pole is brought to Baltimore and carried back to Washington, the end of it, brought in contact with the wire at the negative pole, which is but a few feet long, will cause a stream of electricity to flow from Washington to Baltimore and back along the wire; and it is this wire, coming here and going back, which is to be seen on the posts in Pratt-street, the *two* wires there visible being in fact but the opposite sides of a loop of wire which would be eighty miles in length were it extended. And this is the first thing to be understood.

Now it is known that a piece of soft iron bent into the shape of a horse shoe, or letter U, becomes a magnet so long as a stream of electricity is passing through wire wrapped around it; and the wire from the positive pole of the battery, after coming to Baltimore, is wrapped here round a piece of iron of the proper shape, and then goes back to washington. To make this iron magnet, therefore, in Baltimore, it is only necessary to connect the ends of the wires in Washington, when, so long as they are connected, the stream of electricity which passes along them produces the desired effect upon the iron. When the connection is interrupted the iron ceases to be magnetic, and is like any other piece of soft iron. This magnet which the Professor has the power to create at pleasure, is his prime mover. Immediately over the magnet, say in Baltimore, is a brass lever, with a piece of iron attached to it, which is brought within a quarter of an inch or less, of the horse shoe. As soon as this last is made a magnet by uniting the ends of the wire at Washington, it attracts the iron on the lever and draws one end of the lever down, causing, at the same time, the opposite end to rise. At this opposite end is the pen or *stylus*, which is of steel about an inch long, and about the size of a knitting needle. Immediately over it is a brass cylinder with a groove around it, into which the *stylus* strikes when the magnet attracts the other end of the lever.

Not far from this roller are two others revolving in contact, like the rollers used to draw out cotton previous to spinning it in a cotton mill, motion being given to them by very simple clock work moved by a weight. The office of these two rollers is to draw from another roller, and under the grooved roller, a strip of paper which is wound round it like a riband on its centre block. With these explanations the operation of the machine can be readily understood. When the Professor in Washington wishes to send a message to Baltimore he spells it with letters composed of dots and lines—for instance A may be a dot and a line thus.—— ; B two dots and a line, thus. .——; C a line and dot, thus ——. By connecting the ends of the wires for an instant only, a dot is made by the pressure of the stylus on the paper which is passing over the grooved cylinder; a line is formed by letting the ends of the wires remain in contact for a longer time, when the stylus is kept pressed on the moving paper. The writing when completed resembles the raised characters used in the instruction of the blind, only instead of the common alphabet, an alphabet of dots and lines in different combination is made use of.

The mode of connecting the wires as required is very simple. One of them is kept always immersed in a cup of mercury into which the other is dipped, whenever it is desired to send a current of electricity through the entire circuit, the fluid metal forming a conductor between the ends. The operation of writing consists in pressing a button, to which the end of the wires in use is attached, in the manner in which a single key of a piano is struck by the finger, with a succession of rapid or prolonged strokes, as dots or lines are required to be formed. We have spoken of the stylus as a single piece of iron, but it is in fact composed of three, like a three pronged fork, so that each letter is made in triplicate.

As already stated, the paper is drawn over the grooved roller against which the stylus presses by two rollers which are set in motion by a simple clock work—which, in its turn, is started by the first stroke of the lever—a detent or ketch, being withdrawn, like the detent of a stop watch; and so long as the writing is going on, this detent is kept back: and when the writing is done, the detent falling into its place, stops the clock-work, and the paper ceases to move.—The first stroke of the lever also rings a little bell, which calls the attention of the attendant to the machine. The whole machinery does not occupy a space of more than one foot by two.

In the foregoing our purpose has been to make such an explanation as will gratify the curiosity of unscientific readers, and, pretending to no accurate philosophical knowledge, we may doubtless have exposed ourselves to the criticism of those who possess it.

We have described the mode of working the machinery, so to speak, now used but we understand there are others which would enable those who want the experience of Professor MORSE, and his polite Assistant Mr. VAIL, who is at the Baltimore end, to write, by striking keys arranged like those of a piano and marked with the letters of the common alphabet—the effect being produced by the passage of arms over the projections or a cylinder, after the manner of a hand or musical box.

The only remaining matter to be noticed is the mode which it is proposed to make the Magnetic Telegraph generally useful for business purposes.—Let us suppose for instance, that it is extended from New York to New Orleans. John Smith in New York, wants to buy from James Brown in New Orleans 500 bales of cotton at 8 cents per lb. He writes accordingly the following letter.—"James Brown—buy 500 bales cotton at 8 cts. John Smith." He folds it, directs it, and sends it to the Post Office marked "Magnetic Telegraph."

Here it is at once sent to the room of the clerk of the Telegraph, who opens it and writes the contents to New Orleans, where a clerk in attendance at the Post Office at the end of the wires, puts the letter into common writing, seals and directs it to John Smith, and sends it off instantly by a messenger in waiting. But cotton is 10 cents per lb. and so James Brown writes back—"John Smith, cotton 10 cts, James Brown." To which Smith answers—"James Brown, buy at 10 cts, John Smith." And all this is done between New Orleans and New York in the space of half an hour, allowing time for the passage of the letters from the offices to the counting houses of Smith and Brown. Or if it is desired that the correspondence should not be known, Smith and Brown may agree upon a combination of dots and lines differing from the combination of Professor MORSE, and then upon sending the letter in some such shape as this—"John Smith .—— —| . . . | ——— .—— | . — . | —. . . | .—— | ——— | . — —— | ———.. | James Brown," to the office, the cipher would be copied and sent to New-Orleans, when the clerk would send the slip of paper unwound from the machine to the counting house of Smith—and so the letter would give information to no one but the person for whom it was intended. For each letter of the alphabet employed Government would receive, say one cent, so that the first of