

POETRY.

[Written for The Eagle and Enquirer.]

Little Children.

BY L. VIRGINIA SMITH.

Bless God for little children With their tender, winsome ways...

As the golden rays of sunshine Cradled in a valley lone...

Love these merry, dancing fairies Of the changeful mind and mood...

Blessings on their angel faces With the stainless brow, and eyes...

God loveth little children And He "suffers them to come"...

Miscellaneous.

Use of Tobacco.

Rev. George Trank presented the following address to the Methodist General Conference...

Christian Brethren.—Permit me, a fellow laborer in the vineyard, to address you in the fewest words I can command...

I believe this subject has special claims on your consideration, as a large, influential, religious organization, formed for the purpose of saving the souls of men...

Respecting its Cultivation, Commerce, Cost, we rely on statistics of McGregor, and on the report of the Secretary of the Treasury...

We export tobacco to 22 nations or provinces of the earth; we import it from 21. The value of exports is \$9,219,251.

On the authority of Dr. Coles, I would add, the American Church annually expends 5,000,000 on this vile narcotic...

In 1840, we employed 1,500,000 men in the cultivation and manufacture of tobacco.

Respecting the nature and effects of tobacco, we rely chiefly upon the testimony of chemists and physicians of Europe...

The use of tobacco clearly constitutes a violation of the laws of life. Physiologically and philosophically considered, its use is a violation of physical, intellectual and moral life.

With respect to its action on the body, we say it injures the teeth, the voice and breath. It squanders the liquids of life...

It injures the mind. This it does, if we understand the matter; 1, by its intense activity and insidious power; 2, by its direct bearing on the nervous arrangement...

Tobacco injures the soul. This it does both directly and indirectly. 1. It is an intoxicating, mortal, deadly drug; and, as such, it may stupefy the moral sensibilities...

Two years after, we procured some refuse salt and sowed at the rate of three and a half bushels per acre, in the fall of the year...

doubt, but that by drugging the soul, it neutralizes the influences of the Gospel upon vast multitudes, especially the young.

It injures indirectly. It demoralizes in manifold ways. It wastes time, property, health, and strength, and becomes an idol to ten thousand votaries...

The evil is great, what can be done? What can we do? We have the power—where the power is, there is the responsibility. 1. We can drop it ourselves, if we use it.

Moreover, the use of tobacco is a social evil. It indirectly injures the Church, and the body politic. Measures to banish it may take a social form. We can lecture, and encourage, and sustain others in doing the same.

PUNISHMENT OF IDLE HUSBANDS.—The head chief (of New Zealand) often interferes in minor matters of a domestic nature; for instance, if a lazy fellow has a wife or children, and through his love for fishing, dancing, and loitering idly about, neglects to bring in the necessary support for his family, a complaint is made; the chief visits the house in person, and if he sees just grounds for punishment, he orders out the whole population of the village—men, women, and children arm themselves with a stiff birch broom made of small canes; they then form a long double line, about six feet apart, and wait with anxious glee the approach of the delinquent.

RETA BAGA CULTIVATION.—Many farmers attempt the cultivation of this important crop, but never have any luck. If they will follow our advice, we are strongly inclined to think their luck will change.

Suppose now, they select a very rich spot of green sward, upon which to try their luck the present season. As soon as the grass is growing luxuriantly, turn it under eight or ten inches deep, and let it lie until the last of June; then spread forty loads of compost or fine manure upon each acre, and mix it thoroughly into the soil, with the cultivator or three-share plow.

Now make light ridges, two feet apart, with a small plow, and plant the seed with a drilling machine. The first of July is early enough to plant in the vicinity of New York, on account of the fly being more troublesome to early than late plants.

As soon as the plants are large enough, thin them out to one foot apart, and give the whole ground a top dressing of a mixture of ashes, salt and plaster, or ashes alone, if you have not plenty of manure, or if it is inconvenient on account of distance to haul such a quantity, you may apply 200 pounds of Peruvian guano. In that case you may dispense with top-dressing.

Cultivation.—Go through the rows with the cultivator as soon as you can see to follow them, and continue the operation often enough to keep down all grass and weeds, and keep the surface open and in condition to receive the full benefit of dews, particularly if it should be, as most likely it will, a particularly dry time.

IMPORTANT REMEDY FOR HORSES.—We witnessed in the streets of our village, a few days ago, a fact worthy of mention. A man arrived whose horse was sick and appeared to be in the extremest torture of pain, with either the bots or colic.

Several of our citizens turned to and assisted the man to doctor his horse, and several remedies were administered without any beneficial effect, the horse all the while rolling and tumbling terribly. Finally, however, it was suggested that perhaps chloroform would relieve him.

Not being able to procure any immediately, the chloride of ether was applied which relieved him in a few minutes.—Petersen Republican.

This is well worth remembering. We have seen several notices recently of the successful application of chloroform to horses in cases of colic. It appears to act on the nervous system and relax the sinews, allowing the collected gases to pass off.

WATER! WATER! ALL WATER!—The extent to which water mingles with bodies apparently the most solid, is very wonderful. The glittering op. d. which beauty wears as an ornament, is only thin and water. Of every twelve hundred tons of earth which a land holder has in his estate, four hundred are water.

The snow capped peaks of Snowdon and Ben Nevis have many million tons of water in a solidified form. In every plaster-of-Paris statue which an Italian carries through London streets for sale, there is one pound of water to every four pounds of chalk.

The air we breathe contains five grains of water in each cubic foot of its bulk. The potatoes and the turnips which are boiled for our dinner, have, in their raw state, the one seventy-five per cent, the other ninety per cent of water. If a man weighing ten stone were squeezed flat in any hydraulic press, seven and a half stone of water would run out, and only two and a half of dry residue remain.

A man is, chemically speaking, forty-five pounds of carbon and nitrogen, diffused through five and a half pailfuls of water.

In plants we find water thus mingling to less wonderfully. A sunflower evaporates one and a quarter pints of water a day, and a cabbage about the same quantity. A wheat plant exhales, in one hundred and seventy-two days, about one hundred thousand grains of water. An acre of growing wheat, on this calculation, draws in and passes out about ten tons of water per day.

The sap of plants is the medium through which this mass of fluid is conveyed. It forms a delicate pump, up which the watery particles run with the rapidity of a swift stream. By the action of the sap, various properties may be communicated to the growing plant. Timber in France is, for instance, dyed by various colors being mixed with water, and poured over the root of the tree. Dahlias are also colored by a similar process.

WIRE-WORMS.—On taking possession of piece of ground five years ago, for a garden—now in this city, but then out upon the prairie—we found it infested with wire-worms. They were present by thousands in every part of the soil, and the question was, how to get rid of them.

Two years after, we procured some refuse salt and sowed at the rate of three and a half bushels per acre, in the fall of the year. On working the ground the following summer, the wire-worms had taken themselves away, save a few stragglers, which have been gradually leaving ever since, till now there is scarce a solitary resident left. This would seem to say, salt them.—Prairie Farm.

REBUILDING JERUSALEM AND RETURN OF THE JEWS.—The Paris correspondent of the New York Evangelist writes as follows:

"Strange news reaches us from Constantinople. I should not mention these rumors, if something similar had not been announced three years ago. I recount the reports without guaranteeing their truth. Syria has been ceded to Mr. Rothschild for five hundred millions of francs. It is not yet known whether he assumes the title of king or basaw, it is certain that he proposes to rebuild Jerusalem and the Temple of Solomon, there are to be chapels for all religions, a line of steamers from Beyroot to Marseilles, and a railway from Alexandria to Constantinople. The new states of M. Rothschild abound in iron ore and forests of valuable timber. It is said that Mr. Rothschild will appeal to his co-religionists to return to the land of their fathers, to possess the tents of Abraham and Jacob."

If the Messrs. Rothschild whose immense wealth enables them to effect such a purchase in behalf of their brethren the Jews, who have been scattered, agreeable to the predictions of the New Testament over the earth, and if the Jews shall actually return to the land of their ancient stately altars, what a convincing argument would such a return and rebuilding of Jerusalem be of the predictions, not only of the Old but also New Testament in regard to that people. Prophecy would then give a new, unanswerable proof of the Bible as a revelation from God."

RETA BAGA CULTIVATION.—Many farmers attempt the cultivation of this important crop, but never have any luck. If they will follow our advice, we are strongly inclined to think their luck will change.

Suppose now, they select a very rich spot of green sward, upon which to try their luck the present season. As soon as the grass is growing luxuriantly, turn it under eight or ten inches deep, and let it lie until the last of June; then spread forty loads of compost or fine manure upon each acre, and mix it thoroughly into the soil, with the cultivator or three-share plow.

Now make light ridges, two feet apart, with a small plow, and plant the seed with a drilling machine. The first of July is early enough to plant in the vicinity of New York, on account of the fly being more troublesome to early than late plants.

As soon as the plants are large enough, thin them out to one foot apart, and give the whole ground a top dressing of a mixture of ashes, salt and plaster, or ashes alone, if you have not plenty of manure, or if it is inconvenient on account of distance to haul such a quantity, you may apply 200 pounds of Peruvian guano. In that case you may dispense with top-dressing.

Cultivation.—Go through the rows with the cultivator as soon as you can see to follow them, and continue the operation often enough to keep down all grass and weeds, and keep the surface open and in condition to receive the full benefit of dews, particularly if it should be, as most likely it will, a particularly dry time.

IMPORTANT REMEDY FOR HORSES.—We witnessed in the streets of our village, a few days ago, a fact worthy of mention. A man arrived whose horse was sick and appeared to be in the extremest torture of pain, with either the bots or colic.

Several of our citizens turned to and assisted the man to doctor his horse, and several remedies were administered without any beneficial effect, the horse all the while rolling and tumbling terribly. Finally, however, it was suggested that perhaps chloroform would relieve him.

Not being able to procure any immediately, the chloride of ether was applied which relieved him in a few minutes.—Petersen Republican.

This is well worth remembering. We have seen several notices recently of the successful application of chloroform to horses in cases of colic. It appears to act on the nervous system and relax the sinews, allowing the collected gases to pass off.

WATER! WATER! ALL WATER!—The extent to which water mingles with bodies apparently the most solid, is very wonderful. The glittering op. d. which beauty wears as an ornament, is only thin and water. Of every twelve hundred tons of earth which a land holder has in his estate, four hundred are water.

The snow capped peaks of Snowdon and Ben Nevis have many million tons of water in a solidified form. In every plaster-of-Paris statue which an Italian carries through London streets for sale, there is one pound of water to every four pounds of chalk.

The air we breathe contains five grains of water in each cubic foot of its bulk. The potatoes and the turnips which are boiled for our dinner, have, in their raw state, the one seventy-five per cent, the other ninety per cent of water. If a man weighing ten stone were squeezed flat in any hydraulic press, seven and a half stone of water would run out, and only two and a half of dry residue remain.

A man is, chemically speaking, forty-five pounds of carbon and nitrogen, diffused through five and a half pailfuls of water.

In plants we find water thus mingling to less wonderfully. A sunflower evaporates one and a quarter pints of water a day, and a cabbage about the same quantity. A wheat plant exhales, in one hundred and seventy-two days, about one hundred thousand grains of water. An acre of growing wheat, on this calculation, draws in and passes out about ten tons of water per day.

The sap of plants is the medium through which this mass of fluid is conveyed. It forms a delicate pump, up which the watery particles run with the rapidity of a swift stream. By the action of the sap, various properties may be communicated to the growing plant. Timber in France is, for instance, dyed by various colors being mixed with water, and poured over the root of the tree. Dahlias are also colored by a similar process.

REBUILDING JERUSALEM AND RETURN OF THE JEWS.—The Paris correspondent of the New York Evangelist writes as follows:

"Strange news reaches us from Constantinople. I should not mention these rumors, if something similar had not been announced three years ago. I recount the reports without guaranteeing their truth. Syria has been ceded to Mr. Rothschild for five hundred millions of francs. It is not yet known whether he assumes the title of king or basaw, it is certain that he proposes to rebuild Jerusalem and the Temple of Solomon, there are to be chapels for all religions, a line of steamers from Beyroot to Marseilles, and a railway from Alexandria to Constantinople. The new states of M. Rothschild abound in iron ore and forests of valuable timber. It is said that Mr. Rothschild will appeal to his co-religionists to return to the land of their fathers, to possess the tents of Abraham and Jacob."

If the Messrs. Rothschild whose immense wealth enables them to effect such a purchase in behalf of their brethren the Jews, who have been scattered, agreeable to the predictions of the New Testament over the earth, and if the Jews shall actually return to the land of their ancient stately altars, what a convincing argument would such a return and rebuilding of Jerusalem be of the predictions, not only of the Old but also New Testament in regard to that people. Prophecy would then give a new, unanswerable proof of the Bible as a revelation from God."

RETA BAGA CULTIVATION.—Many farmers attempt the cultivation of this important crop, but never have any luck. If they will follow our advice, we are strongly inclined to think their luck will change.

Suppose now, they select a very rich spot of green sward, upon which to try their luck the present season. As soon as the grass is growing luxuriantly, turn it under eight or ten inches deep, and let it lie until the last of June; then spread forty loads of compost or fine manure upon each acre, and mix it thoroughly into the soil, with the cultivator or three-share plow.

Now make light ridges, two feet apart, with a small plow, and plant the seed with a drilling machine. The first of July is early enough to plant in the vicinity of New York, on account of the fly being more troublesome to early than late plants.

As soon as the plants are large enough, thin them out to one foot apart, and give the whole ground a top dressing of a mixture of ashes, salt and plaster, or ashes alone, if you have not plenty of manure, or if it is inconvenient on account of distance to haul such a quantity, you may apply 200 pounds of Peruvian guano. In that case you may dispense with top-dressing.

Cultivation.—Go through the rows with the cultivator as soon as you can see to follow them, and continue the operation often enough to keep down all grass and weeds, and keep the surface open and in condition to receive the full benefit of dews, particularly if it should be, as most likely it will, a particularly dry time.

IMPORTANT REMEDY FOR HORSES.—We witnessed in the streets of our village, a few days ago, a fact worthy of mention. A man arrived whose horse was sick and appeared to be in the extremest torture of pain, with either the bots or colic.

Several of our citizens turned to and assisted the man to doctor his horse, and several remedies were administered without any beneficial effect, the horse all the while rolling and tumbling terribly. Finally, however, it was suggested that perhaps chloroform would relieve him.

Not being able to procure any immediately, the chloride of ether was applied which relieved him in a few minutes.—Petersen Republican.

This is well worth remembering. We have seen several notices recently of the successful application of chloroform to horses in cases of colic. It appears to act on the nervous system and relax the sinews, allowing the collected gases to pass off.

WATER! WATER! ALL WATER!—The extent to which water mingles with bodies apparently the most solid, is very wonderful. The glittering op. d. which beauty wears as an ornament, is only thin and water. Of every twelve hundred tons of earth which a land holder has in his estate, four hundred are water.

VEGETABLE POISON.—As almost every farmer is more or less troubled with poison ivy, sumach, persimmon and the like from which I have suffered very much myself, and after trying a great variety of remedies, have found a poultice made of buckwheat flour and buttermilk, with a piece of blue vitrol the size of a pea, pulverized and dissolved, added to the mixture, has had the happy effect of removing the trouble, and effecting a cure in a short time.

ASHES ON MEADOW LAND.—A premium was awarded by the New York State Agricultural Society, in 1859, to Peter Grissell, Jr., for the best acre of hay.—Although there was no competition, this premium was awarded, he having mown 8,335 lbs. of hay on an acre. This meadow was an old one, having been in grass for more than twelve years, but was washed over in the fall of 1846, with a hundred bushels of leached ashes to the acre.

Coal Ashes.—I beg to state the result of an application, on a small scale, of coal ashes on grass land. Part of a piece of wet heavy land was dressed with them; the result was most satisfactory. It could be easily seen at a considerable distance, how far they had been applied, and the crop was quite as heavy as it could have been expected had good manure been applied. I imagine they act not directly as a manure, but, like charcoal, they are instrumental in absorbing ammonia and other grasses which plants are known to feed rapidly on, and to yield it to the plants, without giving off any of their own substance, which remains unchanged for a series of years.—W. Wak-feld.

How to Treat Lard.—The frying of lard is an important branch of economy, requiring a little care and some direct information. Water, be it remembered, should never be made use of in this process, since it cooks the fat and makes it liable to become speedily rancid. Put a lump of fat into a pot, and then stand it along side of the fire, gathering around it a few embers; put a little of the fat fry out, after which, let the fat over the fire; with such precaution there is no danger of the lard scorching and no need of water; but the lard, when it is cold, will be found quite firm and solid, which will not be the case if water be made use of in frying out.

The South-Western Psalmist. A COLLECTION of Hymns and Sacred Songs, for the use of Baptist Churches. By Rev. SIMON DYER.

Social and revival meetings the large pulpit hymn books have proved to be cumbersome, as well as deficient in a class of hymns suitable for these occasions of warm and familiar religious enjoyment. This volume has been originated to supply these defects. Its arrangement is brief and simple, so as to give the least trouble in finding the desired number on the spur of the moment, as is often necessary in protracted meetings.

The order observed in Baptist churches, in the South and West, has been strictly copied in the arrangement of subjects, without any inversion. Baptism is put out of the way in the latter parts, but its proper position, immediately before the concert, and as the candidate to sing, while each member of the church gives the candidate the right hand, a full selection for all other occasions of manifesting Christian fellowship, is placed in immediate connection; this will be found a great improvement on all similar books.

In selecting the hymns, special care was exercised to use only such as were adapted both to the occasion and the class of religious emotions naturally brought in connection. All indications, as far as possible, have been avoided; we look to the pulpit for exposition of Christian doctrine, and to the hymn book as the vehicle for expressing our own feelings.

Many good hymns were handed about in manuscript. These, as far as they could be obtained, and were found of sufficient lyrical excellence, have been incorporated with those of long standing popularity. A large number of choice pieces will be found in this collection, not found in any other; these are the result of many years' diligent search. To the whole, a few original hymns have been added, some of which, it is hoped, will not be found wholly unworthy of acceptance by the denomination.

The best work of the kind extant.—Louis Jour. For seasons of revival, baptizing, and receiving members into church fellowship, this work will bear away the palm of excellence.—Western Recorder.

It will certainly come into general use wherever its merits are known.—Lancaster Gazette. In making the selections, regard has been had rather to what is old and approved than to what is new—rather to devotional sentiments than poetic beauty—rather to the expression of religious feeling than didactic instruction. Some original hymns add to the value of the collection. The collection will be found a very acceptable assistant in church worship, and to seasons of revival.—Western Recorder, St. Louis.

The compiler is well prepared, from his talents, tastes and associations, to prepare a work of this kind for the South-western section.—Journal and Messenger, Cincinnati.

Exhibits both good taste and judgment.—Religious Herald, Richmond, Va. Resolved, That the South-Western Psalmist is well adapted to the wants of our denomination.—Minutes of Long Run Association, Kentucky, 1841.

From Rev. J. L. WALLER, Senior Editor of the Western R. Order, Louisville, Ky.—We feel sure it is the book our churches want, and that they will be pleased with it.

From Rev. D. R. CAMPBELL, President of Georgetown College, Kentucky. The compiler has done a good service to the cause of social worship.

From Rev. S. W. LYND, D. D., President of the Western Baptist Theological Institution, Covington, Ky. The compiler is well prepared, from his talents, tastes and associations, to prepare a work of this kind for the South-western section.—Journal and Messenger, Cincinnati.

From Rev. WILLIAM VACHEN, Bloomfield, Ky.—There is just cause, and not too much of it.

From Rev. J. B. CROOK, D. D., Pastor of the Second Baptist Church, St. Louis, Mo. Well adapted to social and revival meetings, and worthy of an extensive circulation. I have ordered a copy, and we are about to introduce it into our lecture room.

From Rev. A. W. LA RIVE, Pastor of the East Baptist Church, Louisville, Ky.—I feel no hesitation in saying, that it is admirably adapted to the services of social worship.

From Rev. R. C. HOWELL, D. D., President of the Southern Baptist Convention, and Pastor of the Second Baptist Church, Richmond, Va.—I find it very good. Its small size gives it in many respects, an advantage over similar books of higher pretensions.

From Rev. J. B. TAYLOR, Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Southern Baptist Convention.—In social meetings, a small book, presenting the details of our religious life, is a most valuable possession, and should always have a preference over those of larger size.

From Rev. V. L. KINTLEY, General Agent of the Baptist General Association of Kentucky.—It is now a work of great demand. It is with the greatest pleasure, therefore, that I commend the book to all the churches of our denomination, throughout the South and the South-west.

From Rev. I. T. THOMSON, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Montgomery, Ala.—The arrangement I regard as the best that possibly could be made. The order is natural, and enables any one to find, without difficulty, hymns suited to any occasion. The selection includes the best hymns in our language.

Price to churches. In neat sheep binding, per dozen, \$3 00 Per copy, at retail, 25

Any preacher desiring a copy for examination, who will remit us the amount of postage, say ten cents, will receive a copy, postage paid, by return of mail.

MORTON & GRISWOLD, Publishers, Louisville, Ky. July 7, 1852 15-47

CARD. New Orleans Agency, For the purchase of Piano Fortes, other Musical Instruments and Music of all kinds.

The subscriber would respectfully announce to his numerous friends and acquaintances in the country, that he is located in this city, and is prepared to attend promptly, to any business entrusted to him. His great experience in the profession and a long residence in the South, fully qualifies him to do ample justice to those who may require his services, and he can make it to the interest of those who may desire to purchase. Address, William Duncan, New Orleans.—Or he can be found, at the office of Messrs. Duncan, Graves & Burton. WILLIAM DUNCAN, New Orleans, Sept. 1, 1851. 29-41

THOS. ANDERSON, | WM. BURKS, | GEO. F. KELLY ANDERSON, BURKS & CO Factors and Commission Merchants, MOBILE, ALA.

ARE prepared to grant the usual facilities to Planters who are disposed to give us their business, and respectfully solicit patronage. Mobile, March, 15, 1850. 11

H. H. HANSELL & BRO. 24 Magazine Street, New Orleans, La. WM. S. HANSELL & SONS, 28 Market Street, Philadelphia.

MANUFACTURERS OF SADDLERY, AND IMPORTERS OF SADDLERY HARDWARE. Purchasers are invited to an examination of our large and well assorted stock. We are prepared to furnish them with the latest styles of Saddles, Harness, Trunks, &c., and with every article pertaining to Saddlery and Saddlery Hardware trade, at a very small advance on our Philadelphia prices. New Orleans, Jan. 15, 1851. 47-ly.

MCRAE & COFFMAN, Commission Merchants, NEW ORLEANS. Aug. 7, 1850 23-0

J. A. & S. S. VIRGIN, MONTGOMERY ALABAMA. DEALERS IN Watches, Jewelry, Music, and Musical Instruments.

KEEP constantly on hand a large and well selected Stock of Gold and Silver Watches, of the best English, Swiss and French making. Ladies and Gentlemen Chains, Keys, and Trunkets, of various patterns. A large assortment of Gold Pens, in Gold and Silver Holders; Gold and Silver Spectacles for sale.

Pins, Earings, Bracelets, in great varieties, besides a large stock of Gold and Silver Jewelry, of the best quality. Their STOCK OF SILVER PLATED WARE, GUNS, PISTOLS, &c., is large and well selected.

Their STOCK OF MUSIC and MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, is unequalled in the State, comprising all the Instruments, stringed and wind, from the GRAND ACTION PIANO FORTÉ, to the Common FIFE. Pianos from the best makers known, such as Chickering, Muns and Clark, and others. Seventy-Five Thousand Pages of Sheet Music, which are constantly replenished by fresh arrivals of late publications. All of the above articles will be sold as low as can be found in any establishment of the kind—Goods all warranted to be what represented when bought.

Watches and Jewelry repaired at short notice by the best of Workmen. Dec. 1, 1851. 41-11

Fisk's Metallic Burial Case. THIS Invention, now coming into general use, is pronounced one of the greatest of the age. These Burial Cases are composed of various kinds of metal, but principally of Iron. They are thoroughly enameled inside and outside, and thus made impervious to air and indestructible. They are highly ornamental, and a classic form, air-tight and portable, while they combine the greatest strength of which metal is capable. When properly secured with cement they are perfectly air-tight and free from emanation of gases. They cost no more than good Mahogany Coffins, and are better than any other article in use, if whatever cost, for transportation, vaults or ordinary interments, as has been proved by actual experiments, and certified to by some of our most scientific men.

The superior advantages of these Cases, must be obvious to every person of judgment, the remains of deceased persons to the contrary notwithstanding. By the use of simple means, and without the least mutilation, bodies may be preserved in these Cases in their natural state, and for an unlimited time.

A good supply of the above Burial Case will be kept constantly on hand, and may be seen or had by application to LOVELAND & LOCKWOOD.

Recommendations. We, the undersigned, have at different times examined the corpse of a child placed in one of "Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases" in Sept., 1848. We now find it in a perfect state of preservation, without material change of color or features.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D. J. C. WRIGHT, M. D. JOHN GOLDSMITH, D. D. Newton, Sept. 8.

Letter from Mr. Calhoun's Private Secretary. WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4th, 1850. MESSRS. FISK AND RAYMOND, Gentlemen.—I beg to assure you of the satisfaction you have given me in the manner in which you have included the remains of the late Mr. Calhoun in one of "Fisk's Patent Burial Cases," to the relatives and friends of the deceased illustrious statesman. They all feel much obliged for the prompt manner in which the Case was brought from New York by Mr. Raymond, and for his attentive personal superintendence to the process of entombment.

I have no doubt that this mode of protecting and preserving the dead will more fully accomplish this desirable object than any other that is now in use. It is convenient for transportation and it is the only one that is perfectly safe, and also its cheapness, must commend it to every one.

I am desirous to assure you, by Dr. C. Calhoun, the son of the late Senator, of his entire concurrence in the above opinion, and his wish that your invention, so useful and praiseworthy, may meet with general success and approval. Many of the members of Congress from South Carolina, who have witnessed the entombment of the remains of their illustrious colleague, authorize me to express their approval of your metallic coffin.

I am with respect, Your obedient servant, JAMES A. SCOVILLE, Washington, April 5th.

MESSRS. FISK AND RAYMOND, Gentlemen.—We witnessed the utility of your ornamental "Patent Metallic Burial Case," used to convey the remains of the late Hon. John C. Calhoun to the Congressional Cemetery, which impressed us with the belief that it is the best article known to us for transporting the dead to their final resting place. With respect we subscribe ourselves, Yours, &c.

H. CLAY, D. AGNEWSON, JEFF. DAVIS, LEWIS CLAY, A. C. GREENE, W. R. KING, D. S. DICKINSON, DAN. WEBSTER, HENRY DOUGLASS, J. W. MASON, J. M. BERKELEY, W. P. MANGUM.

WILLIAM W. SANGER, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. VERY respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Marion and its vicinity. Residence at the house of Mrs. Mary Ann Tarrant. Marion, March 24, 1852. 2-ly

BLANKS, Printed to order, with neatness and dispatch, at this Office.

JOB PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

DENTAL SURGERY. DR. S. BALL, SURGEON DENTIST, permanently located at Marion, Alabama. Office in the E. F. King House, where Louis and Gentlemen can at all times obtain his professional services.

Dental Surgery in its various departments practised in the highest degree of perfection to which the art has yet attained. Particular attention invited to the fact, that by an entirely new and important improvement in the art of setting Plate Teeth, used only by himself, Dr. B. has a great advantage over other operators in this department of Dentistry. For further particulars, inquirers are referred to his printed Circular, or to any one of the large number of persons in this community for whom he has already performed Dental operations.

Particular references, by permission: Gen. E. D. King, Judge J. F. Bailey, Pres. S. S. Sherman, J. R. Gore, Esq., Rev. J. H. DeVotie, Rev. R. Holman, Prof. M. P. Jew, J. H. DeVotie, G. D. Goodhue, Dr. C. Billingsley, Dr. P. E. Gordon, Rev. J. K. Armstrong, A. M. Rev. Dr. Sparrow, Marion, March 12th, 1851. 2-47

WEBB & SMITH, WHOLESALE GROCERS, Nos. 35 Commerce & 36 Front Streets, MOBILE.

SAMUEL S. WEBB, Greensboro, Ala. WASHINGTON W. SMITH, Perry Co. Ala. Aug. 27, 1851. 26-ly.

BAKER & LAWLER, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 2, Commerce Street, MOBILE, ALA.

ROBERT A. BAKER, Summerfield Dallas Co. LEVI W. LAWLER, Mariettaville, Talladega Co. Sep. 10, 1850. 38-14