









## Japan and the Japanese.

In their social and domestic life, the Japanese are truly Asiatic. Their females occupy but a subordinate position, although they are permitted to share in all the innocent recreations of their husbands and fathers, and are not held in such jealous seclusion as in some parts of India. Their minds are cultivated with as much care as is bestowed upon the education of the men, and the literature of the country boasts of many female names. They are lively and agreeable companions, and are much celebrated for the ease and elegance of their manners. With all these privileges which they enjoy, they are yet in a state of total dependence, and polygamy and the power of divorce is indulged in to the extreme by the husbands.

Children are brought up in habits of implicit obedience, and all of every rank are sent to school, where they learn to read and write. Beyond this degree of education, however, the children of the rich are instructed in morals, and the whole art of good behavior, including the minutes forms of etiquette. Arithmetic, and the science of the almanac, form another important portion of their education, since it would be in the highest degree disgraceful to commence any important undertaking on an unlucky day. And last, as the finishing study, they are initiated into all the mysteries of the Hara-Kiri, literally meaning "happy dispatch," but which is in reality the mode of self-destruction by which every Japanese of distinction feels bound to resort upon occasions where his life is at stake from any impending penalty.

At the age of fifteen years the boys have their heads shaved, and they then become members of society. They also receive a new name at this time, and invariably upon every advance in rank the old cognomen is changed for a new one. Nor are these the only occasions when this change takes place; no subaltern is allowed to bear the same name with his chief, and therefore when an individual is appointed to a high station, every one under him who chances to be his namesake, must immediately find and adopt a new name.

In marrying, equality of rank between the contracting parties is the first requirement, and when no obstacle of this sort stands in the way, the youth declares his passion by attaching a branch of a certain shrub to the house of the young lady's parents. If this is neglected, so is his suit; if it is accepted, so is the lover; and if the damsel wishes to put her reciprocity of this offer beyond a doubt, she forthwith blackens her teeth. Presents, as among most oriental nations, are now exchanged, and after with great ceremony burning her toys, to indicate that she is to be no longer childish, she is presented by her parents with a marriage dress and some articles of household furniture, among which are always a spinning wheel, a loom, and the culinary implements requisite in a Japanese kitchen. All this household equipment is conveyed in great style to the bridegroom's house, and exhibited on the day of the wedding.

**NEWSPAPER CREDIT SYSTEM.**—The following remarks in relation to the newspaper credit system expose the loss which newspaper publishers are subject to, who send out their newspapers on a credit, and will give our readers some idea of our troubles. Read it.

With publishers of newspapers, in common with business men generally, the cash system is preferable to all others; to publishers who rely upon the subscription list for their support, for the prosecution of their business, they must necessarily be the loser.

There are thousands of well-meaning men who subscribe for them, but the idea of writing a letter to an editor enclosing two, three or five dollars, never enters their heads, though if called on for the amount due, would probably meet the demand. But the publisher of almost every county newspaper knows it would be out of the question to employ a collector out of the profits of his subscription; so many of his patrons continue year after year taking the paper without advancing one cent, while he is paying cash for his materials, paper and labor, and everything else necessary to carry on business. Here, then, is a loss not attributable to any defect on the part of the subscribers to default, but the fruit of a worse than worthless system. They would pay it waited upon, but the printer cannot afford to spend five dollars for collecting three, and never get his pay.

**GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.**—Messrs. Gilmore & Co., of Cincinnati, have contracted with the Government to furnish 1000 head of horses, deliverable at New Orleans on the first of May, for the United States mounted frontier service in Texas.

**NEWSPAPERS IN TURKEY.**—Constantinople itself has thirteen papers, Smyrna six, and Alexandria one. Servia is rich in its periodical press, having eight papers, while Wallachia and Moldavia publish only four. In all, there are thirty-four newspapers in the Ottoman empire.

A History of New England, originally in the plan, made up chiefly from manuscripts, and largely ecclesiastical in character, is slowly passing through the press in Boston. It will make three octavo volumes, and is under the editorship of a veteran and competent historian.

The bill to charter the Central Bank of Alabama, with a capital of

## Mammoth Trees of California.

During the past week, a party of ladies and gentlemen have visited the mammoth trees of Calaveras county, which are already, as objects of curiosity, attracting many visitors from various sections of the State. Care is indebted to a member of the party for information respecting them, which will prove of interest to our readers.

The dimensions of the "big tree," a portion of which is now on exhibition in San Francisco, have already been published; although the tree, eighteen inches thick, has been stripped off, the stump is still twenty-four feet in diameter. The body of the tree, as it lies on ground, measures two hundred and forty-nine feet in length.

Another of the trees is named *Father Pine*. This is dead, and has fallen to the earth. Its dimensions are as follows: Length 400 feet; circumference 110 feet. The trunk of this tree is hollow, which has been traced for a distance of 250 feet. There is a little pond of water in the centre of this cavity four feet in depth. This tree, 250 feet from the stump, is no less than twelve feet in diameter.

The cluster called the *Three Sisters*, taken together, are 92 feet in circumference and 300 feet in height. The centre one is bare of branches for 200 feet above the ground.

The *Mother Tree* is 91 1/2 feet in circumference, and 225 feet high. The *Mother and Son* are 92 feet in circumference and 300 feet in height, united at the base. The *Two Sisters*, 100 feet in circumference, 300 feet in height.

The *Pioneer's Cabin* is a remarkable curiosity. This tree has been partially burned; the result of the scorching is the dividing of the trunk into several compartments, which are known as parlor, bedroom, and kitchen. The hollow, which is 200 feet in height, is called the chimney. This tree is 85 feet in circumference.

*Siamus Trees*, 90 feet in circumference, 225 feet in height. *Guardian of the Trees*, 85 feet in circumference, 225 feet in height. *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, 94 feet in circumference, 300 feet in height. *Pride of the Forest*, 87 feet in circumference, 300 feet in height. *Beauty of the Forest*, 72 feet in circumference, 300 feet in height. *Two Friends*, 85 feet in circumference, 300 feet in height.

The above trees are all embraced in an area not exceeding one-half mile in extent. The surrounding country is exceedingly picturesque and beautiful, and the scenery at many points along the road is said to be unsurpassed for sublimity and grandeur.—*Sacramento (Cal.) Union*.

**California one hundred and fifty years Ago.**

The following description of this country, as it was a century and a half ago, is taken from the published transactions of the London Royal Society, from 1700 to 1720, and printed in the year 1731:

"California, the Peninsula, has been known nearly two centuries. Its coasts are famous for pearl fisheries. Nor do I doubt that there are mines to be found in several places if they were sought for, since the country is under the same degree as the provinces of Sinaloa and Sonora, where there are very rich ones. Heaven has been so bountiful to the Californians that the earth brings forth, of itself, what it does not produce elsewhere without a great deal of labor and pains; yet they make no esteem of the plenty and of the riches of their country, contenting themselves with what is only necessary for life, and little care for the rest. Parts of the country are very populous. They are lively people. The climate is healthy. In the valleys, excellent pasture, at all times, for great and small cattle, fine springs, wild grape vines; as it abounds in fruit, it does no less in grain, of which there are *fourteen sorts* that the people feed on. They have plenty of red strawberries, of which they eat plentifully. Their citrons and water melons are of an extraordinary size. Most plants bear fruit three times a year. We brought with us, from New Spain Indian corn, wheat, peas, lentils, &c. We sowed them and had a very plentiful increase, though we had no cattle or proper implements to till the ground. We brought some cows and a score of small cattle, as sheep and goats, but our necessity obliged us to kill the greater part of them. We likewise brought with us horses and colts to stock the country, and we began to breed up hogs; but, as these do a great deal of damage in the villages, and the women are afraid of them, we have resolved to exterminate them.

**TASTE AND BEAUTIFUL.**—GEORGE HILLIARD, of Boston, says:

"I confess that increasing years bring with them an increasing respect for men who do, or seemed in life, as those words are commonly used. Heaven has been said to be a place for those who have not succeeded upon earth, and it is surely true that celestial graces do not best thrive and bloom in the hot blaze of worldly prosperity. If success sometimes arises from a superabundance of qualities in themselves good—from a conscience too sensitive, a taste too fastidious, a self-forgetfulness too romantic, a modesty too retiring, I will not go so far as to say, with a living poet, that 'the world knows nothing of its greatest men,' but there are forms of greatness, or at least of excellence, which 'die and make no sign;' there are martyrs that miss the palm, but not the stake; heroes without the laurel, and conquerors without the triumph.—*A. V. Chronicle*

## GOOD SENSE FASHION.—The N. York

Times, in the course of an article under the head of "A Column of Talk for Young Men on Small Wages," has this plain and sensible paragraph on the subject of dress:

"Then as to dress—it is a great nonsense to say that all must dress fashionably or lose caste. What is the fashion? Who wears a fashionable coat, and how do you know it is the fashion? Tell us of one substantial merchant, one thrifty mechanic, one successful lawyer, or one gentleman who wears it, and we will name ten of each, equally noted and successful, who do not, and ten fops whom you utterly despise, that do. The fashion in New York for men just now, requires a clean, decent garment, and no patches on it—no more, no less. A lady might wear her grand-mother's shawl in Broadway, and not be noticed. The timid ones and those just in from other cities and villages, alone are worried about their looks when they wear last winter's bonnet to the lecture or the church. Let the young imitate the substantial and common-sense, rather than those who are keeping up appearance at a sacrifice. It will be a saving in this item.

## THE OLD TUNE.—A young man had

wandered far from his home, and far also from the promises of his childhood. His religious culture seemed to have been in vain, so far as related to the conversion of his heart, and sanctification of his life to the service of God. He was passing in a steamer up the Hudson River, when standing near the wheel-house, he heard some one within, whistling a tune, with which he had been familiar from his childhood, in his home in England. It was a tune attached to sacred words in his memory, and at once, with an inconceivable power, the solemn verses rushed into his mind, and with them, all the religious associations of his childhood. The effect upon him was overwhelming and decisive. Powerful convictions of sin followed; a humble penitent, he sought and obtained pardon at the hand of God. Called afterwards to the work of the ministry, he became a faithful and successful preacher of the gospel, and this last spring, having finished the work that was given him to do, and kept the faith, with peculiar Christian triumph, he conquered the last enemy, and received the crown of life.—*Chris. Obs.*

It is understood that the Committee on Education in our Legislature are prepared to report a bill for the establishment of a system of Public Schools.

**TO TAKE INK OUT OF LINEN.**—Editors' and clerks' wives will learn with pleasure that to take a piece of tallow, melt it, and dip the spotted part of the linen into the melted tallow, the linen may be washed and the spots will disappear without injuring the linen.

## BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

## LETTERS RECEIVED,---No. 40.

Letter from J. L. M. Curry, enclosing \$5.00, which is entered to his credit. We are thankful to bro. C. for his information.

Letter from J. A. Pylant enclosing \$2.00, entered to his credit. Bro. P. has sent us \$5.00, which extends his credit to vol. 6, no. 30. The discount which he suggests is attended to.

Letter from G. W. Mims, enclosing \$7.00, of which \$5.00 are entered to the credit of W. H. Craig and \$2.00 to the credit of C. Strong.

Letter from S. S. Sherman with money enclosed. A letter sent in reply.

Letter from A. T. M. Handy with \$2.00 enclosed, which amount is entered to the credit of Chas. P. Zimmerman.

Letters from A. B. Conch, enclosing \$2.00, which was entered to his credit. We feel greatly obliged to bro. C. for his warm expressions of friendship.

Letter from James H. Erwin, P. M., enclosing \$3.00 entered to the credit of J. R. Head.

Letters received from H. W. Adair, Robert Fleming, Wm. Spedlin, J. L. Ball, P. M., W. L. Mullins, P. M., John Laws, E. N. South, E. W. Thompson, P. M., Y. H. McDaniel.

Letter from J. W. Echols, enclosing \$2.00, entered to the credit of Abram Mills.

Letter from James M. Russell. Bro. R.'s hints are taken kindly, as are all such coming from our brethren.

Letter from Oliver T. Prince enclosing \$3.00, entered to the credit of Mrs. A. T. Price.

Letter from T. F. Gwin, enclosing \$2.00, entered to his credit.

Letter from Rev. W. S. Barton, enclosing \$5.00, entered to the credit of Mrs. Susan H. Tinker, and Mrs. A. A. Croson. We thank bro. B. for his kind assurance.

Letter from Terrell F. Waldrop, enclosing \$2.00, which extends his credit to vol. 6, no. 30. Bro. W. will perceive that this is in advance of our present terms. We have changed the direction as he desires, and hope he will get his papers more regularly.

Letter from W. L. Foster, enclosing \$3.00 for self and \$2.00 for Mrs. Faircloth, which amounts are entered to their credit.

Letter from Mitchell McDaniel enclosing \$2.00, entered to his credit.

Letter from J. F. W. Brown, enclosing \$2.00, entered to the credit of John S. Barnes. The other receipts all right.

Letter from G. G. McLondon, enclosing \$2.00, entered to the credit of Wm. Spedlin. We write a letter to bro. M. on the subject of his letter.

Letter from John Y. Jackson, enclosing \$4.50, entered to his credit.

Letter from N. H. Bray, enclosing \$5.00 for self and J. L. Amacker. Bro. B. will see by the receipt list how his account stands on our books.

Letter from J. C. Brown, enclosing \$2.00,

## RECEIPT LIST.

	Paid to Vol. No.	
J. L. M. Curry,	6 46	\$5.00
Mrs. E. Perry,	6 38	2.00
Nathan Aldridge,	6 28	2.50
Reuben Dawkins,	6 38	2.00
Asa C. Bennett,	6 38	2.00
Rev. A. M. Spaulding,	6 37	2.00
Robert Kellum,	6 38	2.00
James Sterling,	6 34	2.00
J. A. Pylant,	6 39	2.00
W. H. Craig,	6 46	6.00
C. Strong,	6 38	2.00
Dr. J. H. Johnson,	6 38	2.00
A. A. Talbot,	6 38	2.00
C. P. Zimmerman,	6 50	2.00
A. B. Conch,	6 34	2.00
J. R. Head,	7 22	3.00
Abram Mills,	6 38	2.00
Wm. B. Jones,	6 38	2.00
Mrs. A. T. Prince,	5 34	3.00
T. F. Gwin,	6 17	2.00
Mrs. S. H. Tinker,	7 21	2.50
Mrs. A. A. Croson,	7 26	2.50
Terrell F. Waldrop,	6 30	2.00
W. L. Foster,	7 24	3.00
Mrs. Faircloth,	6 38	2.00
Mitchell McDaniel,	6 44	2.00
John S. Barnes,	6 39	2.00
William Spedlin,	6 34	2.00
John Y. Jackson,	6 34	2.00
N. H. Bray,	5 34	2.00
J. L. Amacker,	5 34	2.00
J. C. Brown,	6 38	2.00
D. T. Stevens,	7 8	5.00

## Cotton Market.

By a telegraphic dispatch, news reach us that another vessel has arrived from England, giving information that the Czar of Russia had treated the proposition of the four powers with contempt, and cotton had declined 1-8d.

The New Orleans market ranged last week from 6 3/4 to 10 3/4 cents extremes.

**MOBILE.**—Sales brisk on the 2d inst. price for good middling 9 1/4 to 9 3/4.

**NEW ORLEANS WHOLESALE.**—Molasses 17 1/2 to 18 cents. Flour from 7 25 to \$8.00 per barrel. Corn 75 to 90c per bushel with a tendency to further advance. Oats 57 to 60c per bushel. Mess Pork 12.50 to \$13.50 per barrel. Bacon, prices nominal. Sides 6 1/4 to 6 3/4. Shoulders 5 1/2 to 6 1/2. Hams 9 1/2 to 10 1/2. Lard 8 1/2 to 9 1/4. Salt 55 to 60c. Coffee, Rio 10 1/4 to 13 1/2. India Bagging 10 3/4 to 11c. Rope 7 to 8c.

## BROWNWOOD INSTITUTE, NEAR LA GRANGE, GA.

THE course of study in this Institution is arranged with direct reference to two leading objects:

First, the adequate and thorough preparation of young men for the higher classes of College; and

Secondly, the special education of those who do not contemplate so extensive a course of mental training, for business and professional avocations, and well selected religious, manual, rock and fossil.

A commodious Laboratory has also been fitted up and furnished with every facility for teaching experimental and Agricultural Chemistry thoroughly and practically. In Surveying, Levelling, Engineering, &c., students have the use of excellent instruments and receive instruction in the field as well as in the recitation room.

**EXPENSES PER TERM.**

Board (including lodging and washing) \$50.00  
Tuition \$20.00  
French 10.00  
Chemistry and Agricultural do. (including Chemicals and use of Apparatus) 15.00  
Course 15.00

Students furnish their own lights and candles, and during the winter months an additional charge is made for fuel.

Payment for board and tuition is required in advance. No deduction from tuition is made for absence.

**S. S. SHERMAN, Principal.**  
Brownwood, Feb. 1854.

## COBB &amp; JOHNSON, Surgeons and Mechanical Dentists, Auburn and Tuskegee.

MOST Respectfully announce to the citizens of Tuskegee, and the adjoining country, that they are well prepared to execute all the different branches of their profession, in the latest and most improved style. At our offices, which are situated at a fine operating chair, but when desired we will wait upon Ladies at their homes. For testimonials of our skill we refer to our work.

287 Satisfaction warranted or no charge.  
288 Office next door to Dr. Holcomb & Howard.

**J. H. JOHNSON, Tuskegee.**  
G. S. COBB, Auburn.

**LIVERY STABLE AND CHEWAW OMNIBUS LINE, NEXT TO SMITH'S CARRIAGE SHOP ON THE PUBLIC SQUARE**

THE Subscribers having completed their new stable, and received their splendid four horse coach, now offer them to the service of the public. Their coach will run daily and nightly to Chehaw and back, connecting at that place with the Railroad, and offers superior accommodations to the travelling public.

Their stables are furnished in the very best manner that the country affords. Everything in the way of Saddle Horses, Carriages and Buggies, is kept on hand at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. Persons will be sent to any part of the country in the most comfortable conveyance, with great expedition, and for a fair compensation.

As the subscribers will do their best at all times to accommodate the public, and as their charges will be moderate, and their horses, vehicles, proffer, and attendance, equal to any in the country, they respectfully solicit a part of the public patronage.

Special attention will be paid to the selection of drivers, to get careful, honest, sober, and accommodating men.

289 Young ladies and pupils at the Female College in Tuskegee, will be passed over the road at half the usual price.

**SMITH & SHARP.**  
Feb. 9-17 1854.

## TO THE PUBLIC.

**FASHIONABLE CLOTHING STORE,**  
Corner Market and Court Streets.

**POMROY & GREGORY have just received** in addition to their unparalleled stock of CLOTHING, Gent's and Boy's Shirts, Shirt Collars, Short Coats, Fancy Pants, Dress and Frock Coats, Stocks, Cravats, Gloves, and two cases of Beebe's superior extra Mole Skin Hats &c. &c.

December 23, 1853.

## NEW GOODS.

**LATE styles by Express of all kinds of clothing** just received at the fashionable clothing

store of J. C. Brown, enclosing \$2.00,

## East Alabama Female College.

## OFFICERS.

## LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

**HENRY H. BACON, A. M., President.**  
Rev. ARCHIBALD J. BATTLE, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry.  
**THOMAS G. POYNT, A. M., Professor of Mathematics.**  
Miss MARY E. SHERMAN, Instructor in Logic, Zoology and Botany.  
Miss MARY A. STEINHAUER, " French, German and English.  
Miss BEATRICE C. HILL, " Rhetoric, History and Latin.  
Miss MARY E. CALLOWAY, " The Preparatory Department.

## MUSICAL DEPARTMENT.

Dr. S. M. BARTLETT, Principal, and Professor of Vocal and Instrumental Music.  
Rev. GUSTAVUS GIBSER, Instructor on the Piano and Violin.  
Miss MARY BRYAN, Instructor on the Piano, Guitar and Harp.  
Miss LUCRETIA HEWES.

## ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

Mrs. ELIZA F. THOMSON, Instructor in Drawing, Painting in Oil and Water Colors, Crayoning, Embroidery and Fancy-Work.

## STEWARDS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. and Mrs. ALEXIS A. HOWARD, Principals.

## REMARKS.

I. The number of pupils in the College during the Fall Term 1853, was one hundred and sixty-five. Even for a larger number than this, the Trustees have made ample provision, both in regard to the number and kind of Teachers employed.

II. The Mathematical Department is now reaping the benefits of the constant and exclusive labors of an efficient Professor. The President, on whom the burden formerly rested, being thus relieved, will devote much of his time to the general supervision of the College.

III. Although in the studies of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, text-books of superior kind are used, the classes enjoy the additional advantage of attending the Lectures which are regularly delivered on those branches. Both the recitations and lectures are rendered the more interesting by illustrations and experiments with an excellent apparatus.

IV. The Cabinet, supplied as it is with Minerals, Fossils, Reptiles, Birds and Quadrupeds, affords great facilities to the student of Natural History. Many kind friends have manifested their interest in the College by their contributions to it, and also to the Library. We take this opportunity of expressing our gratitude for these favors, and hope that others will emulate their example.

V. At the beginning of the "Spring Term" the Trustees resolved:

1. That a knowledge of LATIN and GREEK be considered indispensable to graduation.

2. That Latin be pursued through the four years in the "College Course," and Greek through the Junior and Senior.

3. That no extra charges be made for these branches.

4. That this regulation begin with the present "First Class," affecting none now in advance of it.

At the option of parents young ladies will be taught both to translate and speak the French or German.

VI. The smaller classes receive an equal share of attention with those more advanced. Occupying a commodious apartment on the first floor of the building, appropriated exclusively to that purpose, they are placed under the control and instruction of a lady highly esteemed for her piety, amiability and thorough scholarship. Her mild and strict discipline, manifested in the good order, the

rapid advancement and the cheerful demeanor of her pupils, bespeaks a measure of success unsurpassed.

VII. The Musical Department is conducted with great skill. Being furnished with eight Pianos, two Guitars, and a Harp, three teachers employ their whole time in imparting instruction. While they give lessons to each individual of the Music class, at regular and stated intervals, they also overlook the practice of others in adjacent rooms. In this department music is taught as an art, not as a science. Were the pupils allowed to practise the deception of learning a few pieces by ear, their progress would, for a while, appear more rapid; but they are required to read music, and, whenever they practice, to adhere strictly to the notes.

One hour is spent at the instrument daily; and although the teachers instruct their own classes and are responsible for their improvement, each pupil is subjected to a scrutinizing examination by the Principal after every four lessons. Instruction in Vocal Music is given to all without charge.

VIII. Equally with those already alluded to, the Ornamental Department is well sustained. To the elegant accomplishment of Peniciling and Painting in oil and water colors, is added that of Monochromatic Painting, and Crayoning after the most improved style. Pieces already executed by pupils who have but recently commenced these branches, and also those of Embroidery and Fancy-Work, reflect great credit on the Instructors in this Department.

IX. In the arrangement of the course of study, much time is allotted to the study of Arithmetic, Geography, Vocal Music, Reading, Spelling, Writing and Composition. Classes in these branches, as so distributed to the different members of the Faculty, as to secure to each individual the most thorough instruction.

X. The Trustees feel themselves pledged to make prompt and adequate arrangements for the comfort and health of all who board in the College. To this end they have employed a Steward and Stewards of well-known abilities, whose duty it is to attend to the household, whose constant attention to the household, and whose kind and liberal attention to the sick, give to the College the best and most comfortable of homes.

## CALENDAR.

Autumnal Term, from Sept. 1st to Jan. 31st.  
Spring Term, from Feb. 1st to June 30th.  
Vacation, from July 1st to Sept. 1st.

Annual Commencement, the last Wednesday in June.  
Annual Examination, Friday, Saturday, Monday and Tuesday previous.  
Concerts, Evenings of Monday and Wednesday.

## EXPENSES.

PRIMARY CLASS, per term, \$10.00  
SECOND " " 15.00  
COLLEGE COURSE, " 25.00  
PIANO OF GUITAR (incl. use of inst.) " 37.50  
Fancy Work, " 10.00  
LATIN, GREEK, FRENCH or GERMAN, " 10.00  
Lodging and Washing, " 2.00

Use of Library, Sewing Machine, and Fire-wood.  
N. B.—Charges for these articles are sometimes presented for payment. They are made, however only for such things as have been lost or destroyed carelessly, or for such as have been furnished the pupils for purposes not connected with their studies.

For particulars, apply to the President.

## Great Southern Remedy.

## JACOB'S GORDIAL.

FOR ALL BOWEL DISEASES. (CHOLERA MORBUS, BILIOUS CHOLIC, CHOLERA INFANTUM.)

ALSO, ADMIRABLY ADAPTED TO MANY DISEASES OF FEMALES; Most Especially Painful Menstruation.

The Virtues of Jacob's Cordial are too Well Known to Require Encomiums.

1st. It cures the worst cases of Diarrhea.  
2d. It cures the worst forms of Dysentery.  
3d. It cures Cholera or Mexican Diarrhea.  
4th. It relieves the severest Cholera.  
5th. It cures Cholera Morbus.  
6th. It cures Cholera Infantum.

7th. It cures Painful Menstruation.  
8th. It relieves Pain " Back and Loins.  
9th. It cures nervousness, d



