

The Three Friends.

BY GRACE GRAFTON.

In the early ages of Christianity, when the mild doctrines of Jesus, and his pure and upright morality, shed a light over the world, unknown before, and softened the hardened heart of reason to the holy voice of truth; in that dawn of virtue and of peace, when the powers of evil trembled, and shrank cowering into the shades below, their great commander, the arch-enemy of man, summoned them around his ebony throne, and thus bespoke them:

"Friends and fellow-laborers! faithful coadjutors in the cause of evil!—our power on earth is on the wane. A fatal star has arisen in the east, which tells of peace and fellowship, and all the good and perfect things that descend to man from heaven, in the train of true religion. And ye have forsaken the pleasant paths of earth; have fled abashed to hide your unsightly forms in this grim domain. Yet dream not that here ye shall abide in idleness; that while there are souls for the winning, yon fair orb shall hold them unmolested, till heaven's wide portals open to receive their own. No, no!—not so shall the great fight be abandoned. Rouse yourselves, powers of evil! Fly forth at night, and hang on the wings of the morning, and even at noon-day defy the holy messengers who, in their Master's name, are laboring to secure fallen man from my legitimate sway. Ye answer not! Ye hang your wan visages, and roll your distorted eyes in helpless infamy. Oh! that I could make you look less hideous!—but I am fallen, fallen! sighed the archangel ruined, 'and your master's fate is on you; and strange to say, tears, scalding tears, rolled heavily, like molten lead, over his cheeks, and left deep furrows there—everlasting traces of his grief, when the Redeemer came. And there was grief among his followers, and mad excitement. Murder 'bared her arm; Revenge gnashed his teeth; and Discord tore her hair; but Lucifer shook his head, and bade them be quiet. He knew full well that against Christianity, in its original beauty and purity, violence was of no avail. 'Warily, warily must we resume our efforts,' said he; and as he spoke, glaring his blood-shot eyes over the unseemly throng, two imps stepped forward, and kneeling at his footstool, vowed thenceforward to devote themselves to his service, and do his bidding, provided he gave them permission to disguise themselves as they pleased, and make their permanent dwelling on the earth.

Satan knew them well. They had done him great service already, and he looked upon them as such powerful enemies of Christianity, his mortal foe, that he hesitated not to acquiesce in their wishes, and promised moreover to admit them from that time forward to his counsels, and his friendship. Yet when they turned their backs and stole away, he could not forbear reviling them as mean, double-faced villains, and shouted after them that they never need enter his dominions in their base disguise.

"It is very well," murmured he, to some of his more brazen, thorough-going courtiers, "it is very well to make use of such beings; but the wretches would never have knelt at my footstool, if they could have maintained their standing upon earth without my countenance. However, the bargain is made, and we are friends, and I leave it to your discretion to aid them as far as is consistent with your less artful natures."

While Lucifer and his prime ministers remained assembled in gloomy debate, the two evil spirits glided from the infernal, and appeared upon earth in the disguise they had planned; one putting on the mask of religion, the other of virtue.

Alas! for religion and virtue!—they have suffered ever since, for they have been confounded with these arch-deceivers, who are abroad in the great thoroughfares of life, in such goodly seeming. Intolerance, superstition, ignorance, and deceit, mark their footsteps; and blinded and sorrowing humanity endeavors in vain to distinguish between the false and the real; between the blessed messengers sent to guide them to heaven, and the dark ministers bound to mislead their steps.

Agas after this compact was made between Satan and his creatures, when, except for its fruits, the affair might have been forgotten, three evil spirits met upon earth—the two imps and he they had engaged to serve. Men called them Bigotry and Hypocrisy; but Satan knew them not in their disguise, and marvelled at finding himself in such company, at such an hour.

They stood beneath a clump of gloomy cypress trees, in the corner of a graveyard, under the shadow of night. They had been hovering there to see the remains of one of their victims deposited beneath the sward, as the sun went down. She, the new occupant of this last asylum of the wretched, had been favored with the best gifts of earth, and in the midst of worldly joys, bethought her of heaven; but mistaking the false for the true religion, her brain became entangled, till wild imaginings usurped the place of reason, and vague, unholy dread the room of faith. She was a maniac, when the kind tomb opened to receive her. Many a dark tale circulated touching the fair form of those by whom

CENTRAL REGISTER.

WILLIAM E. SMITH,

"WHERE LIBERTY DWELLS THERE IS MY COUNTRY."

EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

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she had been surrounded; of those who had been thought to stand high in the ranks of religion and virtue; and the evil spirits rejoiced when they saw faith decline, and good fellowship decay, as they had often done at their approach.

And now they met apart, and Satan said, 'Ye are mine, ye are mine! and yet I know you not. Oh! admirable counterfeits! throw off your disguises, and face to face let me acknowledge you as my friends!'—when Bigotry and Hypocrisy unmasked, and in all their native deformity, stood confronting the Prince of Evil. Satan glared on them in astonishment, which kindled into rage, as he thought of their littleness, and remembered how often they had deceived even him; but they then averted his wrath by a stroke of humor, which was pardonable under the circumstances. Bigotry resumed his disguise, and under the mask of Religion, called to Hypocrisy, in a severe voice to bid the Evil One avaunt, while Hypocrisy, in a canting tone, begged him to turn from his evil ways, and repent, ere it was too late. This was too much for the gravity of Lucifer. He gave a loud, shrill laugh, that, sounding from under the cypress, and echoing among the tombs, made the villagers tremble, and whisper that the screech-owl was singing poor Susan's requiem; and some declared that it was the very sound of one of her innate peals of laughter.

Meanwhile these enemies of man shook hands and parted, after renewing the compact which bound them to cooperate for evil—over the fairest portions of the earth to scatter poison—through the brightest circles of society to send distrust and disunion.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Courier.

The Late Extensive Fraud.

FULL HISTORY OF IT—THE GAMBLING OF STOCK BROKING.

In our last, we presented the public with all the particulars that could be then obtained, in regard to one of the most nefarious frauds that has ever occurred. We allude, of course, to the false issue of stock, by H. J. Levis, late Cashier of the Schuylkill bank, of more than a million of dollars!

It appears that this work of rascality commenced as far back as January, 1837. Then it was that Levis began his fraudulent emission of stock in the bank of Kentucky. The Schuylkill was at that time indebted to our city banks in the sum of \$600,000, which, previous to the following August, was all liquidated, and which it now appears was done by Mr. Levis's creating 4,500 shares of false stock in the Bank of Kentucky. The books of the Schuylkill bank shows a balance in favor of Mr. Levis of \$350,000, which he says is a part of the money obtained for the false issues.

In May of the present year, Mr. Maxwell, who had, up to that time, been transfer clerk in the Schuylkill bank, left the institution and went to New York. He was aware at the time of leaving, that the stock account of the bank of Kentucky had been overdrawn by Mr. Levis 10,000 shares, and it was so deficient when he went to New York. It was through Mr. Maxwell that the first knowledge was obtained of these transactions, he having three weeks since let out something which at once took Mr. Levis to that city to contradict. But swindling operations, especially those so intimately connected with the public, must be finally known, and last week out they came with an astounding effect.

We shall not mince matters about such criminal acts. They deserve the strongest seal of reprobation. The public press, as the organ of the community, should fix the utmost stigma upon the great rascals who are guilty of such frauds. Little rogues may well expect to go unwhipped of justice, if those who swindle by the wholesale are permitted to escape! Shall this be so? Every honorable mind in society will answer no.

We have been particularly pleased with the indignant terms in which the Pennsylvanian, (democratic,) and the National Gazette, (whig,) two of our daily journals, have spoken of this great fraud.

[From the National Gazette]

A criminal act, deserving the penalties of the law, should receive its proper appellation and denunciation; and if the guilty have a great stake and station in society, the heavier should be the infamy.

[From the Pennsylvanian.]

The people now demand enactments that shall secure justice, or if possible, make the most striking examples of those who sin almost without temptation—with none in fact which does not aggravate their offence.

The Public Ledger, whose editorials are exceedingly well digested—the United States Gazette, The Inquirer, and in fact, almost every paper we have, speak

of this great fraud in justly indignant terms. That is as it should be. It is due to the charity of our city.

It cannot be questioned that those who are placed in public stations, where the pecuniary interests of the community are reposed, owe peculiar responsibilities to society. If the Cashier of one of our public banks can create, sell, and reap the returns of 10,080 shares of false stock, amounting to a million and eighty thousand dollars, what an example is thereby set to small traders, and those in the less prominent avenues of trade! We maintain that the greater the responsibility reposed by the people, the more certain should be the punishment.

If the stockholders were induced by the supposed protection of the charter, under which Mr. Levis was made an officer, to entrust him with official duties, the correct exercise of which was of great consequence to the public, his fraudulent abuse of his station has of course inflicted a deep and wide injury upon the community, and that is exaggerated exactly in proportion to the extended confidence reposed by the nature of the office he filled.

It becomes the interest of all the other banks in the city, at once to have this whole business probed to the bottom, and to affix their most marked disapprobation upon it. If they desire the confidence of the community, they must and will do so. It is due to the character of our city, that all honorable business men should come out and denounce such an act of extensive swindling, and we are happy to find that they do so.

There is a connection with this subject for which we ask the most serious consideration. It is one which we felt called upon, not long since, to urge with much earnestness. That consideration is, the number and character of stock brokers in our large cities. We venture the assertion, if there had not been such a swarm of stock brokers in our city, Mr. Levis never could have succeeded in getting out over a million of dollars worth of false issues on the bank of Kentucky! Their business is to vend these sort of things, and they are generally able to do so by inducing the buyer to think he is thereby to make a great fortune. We neither know who were the purchasers, nor who were the sellers of 10,080 fraudulent issues, but we venture to assert that neither party would now feel very well if fully presented to the public. Certainly the buyers would not.

There are honest men engaged in stock brokering; but we could most heartily wish they were doing something else, and for ourselves we cannot see how they can continue to do a business, which they must see, if they will only look at it aright, is nothing in the final issue, but gambling on a large scale!

But we shall always have stock-brokers so long as any persons can be found capable of being deluded so far as to speculate in stocks; and when will the day come, wherein people shall clearly see that the man who goes into stock speculations, to the neglect of his legitimate business, is as certain to meet final ruin as is the deluded being who makes a profession of playing at the pharo-bank or the billiard table?

Society must seriously set to work to stop the incalculable evils of stock gambling. The whole business is corrupting. It induces them to get head over heels into debt. It holds out the most flattering promises of speedy fortune—breaks up all industry—makes speculators out of otherwise prudent dealers—and, rendering them desperate, thereby leads to frauds, forgeries, and swindlings on the most extensive scale.

Is not society deeply interested, then, in staying this tide of pollution, that appears destined to sweep away the moral landmarks of our business communities! Let all honest and honorable minds think of this as its deep import demands; and one great step will be taken towards ridding our business marts of that spirit of delusive speculation, which has done more to break down the morality of trade than all other things combined.

Those who believe Mr. Clay can dictate how Kentucky shall vote, in a contest between General Harrison and Mr. Van Buren, do not know our fellow citizens. The Whigs of the State have supported Mr. Clay because they esteemed him, viewed him as a man of commanding talents; but they have seen enough to know that Harrison cannot be advantageously compared with Mr. Clay, and many of them will prove by their votes that they are too independent and patriotic to be transferred to the ranks of a man wholly unqualified for the office to which he aspires. If General Harrison weakened the Whig party in Ohio by showing himself to the people of that State in 1838, it is by no means probable that he can, by any course he may pursue, obtain the support of a majority of the people of Kentucky.

THE MONEY PRESSURE IN NEW ORLEANS.—The New Orleans press seems to be in a quandary as to the cause of the present pecuniary pressure in that city; we can, in part, explain the reason—but first let us here how bad the pressure is: A New Orleans paper re-publishes the following:

"Money—Tight! fearfully, insupportably tight! When will the money embargo be raised? is a question often and feelingly asked, and echo answers when? The exclamation is heard from our business men. 'Oh! for the moving of the waters,' and still the 'skies refuse to weep,' and the rivers remain tranquil and almost stagnant."

We know this to be a statement strictly true of our elder sister city—now for one powerful reason!

New Orleans has for years, in consequence of a peculiarity in the law of arrest for debt, been a mere outer-kitchen or suburb for the calaboose; or, in other words, the shark's trap for the parish prison of the First Municipality. However much the genteel and benevolent Sheriff Hozey and the other officers may regret it, still it is so—and, more, it is known to be so throughout the southwestern part of our Union. It is a fact that the operation of the debtor laws do not help Louisiana but little; they only help the Shylocks of other States.

The drummers and sordid pimps of the northern and middle States all lurk in New Orleans, as a convenient hiding place, to catch Mississippians, Alabamians, Kentuckians, and Tennesseans, in their descent to that city for business or pleasure. No matter if a gentleman be but a sixteenth endorser, if he have the presumption to visit New Orleans the sharks will find him out before he has trodden the levee for five minutes; and if he ever had softening of heart enough to have endorsed for a friend who may have become an insolvent afterwards, he is instantly made responsible for the immediate payment of the debt, or consigned to the dreary calaboose.

Northern pimps, drummers and collectors, with senses rendered acute by hunger and famine, lurk in New Orleans with the forlorn hope of catching Mississippians. THEY DO CATCH THEM if they come there with northern indebtedness hanging over them!

Can any city, however large, thrive as a vast jail yard? No wonder "money is tight" in New Orleans. It will be tighter still before it is plenty, if all the business men literally of the Southern States are driven from it by the fear of cold stone walls and a grated window.

We should wrong the people of New Orleans if we said that such a state of things was pleasing to them; they all know it injures and obscures the prospects of the city—the lawyers being the only class of people benefitted in the least by the confinement of strangers. The gentlemen in charge of the hotels and boarding houses hate the operation of having their boarders torn from their rooms at the suit of mercenary northern drummers, negro traders and sharpers, who are bound to the fortunes of New Orleans by no earthly ties, and will never advance her prosperity or character.

We would respectfully ask—Is there to be no legislative remedy? Is New Orleans to be closed up, by the severe character of the Louisiana laws for the collection of debts, against the visits and unrestrained intercourse of business men? As matters are, can any Mississippian visit that city who has ever had enough of the milk of human kindness to endorse for his friends? Can the Governor of the State of Mississippi safely visit New Orleans? Can Marshal Gwin, of the Southern District, among the wealthiest men of our State, safely do so? We only allude to this vexatious topic to elicit from the New Orleans press any information the editors may have in regard to the continuance of a system that is surely beggaring New Orleans, and interrupting its unrestricted intercourse with the vast valley of the Mississippi.—Free Trader.

A CASE IN POINT.—At the late election in Connecticut, the contest between Messrs. Wildman and Ruggles, in the 11th State Senate District, was very close. The failure of one town, Sherman, to send in its returns in season, gave Mr. Ruggles, the Federal candidate, the majority of the votes actually counted, and he received the certificate of election, though Mr. Wildman had the majority of votes.

Now mark the difference between the conduct of Mr. Ruggles and his Federal friends in New Jersey. Mr. Ruggles did not disgrace himself by showing his certificate, and claiming the seat, because that certificate was according to law.—If according to law, it was not according to facts. Mr. Wildman appeared at the opening of the session, took his seat without a certificate, and filled the office to which he was elected.

Matrimonial Scheme.—A recent traveller in the United States, gave a curious account of a matrimonial scheme which was formed there with beneficial effects, however singular it may seem:

"On the 22d of December last," says he, "I was passing through the State of South Carolina, and in the evening arrived in the suburbs of the town of—, where I had an acquaintance on whom I called; I was quickly informed that the family was invited to a wedding in a neighboring house; and on being requested, I changed my clothes and went with them. As soon as the young couple was married, the company was seated and a profound silence ensued. A young lawyer then arose, and addressed the company very eloquently; and in finishing his discourse, begged leave to offer a new scheme of Matrimony; which he believed would be beneficial, and on obtaining leave, he proposed—'That one man in the company should be elected President, should be duly sworn to keep entirely secret, all the communications that should be forwarded to him, in his official department that night; and that each unmarried gentleman or lady should write his or her name upon a piece of paper, and under it the name of the person they wished to marry; then to hand it to the president for inspection, and if any gentleman and lady had reciprocally chosen each other, the president was to inform each of the fact; and those who had not been reciprocal in their choice, kept entirely secret.'

"After the appointment of the president, communications were accordingly handed up to the chair, and it was found that twelve young gentlemen and ladies had made reciprocal choices; but whom they chose remained a secret to all but themselves and the president. The conversation changed, and the company respectively retired.

"Now hear the conclusion. I was passing through the same place on the 14th of March following, and was informed that eleven of the twelve matches had been solemnized; and the young gentlemen of eight couples of the eleven had declared that their diffidence was so great, that they certainly should not have addressed their respective wives, if the above scheme had not been introduced."

AWFUL CALAMITY.

Burning of the Steamer Lexington—Dreadful loss of life—One hundred and seventy-five Persons Lost!

The splendid steamer Lexington, Captain Geo. Childs, left New York for Stonington on the afternoon of the 15th inst. with 175 persons on board, among them five or six women and two or three children. At 7 o'clock in the evening, and within two miles of Eaton's Neck, she was discovered to be on fire among some cotton bales near the stove pipe. Every exertion was made to subdue the flames but without success.

After every attempt to arrest the progress of the flames was given up, the passengers next used every exertion to save themselves. The scene is described as heart-rending in the extreme. The pilot headed her for Long Island shore, but when within two miles the tiller ropes burnt and parted, and the unfortunate boat became unmanageable. While under headway three boats were hoisted out and about twenty jumped in each, but they were unfortunately swamped by the motion of the steamer, and every soul perished! A life boat with which the Lexington was provided, was also hoisted out; but in the hurry it came in contact with one of the wheels and was lost.

Those on board were now panic stricken and knew not what to do. Captain Chester Hilliard, of Norwich, Connecticut, who was a passenger on board and who is among the three or four saved, which states that soon after the engine stopped, the passengers began to leave the boat on boxes, bales, &c. In company with one of the firemen he was so fortunate as to secure a cotton bale, to which he lashed himself. He remained upon this bale, the wind blowing off Long Island until eleven o'clock this morning, when he was taken up by the sloop Merchant of Southport.

HARRISBURG CONVENTION.—That the friends of Mr. Clay were overreached in the Convention, is undeniable; and it is equally undeniable that the letter he addressed to the Kentucky delegation—written when he was confident he would receive the nomination—has had the effect of placing Mr. Clay in a most unenviable position. He cannot oppose the Abolition faction which defeated him, without subjecting himself to the charge of inconsistency. Seeming acquiescence on his part has apparently sealed the lips of his organs, in reference to the proceedings of the Convention, and the real strength of the parties represented in that body.—Louisville Advertiser.

On the 14th of January, Daniel Sturgeon (democrat) was elected a United States Senator from Pennsylvania, in the room of Samuel McKean, (conservative.) The vote in convention was, for Daniel Sturgeon 87, for Charles Ogle 26, for Richard Biddle 17.

Characters.—We never injure our own characters so much as when we attempt to injure those of others.



AND PHENIX BITTERS.

TO MY FRIENDS IN THE WEST, and particularly those who have used the Life Medicines in treatment of FEVER AND AGUE.

It is but a very short time since these medicines have been introduced into the Fever and Ague districts, and the proprietor flatters himself that during that period, wherever they have been used according to the directions, they have done more towards exterminating the disease, than all other remedies and prescriptions combined. It is a common excuse among "regular practitioners" when specifics are introduced, that they cannot cure diseases which people are in the habit of considering incurable. Medical experience is continually doing away a part of the list of the incurable diseases, and Mr. Moffat has the happiness of confidently announcing that FEVER AND AGUE is now to be added to the number of complaints which modern skill has conquered.

In Fever and Ague the Life Medicines not only give quicker relief than any other remedy, but, if persevered in, effect a permanent cure; so that if the patient is only ordinarily careful, and resorts directly to his medicine upon the first symptom of tendency to a new attack, it may always be ward off. To escape one chill would be of infinitely more consequence to the sufferer than the value of the remedy—to remove the disease permanently would confer a benefit upon him which cannot be estimated by any earthly standard. That these medicines will effect what is here claimed for them, the proprietor has the testimony of all acquainted with them and their application and use in the Fever and Ague; and his object in now addressing his friends at the West, is to request them that they will spare no pains in communicating their experience, and disseminating this highly interesting information, now that the season for Fever and Ague has arrived.

It is not for the mere purpose of disposing of a few hundred packages of the Life Medicines, that the proprietor makes this appeal. The demand for his Medicines is already greater than he can conveniently supply; and even were it insufficient to afford him business, he would conceive himself supremely selfish, if his pleasure was not greater at the benefit conferred upon the suffering part of the community by an increase in his sales, than at his own pecuniary profit.

The Life Medicines, if properly used and persevered in, recommend themselves; still it is necessary that the public should know that such medicines exist, and hence the propriety of advertising them. It is hoped, therefore, that the proprietor will not be accused of egotism, when he says that there is no medicine or mode of treatment extant, for Fever and Ague, so appropriate, thorough and positive in its happy effects as Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters.

THE CAUSE OF BILIOUS COMPLAINTS AND A MODE OF CURE.

A well regulated and proportionate quantity of bile upon the stomach is always requisite for the promotion of sound health—it stimulates digestion, and keeps the intestinal canal free from all obstructions. On the inferior surface of the liver is a peculiar bladder, in which the bile is first preserved, being formed by the liver from the blood. Thence it passes into the stomach and intestines, and regulates the indigestion. Thus we see when there is a deficiency of bile, the body is constantly constipated. On the other hand, an overabundance of bile causes frequent nausea in the stomach; and often promotes very severe attacks of disease, which sometimes end in death.

Fevers are always preceded by symptoms of a disordered stomach; as are also scrofulous disorders, and all sympathetic functional, or organic or febrile diseases. From the same cause, the natural and healthy action of the heart, and the whole vascular system is impaired and reduced below its natural standard; as exhibited in palpitations, languid pulse, torpors of the limbs, syncope, and even death itself, in consequence of an overabundance of a peculiar offensive substance to the digestive organs.

The approach of bilious diseases is at all times attended by decided symptoms of an existing diseased state of the stomach and bowels; i. e. with those signs which are known to point out their contents to be of a morbid irritating nature; but whenever the alimentary canal happens to be loaded with irritating matter, some derangement of the healthy operation, either of the general system, or of some particular organ of the body is the certain result; and when this state happens to be united with any other symptoms of disease, its effects are always thereby much aggravated. The progress of organic obstruction is often so rapid as scarcely to admit of time for the application of such aid as is to be offered by art, yet, in general, the premonitory symptoms of gastric load are perceptible for a day or two previous to the feverish prostration, a period, when the most efficacious assistance may be given, by unloading the stomach and alimentary canal of its irritating contents, and thus reducing the susceptibility of disease.

Moffat's Life Medicines should always be taken in the early stages of bilious complaints; and if persevered in strictly according to the directions, will positively effect a cure.

The mineral medicines often prescribed in these diseases, although they may effect a temporary cure, at the same time create an unhealthy state of the blood, and consequently tend to promote a return of the very disease which they are employed to cure. It is then by the use of purgatives, exclusively formed of vegetable compounds, which, possessing within themselves no deleterious agencies, which decomposition, combination alteration can develop or bring into action; and therefore capable of producing no effect, save that which is desired—that a safe remedy is found.

The Life Pills and Phenix Bitters have proved to be the most happy in their effects in cases of bilious diseases, of any purely vegetable preparation ever offered to the public. If the stomach is foul, they cleanse it by exciting it to throw off its contents; if not, they pass to the duodenum without exciting vomiting or nausea in the stomach; stimulating the neighboring viscera, as the liver and pancreas, so as to produce a more copious flow of their secretions into the intestines; stimulating the exhalant capillaries, terminating in the inner coat, which an in-

creased now of the useless particles of the body, foreign matters, or retained secretions are completely discharged.

The universal estimation in which the celebrated LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS are held, is satisfactorily demonstrated by the increasing demand for them in every State and section of the Union, and by the voluntary testimonials to their remarkable efficacy which are every where offered. It is not less from a deeply gratifying confidence that they are the means of extensive and inestimable good among his afflicted fellow creatures, than from interested considerations, that the proprietor of these pre-eminent successful medicines is desirous of keeping them constantly before the public eye. The sale of every additional box and bottle is a guarantee that some persons will be relieved from a greater or less degree of suffering, and be improved in general health; for in no case of suffering from disease can they be taken in vain. The proprietor has never known or been informed of an instance in which they have failed to do good. In the most obstinate cases of chronic disease, such as chronic dyspepsia, torpid liver, rheumatism, asthma, nervous and bilious head ache, costiveness, piles, general debility, scrofulous swellings and ulcers, scurvy, salt rheum and all other chronic affections of the organs and membranes, they effect cures with a rapidity and permanency which few persons would theoretically believe, but to which thousands have testified from happy experience. In colds and coughs, which, if neglected, superinduce the most fatal diseases of the lungs, and indeed the viscera in general, these medicines, if taken but for three or four days, never fail. Taken at night, they so promote the insensible perspiration, and so relieve the system of febrile action and feculent obstructions, as to produce a most delightful sense of convalescence in the morning; and though the usual symptoms of a cold should partially return during the day, the repetition of a suitable dose at the next hour of bedtime will almost invariably effect permanent relief, without further aid. Their effect upon fevers of a more acute and violent kind is not less sure and speedy if taken in proportionate quantity; and persons retreating to be with inflammatory symptoms of the most alarming kind, will awake with the gratifying consciousness that the fierce enemy has been overthrown, and can easily be subdued. In the same way, visceral turgescence, though long established, and visceral inflammations, however critical, will yield—the former to small and the latter to large doses of the Life Pills; and so also hysterical affections, hypochondriacism, restlessness, and very many other varieties of the Neurotic class of diseases, yield to the efficacy of the Phenix Bitters. Full directions for the use of these medicines, and showing their distinctive applicability to different complaints, accompany them; and they can be obtained, wholesale and retail, at 375 Broadway, where numerous certificates of their unparalleled success are always open to inspection.

For additional particulars of the above medicines, see Moffat's "GOOD SAMARITAN," a copy of which accompanies the medicines; a copy can also be obtained of the different Agents who have the medicines for sale.

All post paid letters will receive immediate attention.

Prepared and sold by WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 375, Broadway, New York. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

Agents—The Life Medicines may also be had of the principal druggists in every town throughout the United States and Canada. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters; and be sure that a fac simile of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of Bitters or box of Pills.

For sale here by E. BAKER, Agent. Nov. 16, 1839. 8-1y

HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT,



one mile from Kosciusko on the Rockport road;

BY WILLIAM THOMPSON:

WHO would most respectfully inform his friends and the public generally that he has fitted up his residence in good style, and that he is now prepared to accommodate all who may feel disposed to give him a call, in a comfortable manner. This stand is situated one mile from Kosciusko, and is admirably located and suited to the convenience and accommodation of those persons having business in Kosciusko for a few days, as it is plenty near town to afford them no inconvenience as to distance. He is well prepared with good stables which shall be at all times well furnished and well attended to. Possessed of all the advantages arising from raising every thing necessary to the support of a tavern stand, he is enabled to accommodate persons in better style and at more moderate prices, than those living in town, who have every thing to purchase at the present very high and almost unprecedented prices of provision. He is determined to accommodate the weary traveller, and all others, in the very best possible manner, or will charge them nothing. Under these circumstances and a firm determination to accommodate all in a kind and hospitable manner, he hopes to share liberally of the patronage of a kind and generous public. July 27, 1839. 47f

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

James L. Smith, 1402 vs. John W. Gibson, Patrick Mallory, and others. Superior Court of Chancery, Dec. Term, 1839.

UPON opening the matters of this bill, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants, John W. Gibson, and Patrick Mallory, are not inhabitants of this State, but reside beyond the limits thereof, so that the ordinary process of this Court cannot be served upon them: Therefore it is ordered, that unless the said defendants appear before the Chancellor, at the Court-room, in the town of Jackson, on or before the first day of the next term of this Court, and plead, answer or demur to the bill of complaint herein, the several allegations thereof will be taken for confessed as to them, and such order or decree made in the premises as the Chancellor may deem equitable and just. It is further ordered, that publication of the above order be made in the Central Register, a newspaper, printed in the town of Kosciusko, county of Attala, once a week, for two months, successively.

R. L. DIXON, Clerk. By Thos. B. SHEPHERD, D. C. January 11, 1840. 15-2m

ORDINANCES AND BY-LAWS

For the Town of Kosciusko, State of Mississippi, Attala County.

ORDINANCE I.
Be it ordained by the President and Board of Selectmen of the Town of Kosciusko, That any person or persons who shall shoot, or cause to be shot, any gun, pistol, or powder gun, within the distance of one hundred yards of the public square, or within the distance of fifty paces of any leading street within said incorporation, such person or persons so offending, in the meaning of this act, may, on conviction thereof, be fined five dollars for every such offence.

ORDINANCE II.
Be it further ordained, That any person or persons who shall raise a riot, or aid and abet in the same, within the incorporate limits of this town, such person or persons, on conviction thereof, shall forfeit and pay not less than one, or more than twenty dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding one week, for each and every offence.

ORDINANCE III.
Be it further ordained, That any person or persons who shall be known to fight, contrary to the meaning of the laws of this State, within the incorporate limits of this town, such person or persons, on conviction thereof, may be fined not less than five, nor more than twenty dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding one week, for each and every offence.

ORDINANCE IV.
Be it further ordained, That any person or persons who may draw or expose any deadly weapon in a threatening or menacing manner, in anger, on conviction thereof, may be fined not less than five, nor more than twenty dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding one week for each offence.

ORDINANCE V.
Be it further ordained, That any person or persons who shall keep a disorderly house, may, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five, nor more than ten dollars, for each and every offence.

ORDINANCE VI.
Be it further ordained, That any person or persons who shall sell, or dispose of, any kind of spirituous liquors to any negro slave or slaves, shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay, not less than five, nor more than ten dollars, for each and every offence.

ORDINANCE VII.
Be it further ordained, That it shall not be lawful for any owner or owners, agent or keeper, of any dry good store, grocery or provision store, or tipping house, within the incorporation of this town, to keep such house open for the transaction of business on Sundays, or the first day of the week, under a penalty of not less than five, nor more than twenty dollars, for each and every such offence.

ORDINANCE VIII.
Be it further ordained, That any person or persons who shall place, or cause to be placed, any wood, lumber, or other obstruction, or nuisance of any kind, on the public square, or any of the main streets of this incorporation, shall be notified by the president, or constable; and such person so offending, shall either remove such obstruction or nuisance, within a given time, or pay not less than one, nor more than five dollars, for each and every day it may remain.

ORDINANCE IX.
Be it further ordained, That the President of the Board shall appoint four persons as patrols, one in each month, one of whom shall be the captain of said patrol. And be it further ordained, That said patrol shall do duty in the entire limits of this incorporation at least one night in each week, under the direction of the captain, and oftener, if ordered by the President, or Board of Selectmen. And be it further ordained, That any person who shall fail or refuse to do patrol duty after being notified, shall forfeit and pay the sum of two dollars for every such failure, without a sufficient excuse.

ORDINANCE X.
Be it further ordained, That any patrol who shall abuse the power vested in him, or transcend the bounds of his duty, shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay not less than five, nor more than twenty dollars, for each and every offence.

ORDINANCE XI.
Be it further ordained, That any person or persons who shall injure, damage or disfigure any of the public springs, enclosures, runs, or the timber on the lots belonging to said springs, or place any obstruction or nuisance on said lots, shall forfeit and pay for each offence, not less than five, nor more than twenty dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding one week, for every such offence.

ORDINANCE XII.
Be it further ordained, That any negro slave violating any of the foregoing ordinances, he, she, or they, on conviction, shall receive on his or their bare back, not less than ten, nor more than thirty-five lashes, and the owner of such slave shall pay all costs of said prosecution.

ORDINANCE XIII.
Be it further ordained, That the president and constable be entitled to the same costs, when a person is convicted, as in State cases: And when monies or fines are collected by a process, they

shall be entitled to the same costs as in civil processes of this State.

ORDINANCE XIV.
Be it further ordained, That all species of gaming prohibited by the laws of this State, shall be unlawful in this incorporation: And be it further ordained, That any person, on conviction thereof, shall forfeit and pay, not less than five, nor more than twenty dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding one week, for each offence.

ORDINANCE XV.
Be it further ordained, That any person or persons who shall tear, pull down, or mutilate any advertisement in this incorporation, such person or persons, so offending, on conviction thereof, shall forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars, for each and every offence.

ORDINANCE XVI.
Supplement to Ordinance IV.
Be it further ordained, That any person who, after drawing any deadly weapon and using the same, shall, on conviction, be fined not less than ten, nor more than twenty dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding one week, for each and every offence.

ORDINANCE XVII.
Be it further ordained, That the president be required to take a list of all the road hands, forthwith, subject to work on the streets within the bounds of this incorporation.

ORDINANCE XVIII.
Be it further ordained, That any person may be exempt from working on the streets by paying one dollar per day in advance, and taking the president's receipt for the same; and such money, so obtained, shall be appropriated to the improvement of said streets.

ORDINANCE XIX.
It is further ordained, That the president appoint some one to summon all the hands liable to work on the roads or streets in this incorporation, at least three days before the time of working on said streets or roads.

ORDINANCE XX.
It is further ordained, That the persons required to work on the streets of incorporation, shall appear on the public square, in this town, by eight o'clock, A. M., with such implements as the president shall require, as notified by the summoner, and shall work faithfully until sun-down, unless sooner discharged by the president, and shall attend in like manner, from day to day, as required by the president, until they work the number of days required by law.

ORDINANCE XXI.
It is further ordained, That the person appointed to summons the hands to work on the streets, may be exonerated from working on the streets one day, after he shall have duly summoned said hands.

ORDINANCE XXII.
Be it further ordained, That when any horse, cow, hog, or other animal, shall die within the incorporation of this town, the owner or owners of such animal, after having been notified by the president, or any one of the selectmen, to remove such carcass, and on failing to do so, shall pay five dollars for every twenty-four hours such carcass remains. And when no owner is found, the carcass shall be removed at the expense of the incorporation.

ORDINANCE XXIII.
Be it further ordained, That any person failing to appear before the President or Board of Selectmen and give evidence when summoned, shall forfeit and pay not less than one, nor more than twenty dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding one week for every such failure.

ORDINANCE XXIV.
Be it further ordained, That all fines and forfeitures shall be appropriated to the use of the town of Kosciusko, and collected forthwith.

ORDINANCE XXV.
Be it further ordained, That any summons against offenders or trespassers shall simply be a command in writing to any officer, to bring such offender before the president, and stating the charge; or when the case occurs in the presence of the president, sheriff, or constable, no writ shall be required, but a verbal command shall be sufficient.

ORDINANCE XXVI.
It is further ordained, That any person or persons who may injure any tree or trees growing on the public square, in any way whatever, shall forfeit and pay not less than one, nor more than twenty dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding one week for each end every such offence.

ORDINANCE XXVII.
It is further ordained, That any member of the Board who shall fail to attend when summoned on business, may be fined not less than one, nor more than five dollars, for every such failure.

ORDINANCE XXVIII.
Be it further ordained, That any person or persons wishing to exhibit any show or exhibition, menagerie, circus, juggling, sleight of hand, or other exhibition, within the corporate limits of this town, such person or persons may be permitted to do so, by first paying to the president, not less than five, nor more than fifteen dollars, for every such exhibition, and taking his certificate; or in his absence, the certificate of the se-

cretary; and pay not less than twenty dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding one week, for every such failure.

ORDINANCE XXIX.
It is further ordained, That any person or constable who shall fail to execute any order or process of the Board of Selectmen, may be fined not less than one, nor more than twenty dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one week, for every such failure.

ORDINANCE XXX.
It is further ordained, That any person guilty of any riotous or disorderly conduct, may be fined not less than one, nor more than twenty dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding one week.

ORDINANCE XXXI.
Be it further ordained, That the going ordinances be advertised on the court house door, and take effect on and after the twenty-fifth day of the present month, February, 1840.

THOMAS BOWDON,
President of the Board of Selectmen.
JAMES A. GROVES, Secretary.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

Henry Vaughan, 1524 vs. Benjamin Williams, and others. Superior Court of Chancery, Dec. Term, 1839.

UPON opening the matters of this bill, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants, Benjamin Williams, Benjamin Middleton, and John W. Ware, and Zachariah Rector, are not inhabitants of this State, but reside beyond the limits thereof, so that the ordinary process of this Court cannot be served upon them: Therefore it is ordered, that unless the said defendants appear before the Chancellor, at the Court-room, in the town of Jackson, on or before the first day of the next term of this Court, and plead, answer, or demur to the bill of complaint herein, the several allegations thereof will be taken for confessed as to them, and such order or decree made in the premises, as the Chancellor may deem equitable and just. It is further ordered, that publication of the above order be made in the Central Register, a newspaper, printed in the town of Kosciusko, county of Attala, once a week, for two months, successively.

R. L. DIXON, Clerk. By Thos. B. SHEPHERD, D. C. January 11, 1840. 15-2m

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

James C. Choat, 1522 vs. Moses Walters, and John Sparks. Superior Court of Chancery, Dec. Term, 1839.

UPON opening the matters of this bill, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants, Moses Walters, and John Sparks, are not inhabitants of this State, but reside beyond the limits thereof, so that the ordinary process of this Court cannot be served upon them: Therefore it is ordered, that unless the said defendants appear before the Chancellor, at the Court-room, in the town of Jackson, on or before the first day of the next term of this Court, and plead, answer, or demur to the bill of complaint herein, the several allegations thereof will be taken for confessed as to them, and such order or decree made in the premises, as the Chancellor may deem equitable and just. It is further ordered, that publication of the above order be made in the Central Register, a newspaper, printed in the town of Kosciusko, county of Attala, once a week, for two months, successively.

R. L. DIXON, Clerk. By Thos. B. SHEPHERD, D. C. January 11, 1840. 15-2m

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI—ATTALA CO.

EQUITY SIDE OF ATTALA CIRCUIT COURT. At Rules held at the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of the County of Attala, State of Mississippi, on the first Monday of January, 1840:

Thomas E. Henington, James R. Winn, and William Eakin, vs. William Ayres, et al. Bill for Relief and injunction.

ON opening the matter of this bill, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, William Ayres, is not an inhabitant of this State but resides beyond the limits thereof, so that the usual process of this State cannot be served upon him: Thereupon it is ordered, that unless said defendant appear on the equity side of the circuit court of the county of Attala, to be held on and for said county, at the court house thereof, on the last Monday of March next, and plead, answer, or demur, to complainant's bill, the several allegations therein contained will be taken for confessed, and such decree made thereon as the court may deem equitable and just.

It is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in the 'Central Register,' once a week for two months, successively.

Attest: J. M. THOMPSON, Clerk. February 1, 1840. 16-2m

[Printer's Fee—Twenty Dollars.]

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI—ATTALA CO.

Daniel Ellington vs. Robert McAdory. Attachment for \$120 00.

Returnable to September Term, 1839.

NOTICE is hereby given that the above attachment was issued at the suit of the said plaintiff against the estate of said defendant for the sum aforesaid, and has been returned duly executed, and is now pending and undetermined in the circuit court of Attala county. It is therefore ordered by the court, that unless the said defendant shall appear on or before the first Monday before the first Monday in April, 1840, being the first day of the circuit court of the county aforesaid, give special bail and plead, judgment will be entered against him, and the property attached will be sold to satisfy the plaintiff's demands.

Witness—John M. Thompson, Clerk of the said Circuit Court.

JOHN M. THOMPSON, Clerk. James A. Groves, plaintiff's attorney. Feb. 1, 1840. 18-9f [Printer's fee, \$15.]

CAMPBELL R. BRYCE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

KOSCIUSKO, MISSISSIPPI.

August 31, 1839. 52-6m

MAGISTRATE'S BLANKS.

For sale at this office. January 11.