

What a comment does this letter afford, touching the vast solicitude now affected by England about African slavery? The race whom she holds in the worst condition that slavery can possibly assume, were a civilized people—skilful in many arts—of great historic renown—and, when subjected to British power, accustomed as a nation to grandeur and exalted as a people by all the proud feelings which such a state is calculated to inspire. To what a condition the empire of the moguls is reduced under British sway, our countryman's unvarnished letter very plainly tells. The British do not give themselves the trouble of introducing the reciprocal duty growing out of the relation of master and servant. They appropriate the whole soil of India as British property, and the people are permitted to exist upon it by paying whatever their task-masters choose to impose. Villages and whole tracts of country are sold to the highest bidder, and whatever his avarice may prompt him to extort, is the measure of the slavery endured by the population purchased by him of the Government. He takes no interest in the agricultural labors of those out of whose sweat his wealth is amassed. He does not aid their efforts with his instruction or his care. He does not afford the unfortunate, the old, or the sick, succor in their struggles. It is no matter to him that the season is unpropitious if enough be raised to satisfy his demand. He takes the products of what he calls his fields, and leaves such of the thrifless people who could not contrive to produce enough to satisfy his avarice and their own wants, to perish of famine. Thousands, it appears from authentic British authority, perish annually under the beneficent system of free labor working on enslaved soil.

England, it will be remembered, introduced African slavery into her American colonies. The relation of master and slave, as it grew up in our domestic institutions, where both became associated as actual tenants of the soil, has been discovered to be unsuited to the ambition of the Island sovereignty, which would spread its dominion over all the continents. Independence of British sway was the consequence of the power which grew up on this continent, in the fee simple homesteads in which both master and slave became rooted, and mutually contributed to make productive and prosperous. The wealth and strength thus created, spurned distant authority. England has now changed her policy. She makes a separation of interest between the laborer and proprietor of the soil in her distant plantations, and produces a state of things which makes it necessary that her military force shall always hold the mastery; and while it enables the propriety class to strip the laboring class, puts the first always in the power of the Government. The boasted philanthropy of England, its abhorrence of slavery, when scanned, resolves itself into a systematic policy to establish slavery in a form which destroys the intimate and mutually beneficial relation growing out of what may be called the patriarchal or family condition, and substitutes that where both master and slave are subjected to a

MARRIED—In the vicinity of Jackson, on Tuesday evening the 13th instant, JOHN D. FREEMAN, Esq. Attorney General of the State of Mississippi, to Miss ELIZA ARDINE, daughter of the Hon. George Adams.

District Chancery Court of the State of Mississippi.

Amos Turnage, 30S vs. John T. Mosley, et al } May Rules, 1842.

UPON opening the matters of this bill and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants Benjamin F. Dill, and America his wife, are not inhabitants of this State, but reside beyond the limits thereof, so that the ordinary process of this Court cannot be served on them. Therefore it is ordered that unless the said defendants appear before the Vice-Chancellor at the Court room in Holly Springs, on the first Monday of July next and plead answer or demur, to the bill of complaint aforesaid, the several allegations thereof will be taken for confessed, and such order and decree made thereon as the Vice-Chancellor shall deem equitable and just. It is therefore ordered that a copy of this order be published in the Guard, a newspaper published in the town of Holly Springs, once a week for two months successively.
A Copy, Test, JAMES C. ALDERSON, cl'k.
May 4th, 1842—16—2m.

District Court of the United States, Northern District of Mississippi.

In the matter of the petition of Thomas W. Pugh of Marshall county to be declared a bankrupt, and to be discharged from his debts.

NOTICE is hereby given that Thomas W. Pugh of Marshall county has been duly declared a bankrupt by an order of this said court, made on the 25th day of April, A. D. 1842, and that the said Thomas W. Pugh has applied for a certificate of discharge from his debts under the act of congress in such case made and provided; and the 3d Monday of July next, at Aberdeen, has been set for the final hearing. All persons interested may then and there appear to shew cause, if any they can, why the decree and certificate of discharge should not be granted.

Test, G. M. RAGSDALE cl'k.
May 4, 1842—16.

District Court of the United States, Northern District of Mississippi.

In the matter of the petition of Merrit Dillard of Marshall county, to be declared a bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts,

NOTICE is hereby given that Merrit Dillard of Marshall county, has been duly declared a bankrupt by an order of this said court made on the 25th day of April, A. D. 1842, and that the said Merrit Dillard has applied for a certificate of discharge from his debts under the act of congress in such case made and provided; and the 3d Monday of July next, at Aberdeen, has been set for the final hearing. All persons interested may then and there appear to shew cause, if any they can, why the decree and certificate of discharge should not be granted.

Test, G. M. RAGSDALE, cl'k.
May 4th 1842.—16.

District Court of the United States,

AGUE AND FEVER CURED By Hull's Vegetable Pills

THE proprietor of Hull's Pills (from the experience of the last four years) feels authorized in asserting and warranting it to be the most innocent and perfectly remedial ever offered to the public, and what it purports to be, a certain, speedy, permanent cure for all cases whatever of a fever, or chills and fever. Such has been a very great success in all those districts of the country where it has been used, that it has supplanted almost every other remedy; and by its uniformity in curing this very disagreeable and distressing disease, has gained the confidence of the public and approbation of the medical faculty. Indeed, many of the most eminent and distinguished practitioners, in all parts of the western country have such confidence in its superior efficacy, that they give it a decided preference over all other remedies, and uniformly prescribe it their practice for this disease. The superiority which is claimed for this medicine over all others, is that independent of being a speedy and certain cure it is the most perfectly innocent remedy known.

Infants, females and persons of the most delicate constitutions, may take it without the least fear of any unpleasant effect, and will find their general health and vigor restored by its use.

The proprietor would recommend it to all persons living in places subject to this disease, to have a constant supply by them, more particularly where medical aid cannot be readily obtained, and he would ask druggists and country merchants who deal in medicines, to give his medicine a trial in their neighborhoods as he is prepared to warrant it to cure in every case where the directions are followed; and as an evidence of its popularity the sales are rapidly increasing annually, and the very high reputation which has enjoyed for the last four years, throughout the Southern and western States, is fully sustained. He has now in his possession innumerable certificates and letters, from merchants and persons who have used and sold it, as well as from physicians of the highest respectability in various parts of the country, all of whom afford ample testimony to its great curative power. Indeed since the proprietor first offered it to the public (now four years,) he can, with truth say that he believes at least one hundred thousand cases of ague and fever, or chills and fever, have been permanently cured by its use, and its having failed in a single instance where the directions have been followed. In many cases a single dose has been sufficient to effect a cure, and entire families of six or eight persons have been cured by a single box, and other cases of long standing which have resisted all other remedies and regular medical treatment have readily yielded to this medicine.

The proprietor would respectfully invite the attention of the faculty generally to his medicine and ask of them to give it a fair trial in their practice, as he feels fully assured from its laxative and powerfully diaphoretic properties, they will find a much more effective tonic than quinine and the other medicines in use.

Each box contains Twenty Doses—only One Dollar per box. For sale by F. Shoemaker's dry good store, Holly Springs.