

THE OCEAN-BOUND REPUBLIC.

BY F. RANDOLPH HULBERT.
I would make this an Ocean-bound Republic, and have no more disputes about limits, or red lines upon the maps.

This continent is merely large enough for our republican experiment. We have the right from high Heaven—from destiny, to all of it—every inch of it!

The Ocean-bound Republic, how beautiful it looms From Patagonia's distant shore to Melville's arctic glooms; With her myriad plains and valleys, her myriad hills and mountains, Her gleaming lakes and rivers long, and thousand sparkling fountains.

With her moral, phisic beauty unfolding every grade Of intellect, or happy form that nature has display'd. With her varied skies, and climate, and each production rare Of aliment for every taste and good that man should share.

How can we fail to love her?—how can we choose but win This "Ocean-bound Republic" to nurture freedom in, And leap to glorious destiny which God stamp'd our birth, The Pharos of the moral world, the wonder of the earth?

Ay, look along the pages of our own ancestral line, And see the prowess they display'd in days of "Auld lang syne," And say if their descendants should shame their noble sires, By quenching e'en a single spark of freedom's lustrous fires?

Or rather not enlarge them to Del Fuego's isle, 'Till the llanos and the pampas, the prairies all shall smile; 'Till the red man of the north and south shall meet in love— One common destiny below, one common bliss above.

Till the East, the West, the centre, like the heart's arterial play, All interweld and glowing shall feel this happy way, And every child of nature, however rude and low, Shall feel the throes of liberty, and be the tyrant's foe.

For liberty a Hampden, a Sydney, Russell fell, And watered with heroic blood the Saxon valleys well; And the shoots that sprang from English soil, transplanted to our shore, Have struck their roots full fathoms deep to live forever more!

Then out with every vestige of despotism here, God gave to us this heritage for freedom's hemisphere: For virtue and true nobleness whose only nurture springs Beneath the eagle's sweeping flight, the rustling of his wings!

Then gild upon your banners, ye men of iron mould, Those thrilling talismanic words, so striking to behold— Ay, weave them through all trial, and bear them through all time, The "OCEAN-BOUND REPUBLIC," that shall circle us sublime!

A HOAX.—On hearing of the existence of a case or two of the Small-pox in the town of Washington, the authorities of Greenville and Tarboro forthwith passed ordinances prohibiting all communication with that place under a heavy penalty.

Our Washington friends, who appear to be a little too sensitive on that head, determined to match their affrighted neighbors of Greenville and Tarboro. Consequently, some days ago, as we learn, a man dressed in the attire of an express-riding or some extraordinary messenger, rode into Washington at full speed with a budget of handbills, scattering them as he went along the principal streets of the place, which excited the curiosity of the citizens to learn the nature of his message.

On picking up the handbill, it purported to be an "Extra from the office of the Tarboro Press, setting forth in the most doleful terms the havoc which the black tongue was making among the citizens of Tarboro, causing almost the entire population to fly from the place.

According to the handbill, forty-seven had died in two hours. A postscript was professedly appended at Greenville, announcing the appearance of the alarming disease at that place. This, as might have been expected, caused quite a sensation among the uninitiated in Washington, which, however, was soon dissipated by a more careful examination of the placard.

Some of these handbills, we are told, reached this place, but our folks soon detected the cheat. We have known such serious consequences to result from flight occasioned, by a joke, that we can by no means justify measures of this kind; and while the people of Tarboro and Greenville were a little too easily scared, they hardly deserved quite such serious hoaxing.

THE CHIMES.—After a long probation of expectancy, the ears of our down town citizens are finally rejoiced by the sweet music of the Trinity chime of bells. The bells, eight in number, and of the most approved tones, are all in their places, and have been timely trying their musical voices, and uttering sounds as strange to that noisy region as the song of a nightingale would be in the Board of Brokers. We hope they will be rung at stated hours each day, after the manner of the convent bells of Spain, or, if but once a day, then at sunset let their tones thrill over the host of home-bound laborers like the echoes of sweet voices at the fireside to which each father is hasting. Vesper-bells in New York would be something new and passing pleasant withal.—N Y True Sun.

PRESIDENT JONES' VALEDICTORY ADDRESS.

Delivered at the Capitol, in the City of Austin, Feb. 19, 1846.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:—The great measure of annexation so earnestly desired by the people of Texas, is happily consummated. The present occasion, so full of interest to us and to all the people of this country, is an earnest of that consummation, and I am happy to greet you as their chosen representatives, and tender to you my cordial congratulations on an event the most extraordinary in the annals of the world, and one which marks a bright triumph in the history of republican institutions.

A government is changed both in its officers and its organic law—not by violence and disorder, but by the deliberate and free consent of its citizens, and amid the most perfect and universal peace and tranquility, the sovereignty of the nation is surrendered, and incorporated with that of another. There is no precedent for this, and henceforward "Annexation" is a word of new import in the political vocabulary of America, to form a subject for the speculations of the statesman and the intellectual laborer of the sage.

Nations have generally extended their dominions by conquest; their march to power involving bloodshed and ruin, and their attainment of it often followed by suffering and calamity to a despairing and subjugated people. It was left for the Anglo American inhabitants of the western Continent to furnish a new mode of enlarging the bounds of empire, by the more natural tendency and operation of the principles of their free government.

Whatever objections may have been heretofore urged for the territorial enlargement of the Union, those objections must now be regarded as overruled and as being without practical effect. Annexation is the natural consequence resulting from congenial impulses and sympathies, and the operation and influence of like sympathies and impulses is destined, as soon as can be important or necessary to settle all conflicts in relation to the claim of the United States to any territory now in dispute on this continent.

In accordance with the provisions of the new constitution adopted in the Convention, called by me on the 4th of July last, a State government is now perfectly and fully organized, and I, as President of the Republic, with my officers, am now present to surrender into the hands of those whom the people have chosen, the power and the authority which we have some time held. This surrender is made with the most perfect cheerfulness, and in respectful submission to the public will. For my individual part, I beg leave further to add that the only motive which has heretofore actuated me in consenting to hold a high and responsible office in this my adopted and beloved country, has been to aid, by the best exertions of such abilities as I possessed, in extricating her from her difficulties and to place her in some safe and secure condition, where she might be relieved from the long pressure of the past, and repose from the toils, the sufferings and threatened dangers which have surrounded her.

I have considered annexation on favorable terms as the most secure and advantageous measure for Texas, and as affording the best prospect for the attainment of the object I had in view, and have, accordingly, in different capacities, labored most assiduously to open the door in the United States, to its accomplishment. In this I succeeded. I sincerely wish the terms could have been made more advantageously, more definite and less fraught with the subjects of future dispute; but as they proved entirely acceptable to a vast majority of my fellow citizens, I felt it to be my imperative duty, so soon as that fact was known, faithfully and promptly to carry into full effect, the will and the wishes of the people.

This I have done, and in the execution of this work, I am happy to add, I have received the cordial support and co-operation of every member of my cabinet, and of every officer of the government at home and abroad, whose services I have had occasion to employ in connection with it. Annexation has met with no impediment in Texas, nor has any been attempted by the Government, and I believe I am justifiable in saying that it has been accomplished in the very safest and best manner practicable, and at the very earliest possible period of time; I know of no course which could have been adopted which would have effected this object one single day earlier. In the mean time I have obtained from Mexico a formal acknowledgement of our national independence, thereby removing the principal objection to the measure on the part of the United States.

From the Texas Democrat—Extra, Feb. 19.
zons have to dispose of, and a large and very desirable emigration to the country is now taking place. The expenses of the government since I have been in office, have all been paid in an undepreciated currency—a very considerable amount of debt incurred by previous administrations has been paid off, and a surplus of available means sufficient to defray the expenses of the government, economically administered, for the next two years, at least, is left at the disposition of the State; and I venture the belief that, without resort to taxation, the public domain, if properly hauled and disposed of, will raise a fund sufficient to liquidate the entire national debt upon equitable principles, besides providing for the future support of the State government, a system of common schools and other institutions for the intellectual, moral and religious improvement of the rising generation. With such a population as Texas possesses, characterized as it is with great intelligence and enterprise, and with such elements of prosperity as she now possesses, a genial climate and a fertile soil, it will be her own fault if she does not reach an importance and a social elevation, not surpassed by any community on earth.

Detailed Reports from all the different Departments and Bureaux, showing the transactions of the government since the last annual meeting of Congress, are made out and will be handed to his Excellency the Governor, for transmission in due time to your honorable bodies. The information which these contain will show the manner in which the public affairs have been conducted, since I came into office, and constitute in part the necessary data upon which to predicate your future action. It does not come within the province of my appointment to make any suggestions or recommend any measures for your consideration. This task now belongs to another, and will, I am well satisfied, be discharged with zeal, faithfulness and ability. I may, however, express the fervent hope, which I have, that your important deliberations, commenced under such favorable auspices, may result in the promotion of the permanent welfare of the State of Texas, and that your labors may be crowned with abundant blessings.

The Lone Star of Texas, which ten years since arose amid clouds, over fields of carnage, and obscurely shone for a while, has culminated, and, following an inscrutable destiny, has passed on and become fixed forever in that glorious constellation which all freemen and lovers of freedom in the world must reverence and adore—the American Union. Blending its rays with its sister stars, long may it continue to shine, and may a gracious Heaven smile upon this consummation of the wishes of the two Republics, now joined together in one. "May the Union be perpetual, and may it be the means of conferring benefits and blessings upon the people of all the States," is my ardent prayer.

THE FINAL ACT IN THIS GREAT DRAMA IS NOW PERFORMED. THE REPUBLIC OF TEXAS IS NOW GOVERNED BY THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives.—This day, and within this very hour, has been consummated the great work of annexation. This consummation, it seems to me, should be a full compensation to our citizens for all their toils and sufferings endured for ten long years. Our hearts should be full of gratitude to the Giver of all good, for the many favors he has bestowed upon us, at all times and under all circumstances. In the beginning of our revolution, when the frowns of the world were upon us, His protecting arm shielded us from danger; and now at its close, when we have so happily completed our labors and attracted the attention of the principal nations of the earth, he is still with us. Who can look back upon our history and not be fully and deeply impressed with the consideration that the Deity has shielded our nation, and his justice and wisdom guided us in our path? It is, therefore, our duty, in deep humility, to make our acknowledgments for his many favors.

It is with a deep sense of the responsibility which I have incurred, that I now enter upon the duties of the station which my fellow citizens have called me to fill. This station and this responsibility my own disposition did not lead me to seek, and I can only hope to be able to discharge the duties which have thus devolved upon me in a manner satisfactory to the country, by the aid of the representatives of the people, who will, I feel assured, act with wisdom and harmony. If there has heretofore existed any cause of dispute or difference between the different sections of our country, in regard to the policy most proper to be pursued, surely there is now no cause for dissension, since we have the protecting arm of the United States thrown around us, and can repose quietly under her broad banner. Let us then, I beseech you, commence our existence as a State of this great Union in the spirit of harmony and forbearance, and act our parts throughout as becomes the agents of a free, enlightened, christian people. By our Constitution, which has been freely and fully approved by the almost unanimous voice of the people, more power and patronage are given to the Executive than is given by most other States of the Union to their Executives; and the merits of the system which we have adopted will greatly depend upon the prudence, impartiality and wisdom with which the Executive exercises those powers conferred upon him by our Constitution; as far as my actions are concerned, I can only promise that I will endeavor to act cautiously and impartially, guided by whatever judgment I may be able to command, having in view only the public good. Regarding a good judiciary as one of the main stays of our constitutional liberties, it is my anxious wish to see that department of our government placed upon the best possible footing. Judges who are possessed of violent political party prejudices are dangerous in any State.—In exercising the veto power, conferred upon me by the Constitution, I shall feel constrained, as a general rule, to confine it to arresting the passage of unconstitutional laws, and such laws as are calculated in my opinion to impair public confidence and embarrass the revenue of the State.

This is not a proper time for me to advert

to measures which it may seem to me should be acted upon by the Legislature—that I will do in a short time, in making to you the communication required of me by the Constitution. We have this day fully entered the Union of the North American States—let us give our friends who so boldly and nobly advocated our cause, and the friends of American liberty, no reason to regret their efforts in our behalf.—Henceforth the prosperity of our sister States will be our prosperity—their happiness our happiness—their quarrels will be our quarrels, and in their wars we will freely participate.

SIR ROBERT PEEL AND MR ABBOTT LAWRENCE.

It is a remarkable fact in the history of human opinion that enlightened minds on both sides of the Atlantic are engaged in the opposite tasks of removing and upholding commercial restrictions. Sir Robert Peel, a public minister in a country whose industry is fenced round with such restrictions, and Mr Abbott Lawrence, a princely manufacturer, in a country whose labor has only measurably felt their influence, stand in this contrasted relation. They now constitute, in their respective countries, the antitheses of the free trade and restrictive systems. Sir Robert Peel affirms that free trade will elevate wages. Mr Lawrence avers that free trade will depress them. Sir Robert Peel contends that it will impart steadiness to prices. Mr Lawrence that it will render them fluctuating. Sir Robert Peel insists that it will stimulate. Mr Lawrence that it will deaden enterprise. Sir Robert Peel that it will vivify commerce. Mr Lawrence that it will paralyze commerce. Sir Robert Peel demonstrates that it will augment the public revenue. Mr Lawrence attempts to prove that it will diminish that revenue. Thus are these men, the one distinguished as a statesman, the other eminent as a merchant and manufacturer, at the antipodes on the most important question of domestic policy that divides the public men of our day. Both cannot be correct in their conclusions.—Which is right, the popular verdict in their respective countries will soon determine.

It strikes us, however, that Mr Lawrence has reasoned out his principles to some very novel results. He has conducted his readers to conclusions not sustained by admitted principles and philosophical deduction, but by assumptions and the inversion of effect and cause. Thus he has converted the Tariff into a currency question, assumed that low duties will flood the land with foreign fabrics, turn against us the balance of payments, make it advantageous to export coin, or occasion money pressures, strip the banks of their reserves of specie, and finally overthrow numbers of these institutions, spreading almost universal distress and dismay over the land! Now, in this formidable catalogue of evils, Mr Lawrence has overlooked some obvious principles and long-admitted distinctions. He has confounded that condition of things which leads to the export of coin, and which is connected with the state of the currency, with that which does not lead to such export, but to the export of commodities, and which has no relation whatever to the state of the currency. In one word, he has blended and confused two distinct conditions of the Exchange which are rarely contemporaneous or co-existent, and which, when they happen to be coincident, it is an accidental conjunction and not a necessary connexion. These two different states of the Exchange are technically denominated the real and the nominal. Let us present, for the better comprehension of this subject, a brief exposition of its principles.

The sole cause which leads to an export of coin, as a commercial operation, is the depreciation of the currency. If our currency is reduced in value below that of other countries from inflation, the specie portion of it will be exported to pay debts abroad, if any are owing; and if we owe no debts, to realize a mercantile profit, or the difference of value between our own and foreign currencies. In that state of the circulation the nominal rate of exchange is said to be unfavorable to the country whose currency has become depreciated. It has no limit, if the depreciation continues, and there remains any coin to be exported, until the level of value between the currency which is thus depreciated and the currencies of other countries is restored. In this case, instead of commodities coin is exported.

But if our currency is not depreciated—if it is not below the general level of value of the currencies of other countries—no coin will be exported, although we should owe millions abroad, for importations, or have any other description of indebtedness. Commodities and not coin would, in such case, be exported. If our indebtedness exceeds our existing means of payment, such indebtedness must continue, should our currency be sound, in the form of a deferred debt, and the exchange will then be the index of such indebtedness. It is denominated an unfavorable rate of real exchange, and has its limit in the expense, to wit, freight, insurance, &c., of remitting specie from the debtor to the creditor country, as no one will pay a higher price for a bill than it will cost to pay his debt in the precious metals. The effect of an unfavorable real exchange is to stimulate the exportation of commodities, as we have seen that the effect of an unfavorable nominal exchange is to lead to an export of coin.—Charleston News.

THE INCENDIARY ABROAD.—On Thursday night last another attempt was made to communicate fire to a portion of the city. The fire had been placed under the dwelling house occupied by Mr Samuel M. Whitaker, Jr., and when discovered, was burning rapidly. A few minutes longer, and the building would certainly have been consumed. Fortunately, however, a gentleman happened to be passing, who aroused the family, and with his assistance, the flames were extinguished, without having done serious injury.—Rat Standard.

DEATH OF WM. P. DOBSON, Esq.—We are pained to have to record the death of Wm. P. Dobson, Esq., of Surry county. He expired at his residence on the 1st inst., of congestive fever, in the 64th year of his age.—Standard.

THAT RAILROAD.—The following article from the New Orleans Picayune, ought to be enough to stir up our rail road folks between Raleigh and Camden, to the importance of leaving no stone unturned to obtain the extension south, of the Raleigh and Gaston Road:

A GRAND RAIL ROAD.—We look forward with extreme interest to the day when there shall be between this city and the most easterly part of New England, an almost uninterrupted Rail Road communication. At present this chain is seriously interrupted between Raleigh N. C. and Columbia, S. C.; between Atlanta and Chehaw; between Montgomery and Mobile and between Mobile and this city. The first interruption named, is on some accounts the most important. Twice during the past week there have been two successive failures of the mail between Wilmington and Charleston. The state of the weather is alleged as an excuse for the failure of the boats in maintaining the connection. In a few years this great difficulty will, we trust, be effectually removed. The United States mail should never be transmitted by sea, when it can reasonably be avoided. Since the State of North Carolina has purchased the Raleigh Rail Road, it will become her interest to assist every effort which may be made to connect Raleigh and Camden, and the means are already provided, we believe, for constructing a road from this latter point to Columbia. We have been assured that the owners of the South Carolina road were most favorable to the connection between Raleigh and Columbia, and every thing induces us to believe that this important link will be in a few days.

The next in the long chain is already in process of construction, and will be completed as fast as the nature of the work will admit. The route from Montgomery to Mobile is a great undertaking, for which we are not altogether prepared, and to enable it to remunerate those who may engage in building the road, it is necessary that each remaining link in the extended line should be first completed and in operation.

Lastly comes the route between Mobile and this city. An important portion of this is already in course of construction and every day is adding to the length of the Mexican Gulf Railway. By July next, it is to be hoped it will touch Lake Borgne. The citizens of Mobile must see to it that their portion of the general whole is constructed—from Mobile to Pascagoula and if possible to Pass Christian. When the whole work shall be completed, it will be not only the longest, but we verily believe one of the most profitable lines in the world. It will be fruitful of great national advantages, not the least of which will be reckoned the speedy and ready delivery of the United States mail.

A SLAVER CAPTURED.

Capture of the Barque Paris, of Philadelphia, on the coast of Africa, with 930 slaves.

We are informed that a circular has been received from the Methodist mission press at Liberia, stating that on the evening of the 14th of December arrived at Morrovia the slave ship Paris, of Philadelphia, captured a few days before by Captain Bell, of the U. S. sloop-of-war Yorktown, off Cabauca, with nine hundred slaves on board; which number was reduced during the fourteen days of her passage to that port, to seven hundred and fifty-six. All these miserable people were landed as soon as possible under the direction of Dr. Lugenbeel, agent of the United States for recaptured Africans, some of them in a well-nigh dying state, and the best provision possible made for their relief and comfort. A special meeting of the missionaries and members of the Methodist conference was immediately held, a subscription raised to these unfortunate Africans, and the superintendent requested to take one hundred of the children and youth under his care. Most of these recaptured slaves are between the ages of 8 and 29, a large proportion being 8 and 18; and of the whole number are about 47 girls.

The description of this slave ship, and of the horrors of the condition of the miserable beings crowded almost to suffocation beneath her hatches, as given by Dr. Lugenbeel and the missionaries, is dark and shocking as can be imagined. Nineteen died the first day after capture. The mission appeals with great earnestness for aid in this benevolent work. Under the act of Congress of 1819, we presume the government will extend immediate aid to those unfortunate Africans, which, in the execution of its own laws, have been brought within the humane and christian colony of Liberia. To that colony, in its feebleness, the support of such a number of helpless, half starved people, thrown suddenly and unexpectedly upon it, would prove a burden difficult to be borne.

MAIL STEAMERS TO EUROPE.

In pursuance of the act of March 3d, 1845 proposals were issued for contracts for mail steamers, to be built as ships of war, and to be surrendered the government in case of war, at a fair valuation. Notice was given to bidders that only one line to Europe would be contracted for at present.

Mr Mills, of New York, Mr Sloss, of Cincinnati, and Mr Junius Smith, offered bids. Mr Mills bid for a semi-monthly line from New York to Havre in France, at 300,000 per annum, and it was considered the cheapest and best bid for the government. But the Postmaster-General deemed it expedient that the line should touch at Cowes, in the Isle of Wight, and terminate at Bremen, and he offered Mr Mills 400,000 a year to make this alteration. Mr Mills accepted this offer, but upon the condition, that if he should deem it expedient, the trips should be to Bremen and Havre, alternately, and that at the price of \$350,000 per annum. The contract was closed, and the vessels &c building—there are to be four ships, each of which will cost about \$400,000; and one of them, at least, is to be ready for service on the first day of January next.—Charleston News.

A brother of Senator Yulee, one of the Professors in Woodward College, Ohio, has had his name changed by the Legislature of Ohio from Levy to Yulee.

NEW ORLEANS, March 7.

Lafayette, Mexico.—The French bark Anax, Capt. Fomperous, arrived here yesterday from Vera Cruz, having sailed on the 23d ult.—two or three days later than the U. S. brig, Lawrence, brought. The news is not important, if we may judge from the imperfect files which we have received. The prominent feature in the news is the open canvassing of the question of erecting a constitutional monarchy in Mexico. This is the common theme of conversation at Vera Cruz, and in a late number of the memorial Historica—the successor of El Siglo XIX—is an earnest article written to show, that monarchies are no more exempt from revolutionary disturbances than Republics. The question is illustrated from general history, and especially from that of Spain. The subject has evidently taken hold of men's minds seriously, and the probability of a revolution founded upon the desire of obtaining a stronger and more stable government was the town talk.

Mr Slidell was still at Jalapa, awaiting instructions from Washington. Upon receiving his orders, a short interval would elapse before receiving the definite action of the Mexican Government; but we presume that the next arrival will inform us, either of Mr Slidell's reception, or of his return to the U. States. A daily paper, named the Tiempo, printed in the city of Mexico, had on the 12th ult. published an article containing principles of a character diametrically opposite to those of republicanism; it openly advocates monarchy. Private letters received at Vera Cruz announce that the popular feeling was so much roused on the occasion that the editor and publisher of the Tiempo were obliged to leave the city and take refuge in Cuernavaca. The paper in general concurs in the opinion that the President ad interim, Paredes, is bound to make an effort to reconquer Texas, for the sake of consistency, as it was almost solely for the remission of Herrera, in not beginning the "Texas campaign," that the revolution of San Luis Potosi began.

STRANGE VISITORS.—The good people of the county of York, says the Norfolk Beacon of the 10th inst., were thrown into a perfect state of wonderment some 30 or 35 Whales had taken refuge from the lowering and impending gale of the sea in the less troublous waters of the York. Having satiated their curiosity to the full, by a thorough examination of these Leviathans of the deep, they thought them of the utility and value of these unexpected guests, and were accordingly, at the last advice, making preparations to extract the oil which was thus so suddenly and unexpectedly cast on their shores. Thirty-two of these little monsters, varying in length from 15 to 20 feet, were cast on the shore of Mr R. H. Fatenholt, and three on the shore of Mr Wm. Pettit. These gentlemen reside, we learn, about one mile from Yorktown.—Petersburg Republican.

JURORS, neither by common or strict law, can in a legal case, commit perjury. There is, not, never, was, and never can be, any provision in law, for bugging and sustaining such a charge against a juror. If a juror sees fit to disregard his oath, he cannot be called to any legal account for it. It is, indeed, impracticable. Jurors are sworn to render a verdict according to the law and evidence. Six men say guilty, and six men say not guilty. Some may think one-half right and the other half wrong? But which six will you charge with perjury? We have no means of sustaining the charge against either party but the opinions of some third parties; and one portion of these third parties may charge the first six, and another the latter six, with perjury—and thus they would all be liable to punishment for perjury. The same remarks will apply, if the jury is divided as eleven to one.—N Y True Sun.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

We publish below a letter from the editor of the Congressional Journal, Concord, N. H., respecting the merits of Wistar's Balsam. Generally we have little confidence in such certificates; but knowing well the author of the one below, as a gentleman of high moral character and personal integrity, we cannot for a moment doubt the truth of his statements, or question the value of this popular remedy.

Concord, N. H., March 2, 1846. Mr S. W. Fowler—Dear Sir—Two years ago the past winter, a sudden and violent attack upon my lungs by exposure to cold, confined me to my room and bed for several weeks; and when I recovered I was so much oppressed by difficulty in breathing that I was unable to walk and could not sleep or rest upon a bed by night. The suffering was frequently extreme, and judging from the inefficiency of the remedies used, I supposed the disease incurable. Being persuaded to try a bottle of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry without the least confidence in its efficacy, or that of any other prescription, I was enabled to understand my surprise and joy, when I found the difficulty almost entirely removed before one bottle was used up. Having a most valuable medicine, and wishing to use it in any form, nothing but sympathy with my fellow sufferers induced me to make this public statement, and recommend the article to others similarly afflicted. With respect, yours truly, HENRY WOOD.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C., and Dr. A. MALLOY, Charav.

ARRIVALS at Briggs's Hotel since Friday the 13th inst.:

- J M Sampsey, J A McDonald, Moore
W S Smith, Wm. E Herndon, Ala.
J S Pearson, Bladen, A Zachary, Mont'y.
J M Walker, Cum'b'd, N Graham, Cum'b'd.
H Lilly, Fayetteville, F Blackman, Raleigh.
W S Steele, Rockham, A Smith, Robeson.
E D Cosand, Randolph, Dr W W Hooper, Cum.
C M Simpson, N. O. Mr Swan, Wiliton.
M W McNeil, I. Hill, J A Spears, Cum'b'd.
H E Turner, Phil'del. M Sanders, do.
D H Turner, Moore, J R Wilson, Ga.
J Wilson, Raleigh, Cap. M Murch, Wilm.
D A Boyd, Selma, Ala. W L McGary, do.
Jas F. guson, do. C Munroe, Cum'b'd.
R G Rankin, Wilm. J Robinson, Clinton.
C Hall, Sampson, Mr J J Banks, Wake.
D E McDonald, N. C. G W Buis, Cum'b'd.
W J Fuller, Wake, J P Smith, Wadesboro.
S Soffen, Wayne, A McKinnon, Rob'son.
D B McCarr, Cherav, J Leavel, N. York.
S A Woods, S. C. W D McDowell, S. C.
J E Gregg, Marion, Mr Woods, do.