

Correspondence of the Carolinian. Washington, D. C., Nov. 21.

Dear Bayne: Since my last was written, there have been arrivals from all quarters of the known world with news in abundance; we have also some from unknown parts—for we may consider the place where the Indians say Sir John Franklin is, as being unknown. It is said these Indians were on board Sir John's vessel; that they afterwards met some of the crew of a whale ship and imparted to them by signs Sir John's ice-bound situation. We hope the account may prove correct, and that they may be relieved next season. An English paper says that Lady Franklin has already commenced operations for this purpose.

This wild-goose chase kept up by England for a north-west passage to the East, at such an expense of men and money, we consider as real bona fide humbug. Should she make the discovery, the dangers and difficulties of that region are so numerous it could be of no advantage to commerce; so we think they had better give it up and use our Bentonian Pacific railroad that is to be.

The news from the California Convention is not of so much importance as was at first supposed. The article prohibiting slavery had only passed the committee unanimously. We expect it will also be passed by the Convention, but we expect it will create a warm and long discussion, as it is said there are some hot heads in the Convention decidedly opposed to it. The intelligence by the next arrival, from various causes, will be very important. The official report of Gen. Riley, the acting Governor, is said to have been received here; as also that of the Hon. T. B. King of Georgia, who was sent out by the government in a semi-official capacity. They will form part of the executive documents.

Several writers in California state that the report of Mr. King is very far from being the real thing—the mineral and agricultural wealth of the country being merely hyperbolic—exaggerated. If such is the case, it is very unfair. We believe there has been too much of that game already played. The glaring reports of speculators has induced many a well-to-do man from the States to spend nearly his all to get there, and find it far different from what he had fondly imagined when reading those reports.

The European news is unimportant, with the single exception of the doings of the little great Napoleon, President of the French. He has made what we consider the beginning of the end—he has kicked his cabinet to Jericho because he said they were wanting in dignity. The fact is, we expect he changes his notions as often as he changes his dress, which they say he does several times each day, and that his cabinet found it such a sweating job to keep up with him in such matters, they concluded to resign, and did so in a lump; consequently, he can now fill their places with more pliant tools to assist him to his end. As he is making every effort to secure his position as the ruler of France, by as badly worsted as his illustrious predecessor, Louis Philippe. We suppose he thinks he must go it while he's young, for when he gets old he can't.

Who will be speaker of the House next Congress? and will Congress give back to Maryland her part of the District? The above questions form the general topic of conversation among all classes of our City at the present time.

The Speaker.—The candidates mentioned for this important post, are the late Speaker, Mr. Winthrop of Massachusetts, Mr. Cobb of Georgia, and McDowell of Va. Both parties claim a majority of one or two by their own showing, but we believe it is generally acknowledged that the free-soilers hold the balance of power, and as they are composed of members of both parties, no correct conclusion can be formed how they will vote. They will probably vote for the man who will pledge himself to put a majority of men of their peculiar principles, on the committees who will have anything to do with this District or the admission of new States.

This District.—It has been suggested by some of the papers, (and it is supposed it will be brought before Congress) to give what yet remains of the original ten miles square back to the State of Maryland. Virginia got her part some time ago. By doing this, it will remove a great source of evil from Congress, and restore to the citizens of the District the right of voting.

A delegation of several warriors, consisting of a chief and seven warriors, have been here for some days. They appeared on their arrival, in a more nude state than is usual. The President, after they had paid their respects to him, had them dressed in bran new suits of broadcloth—after a few hours wear, however, they threw them off in disgust and resumed their blankets.

Gen. Romulus M. Saunders of N. C., late Minister to Spain, is here at present, as also the distinguished hero, the conqueror of the conquerors of the ancient Aztecs, who ruled in the halls of Montezuma, Gen. Winfield Scott.

We have many rumors and givings out of matters and things in connection with the coming session of Congress, which meets two weeks from to-day; in anticipation of which there is much stir, talk, and business going on throughout the city.

Yours, &c. CAROLINIAN.

MILITARY HONORS TO A WOMAN.—The wife of Gen. Hernandez, Governor of the state of Vera Cruz having died, her remains were last Sunday escorted to the cemetery by a company of the Guardia Nacional and one of artillery, with all the great men of the city in the funeral cortege as the procession moved, firing from the Castle and Forts of Conception and Santiago. This is what the late Capt. Ruxton would have termed a cosa de Mejico.

THE MOUSE FROM THE MOUNTAIN.

The N. Y. Herald announced recently, a charge of corruption against the cabinet at Washington, and promised "astounding developments." The following synopsis of the affair, we copy from the South Carolinian:

"A very pretty quarrel has sprung up between Bennett of the New York Herald and the Cabinet, or between Bennett and one of his correspondents, who now turns his back on the Herald, and compounds with the Cabinet. In May, a correspondent from Washington engaged to effect a fraternization of the opposites, so that the Herald's influence might be wielded in favor of the policy of the administration. To this end he employed George W. Brega as his private and confidential correspondent, who sought interviews and conferences with the great men of the Cabinet, and related to his patron's private mind the results. The Herald never used these missives for a public purpose, but kept them stored up for a rainy day, which has just arrived; and he is now astounding the quid nuncs, and alarming the timid officials, by attempts to show that his journal was so important to the success of the Administration, that the effort had been made to buy his independence with public patronage!

The revelations made in these letters, if true, would be by no means creditable to great politicians, and therefore much alarm is manifested by their partisans. The New York Express, affecting profound indifference, like a boy passing a churchyard at night whistles out that the "whole thing looks like an afterthought of home manufacture." While the Republic, more ponderous in its rage, hurls Mr. Brega's broadside "Card" against the bold blasphemer. This card, dated November 15, in one paragraph, says:

"Those letters which, as published, are full of interpolations, and are garbled and altered from the originals in many most important particulars, were written by me as the confidential friend and agent of that paper, but without any suggestion, privity, or knowledge of any member of General Taylor's Cabinet. They were hastily prepared, in the full confidence that there did not exist on earth a man base enough to publish and pervert them as Mr. Bennett has done. I never had any authority from any member of General Taylor's Cabinet to offer the patronage of the Government, or any other consideration, to the Herald for its support; nor did I ever make such offer, either orally or in writing, in the few interviews I had with any member of the Cabinet, which were always sought by me, and never by either of them. I sometimes conversed with them as to the policy of the Administration, but never with a view on their part that I should use or publish their conversation for the purpose of influencing the Herald in its course, or any other paper."

"As Bennett often says, this is likely to be a rich piece of business, and we shall probably have lots of fun out of it yet. Evidently the Herald has the best of it in all points of view but the moral, of which the philosopher and philosopher of the moment proves, the "paid agent" of the Herald, "for his private benefit," and yet the letters were not used fresh! He further admits that he did speak of the support of that paper to the Cabinet, unasked, on pledges to that effect from the proprietor, made previous to his visiting Washington.

The whole affair is very ridiculous, and only shows how necessary it is for Cabinets to keep their own secrets from men whose social positions do not entitle them to even the courtesies of Washington political intercourse."

MICHIGAN ALL RIGHT.—The Detroit Free Press thus sums up the result of the recent election in Michigan:

"Sufficient returns of the election enable us to announce the gratifying fact, that the democracy have been triumphant in every thing."

We have elected our candidates for Governor, Lieut. Governor and State Printer, by handsome majorities, over the coalition ticket.

We have elected a decided democratic majority in both the Senate and House of Representatives.

The amendment to the constitution, providing for the election of Judges, State officers and district Attorneys, by the people, has been carried by almost unanimous vote.

And a vote of equal unanimity has decided in favor of a convention to revise the constitution."

NEW YORK ELECTION.—The result in this State is a tolerably equal division of the officers. On the ticket voted for by the State at large, the democrats elected the Judge of the Court of Appeals, the Attorney General, the Canal Commissioner and the State Prison Inspector, and the Whigs the Comptroller, Secretary of State, Treasurer, and the Engineer. Of the eight Judges of the Supreme Court, elected by districts, the Democrats have elected four, and the whigs four. In the Legislature, the Whigs have a majority of 2 in the Senate, and the Democrats 2 majority in the House, making a tie on joint ballot.—Charleston Mercury

MISSOURI PROTECTIVE SYSTEM.—There is an existence in Missouri a law taxing the products of other States brought into the State, \$4.50 in every \$1000 worth. The Burlington Hawkeye says that to the farmers of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and it not repeated, will soon lead them to seek for Missouri, the law is most suicidal. This law went into operation on the 21st of August inst. We believe it to be unconstitutional, on the ground that Congress alone has a right to regulate commerce between the States, although the lawyers in St. Louis have otherwise decided.

KIDNAPPING.

It would be well for our farmers to look after their young negroes, as an attempt has been made in this neighborhood to kidnap a negro child, the property of Richard Ashe, Esq. This taken in connexion with the recent abduction of Mr. Kenyon's negro man, looks as if there was a concerted plot on the part of certain persons unknown, to commit depredations of this kind on our slave property; it would be well therefore for every one to begin the alert.

The circumstances attending the abduction of the negro belonging to Kenyon, deserve notice. The boy was met in the road and persuaded by a strange looking man, whom he describes to be fine-looking, portly, and with a ruddy complexion, to play a game of cards; and whilst so engaged was struck on the arm with a stick and a handkerchief applied to his nose, (no doubt the handkerchief had chloroform on it,) and was thus soon rendered insensible. When he came to consciousness, he found himself on horse-back in a strange country, bound with a strap to the man, and his feet tied under the horse. They stooped and the man said he would go and get some fire, and telling the negro "that he must call him Master" secured him to a tree.

The negro in the mean time gnawed the rope in two and getting loose hid himself in some bushes near by. By this time it was dark or nearly so, and the man returning finding the negro had escaped, remarked "that that place would not do for him now," and left. The negro was subsequently caught by Mr. Haynes of Wake, (it turned out to be in that county) to whom the negro told this story; but Mr. H. believing that he was runaway had him lodged in jail, whence his master subsequently brought him home.

The description of the man by the negro compares well with the dress and appearance of a stranger seen, about the time of the abduction, two or three miles north of this place.—Hillsborough Democrat.

PIERRE SOULE'S OBSERVATIONS OF AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

We had yesterday the pleasure of a long and most instructive conversation with our distinguished Senator, Pierre Soule, who has just returned from Europe, where he was called by professional business. Mr. Soule returns in excellent health, and with a renewed attachment to the country of his adoption and citizenship. Though much engaged in prosecuting his professional inquiries, Mr. Soule was not an unobservant spectator of events and individuals in Europe. He sojourned for some time in Paris, and mingled freely with the prominent men of France, communicating his views and observations of the workings of our government, and illustrating many difficult points in republican institutions which had perplexed the minds of French statesmen. He found the willing and astonished listeners to all his observations, who were no less surprised than pleased with the practical results of what has appeared to them plain and clear truths. The enlightened and philosophical minds of Paris were highly impressed with the simplicity, harmony and efficiency of our political system, as explained by Mr. Soule in their own style and language. They had no correct or definite ideas on the subject before, Mr. Soule was particularly pleased with the inquiring spirit and liberal disposition evinced by the great journalist, Emile de Girardin, who had frequent and long interviews with Mr. Soule about our institutions, and took copious notes, of which he intended to make use, in a series of articles in La Presse, developing the practical workings of our government and holding it up as a model for imitation by the statesmen of Europe.

Mr. Soule visited the President, Louis Napoleon, twice, the second time at the request of Napoleon. He does not think very favorably of the intelligence, sagacity or patriotism of the President, but considers him dull in natural parts, and destitute of information, energy, or a proper ambition. Mr. Soule, after a careful observation and inquiry among all classes of the people of France, is firmly convinced of the durability and permanency of republican institutions in that country. The minds of the people are rapidly opening to a full perception of the objects of republican government, and an appreciation of their rights and duties, as freemen. No movement, either of an ultra democratic or conservative character will meet with the sanction and approval of the mass of the people, who are determined to give their present constitution a fair and full trial. The observations of an intelligent gentleman like Mr. Soule upon the state of sentiment and of the popular mind in the country of his nativity and youth, are worth all the crude speculations of railroad-travelling tourists and ignorant letter-writers that ever cluttered the columns of the commercial journals of England and the United States.—N. O. Delta.

RALEIGH AND GASTON RAIL ROAD.—We have been reliably informed, that Maj. W. W. Vass, the President of this Road, who recently visited Richmond with the view of procuring iron, succeeded while there, in purchasing one hundred tons. This, together with the old iron on hand, will suffice to put the Road in good order from Henderson to Warrenton Depot.—That portion of the Road from the latter Depot to Gaston having already been re-laid with new iron, there will be, in a very short time, a distance of nearly fifty miles in "good running order." The great advantages that will result from this improvement, may be estimated, when it is recollected that this is the portion of the Road over which pass most of the heavy articles of transportation.

From the above it will be seen that the report which has been in circulation here, for some days past, that the Road would shortly cease all operations, is entirely unfounded.—Raleigh Register.

SINGULAR AND MYSTERIOUS.—The Lake Providence (Pa.) Republican, of the 23d ult. relates the following singular circumstances:

Some time ago, when the Cholera was raging to such an alarming extent in our parish, a gentleman residing a short distance from Providence, determined to remove his wife to a more secure locality, and accordingly sent her to New Orleans. The husband soon received the fatal news that the tender partner of his bosom had fallen a victim to the dreadful pestilence in the city of New Orleans.

Months, however, rolled by, and Time, the great physician, assuaged the first violence of grief into a pensive and melancholy remembrance of his departed saint. Soon he formed the acquaintance of another lady who attracted his respect by her many fine qualities, and at last woke to life his sluggish and broken heart, by her quiet and modest preference for him. Suffice it to say, that about four weeks since they were married, and the clouds of sorrow fled from their conjugal bowers.

About a week since the first wife appeared and hung herself into the arms of her husband, to the great dismay of the new bride.

We have heard many explanations given of reasons of her long absence, and many conjectures as to the course the parties will now take. We cannot at present state them, as the matter may be investigated in the Courts of Justice.

THE BLOOD OF AN INEBRIATE.—Dr. George Stephens Jones, of Boston, communicates to the Medical Journal the following singular, though not unprecedented, case of the transformation of the blood of an inebriate:

"I was called upon in great haste to see a patient who was represented to be in a dying condition, and on my arrival at the house I really found him sick, but far from being as bad as was represented. My patient had a severe attack of pleuritis. The symptoms being very urgent, I thought proper to take blood. The peculiar odor emitted by the blood while running from the vein, together with the singular appearance it presented after remaining in the bowl some few minutes, led me to a further examination of it. One-half (that is, lateral half) was of the normal appearance when drawn from a patient laboring under an inflammatory affection; the other half had the appearance of milk upon the surface, so much so that I questioned my assistants as to the fact, although I was quite positive of the vessel being perfectly clean when handed to me. I gave the bowl a rotary motion, yet the fluid would not mingle, remaining just the same as when first observed.

"What is still more interesting, and to which my attention was attracted, were the fumes of alcohol, which were so strong that one would have supposed that article to have been thrown in among the blood. I did not apply a lighted taper to it, but have not the least doubt that if I had I should have seen it ignite, burning with its luminous flames. As I had no means of ascertaining the amount of alcohol which was in the habitual use of alcoholic liquors such depositions and concretions? Why should not their tissues be transformed when their blood is so charged with carbon and hydrogen, which is entirely foreign to its vitality? Disease, with all its concomitants, must needs make its ravages; the stomach suffering first, the functions of assimilation destroyed; the brain, from continued narcotism, softens, breaks down, and the creature dies.

"My patient, I learned, drank New England rum in large doses often repeated."

GETTING ON IN THE WORLD.

There are many different ways of getting on in the world; it does not always mean making a great deal of money, or being a great man for people to look up to with wonder. Leave off a bad habit for a good one, is getting on in the world—to be clean and tidy instead of dirty and disorderly, is getting on—to be careful and saving, instead of thoughtless and wasteful, is getting on; to be active and industrious instead of idle and lazy, is getting on; to be kind and forbearing, instead of ill-natured and quarrelsome, is getting on; to work as diligently in the master's absence as in his presence, is getting on; in short, when we see any one properly attentive to his duties, persevering through difficulties to gain such knowledge as shall be of use to himself and others, offering a good example to his relatives and acquaintances, we may be sure that he is getting on in the world. Money is a very useful article in its way, but it is impossible to get on with small means, for it is a mistake to suppose that we must wait for a good deal of money before we can do anything. Perseverance is often better than a full purse. There are more helps towards getting on than is commonly supposed; many people lay behind or miss the way altogether, because they do not see the simple and abundant means which surround them on all sides; and it so happens that these means are aids that cannot be bought with money. Those who wish to get on in the world must have a stock of patience and perseverance, of hopeful confidence, a willingness to learn, and a disposition not easily cast down by difficulties and disappointments.

ROBBING THE GOLD BOXES.

The remittances in gold dust from California, generally come to New York in small bags, which are closed in wooden boxes, strapped with iron. These boxes, in some instances, in the last steamer, have been bored, under the iron straps, and the dust has been thus abstracted. Two instances have occurred within our knowledge, in packages that came by the Empire City. One box containing about \$25,000, was short \$19,000. Another box, belonging to a house in Baltimore, lost \$1400. The loss, it is believed, was on the other side, not on this.—N. Y. Express.

The editor of the New York Mirror, a good writer, and a man of good common sense, generally, disagrees with his brother whigs upon the subject of a protective tariff. In an article in his paper of the 17th, written in reply to the Tribune, we find some facts stated that the whig tariffs will find inconvenient to answer. We make some extracts:

In the first place,—What is gained by the majority of the people of this country by the protective system? And secondly,—If nothing is gained by the majority, what do they lose by its operation. As the tariff is raised, according to the argument used, why the wages of the operative should be increased, because he is to enjoy with the manufacturer the blessings of this system "by the increased rate of his wages." When the tariff is reduced, why the operative is to suffer, because the manufacturer cannot afford to pay him so liberally.

This we believe is a fair statement of the assertion, which is stereotyped. In the city of Lowell, that "Manchester of America," the manufacturers cause to be made out yearly, statistics of the amount of the raw material consumed, the wages paid the laborers, &c. It appears then, by the statistics made out by the manufacturers themselves, that they paid the operatives \$20,000 per month less in 1845 than in 1842, and \$31,500 less per month in 1845 than in 1842; and this he remembered was after the passage of the tariff of 1842. The same authority shows that the average wages of females, clear of board, per week was—

Table with 2 columns: Year, Wage. 1842: \$2.00, 1843: 1.75, 1845: 1.75.

The average wages of males, per day, 1842: 80 cents, 1845: 70.

Now, why were the wages of these operatives—whose interests are to be carefully guarded, curtailed after the passage of the tariff of 1842? According to the argument of such whigs as the editor of the Tribune, their wages should have been increased, instead of being diminished.

PLANK ROADS.—The Savannah Republican, of the 10th inst. says: "We counted, yesterday, the load of one of our draymen, who had a team of three horses, and found there were forty sacks of salt. The load for two horses before the plank road was built, was six; the team, therefore, was drawing four and a half times the amount they could have hauled on a sandy road, and apparently with more ease."

Col. Henry Maynard, of Annapolis, Md. died in that city on Sunday last, aged ninety-three years. He served with eminent distinction under General Washington, and at the battle of Brandy wine, in the capacity of Surgeon in the Army, extracted a ball from the leg of General Lafayette.

HUNGARIANS COMING.—A Frankfurt letter of October 22d, says: "The Hungarians, who are in the habit of using alcoholic liquors such depositions and concretions? Why should not their tissues be transformed when their blood is so charged with carbon and hydrogen, which is entirely foreign to its vitality? Disease, with all its concomitants, must needs make its ravages; the stomach suffering first, the functions of assimilation destroyed; the brain, from continued narcotism, softens, breaks down, and the creature dies."

WISCONSIN ELECTION.—The returns, as they come in, indicate a more decisive democratic victory than was at first anticipated. Governor Dewey's majority over his whig opponent may exceed 7,000, and will hardly fall much below it. Cass had over Taylor 1,754. The legislature will be largely democratic. The free-soil vote is small.—N. Y. Ev Post.

HOGS! HOGS!—There have passed through this place in last 10 days, upwards of 25,000 hogs! The hogs in 20 miles of this place could take each other by the tail (where they have any) and make a regular line of "succession" or hog row for 60 miles! Such a grunting, squealing and corn mashing has hardly ever been known. Corn 50 cts. a bushel, pork \$3 to \$3.50 per hundred, gross.—Ashville (N. C.) Messenger.

The Magistrates of Cumberland County are notified to attend at the Court House in Fayetteville on Wednesday the 29th inst. at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of clearing the Board of 24 members of Common Schools for the ensuing year. By order of the Court, J. McLAURIN, Clerk. Nov. 21, 1849. 561-2t

CONSUMPTION DISARMED OF ITS TERRORS DR. HASTINGS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPHTHA. DR. HASTINGS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPHTHA.—The great Remedy for Consumption, Cough, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Night Sweats, Husky Throat, Wasting of the Flesh, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and all Diseases of the Chest and Lungs. This celebrated preparation is pleasant to the taste, and is so speedy in its operation, that patients plainly feel its good effects in a few minutes after taking the first dose. It is now being used in nearly all our hospitals, and is recommended in the worst state of consumption, by the most celebrated physician, Dr. Mott, of New-York; and Dr. York, under date of Jan. 29, 1848, says: "I received the above-named medicine, and administered it to a patient who had been confined to his bed for several weeks, and who had been treated by the most celebrated physicians, and who had been told that he would never recover. He is now perfectly cured, and is able to attend to his business. I have two patients by me."

LAND FOR SALE. The subscriber offers for sale his PLANTATION, containing 450 acres, lying on both sides of the New-Crook-Gaston road. There are on about 50 acres, cleared and in a state of cultivation; the remainder (being well timbered) is well adapted for the timber and turpentine business. There is a good mill-site. There is also a dwelling and a barn, and as regards health and good water, it cannot be surpassed in the county. Persons wishing to purchase, will find the subscriber on the premises, who will take pleasure in showing the land. NEILL DARBOUR. Nov. 17, 1849. 560-3t

The above property will be sold at public auction (on the premises) on the 18th of December. Terms made known on day of sale.

FOR THE LAST PAGE OF "OUR ALBUM." At length our pens must find repose! With verse, or with poetic prose, Filled is each nook; And these poor little rhymes must close Our pleasant book!

Its every page is filled at last! When on these leaves my eyes I cast, Dull thoughts to cheer, How many memories of the past Seem written here!

Those who behold a river run Bright glittering in the noonday sun, See not its source; And few can know whence he begun Its giddy course!

And thus the feelings that gave rise To many a verse that meets their eyes How few can tell! Yet for those feelings, I prize— And love it well!

Some stanzas were composed to grace An hour of pleasure,—some to chase Sad care away; And some to help on time's slow pace Which would delay!

In some, we trace affection's tone To friends then kind—now colder grown By force of art; In some, the shade of hopes, now gone, Then, next the heart!

Such fancies with each line I weave, And thus our book I cannot leave Without a sigh!

Fond recollections make me grieve To lay it by!

How other hands, perchance, than mine, A firmer wreath for it might twine, 'Twere vain to tell; I can but say, in one brief line, Dear Book, farewell!

A VERY GRAVE MARRIAGE.

MARRIED.—In Newton, Wisconsin, by Rev. J. Graves Mr. T. P. Graves to Miss C. Graves. The graves, 'tis said, Shall yield their dead, When G. bride's trumpet shakes the skies! But if G. please, From graves like these, A dozen little souls shall rise! Deaf-Mute.

Discovery of the Machinery, &c. of a Steamer sunk twenty years ago in the Mississippi.—The boilers and cylinder of the steambot Neptune, sunk in the bend below the mouth of the Ohio in the year 1829, were raised by the bell boats. Submarine, Nelson, and Eads, who are now wrecking her. They have not yet got at her valuable cargo, said to be lead—a large amount of specie. The wreck lies in 28 feet water, and is filled with sand and drift-wood.

We had the pleasure, a few days since, of taking by the hand Col. Philo White, of Wisconsin, late American Consul at Hamburg, Germany. Col. White looks well, as usual. Time had indeed dealt gently with him. He will return to his home in Wisconsin. Col. White went out last May to Hamburg. He was not recalled, but came home voluntarily.—Raleigh Standard.

The following article we copy with pleasure from the Boston Herald, a creditable journal, and we hope if any of our numerous readers are suffering from any of the complaints which it is said to cure, they will speedily avail themselves of it.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. It was known many years ago that the wild cherry tree of this climate possessed valuable medicinal properties. Indeed this fact was known to the Aborigines, and a decoction of the leaves or bark of this tree has even been regarded by their physicians, as one of the most effectual remedies in many diseases. This fact, however, remained unnoticed until the attention of Dr. Wistar, a highly respectable physician, was attracted to it. He investigated the medicinal properties of the wild cherry, and found that its natural virtues might be greatly improved, and by combining it with ingredients whose properties were well proved, and generally organized a great value pulmonary diseases, several years since, and a throat-disease which are proverbially prevalent in our cities and large towns, and often prove fatal, swelling with mortality, to a much greater extent than in the case with most other, we had almost said all other classes of diseases. None is genuine unless signed L. BUTTS on the wrapper. For sale in Fayetteville, by S. J. HINSDALE.

DR. LEIDY'S SARSAPARILLA BLOOD PILLS.

AHEAD OF ALL OTHERS!! THE ENVY OF ALL PILL MANUFACTURERS. Because they are safer, better and more efficacious than any others; and because the public will take no others if they can obtain them. 50,000 Boxes have been sold annually for the last five years. YOUNG AND OLD, MALE AND FEMALE, can always take them with equal safety, without fear.

IF PILLS BE NECESSARY for purging and clearing the Stomach and Bowels, take no others—For no other pills produce those combined effects, or contain so many salutary ingredients. EAT, DRINK AND LIVE AS USUAL, and pursue your usual occupation whilst taking them, without fear of taking cold, during all kinds of weather.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS are warranted that more genuine certificates (from physicians, Clergymen, Members of Congress and respectable citizens) can be produced of their efficacy than of any others, and TEN DOLLARS will be forfeited in every instance where One Box will not do more good than Two Boxes of any others.

FORTY PILLS ARE IN A BOX!! and sold at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOX, with directions and much wholesome advice accompanying each box.

They have no taste or unpleasant smell, Free from dust or powder of any kind, Do not gripe the Stomach or Bowels, Produce no sickness, vomiting or bad feelings, THEY ARE GOOD AT ALL TIMES, And adapted to most diseases common to mankind.

DR. N. B. LEIDY, THE PROPRIETOR AND MANUFACTURER, is a regular Druggist, Chemist and Physician, of fifteen years experience in Philadelphia; Graduate of the University of Pennsylvania; Member of different Medical Institutions of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore, &c., and associate and corresponding member of several Medical Institutions of London and Paris. 63-39 Principal Depot, Dr. Leidy's Dispensary, No. 114 North FOURTH ST., Philadelphia—and sold wholesale and retail by S. J. Hindsdale, Fayetteville; R. E. Williams, Wadesboro; Williams & Hayward, Raleigh; J. Gallagher, Washington; and by all Druggist and Storekeepers in the United States. November 24, 1849. 17