

AGENCY. JAMES M. BARNWELL, Post-master at Tarboro, is Agent for this paper, for Edgemont and the adjoining county. Mr. R. will take pleasure in receiving new subscribers and recouping for any money due us in that respect.

WILMINGTON & MANCHESTER RAIL ROAD.

In another column will be found the proceedings of the first annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, which convened at Marion, N. C., on Wednesday, the 23d inst. By a reference to them it will be seen that the Company has been organized, and that all those steps deemed requisite to the furtherance of the great object which it has in view, have been taken. A President, Board of Directors, and other officers, have been appointed. Thus, then, the Rail Road bill is fully in motion. Shall it continue to roll on 'till it reaches the glorious goal so ardently desired by the people of this section of North Carolina? This, now, is the all-important question—and to it we will make the following answer.—There cannot be any doubt but it will, if all those who are interested in its success or its failure, will only lend to the scheme that amount of aid which prudence and common sense demand at their hands. Let the reader look but for one moment at the great and varied interests which are involved in the success of this great measure, and he cannot fail to come to the same conclusion. Why the whole region of country, stretching from the extreme Northern confine of our own State, to Manchester, S. C., a distance of upwards of 320 miles, is deeply and intimately interested in this great work. It is true that there are particular points over this vast region which are apparently more interested than others; but in truth and in reality, we think that it will be found, upon a close examination, that all points all portions are alike deeply interested, and alike imperatively called upon to bend every energy and strain every nerve to accomplish a work which every man of common sense, who has given the subject one moment's reflection, must know and feel will shed such lasting benefits upon the whole region of country above alluded to. Now, too, is the propitious moment. Recent events have shown us that so surely as the sun will rise on the morrow, a line of Rail Road will, ere long, be pushed through North Carolina at some point.—Already has a Northern Company invested its capital in a line of Rail Road in our very neighborhood; and can we shut our eyes to the conviction that these men will inevitably extend their line to reach what they have already done profitable? If we do, we will be worse than fools. The GREAT LINK must inevitably be constructed. Shall we construct that Great Link? is now the all-important question. If we do not, just let us look at the consequences. They are really almost too painful to contemplate. About \$750,000 has been invested in the Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road. What, let us ask the owners of this stock, would become of that Road if the link is constructed through any other region of North Carolina than that contemplated by the Manchester Road? Would it not be gone forever? Most assuredly it would. Without the great mail and the through travel, the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road could not exist a moment! Are we not stating sober facts? Is there a Stockholder in the Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road Company who does not believe us?

Again, we would address a few remarks to the people of Wilmington. We ask them if now is not the golden moment when they, if they will do their duty, may secure to themselves not only a continuance of the prosperity which has blessed them during the last eight or ten years, but a large and a permanent increase to that prosperity? We are free to confess that the town of Wilmington is more deeply interested than any other point on the whole line. Is there any doubt of this? We will talk plainly. The present is a life and death struggle with the people of Wilmington. They cannot shut their eyes to this. Suppose we fail, (which Heaven forbid,) and suppose the Connecting Link is pushed through at some other point, where will we be? Why every man knows that the town of Wilmington, in that event, must inevitably recede—literally crumble away—with a rapidity far greater than that with which it has risen. Is this not plain common sense? Why then, will not our citizens bring home to themselves the vast importance of the movements going on around them? Why will they not unite in one bold vigorous pull, and give to a work of such incalculable importance an impetus which will stimulate and cheer on all other interests connected with the enterprise. We do say, in all the sincerity of our heart, that Wilmington has, as yet, in proportion to the vast interest she has at stake, done nothing like what she ought to do. We ask her people if she has? She has thus far subscribed only about \$150,000. Why, the town of Columbia, S. C., for a work in which she is not one half so deeply interested, (the Charlotte Road,) has already subscribed \$300,000. We ask them to reflect upon the matter seriously, and we feel assured that they will, whilst the opportunity is presented to them, make such efforts as will be compatible with the enterprising character of the town—with the importance of the subject, and with what is expected of her. Can Wilmington expect that if she does not take the lead in this great work—can she expect, we say, if she does not demonstrate by her acts that she is in earnest—that other people, not so deeply interested, will move on and build the Road for her? If she does, she has made a very foolish calculation. She must bend every nerve—for, as we have said before, it is a life and death matter for her. We call upon her, then, whilst the control of her destinies is still within her grasp—we warn her on all the evil consequences which will fall upon her should she be so blind as to let the golden opportunity slip—she must promptly, vigorously, and with all her energies, if she will do this, the Road can be built. There is no doubt of this. The people of South Carolina will do their whole duty. We have seen them—we have talked with them—and we know that they will do all that can or ought to be expected at their hands. The people of Columbus County will do much in proportion to their means, as any other section of country along the line of the Road. We will make our reputation on Columbus doing nobly. Her people are in earnest. Let us, then, of Wilmington, show our friends in South Carolina, in Columbus, and everywhere, that we are determined that the Road shall be built. One word for all. Let the people of Wilmington do their whole du-

ty, and the Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road will be under contract in six months from this day. And what, in the name of common sense, is to prevent this? Cannot all the interests connected with this scheme subscribe \$750,000?—Why there is no doubt of it, if we will only set to work. We trust our readers will pardon us for this long article; but really it is a subject of vast importance to a great many of them that we could not say less.

THE MEETING IN MARION.

We had the pleasure of being present at the meeting of Stockholders, which convened at Marion, on the 23d ult., and we were very much pleased to find such a propitious spirit pervading each and every member of that large and respectable Convention. But one feeling prevailed, and that was an enthusiastic determination to build the Road. We were particularly pleased with the spirit which pervaded the South Carolina members of that body. They are a noble set of fellows, and we feel confident they will come up fully to every pledge which they have ever given us. One thing is certain, they are in earnest about building the Road, and another thing is equally certain; and perhaps, fully as important, they are well able to give us the right substantial kind of aid, and they will do it. Indeed, we were much pleased with the whole trip. The country through which we passed is one in many ways eminently adapted to the construction of a Rail Road. For the most part, it is as level as perhaps any Rail Road route in the world, and well timbered the whole way through. The amount, too, of produce of all kinds, which it must necessarily bring down, would make the Manchester one of the best freight Roads in the country. To mention one item. In the three districts in South Carolina through which it will run, there is about 40,000 bales of Cotton raised, which necessarily would find its way to Wilmington. In fact, the trade which the Road would bring to Wilmington would be immense.

THE PRESENT ASPECT.

Really we are almost tired of speculating upon the probable course which our affairs in Mexico may or may not take. In such rapid succession does rumour after rumour from that quarter succeed each other, and so contradictory are they in their nature, that we have almost ceased to guess at what may be the probable result of the present war; or when we may expect its termination. At one moment we learn that Santa Anna has resigned the Presidency, and also his command of the Army; and that Herrera has been elected to the Chief Magistracy of that ill-fated country. Again, we learn that the Mexican Congress will not receive the resignation, and that the confidence of the people in Santa Anna is still unshaken. Another account, and a late one too, has it that the Mexican Government has made certain propositions of a peaceful character to Gen. Scott, but that the latter did not think them of the proper kind, and has, therefore, rejected them. That Gen. Scott is now at Rio Frio, a short distance from the Mexican Capital, there is no doubt; but whether any propositions have been made, and of what nature, is a matter, about which we are by no means very certain. One thing is certain. The Mexican Guerrilla parties are daily becoming more numerous and more formidable. Their attack upon the command of Gen. Caldwell proves this. Indeed, they are so bold as to approach the very walls of Vera Cruz; and the town of Tampico is said to be in daily expectation of an attack from a large body of Mexicans, 1500 strong. If these be facts, and we have no reason to doubt them, it would go far to prove that the Mexicans continue as obstinate as ever; and that the contest has by no means been drawn to a close. At present, the communications between Vera Cruz and Gen'l Scott are, in some measure, cut off by formidable bands of guerrillas. Of course we presume that reinforcements will be sent on for the purpose of reopening them. But that they have been cut off at all, argues that the people of Mexico are still determined, in some sort, to continue the contest. Our opinion is, that enough of the Mexican people, and of the Mexican war, is now known, to make it imperative duty of our Government to send on promptly the largest kind of reinforcements that can be raised, to the support of Gen. Scott and his army. This will be the only way in which the war can ever be terminated. We must literally annihilate everything like resistance, before we can calculate upon making peace.

Our old friend, Wm. R. Hall, the whig candidate for Congress in this district, is out in the last Chronicle with a long article in reply to some paragraphs which appeared in the Journal of the 18th ult.

Mr. Hall is particularly fond of spreading his political lucubrations on paper, if we are to judge from the productions which have already fallen from his pen, and which have come under our notice.

We have only to say in reply to Mr. Hall's article, that there can be no doubt that Gen'l Taylor did advise the advance from Corpus Christi to the left bank of the Rio Grande, and the reason he assigned for giving this advice was, that in his opinion, the movement would be servicable to the United States, in demonstrating to the Mexicans that the American Government was in earnest, and had the means to protect her interest in that quarter. It is also matter of record, that Gen. Taylor, very shortly before the battles of the 8th and 9th of May, 1846, advised his Government, that he had ample means to repel any attack which might be made upon him—that reinforcements were not necessary, and that he could easily maintain his position with his then force. The result proved that he was correct. But had he and his army been cut to pieces, there can be no doubt as to where the blame would have fallen. Again: with regard to his position at Buena Vista, we would simply ask Mr. Hall to read Mr. Marcy's letter to Gen. Scott, dated Nov. 23d, '46, in which Gen. Scott is charged with the command of the whole forces in Mexico as Commander-in-Chief; and Gen. Scott's letter to Gen. Taylor, informing him, that he (Scott) would be compelled to withdraw from Gen'l Taylor a large portion of his forces. We would also ask Mr. Hall to read the Secretary of War's letter to Gen. Taylor, in which he informed him that he (Taylor) must be the judge of the amount of troops which he can spare; and that he by no means must weaken his line of operations so as to endanger his

command. The correspondence, if Mr. Hall will read it, proves that the administration, as was proper, left the disposition of the forces in the field, with Generals Taylor and Scott. We presume Mr. Hall has read Gen. Scott's proclamation. There he expressly charges that the Mexicans are alone accountable for the consequences of this war. We call Mr. Hall's attention to this document.

The inconsistency of the whigs consists in denouncing Mr. Polk's administration for recommending and conducting a war which Gen. Scott, one of their own prominent leaders, says is a just and necessary war; and which the man they now advocate for the Presidency had a no inconsiderable part in producing, if their arguments are correct. This is the "beautiful fix."

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.—Our Northern exchanges are filled with accounts of the visit which the President of the United States is now making to the North and East. His route in the city of New York, on Friday last, is described as being one of the most brilliant affairs which has ever come off in that city. Upwards of twenty thousand people received him on the battery, and the whole East River was literally covered with ships, brigs, schooners and boats of all descriptions, decorated in their "Sunday rags," as the sailors say, in honor of the occasion. Mr. Polk visits Boston, and we have no doubt but his reception there will be equally worthy the Chief Magistracy of this great Republic.

We are really very much pleased to see our friends in Fayetteville moving in a matter which to them, and us, indeed, to the whole State of North Carolina, is one of such a deeply interesting nature. We allude to the Cape Fear and Yadkin Canal. The construction of this work would, indeed, be a great and glorious achievement, as well for Wilmington as for Fayetteville. It would open a thoroughfare to the sea-board for one of the richest agricultural regions on the face of the earth.—There is now no calculating the amount of valuable products which such a work would bring to Fayetteville, and consequently to Wilmington. Let any one look at the map of Western North Carolina, and he must be at once convinced that this is one of the most important and beneficent schemes which has ever been projected in any State or by any community. Why, the whole region of country through which the Yadkin River flows is now comparatively, we may say totally, destitute of any means of transporting the products of her rich soil to market. The construction of this work would furnish these means. We do hope and trust that our Fayetteville friends will be able to accomplish the work. They have our best wishes for their success.

THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER AND NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROADS.—Several times within the last year, the National Intelligencer has taken occasion to notice Rail Road matters in North Carolina; or, rather we would say, a Rail Road matter in North Carolina. We always find that paper, however, lending the force of its countenance and aid to the Metropolitan route. Indeed, it speaks of that route as if there was no other ever thought of in this part of the world. We are at a loss to divine the reasons why the Intelligencer should take this course. Does that paper not know that there is another far more likely to go into operation than the Metropolitan route? Does the Editor of the Intelligencer not know that the most vigorous, and thus far by far the most successful, efforts are being made to supply the Connecting Link through this very town of Wilmington?

In the Intelligencer of the 29th ult., we find a paragraph strongly recommending the "Raleigh & Fayetteville" route, and never once alluding to the Wilmington & Manchester scheme. We are inclined to think that influences, which we do not here care to speak of, (emanating from the "City of Oaks"), have induced the Intelligencer to take this one-sided course. We would think that fair play, in matters of such a business character as building a Rail Road, would induce the Intelligencer to take a less one-sided view of this matter, so important to us of this region of North Carolina.

NEW USES OF THE MAIL.—We were, says the Charleston Patriot, this morning shown by a merchant of King street, a package containing a dozen lace capes, which he had ordered and received from New York by the Mail.—The postage amounted to about 5 per cent on the cost of the articles. The Post Office is thus found to be convenient for other purposes than that of the mere transportation of letters.

WEST POINT.—The annual examination at this institution closed on Friday last. The Graduating Class consisted of 37 young men, who, we presume, will be forthwith ordered to Mexico.

PROTECTION OF HORSES AGAINST FLIES.—We find in an exchange paper the following remedy, or rather preventative, against every man must regard as an annoyance this hot weather.—Take two or three handfuls of walnut leaves, upon which pour two or three quarts of cold water; let it infuse one night, and pour the whole, next morning, into a kettle, and boil for a quarter of an hour; when it is cold it is fit for use. Moisten a sponge with it, and before the horse goes out of the stable, let those parts which are most irritable be smeared over with the liquor. Try it.

THE 4TH.—We have not as yet been advised whether any arrangements have been made to celebrate the anniversary of our national birth day. Has anything been done? Who is to deliver the oration? and where is it to be delivered? We presume as the 4th comes upon Sunday, that Monday next, the 5th, will be celebrated. Surely the people of Wilmington will not permit the birth day of our national independence to pass by without a proper and suitable celebration.

THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER OF LAST WEDNESDAY is rather mysterious on the subject of the building of the Metropolitan route by Eastern capitalists. It does not seem to know what has been done, or what is going to be done by these "same said" gentlemen. It will have learned before this, we presume, that the Portsmouth road has actually been purchased. Beyond this, nothing has been done, nor do we believe that anything will be done in the Observer's quarter of the world. However, the people of this part of the State will soon put the matter to rest. They will build the Manchester road, and that will settle the question. Of this we feel certain.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

The Mail has just arrived, bringing us N. Orleans dates up to the 25th ult. We condense from the Picayune of the 25th, the following items:

The steamship Palmetto arrived on the evening of the 24th from Vera Cruz, which place she left on the 18th. She touched at Tampico on 20th, and at Brazos Santiago on the 21st June.

An express had arrived at Vera Cruz from Puebla, announcing that Gen. Scott had commenced his march upon Mexico on the 16th June.

The Picayune says, that not one word more about the overtures of peace had reached New Orleans. Col. Childs was to leave Jalapa on the 16th June, with all the garrison. Gen'l Shields was to accompany him.

About 1000 troops left Vera Cruz on the 17th instant, under the command of Gen. Pillow, to join Gen. Scott.

No further intelligence had been received from Gen. Caldwell, as the express rider had come by another route.

By this arrival, the Picayune is in possession of papers from the City of Mexico up to the 9th June.

Gen. Santa Anna was still in power. Gen. Almonte was still in prison, but the nature of his offence was not known, as his trial had not yet come on.

It seems that some private despatches have been captured by the Mexicans and republished in the Mexican papers. A number of private letters are commented upon. Amongst others, one from Mr. Childs, to the Colonel.

It has not yet been ascertained who will be the next President of Mexico. All the States have not yet voted; when they do, it would appear that there will be no election, and that Congress, as in the United States, will have to make the final choice. It is supposed that Herrera will be the man. The greatest contention of parties exists in the Mexican Capital, and no possible calculation can be made as to the probable course which the factions in the Capital will finally pursue.

We have given the substance of the news as it has reached our office.

THE "PROVISO."

The Fayetteville Observer continues to harp upon the vote of a large number of the democratic members of the House of Representatives for the proviso appended to the resolutions of thanks &c., to Gen. Taylor. We had thought that the Observer had more sense and discretion, than to continue the waste of its time and paper with the discussion of a matter of which it can make neither credit for itself, nor profit for its party. On the first page of to-day's Journal, will be found an article which puts the whole matter in its true light, and to the careful perusal of which we commend the Observer, as well as our readers.—For ourself, we have no fears as to the amount of capital which the Observer can make out of the affair. In the first place, Gen. McKay and the other democrats did not vote for any course of Gen. Taylor, when they voted for this proviso. Their vote and the proviso simply meant this: At the time of the capitulation of Monterey, opinions were very various as to the policy and the propriety of the terms which Gen. Taylor granted the garrison of Monterey. The Observer knows this as well as we do. He knows that many in the Army, as well as many here at home, did not exactly understand why it was that Gen. Taylor permitted the Mexicans to march out of the city, not only with the honors of war, but actually with all their small arms and some six or eight pieces of artillery, whereas many then supposed he could and ought to have compelled them to surrender at discretion. We say that this was the opinion entertained and expressed by many persons of both political parties throughout the United States. For our own part, we then thought that Gen. Taylor was a much better judge of what was right and proper to be done on that occasion, than those who were not present, and who were not cognizant of all the circumstances which surrounded him, and we so expressed ourself; and more, we are still of the same opinion. But, then, this is no reason why, if we were called upon to vote Gen. Taylor a resolution of thanks, we should not deem it right and proper to say that we did not, by that resolution, blindly, and without knowing the whole of the facts, endorse, unconditionally, the terms of that capitulation. For our own part, we see no sin or impropriety in the proviso. We ask the Observer if it has really come to this, that Gen. Taylor has reached such a high pitch, and such an eminence above his fellow-citizens, that the representatives of the American people, in Congress assembled, must not dare to refuse a blind endorsement of his every act, without subjecting themselves to the charge of committing a mortal sin? We hope not. But where is the census? Why, the Democrats refused to vote for the preamble with the word *condemne* in it. But do let us ask the Observer for a clear definition of the crime which Gen. McKay and others committed, when they voted for the proviso in question. We want to know where the gist of the charge lies.

Perhaps our readers may be curious to know what the English press say about our Mexican affairs. Below we give an extract from the London Chronicle:

"As far as the success of their military operations is concerned, nothing more conclusive can be conceived than the late movements of the United States generals against the forces that the Mexicans have been able to oppose to them in the field. It is impossible to read the accounts of these successive actions without something like a feeling of contempt for the beaten party, so strong an effect do the triumphs of military prowess exercise on the mind. Almost despite of the claims of justice, and of compassion for the countless and unoffending thousands whose fates are intricately bound up with those of the beaten troops, one is tempted to exclaim, that they who know so ill how to defend a country, are not worthy to possess one. The prize of empire—so all history tells us—was inscribed upon it the legend—'Detur Fortiori!'"

"Not all the military success, however, of Gen'l Scott or of Gen. Taylor—not victory in twenty engagements, even though they have been as gallantly fought on the side of the conquerors as those of Buena Vista and Cerro Gordo, could turn the United States into aught else than an empire of brute force, or, if you will, of military discipline. Never should we forget with what slight cause this war was entered upon by the authorities at Washington; upon how trivial a pretext, how immense an amount of misery has been inflicted upon an unoffending people! That the United States are a turbulent and impracticable rascals; granted, but, that in the field as soldiers, they have been unable to cope with the invaders; still all this will not convert the brigandage of unauthorized attack into a legitimate war."

"We cannot say how far Santa Anna may be compelled to fight these disastrous actions by the

political position of affairs at Mexico. Such may be the state of things, that even defeat is a preferable alternative to the results of inaction. If this be not, however, the case, he must willfully inflict on his country's ruin, or a later sufferer, for an army than the command of an army. After his recent experience at Buena Vista—not to speak of the experience of a long life—he must have been perfectly aware, when he threw up his entrenchments in the face of Gen. Scott's advancing force, that he attempted to defend them he was lost. He had ample time to choose his own ground, and he does not appear to have done so with any peculiar military skill.

"There does not seem to have been any such great local advantages about the heights of Cerro Gordo as should have enticed them to the dignity of the Thermopylae of Mexico. True it is that the ground is described by Gen. Scott as being broken by mountains and deep chasms, but the field of operations covered many miles. Moore than this, in one point of Santa Anna's line of defence, there was a tower upon a height, by the capture of which the retreat of his troops would be effectually cut off in any direction. Yet against so probably a contingency he made no kind of preparation whatever, and accordingly in his retreat to Jalapa, twenty-five miles distant from the scene of action, Gen. Scott informs the Secretary at War that the troops under his command had added greatly to the number of prisoners, wounded and killed."

"The courage displayed by the Anglo-Americans throughout the action is unquestionable, and yet it does not appear to have been a bloody one on either side. The official return gives as the total of the Anglo-American loss 43 killed and 253 wounded. The loss of the Mexicans in killed and wounded is rated by Gen. Scott only at about 350 on the field of battle, to which number must of course be added that of those who were cut down on their march to Jalapa. The opinion entertained by the United States officers, that the resistance of their opponents may be inferred from Gen. Scott's orders issued to the various generals of division on the day preceding the action."

We find the following humorous sketch of the examination of a "case" named Stephen Dwyer, in the St. Louis Revue. Stephen was bro't before his honor, the Mayor, to whom he was well known, for his old offence, drunkenness:—

"Well, Stephen, you have been at it again," said his honor.

"The 'right' right," says Stephen, "and be the same taken in my right hand to keep from it. The laste drap in the world bothers me now-a-days."

"You should sign the temperance pledge," says his honor.

"Oh, be laud, I'd done it long ago, yer worship," was his answer, "I could write, but he luck to the school master that me mother bargained wid for an education, the blackguard left the writin' part out entirely."

"That has no doubt been a cause of much trouble to you," said the court.

"Faix, it was like lavin' the balance whale said of a repater, I've gone wrong iver since," says Stephen.

"I will send you out Mr. Condon, and see if he can regulate you," said the Mayor.

"It's no use, yer honor," said the prisoner; "sure hasn't he tried it twenty times, an' here I see I'm runnin' on in the ould course. I've learned all he can teach long ago."

"I think you had better get out and get a fresh pair of trousers," said the Mayor, accordingly affixed an *ex* opposite Mr. Dwyer's name.

The following curious prescription was presented by a witty physician of Paris to the husband of a lady, who was suffering under melancholy and depression from the want of a fashionable wardrobe. The husband handed it to his wife unread, and requested her to send for the medicine:

Prescription for Madame R. de S.—A decoction of fifteen yards of velvet—friction of the shoulders with new cashmere shawls;—a tinsse of several new bonnets;—the whole mixed up with a vigorous stir of visits, and an infusion of pocket money to suit the taste of the patient.

N.—The improvement in the health of the lady will be perceptible from the first shedding of the feathers of her present plumage.

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One of the most important effects of the recent progress of science is the alliance of Chemistry with Physiology, by which a new and unexpected light has been thrown upon the vital processes of animals. For this we are indebted chiefly to the German and French chemists. We have now a clear understanding of the different action of ailments, poisons, and remedial agents, and the nature of the blood being the portion of the system upon which the latter should act, is now a demonstrated truth.—The great object, therefore, is to ascertain what remedy will act most directly upon the constituents of the blood when in the act of combination. Experience, observation, and a sound understanding of the fact that SANDS' SARSAPARILLA is at the very head of this class. Cancer, scrofula, salt rheum, erysipelas, leprosy, ringworm, mercurial diseases, suppuration of the glands, swelling of the joints, and all diseases of the muscles and tissues, together with general debility of the system, yield to this unoffending purifier of the blood—for the blood is the channel through which disease finds its way to the various organs of the body.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggist, 100 Fulton street, New York.

Sold also by Wm. SHAW, Wilmington, N. C. and by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

Price \$1 per bottle. Six bottles for \$5.

ANOTHER LIFE SAVED BY THE USE OF DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—The following certificate is from the wife of Mr. Enoch Perry, a very respectable farmer in Oxford County, Maine, and can be relied upon as true in every particular. It was not solicited, but given by her in a sense of duty, feeling that she owed the preservation of her life to Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

Roxford, Oxford County, Me., July 22, 1845.

This may certify that I have for a number of years been severely afflicted with the asthma. In October, 1843, I took a violent cold, which produced a very severe cough, which was accompanied with severe pains in my side, and I sweat profusely nights. These had symptoms continued until I was so much reduced that I was unable to do any work about house, or even walk across the room without assistance. In July, 1844, I was so afflicted with shortness of breath, such great difficulty of breathing, and in such severe pain, that I was unable to lie in bed or sleep for three weeks. One physician who attended me, and another who was consulted, both gave me up to die—said they could do no more for me. My friends despaired of my life. I had no hope myself. I then commenced taking Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. Before I had taken one bottle, I was able to walk about house. I continued to take the Balsam until I had had four bottles, and NOW AM WELL, free from pain, little or no cough, do my work, keep no help, and am not enjoyed better health for fifteen years.

Signed, RELIANCE PERRY.

None genuine, unless signed I. Butts on the wrapper.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by Wm. SHAW, Wilmington, and by Druggists generally in North Carolina.

FOURTH OF JULY.—On this day of festivity and joy, when we are all prone to indulge in the good things of this life, and not unfrequently to forget that we are not to forget that overlooking the sys-

tem, either with food or drink, especially at this season of the year, is often attended with the most serious consequences. If any, however, should inadvertently overstep the bounds of prudence, they should bear in mind that Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are certain to prevent all evil results from impropriety of diet; because they thoroughly cleanse the stomach and bowels from those bilious and corrupt humors which are the cause of cholera, dysentery, cholera morbus, and other disorders of the bowels.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills also aid and improve digestion, and therefore give health and vigor to the whole frame, as well as drive disease of every kind from the body.

Beware of Counterfeits of all kinds! Some are coated with sugar; others are made to resemble in outward appearance the original medicine.—The safest course is, to purchase of the regular agents only, one or more of whom may be found in every village and town in the State. Principal Office, 169 Race street.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by George R. Freuch and James W. Johnson, only Agents.

MARRIED.

In Raleigh, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. T. Blake, Mr. R. W. B. Hodges, of Thomasville, Geo., to Miss Sarah Ann, daughter of Col. Edward Yarborough, of Raleigh.

At Rose Hill, near Fayetteville, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Buxton, Dr. Alexander Fringe Mallett, to Miss Susan Marion Harding, eldest daughter of Wm. H. Harding, Esq.

In Fayetteville, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. Adam Gilchrist, Mr. James Kyle, to Miss Julia E., daughter of Mr. Charles Benbow.

DIED.

In Cumberland county, on the 11th inst., Mrs. Mary McCormick, wife of Col. Daniel McCormick, in the 42d year of her age, leaving 12 children.

At New Bedford, Mass., on the 18th inst., David Sewell Langdon, eldest son of the late Richard Langdon, Esq., of Smithville, N. C. aged 27.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Table with columns for various commodities and prices. Includes items like Bacon, Flour, and other market goods.

WILMINGTON MARKET.—July 1.

BACON.—The market is heavily supplied with all descriptions, and quotations remain firm.

CORN.—Has receded in price. We notice sales at 95c. a \$1 00. Receipts all per Rail Road and from Fayetteville. Very heavy stock in market.

MEAL.—Is also lower. It is now held at \$1 10 from store. We notice a sale this morning of — bushels from Fayetteville at \$1 per bushel.

FLOUR.—Canal—retail—sales at \$9 a \$9 25. Fayetteville, \$8 a \$9 50. Fair stock on sale.

LARD.—The market is rather better supplied than it was this day week, but prices remain without material change. See quotations.

LUMBER & TIMBER.—There is not much doing in either of these articles; and we refer to quotations for last sales.

NAVAL STORES.—Yellow Dip Turpentine is rather higher than this day week. We notice sales this day at \$2 20 a \$2 25. In the Virgin article there has been no change. Scrape is quoted at \$1 05 a \$1 10. Tar is still in demand, and last sales were made at \$1 85. We notice a sale of a small lot of country made Spirits Turpentine, a few days ago, at 31 cents.

SHINGLES.—Are in some demand, and prices have advanced. See quotations.

No other change to notice.

FAYETTEVILLE, June 29.

Cotton: no sales. Bacon continues scarce and in demand, at 10 to 10 1/2. Flour has declined; sales at \$5 1/2 to 6. Corn has declined; sales at \$7 1/2 to 8. The receipts of all kinds of Produce during the week small.—Observer.

NEW YORK, June 29.

NAVAL STORES.—Generally, continued last noticed, without important transactions. Spirits Turpentine arrives very sparingly, and the quantity on hand is light but the demand is moderate, and the few sales taking place are at previous prices.

Rice.—The business of the week has been very moderate, embracing only about 250 tons. \$4 65 a \$5 40. In the absence of demand, but little disposition is evinced on the part of holders to effect sales below our quotations. The stock is light, and but little in first hands.

June 29th, 1847.—The market for Flour and Meal was steady, but not very active.—There were buyers for good extra lots of Michigan and Genesee, at \$7 and \$7 1/2, but irregular lots sold at \$6 75 and \$6 87 1/2. Meal dull, with small sales; Western at \$4 50 and \$4 75. Corn, 50,000 bushels at \$5 92; for mixed 93 and 95; for flat yellow, \$7 95. Rice, 250 tons sold at \$4 65 and \$5 40. Whiskey, 28c. Tobacco, Kentucky, 60 lbs. sold at \$ 1 2 to 1 2 1/2.

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