POETRY

TRUST IN GOD.

BY ESTHER B. STRATTON.

"This little fellow," said Martin Luther, of a bird goin to rest, "has chosen his shelter, and is quietly rock-ing himself to sleep, without a care for to-morrow's lodging, calmly holding to his little twig, and leaving

Yes, the little birds find shelter,
And hum their evening prayer,
And close their weary eyelids,
Without a thought of cure.
They droop their glossy heads,
Mid the feathers on their breast, And leaving God to watch them Thus sweetly fall to rest.

Dear cherished little sleepers, Their merry song is still---No care for morrow's lodging, Their gentle bosoms fill. Guardian angels round them, Watch with a silver rod. For they've left their every sorrow All in the care of God.

And if birds so trust our Father. Who giveth them a home, Why should our hearts murmus When evil shadows come?
If God will feed the raven, And think for all the birds. Will he not love his children And listen to their words?

Ay, let us trust His goodness His promise and his love, And, like the birds, be happy With his blessing from above. Have not a thought of trouble, While future paths are trod, But keep our hearts from evil, And lave our care with God

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Columbia S. C. Banner. DOCUMENTARY HISTORY.

We are permitted to publish the following in thresting letter, which we lately received from President Swain, of the University of North Carolina. In a recent interview with this distinguished gentleman, who is engaged in the kindred pursuit of Documentary History in our sister State, he very kindly promised to aid us in our labors. We trust our States will be mutually benefited, and would be much pleased if the Legislature would follow the worthy example of the North State, in appointing an agent to collect and arrange such material. We are pleased to find an interest in our collection, and to acknowledge the receipt of valuable papers from several parts of the State, the due acknowledgement of which will be made in the proper place. Such of our friends as intend to send us others, will oblige us by doing so at once, as we are about going to press. Documents relating to the period from 1764 to 1780, will be included in the proposed volume, and it is probable that a third will immediately follow.

CHAPEL HILL, June 18, 1855. DEAR SIR: I have availed myself of my ear liest lessure, since my return from New-York, to look into your Documentary History of the Revolution in South Carolina, and am much deased with it. These letters, daguetreotypes of the 'times which tried men's souls,' present history in its most authentic, and not unfrequently in its most attractive form. Some of hem are important to the historian of the Union, and many of them are as interesting to

the people of North as of South Carolina.

I will be glad to hear of the early completion of your work, and am particularly anxious to see the details of the Snow-Camp campaign, and General Williamson's account of the expedition against the Cherokees in 1776. General Rutherford, at the head of 2,500 militia from this State, co-operated with Williamson in the expedition against the Cherokees. We were fully represented in the Snow-Camp campaign, and subsequently, indeed, in all your principal Revolutionary battle fields.

In connection with your book, I have spent a few hours in turning over the leaves of Gov. Caswell's Letter Books, two folies of 640 and 350 pages, which are at present in my possession, by the courtesy of our Governor. Gov. Caswell was called to the Executive chair on the 18th of December, 1776, and remained in office until about the beginning of May, 1780. These volumes contain numerous letters from Governor Rutledge, Henry Laurens, President of the Continental Congress, Rawlins Lowndes, Gens. Ash, Howe, and Lillington, which will serve quite as effectually to illustrate your annals as

To one incident I beg leave to call your atlius Harnett, one of our delegates to Congress, writes to Gov. Caswell as follows: "The South Carolina and Georgia delegates are so incensed against Gen. Robert Howe, that he is directed lately to join Gen. Washington at headquarters, and Gen. Lincoln is to command in the Southern department. This gentleman is a valuable and experienced officer—he is ordered to repair immediately to Charleston."

"By the resolve of Congress, enclosed to you by his Excellency the President, you will find it by his Excellency the President, you will find it is the desire of South Carolina that you should take the command of the North Carolina troops, with the rank and pay of a Major General in

On the 29th September John Penn writes : "The high opinion entertained of your Excel-lency here, and the very great desire that the rates of that State (South Carolina) had that you would accept the command, was the reason of the resolve relative to you; but in this you will no doubt consider the interest of North Carolina, and the propriety of being absent from

Governor Caswell, it seems, declined the command at that time, and called John Ashe as Major General, Bryan, Butler, Lillington and Rutherford, as Brigadiers, into service. In 1780, immediately upon the expiration of his gubernatorial term, he went to the head of our troops, with the rank and promised pay of a Continental Major General, and served as such under General Gates in the disastrous defeat at

To return to Howe—on the 24th November, arnett again writes to Caswell, complaining in moral terms, that Howe's recall had been proposed by small and unworthy motives, personal ad parliags faminine intrigues, and that alough Congress had yielded to these influents, his abilities were admitted, and a fair opporture would in due time be afforded for their To return to Howe—on the 24th November, Harnett again writes to Caswell, complaining in

cal sketch, recently published in the University Magazine, intimates that the pride of the two States was touched by the election of a North Carolinian to the command of the Southern Department, when these States, and not his own, were the theatre of war; and that Howe, from the beginning to the close of his career, was never cordially sustained by either of our Southern sisters.

It seems that on the 13th August, 1778, there was a hostile meeting at Cannonsbu your State, between Howe and General Christo-pher Gadsden; the latter having refused to re-tract injurious reflections upon the conduct of the former. Barnard Bee was the second of Gadsden, and General Charles Pinckney of Howe. Howe's ball grazed Gadsden's ear, the former was untouched, and they subsequently became warm friends. The celebrated Major Andre made this duel the subject of a satirical poem of eighteen stanzas, which is preserved in Johnson's Traditions and Reminiscences of the Revolution, p. p. 204, 5, 6.

Harnett had the best possible reasons for shataining and cherishing the reputation of Howe. The latter was not merely a gallant soldier, but a polished gentleman of rare attainments. He is understood to have been a scion of the noble stock that bears his name, and to have enjoyed extensive intercourse with good society at home and abroad. This may have been one rea on for the extraordinary attention which he received at the hands of Sir Henry Clinton. The pro-clamation of the latter, issued "on board the Pallas, in Cape Fear river, in the province of North Carolina," on the 5th May, 1776, offered free pardon to all such as should lay down the r arms, and submit to the laws, "excepting only from the benefit of such pardon, Cornelius Har-nett and Robert Howe." On the following Sunday, between 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning, 900 troops, under the command of Lord Cornwallis, landed in the county of Brunswick, and ravaged Howe's plantation. These incidents, and his brilliant services in the defence of Norfulk, were sufficient inducements to the Continntal Congress to place him at the head of our forces in the Southern Department. Can you supply me with satisfactory proof of the real causes which produced his recall?

The General Assemb'y of this State, at the last session, authorized the Governor to appoint an agent to collect documentary information, in relation to the history of North Carolina, with authority in his discretion to visit the mother country for this purpose. I have, at the request of Governor Bragg, given some attention to our domestic sources, and have succe ded in securing some interesting papers.

The original Letter Book of Governor Tryon. containing his official correspondence from October, 1764, to December, 1771, and the minutes of the Council from April, 1765, to June, 1771, presenting his views of the commotious produced by the passage of the Stamp Act, and the details of the war with the Regulators. A folio of 600 pages is in the hands of the copyist at Cambridge, under the generous supervision of Jared Sparks, LL. D.

Your forthcoming volumes promise to obviate the necessity of much research among your public archives. In the Charleston Library, revertheless, and especially in the files of revoutionary newspapers preserved there, which my friend Dr. Joseph Johnson has already examined for me, with good results, I hope to find in teresting materials for history, which do not come within the range of your collections. Can you direct my attention to other depositories within your State of like promise?

I hope in due time to be able to examine the collections of the Historical Society of Georgia, at Savannah, which I suppose contain rich treasures of information, not merely in relati n to Georgia, but the entire South. Yours very respecifully. D. L. SWAIN. R. W. GIBBES, M. D.

From the Watchman and Reflector. Borrowing Books.

This is a common practice, and one to which no objection can be offered when it is conducted in good faith; as most persons can profitably read more books than they can afford to buy. But there are several abuses of the practice which should be carefully guarded against.

One of these abuses is that of lending borrowed books, and thus treating them as common property. This should never be done without the express permission of the owner, which would seldom be refused if the request were properly preferred. Sometimes when the owner of a loaned volume has waited months for its return, he either ascertains that it is in the possession of a third party who is named. or finds it lent somewhere, but to whom is not

Some years ago the writer saw a library, the books in which had each a printed label to the following purport:

" This book belongs to -If thon art borrowed by a friend, Right welcome shall he be, To read, to study, not to lend,

But to return to me. Read carefully, return quickly, with leaves unsoil ed and corners not turned down."

Another abuse is that of retaining books long time. Some persons are seized with a desire to read every book they see and immediately procure the lone of it. Carried home, it is laid down and forgotten, and thus books of great interest and personal value are lost. A relative of ours had received an interisting volume as a present from a friend who resided at a distance of several thousand miles. A short time afterwards one of these book borrowers laid hands upon it, carried it home, and has never returned it. A considerable period has elapsed, and as the owner neglected the precaution of noting down the name of the borrower, she will probably never see her book

Ministers especially find it inconvenient thus to lend their books to lay on the tables or be put away in the closets of others. A parishioner goes into the study of his minister, and is soon attracted by the title of some book which he immediately borrows. If it were returned in a reasonable time, there would be no objection, but the book is often retained more months than it should be kept weeks, and while it is thus lying unused, the owner needs it again and again to furnish some fact or statistics, or to supply some illustration of a subject which is engaging his attention. The writer seldom lends a book which he does not need efore it is returned.

Some of these borrowers are not satisfied with one book at a time. We have known as

wer and the work, with the date of the

DAYS WITHOUT NIGHTS .- There is nothing that strikes a stranger more forcibly, when he visits Sweden at the season of the year when the days are longest, than the absence of the night. We arrived at Stockholm from Gottenburg, 400 miles distant, in the morning, and in the afternoon went to see some friends—had not taken note of time-and returned about midnight; it was as light as it is here half an hour before sundown. You could see distinctly. But all was quiet in the street. It seemed as if the inhabitants were gone away, or were dead. No signs of life—stores closed.

The Sun goes down at Stockholm a little before ten o'clock. There is a great illumina-

tion all night; as the sun passes round the earth toward the North pole, the refraction of its rays is such that you can see to read at midnight. Dr. Baird read a letter in the forest near Stockholm at midnight; without artificial light There is a mountain at the Bothinia, where, on the 21st of June, the sur does not go down at all. Travelers go there to see it. A steamboat goes up from Stockholm for the purpose of carrying those who are curious to witness the phenomenon. It occurs only one night. The sun goes down to the horizon, you can see the whole face of it, and in five minutes it begins to rise.

Birds and animals take their accustomed rest at their usual hours. The hens take to the trees about 7 o'clock p m., and stay there until the sun is well up in the morning, and the people get in the habit of rising late too.

TRUTH .- Truth is the foundation of virtue. An habitual regard for it is absolutely necessary. He who walks by the light of it has the advantage of the mid-day sun; he who would spurn it goes forth amid clouds and darkness. There is no way in which man strengthens his own judgment, and acquires respect in society so surely, as by a scrupulous regard to truth. The course of such an individual is right and straight on. He is no changeling, saying one thing to-day, and another to-morrow. Truth to him is like a mountain landmark to the pilot; he fixes his eyes upon a point that does not move, and he enters the harbor in safety. On the contrary one who despises truth and loves falsehood, is a pilot who takes a piece of driftwood for his landmark, which changes with every wave. On this he fixes his attention, and being insensibly led from his course. strikes upon some hidden reef, and sinks to rise no more. Thus truth brings success; falsehood results in ruin and contempt .- Dr.

THE streets of Portsmouth, N. H., says the Portsmouth Journal of the 16th inst., "have een filled with tars of the Constitution, who have been generally very orderly, although occasional exceptions occur. On Thursday last, the officers and crew received something like a hundred thousand dollars in gold. The way in which the land-sharks have been around the sailors indicates that many of the shiners will go much easier than they were earned .-There is, however, a nobleness in the sailor which cannot but find admirers. On Thursday evening the police had a ragged urchin in charge, and Jack asked the privilege of taking care of him. He at once took the strange boy into a clothing store, stripped off all his old ragged duds, gave him an entire new suit, new cap and new boots. It was suggested that perhaps shoes would do as well at this season-but Jack said no! give him a full rig from stem to stern. The boy evidently improved in manners in his new dress, and Jack was happier in the act than he would, have been in feeding vul-

RENOUNCED THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND .-The Leicester (England) Mercury states that "Rev. D. Edwards, curate of Kingscliffe, recently announced from the pulpit of the parish church, that on that day his brief labors as a minister of the Church would cease. He proceeded to make numerous quotations from the Prayer Book, which he believed contained doctrines and enjoined practices at variance with the teachings of the Scripture. He also noticed the facility with which men of improper character obtained admission into the ministry, the unscriptural assumption of the priesthood and the absence of the discipline necessary to the purity of a Christian Church. For these and other reasons he could no longer continue to officiate as a minister of the Church of England or remain in her communion. He found the Prayer Book as much too high in its teachings as some of his cotemporaries have deemed it too low, and while they have journeyed to Rome, he has gone to Geneva."

THE PUTRID SEA .- By reference to a good man of the Crimea, it will be seen that a long and irregular shaped gulf extends along the whole northern and eastern coast of that peninsular. This is called the Sivache or Purid Sea. It is, however, rather a lagoon than a sea, resembling in many respects the shallow bayous in Southern Louisiana. This sea communicates on the north with the sea of Azof by the Strait of Yeritchi, which is only a furlong in breadth, and it is elsewhere separated from that sea by a narrow sandy tongue of land seventy miles in length. The breadth of this sea is from five to fifteen miles, and it receives the Salghir, the principal river of the Crimea. By an east wind. the water of the Sea of Azof is forced through the strait, and often covers the surface of the lagoon, while at other times it presents only a pestiferious expanse of mud. It is this sea of which the allies have obtained command.

Geniezi, Gentchi, Denatchi, or Yenitski, as it is variously spelled, and which has been destroyed by the allies, is situated on the straits at the entrance of this sea, and about sixty miles due east of Perekop. The possession of this place menaces the communication across that narrow neck of land, especially if the northern part of the Putrid Sea is navigable for vessels of a smaller class, as is not improbable. It must be smaller class, as is not improbable. It must be obvious on an inspection of the map, that with the Sea of Azof in the possession of the allies, the Russian army in the Crimea can now only depend upon supplies received by the long and difficult land route via. Perekop, and this communication is liable at any moment to be cut off by the occupation of this place. The importance of the sea of Azof to the Russian army in the Crimea, is made manifest by the army in the Crimea is made manifest by the act which is stated in the news by the St. Louis, that over two hundred Russian transports (one account says two hundred and forty) have been captured and destroyed by the allied squadron. The loss will be seriously felt by the Russians, and will undoubtedly tend to hasten the capitulation of Sebastopol.—Boston Journal.

A MAN will be what his most cherished fee ings are. If he encourages a noble generosity overy feeling will be enriched by it; if he nurse bitter and envenomed thoughts, his own spirit will absorb the poison, and he will crawl among men as a burnished adder, whose life is mischie ed whose errand is death.

How Statues and Mann.-Dick Tinto, the Florence correspondent of the New York Times writes that the inducements for American sculptors to remain in Italy, Powers, Hart, Crawford and others, are that they have constantly on hand more orders than they can execute, and employ numerous workmen at cheap wages .-We quote:

These workmen, who actually perform the whole or nine-tenths of the chiselling, cutting in marble what their employer sets before them in plaster, receive Italian wages—a small daily pittance. If taken to New York they would at once triple and quadruple their Italian earnings, and would probably set up for themselves as carvers, in a small way, or as decorators and ornamentors in churches and public buildings. The chisel is no longer the tool of the master sculptor-his instrument is an odd bit of a stick, with which he scoops away at the fire in clay, or "at the mud," as he will tell you himself. When finished, as nearly as such a material can be, a mould is taken, and from that mould a cast in plaster. If necessary, this cast is still further finished and sand papered, and it is then handed over to the cutter, whose duty it is to make an exact fac simile in marble.

The sculptor proper may never touch this marble, and when he is told it is done, he is ready to deliver it to its owner. The workmen in Mr. Power's studio have executed not far from 40 Prosperiues from the Plaster originally composed by the master, and the Greek Slave has in the same way been produced three or four times. The best bust maker in Italy never touches the marble. He may suggest or order hair strokes here and there, but he does not handle the scraper himself. In all this the workman, though he may execute unassistedly the statue, the head, or the group, is no more the author of his work than is the clerk who copies the Prime Minister's rough draft or the calli-graphist who engrosses a set of resolutions.— You can see how impossible it would be for sculptors, occupying and requiring in this way the work of many men, to transport their studios to America.

MEANNESS DOES NOT PAY .- There is no greater mistake that a business man makes than to be mean at his business. Always taking the half cent for the dollars he has made and is making. Such a policy is much like the farmer's, who sows three pecks of seed when he ought to have sown five, and as a recompense for his leanness of soul, only gets ten, when he ought to have got fifteen bushels of grain,---Every body has heard of the proverb of "penny wise and pound foolish." A liberal expenditure in the way of business is always sure to be a capital investment. There are people in the world who are short-sighted enough to believe that their interest can be best promoted by grasping and clinging to all they can get, and never letting a cent slip through their fingers. As a general thing, it will be found, other things being equal, that he who is most liberal is most successful in business. Of course we do not mean it to be inferred that a man should be prodigal in his expenditure; but that he should show to his customers, if he is a trader, or those whom he may be doing any kind of business with, that in all his transactions, as well as social relations, he acknowledges the everlasting fact that the a can be no permanent prosperity or good feeling in a community where benefits ar not reciprocal.

THE DUTIES OF A MOTHER.—She should be firm-gentle-kind-always ready to attend to

She should never laugh at him-at what he does that is cunning-never allow him to think of his looks, except to be neat and clean in all She should teach him to obey a look-to res-

make a command, without seeing that it is performed in the right manner. Never speak of a child's faults, or foibles, or repeat his remarks before him. It is a sure way

pect those older than himself; she should never

Never reprove a child when excited, nor let your tone of voice be raised when correcting. Strive to inspire love, not dread-respect, not fear. Remember you are training and educating

a soul for Eternity Teach your child to wait upon itself, -to put away a thing when done with it. But do not forget that you were once a child. The griefs of little ones are too often neglected; they are great for them. Bear patiently with them, and never in any way rouse their anger, if it can be avoided. Teach a child to be useful, whenever opportunity may offer.

THE MAGNITUDE OF THE EARTH .- According to a recent authority, the circumference of the globe is twenty-five thousand and twenty miles. It is not so easy to comprehend so stupendous a circle, or to put its extent in figures. It becomes more palpable perhaps, by comparison, such as this: A railway train, traveling incessantly night and day, at the rate of twentyfive miles an hour, would require six weeks to

The cubical bulk of the earth is two hundred and sixty thousand millions of cubic miles. Dr. Lardner says, if the materials which form the globe were built up in the form of a column, having a pedestal of the magnitude of England and Wales, the height of the column would be nearly four and a half millions of miles. A tunnel through the earth, from England to New Zealand, would be nearly eight thousand miles

Modern Praises .-- A writer says, " We are indeed a happy, elegant, moral and transcend-ant people. We have no masters, they are all principals; no shopmen, they are all assistants; no shops, they are all establishments; no servants, they are all helps; no goalers, they are all governors; nobody is flogged in Bridewell, he merely receives the correction of the house; nobody is ever unable to pay his debts, he is only unable to meet his engagements; nobody is angry, he is only excited; nobody is cross, he is only nervous; lastly, nobody is drunk, the very utmost you can assert is, that he has taken

A French paper has the following: "At Ba-aklava, every day, the bands of the garrison give concerts in the square. The birds, who know very well the hour when the musical soiknow very well the hour when the musical sol-res in the open air commences, assemble in in-numerable multitudes upon the trees and roofs of houses. The first piece is heard in profound silence; but the moment the second piece be-gins, the winged songsters join in, and make such a hubbub, that a flute or oboe solo can scarcely be heard twenty feet off."—Oncida

A large elm tree, which began to show symp-ome of decay, was chopped down, a short time ince, on the farm of Mr. Cozzens, in the north-

ern part of Campbell county, Kentucky, when the skeleton of a woman, with a little dried shrivelled flesh adhering to the bones, was found in a cleft of the tree, about twenty feet from the groun'. The discovery caused a great sensa-tion throughout the neighborhood, but no one remembered of any person having been missed or disappearing from there for a good many

A CURIOUS ANECDOTE OF THE REV. SYDNEY SMYTH .-- A DECIDEO SELL .- Lady Cubebs had a great passion for the garden and the hot house, and when she got hold of a celebrity like the Rev. Sydney, was sure to dilate upon her favorite subject. Her Geraniums, her Auriculas, her Dalias, her Carnations, her Acacias, her Lillia Regia, her Ranunculus, her Marygolds, her Peonies, her Rhododendron procumbens, mossy Pompone and Rose pubescens, were discussed with all the flow of hot-house rhetoric.

"My lady," asked the Rev. wit, "did you ever have a Psoriasis Septennis?" "Oh yes, a most b-e-a-u-tiful one. I gave it to the Archbishop of Canterbury. Dear man!

and it came out so in the spring!"

Psoriasis Septennis is the medical name for the 7 years' itch.

NUTRIMENT OF ONIONS .- Prof. Johnson gives his opinion in favor of onions as a very nutritious vegetable, and for laboring men with strong digestive powers quite healthy. It is not merely as a relish that onions are used so largely by many people, but because they give strength as well as a satisfaction of appetite.-Prof. Johnson ranks onions in point of nutriment with peas.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A NEW MAP

NORTH CAROLINA. The undersigned are preparing, and will publish as soon as the necessary Surveys, &c., can be obtained, a New, Large and Complete Mar of NORTH CAROLINA, five feet by three, well engraved and finished in the best style It is admitted on all sides, that such a work is a great desideratum in our State, and it is in consequence of the requent enquiries on this subject, that the undersigned have embarked in the enterprise.

The only attempted work of this kind is that of McRes published in 1833; and since then the Counties, Towns, Roads and Post-offices have increased in number, and all our works of Internal Improvements, with small exceptions, been set on foot. It is intended that the New Map, now proposed to be

published, shall contain, accurately laid down, all the Natural Features of the State—the Inlets, Harbors, Sounds Lakes, Rivers, Creeks, Mountains, &c. Also, the public improvements and artificial divisions.

The Railroads, Plank roads, Counties, County towns Post-offices, Cities, Villages, Post-roads and Canals, Col. eges, Academies, &c., &c. The Map will be ready by the summer of 1855.
WILLIAM D. COOKE,
SAMUEL PEARCE.

Information from any source, and which may be of ser vice in making the above work, will be thankfully received. All communications should be addressed to WM. D. COOKE. Raleigh, March, 1855. ** Papers copying the above advertisement for six months and calting attention to it editorially, will be entitled to a copy of the Map. In all cases, a marked copy of the Paper containing the notice, must be sent to the "Southern Weekly Post," Baleigh, N. C.

LIVER COMPLAINT. JAUNDICE DYSPEPSIA CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DBILITY.

of the Kidneys and all diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach, such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness, or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nau-sea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Full-ess or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Erucness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructation, Sinking, or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, and Choking or Suffocating Scusations when in a Lying Posture; Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side Back, Clast, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of

Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great De-pression of Spirits can be Effectually

DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS. DR. C. M. JACKSON.

GERMAN MEDICINE STORE, Arch-Street, one door below Sixth, Philadelp THEIR POWER OVER THE ABOVE DISEASES is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases

after skilful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of Invalids.—
Possessing great virtues in the rectification of the liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching power in weakness, and affections of the digestive organs, they are withal safe, certain and pleasant. TESTIMONY FROM NORTH CAROLINA ertificate of Dr. W. SMITH, of Pine H Richmond County, N. C.

Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia-Dear Sirhave been a subject of Dyspepsia, in its worst form or the last five years. Such was my condition for welve months that the physicians and all who saw me said I must die. While in this condition I was carried to he watering places in Virginia, Tennessee and North Carolina, but was not benefitted by any water to which I was taken. While on my way home I stopped a week at Rutherfordton, a small village in North Carolina, to try the effect of some Chalybeate water in that place. About the last of the week I went into a drug store to get some medicine for my child and myself. There were several of the village physicians in the store, and one of them seemed to take some interest in my case, and, after asking me some questions, said he had been a dyspeptic, and had been greatly benefitted by the use of "Dr Hoofland's German Bitters," prepared by you, and he insisted that I would try the Bitters. He, also, called the next day at my room and insisted so much that I would try them that I asked him to get me one bottle.—
He did it, and I commenced taking it as directed,
and I do say I was more benefited by it than all

the water and medicine I had ever taken.

After reaching home, one of my neighbors came to me for a prescription and medicine (he a dyspeptic), and I gave him nearly all the Bitters I had left; which effected much good in his case. He has often called on me for more of the same kind of medicine. saying he was more benefitted by it than any other he had taken, but I have not been than any other he had taken, but I have not able to get any more for him or myself since; will you, therefore, please ship me a dozen or more as soonas possible. Respectfully yours.

W. SMITH

W. SMITH

Certificate of Wm. J. Atecoox.

Hunysville, Yadkin Co., N. C.,

Nov. 1st., 1858.

Dr. C. M. Jackson, Dear Sis—Allow me to express to you my sincere thanks for your discovery of a medicine, which, to say the least of it, has effected a cure, that all other medicine, that I have taken, have entirely failed to do. 'Hoofisud's German Bitters' have cured me of the most stubborn and aggravated case of the Piles, that, perhaps, over fell to the lot of man. My case is not a strange or to this community, as an well known in this and the surrounding counties, and can truly say that my recovery has automated all my friends and relations, as I had tried everything recommended, and nothing did me any good until I was prevailed upon to try the Bitters. You are at liberty to make any use of this communication, for the benefit of the afflicted, you may think proper.

These Bitters are Entirely Vagetable, they invigorate and strengthen the system, never prostrate it, and can be used for infants as well as adults.

For sale Wholesale by Druggists, in all the principal cities, and at retail by apotheoaries and attractagems in every town in the United States.

Price 75 Cents per Bottle.



FAMILY PHYSIC

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