

POETRY.

The Right Must Win.

Oh! it is hard to work for God,
To rise and take his part
Upon the battle-field of earth,
And not sometimes lose heart.

He hides himself so wondrously,
As though there were no God;
He is least seen when all the powers
Of ill are most abroad.

Or He deserts us at the hour
The fight is almost lost;
And seems to leave us to ourselves
Just when we need him most.

All masters good; good seems to change
To ill with greater care;
And worst of all, the good with good
Is at cross purposes.

It is not so, but so it looks;
And we lose courage then;
And doubts will come if God hath kept
His promises to men.

Ah! God is other than we think;
His ways are far above,
Far above reason's height and reached
Only by child-like love.

The look, the fashion of God's ways
Love's life-long study are;
She can be bold, and guess, and act,
When reason would not dare.

She has a prudence of her own;
Her step is firm and free;
Yet there is cautious silence, too,
In her simplicity.

A Child's Prayer.

Gentle Shepherd! pity me,
While in faith I look to thee,
Weak and powerless I am,
Save—oh, save thy little lamb:
Keep me safe from every harm,
With thy own Almighty arm.

When the storms of life arise—
When the flock in terror flies—
Gentle Shepherd then be near,
Keep me from the fate I fear!
Then when powerless I am,
Save—oh, save thy little lamb!

When the tempter we behold,
When he seeks the peaceful fold—
Ere by sin I be distressed,
Lead me to some place of rest:
Thou, oh Christ, where'er I am,
Love and save thy little lamb.

(REAPER.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Influence of the Gulf Stream on Climate.
Hugh Miller in the Edinburgh Witness, thus writes:

"Britain and Ireland owe the genial, equable warmth that ripens year after year their luxuriant crops, and renders their winters so mild that the sea never freezes around its shores, not, at least directly, to the distant sun. Like apartments heated by pipes of steam or hot water, or greenhouses heated by flues, they derive their warmth from a heating agent laterally applied. They are heated by warm water."

"The Great Gulf Stream which, issuing from the Straits of Florida, strikes diagonally across the Atlantic, and impinging on our coasts, casts upon them not unfrequently the productions of the West Indies, and always a considerable portion of the warmth of the West Indies, is generally recognized as the heating agent which gives to our country a climate much more mild and genial than that of any other country whatever similarly situated. Whichever its influence felt—and it extends as far north as the Southern shores of Iceland, Nova Zembla, and the North Cape—the sea in winter tells of its meliorating effects, by never freezing; it remains open, like those portions of a reservoir or canal into which the heated water of a steam boiler is supposed to escape. In some seasons—an effect of unknown causes—the Gulf Stream impinges more strongly against our coasts than at others; and it did so in 1775, when Benjamin Franklin made his recorded observations upon it—the first of any value which we possess; and again during the three mild winters that immediately preceded the last severe one, and which owed their mildness apparently to that very circumstance. It was found during the latter seasons, that the temperature of the sea around our western coasts rose from one and a half to two degrees above its ordinary average; and our readers must remember how, during these seasons, every partial freezing that set in at once, yielded to a thaw whenever a puff of wind from the west carried into the atmosphere the calorific of the water over which it swept. The amount of heat discharged into the Atlantic by this great ocean current is enormous. 'A simple calculation,' says Lieutenant Maury, 'will show that the quantity of heat discharged over the Atlantic from the waters of the Gulf Stream in a winter day, would be sufficient to raise the whole column of atmosphere that rests upon France and the British Islands from the freezing point to summer heat.' 'It is the influence of the stream upon the climate,' he adds, 'that makes Erin the Emerald Isle of the sea, and clothes the shores of Albion with ever-green robes; while in the same latitude, on the other side, the shores of Labrador are fast bound in fetters of ice.'"

Spirit of the Press.

The N. Y. Observer attempts, in an editorial of more than six columns, to sustain the following propositions:

1. The plan of the Abolitionist excludes the Reformer from the country, and the people to be reformed.

2. The plan of the Abolition Reformer cherishes the worst passions, in the Reformer himself, in the slaveholder, in the slave, and in the whole community.

3. Modern Abolitionism has all the marks of the ancient Pharisaism; its ultraism; its ostentatious self-righteousness, with contempt and denunciation of others; its heartlessness and its hypocrisy.

4. The doctrine and policy of the Abolitionist induces slaveholders to resort to every means to extend and strengthen their power.

5. If Slavery should be overthrown by the doctrine and policy of the abolitionist, in a country in which the slaves are numerous and enlightened, the natural consequence would be, first, ruin to the masters, to the slave, to the industry, and to all the great interests of the slaveholding community, and then the establishment of a despotism more severe than that which was abolished.

6. The principles of the Bible secures to the community, in the happiest manner, the two great blessings, Order and Liberty.

Nothing like the Bible.

AN AFFECTING AND REMARKABLE TALE.
The circumstance itself occurred in the town of Warrington, and was related there at a Bible meeting by a gentleman of respectability and veracity, connected with the society.

The circumstance was introduced in the following words: About three years ago, two little boys, decently clothed, the eldest appearing about thirteen, and the youngest eleven, called at the lodging house for vagrants, in this house, for a night's lodging, the keeper of the town (very properly) took them to the vagrant's office to be examined; and if proper objects, to be relieved. The account they gave of themselves was extremely affecting, and no doubt was entertained of its truth. It appears that but a few weeks had elapsed since these poor little wanderers had reached their parents in London. The typhus fever, however, in one day, carried off both father and mother, leaving the orphans in a wide world, without home and without friends. Immediately after the last tribute had been paid to their parents' memory, having an uncle in Liverpool, poor and destitute as they were, they resolved to go and throw themselves upon his protection. Tired, therefore, and faint, they arrived in this town on their way. Two bundles contained their little all. In the youngest boy's pocket was found, neatly covered, and carefully presented, a Bible. The keeper of the lodging house, addressing the little boy, said, "You have neither money nor meat, will you sell me this Bible? I will give you five shillings for it."

"No," exclaimed he, (the tears rolling down his youthful cheeks), "I'll starve first." He then said, "There are plenty of books to be bought besides this; why do you love this why do you love this Bible so much?" He replied, "No book has stood my friend so much as my Bible." "Why, what has your Bible done for you?" he said. He answered—"When I was a little boy, about seven years old, I became a Sunday scholar in London—through the kind attention of my master, I soon learned to read my Bible—this Bible, young as I was, showed me that I was a sinner, and a great one too; it also pointed me to a Saviour; and I thank God that I have found mercy at the hands of Christ, and I am not ashamed to confess him before the world."

"To try him still farther, six shillings were then offered him for the Bible. "No," said he, "for it has been my support all the way from London; hungry and weary, often have I set down by the wayside to read my Bible, and have found refreshment from it." Thus did he experience the consolation of the Psalmist, when he said, "Thy comforts have refreshed his soul." He was then asked, "What will you do when you get to Liverpool, should your uncle refuse to take you in?" The reply may excite a blush in many Christians, "My Bible tells," said he, "when my father and mother forsake me, then the Lord will take me up." The man could go no farther, for the tears choked his utterance, and they both wept together. They had in their pockets tickets, as rewards for their good conduct, from the school to which they belonged, and thankfulness and humility were visible in all their deportment.

"At night these two orphans, bending their knees at the side of their bed, committed themselves to the care of their Heavenly Father—to Him whose ears are open to the prayers of the poor and destitute; and to Him who has said, "Call upon me in the day of trouble; I will deliver thee and thou shalt glorify me." The next morning, these refreshed little wanderers arose early, dressed themselves for their journey, and set out for the town of Liverpool; and may He who hears the ravens when they cry, hear and answer their petitions, guide them and bless them in eternity.

The Christian View of Providence.
Macaulay, in his History of England, gives a striking specimen of that misconception of the Christian view of Providence, which is prevalent among a large class of intelligent men who are strangers to the Christian spirit.

To present that misconception distinctly before the mind, we will quote a paragraph from him. In describing the descent of the Prince of Orange upon the coast of England, that distinguished writer, with a leer of infidelity and a bite of sarcasm, says:

"The weather had indeed served the Protestant cause so well, that some men, of more piety than judgment, believed the ordinary laws of nature to have been suspended for the preservation of liberty and religion. Exactly a hundred years before this, they said the Armada, invincible by men, had been scattered by the wrath of God. Civil freedom and Divine truth were again in jeopardy, and again the obedient elements had fought for a good cause. The wind had blown strong from the East, while the Prince wished to sail down the Channel; had turned to the South, when she wished to enter the Bay of Torbay; had sunk to a calm during the disembarkation; and as soon as the disembarkation had been completed, had risen to a storm and met the pursuer in the face."

Now such an intelligent writer should have known that no intelligent Christians are liable to the impeachments which he here brings. None believe at all that in such a case the laws of nature are suspended; while all believe that not a sparrow falls to the ground without our Father. Those who take their philosophy of Providence from the teachings of Christ, the author of Providence, believe that the hand of God directed the shifting of the winds in this case, as really as in the case when Christ commanded the winds by a word, and hushed them by a miraculous power. And yet they are sure that there was no miracle in the case. They believe that God's power, exerted through the laws of nature, is as really God's power as that which is exerted in arresting the course of nature.

The true view of the case is, that God has settled the laws of nature, or more properly the established modes of his own working in nature and in providence, for the purpose of doing through them; just the things which he does through them; and not for the purpose of hindering the execution of His will. Before he put in motion the system of the universe, he had before his mind all the minute acts that he wished to perform by the operations of nature. He set the winds upon just such a pivot as he did, that he might move just when and as he does. So that it may be said with truth, that when he fixed the laws of the wind, he fixed them such that they should turn about just as they did, to facilitate the liberating arm into England; and that, in that case, there was not a suspension, but an execution of nature's law. Fixed as these laws are, each in its own sphere, they are all flexible in the hands of Jehovah, executing the purposes for which he made them.

Hence there is no hindrance, from a sound philosophy, to our seeing the hand of God in

very event; and the life of Christian piety is much subserved by a habit of recognizing that hand, in all events, both great and small. By so doing, we are virtually conversing with God through all the motions of his hand. The course of events becomes to us as a Divine discourse; and the events of Providence, giving frame to our daily experience, become as constant series of experimental illustrations of the written Word of God.

Return of the Kane Expedition.

Safety of Dr. Kane and his Companions—Three Deaths among the Expeditionists—Loss of the "Rescue"—Frightful Sufferings of the Party—Narrow Escape of the Release from Shipwreck.

New York, Oct. 11th.

The propeller Arctic and the barque Release, of the expedition fitted out to search for commander Kane, of the missing Arctic expedition, returned this evening, having Commander Kane and his party on board. The propeller and barque made their way north in Smith's Sound up to lat. 79 30, when they were stopped by the ice. Working their way in shore, they discovered an Indian village, and learned from the inhabitants that Dr. Kane and his party had gone south. They then returned to Disco's Island, where they found Dr. Kane and the expeditionists.

Dr. Kane had pushed his vessel, the Rescue, as far north as lat. 81, where she was frozen in. He remained by her all winter, sending to the Indian village for provisions. In the spring the party abandoned the ship, and made their way southward, in sledges, to Upernivik, from whence they were conveyed in a Danish vessel to the Island of Disco, where they were found by the searching expedition.

Three of Dr. Kane's party have died. Christian Alsen, Carpenter; Pierce Schubert, cook, and Jefferson Baker, seaman. The remainder are more or less frost-bitten.

The last winter was unusually severe in the Arctic regions, and many of the natives perished from exposure and starvation. No traces whatever were discovered of Sir John Franklin's party.

On the 4th of September the barque Release narrowly escaped shipwreck. Coming in contact with an iceberg, she stove her bulwarks, and had her boats carried away.

The Union, from Havre, spoke the Arctic this morning, 60 miles east of Sandy Hook, announced her arrival.

How they read the Newspapers.

It is a proof of the great variety of human development to notice persons reading a newspaper.

Mr. General Intelligence first glances at the telegraph, then at the editorial, and then he goes into the correspondence.

Mr. Sharper opens with stocks and markets, and ends with the advertisements for wants, hoping to find a victim.

Aut Sukey first reads the stories—then looks to see whose married.

Miss Prim looks at the marriages first, and then reads the stories.

Miss Marvelous is curious to see the list of accidents, murders, and the like.

Uncle Ned hunts up a funny thing, and laughs with a will.

Madame Gossip turns to the local departments for her thunder, and having obtained that, throws the paper aside.

Mrs. Friendly drops the first tear of sympathy over the deaths, and then over the marriages; for, says she, one is about as bad as the other.

Mr. Politician dashes into the telegraph, and from that to the editorial, ending with the speeches alluded to.

Our literary friend is eager for a nice composition from the editor, or some kind correspondent. After analyzing the rhetoric, grammar, and the logic of production, he turns a careless glance at the news department, and then takes to his Greek, perfectly satisfied.

The pleasure seeker examines programmes of public entertainments, and decides which will afford him the greatest amount of amusement.

The laborer searches among the wants for a better opening to his business, and—but enough; an extension of the list is useless. There is just as much difference in readers as in—anything.

But the worst is yet to come. If each does not find a column or less of his peculiar liking, the paper is good for nothing.

False Emphasis.

All know how great a difference there is between written and spoken eloquence, between the poetry of the printed page and the same poetry when kindled into life by the melodious voice, the eloquent eye, and the impressive gesture. The one is the marble statue, pure, beautiful, but lifeless; the other is a living and breathing form, full of vitality and grace. The rapturous harmonies of a Handel or Beethoven may be turned to jarring discord in the hands of a bungling performer; so may the sublime composition of the talented writer.

An improper emphasis or vulgar pronunciation is often the single step which leads from the sublime to the ridiculous; and Ariosto is not the only one who has discovered this melancholy fact to his shame and sorrow. This Italian poet, we are told, used to recite his own poems with so sweet a voice that his friends were enraptured to hear him. He possessed so delicate an ear, and so sensitive and choleric a temper, that once, on overhearing a potter reading some of his verses with a faulty accent, he became so enraged that he entered the shop and proceeded to demolish the wares exposed for sale. In vain did the astounded tradesman expostulate on the violence of the stranger.

"I have not sufficiently revenged myself on thee," exclaimed the enraged poet. "I have only broken a few pots, and you have spoiled the most beautiful of compositions to my face." What poet, whom the world acknowledges as such, has not endured a thousand similar misrepresentations?

Mozart once wrote a composition entitled a "Musical Joke;" some portions of which were understood precisely as a poor performer would play them. The effect is, of course, highly ludicrous, but not more so than would be a page of Everett or Longfellow, if printed as an indifferent reader would render them. There are few really good readers among us, and even those who are accustomed to public speaking are often sadly deficient in this accomplishment.

A careless reader once gave this passage from the Bible, with the following emphasis and pauses: "And the old man said unto his sons, Saddle me, the ass; and they saddled him." A clergyman once told his congregation that they had not followed a cunningly-devised fable." The natural inference from his remark would be that he did not deny the fable, but that it was not a cunning fable.

Another clergyman, noted for reading hymns with an abrupt emphasis, once uttered the words bears in the following lines so that it seemed to his congregation a noun instead of a verb: "He takes young children in his arms, And his bosom, bears—"

Many more examples of this kind might be given, but these will illustrate the subject; and we hope to induce some attention, on the part of those who read them, to the importance of emphasis. These, of course, are extreme cases; but they will make a more permanent impression than would less striking ones.—Student.

Dr. Kane, having demonstrated the existence of an open Polar Sea, scientific as to work out the cause of the anomaly. A correspondent of the New York Times thinks that these causes will be found in the centrifugal force and the internal heating power of the earth. The centrifugal force has a tendency to heap up the waters under the Equator, thereby producing a continual surface current towards the South, and a consequent absence of water from the polar regions, which must be supplied and is undoubtedly, by a sub marine current. The waters descend in the temperate regions of the earth, where they are much above the freezing point; their heat is retained and probably increased at the vast depths in which they move and when they emerge at what the Pole they produce a warm and open sea, and a warm atmosphere about it. But in their flow to the south, the superabundant caloric of the water is continually being given off until they are finally reduced to the freezing point, and ultimately become vast fields of ice.

There are according to official letters from Constantinople, of the 6th inst., in the hospitals of that city brought from the Crimea, no fewer than 6,000 sick or wounded. On that day there arrived off Constantinople 1800 more. No sooner was this fact known in the Turkish capital, than, at the risk of their own lives, several nuns, (so urs de Galata) surgeons and hospital assistants, put off for the transports, in frail and miserable boats, to attend to their ailments, and to administer to them before landing, food and restoratives.

Evil effects of Snuff Dipping.—Absence of Mind.—A young lady of our acquaintance, who is somewhat given to using the mop, (not the housewife's) bought a couple of Sloss & Allen's ten dollar handkerchiefs. The other day and while busily engaged in embroidering her name upon them, a beau called in, and in the fury of the moment she threw her mop in her workbasket, and the costly fabrics into the fire.

A writer from western Texas says the German French, Swiss, Hungarian, and other European settlers in north-western Texas are to a man in favor of forming a new State out of the western portion of that State, and to a man they are opposed to slavery. There are many settlers from the Northern States among them, too, and together he thinks they can command ten thousand votes already.

The letter is written by Mr. Wilcox, a member of Congress from Mississippi, who has lately returned on a visit to Texas. By the act annexing Texas it is provided that it may be divided into two or more States.

CATHOLIC PRIESTS DECREASING.—The Catholic Herald of Philadelphia, lamenting the decrease of their priests, says, that they cannot hope to present to supply their ranks from this country, as "one of the last pursuits Catholic parents, rich or poor, are likely to desire for their children, is the ministry of Roman Catholicism." It also states, that while the main portion of the supply has been of Irish origin, that is now on the decline, "as every year brings less priests from that country, and less young men desirous of becoming priests, than the preceding year did."

MANUFACTURES OF THE SOUTH.—There are now in Georgia between fifty and sixty cotton factories conducted in the most skillful and successful manner, with all the appliances in the way of machinery that can be found in the same kind of establishments in New England.

READING IN THE CARS.—Several instances are lately recorded where persons who are in the habit of reading much in rail way cars have become nearly blind, and an express agent near Boston had totally lost his sight, it being imputed to that cause. It appears that the jolting motion caused the eye to strain in catching the separate letters, and makes their effect on the retina very injurious.

For Sale, Two excellent Pianos; one new, the other second hand. Also a small lot of school room furniture. Apply to Rev. J. J. James, Raleigh.

A. M. LEWIS is now permanently settled in Raleigh, and hereby notifies his clients that they can find him, when not professionally absent, at his residence North of the Capitol on Halifax street.

Wake Forest College, The Forty-fourth Session of Wake Forest College will open on the 5th Monday in July.

W. M. H. OWEN, Sec'y, June 19th, 1855, Spirit of the Age, N. C. Argus and Wilmington Commercial insert until the opening of the session.

READ THIS, First edition of this popular Music Book sold.

THE CASKET A Collection of Sacred Melodies, SECOND EDITION. Is now in press, and will be ready for the trade by the 15th of September.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS. The new music book, THE CASKET. It seems to have become already the general favorite here; and there is little doubt that its popularity will extend when its excellencies become more generally known.

For Sale, Wm. J. Jackson, Philadelphia—Dear Sir—I have been a subject of Dyspepsia in its worst form for the last five years. Such was my condition for twelve months that the physicians and all who saw me said I must die. Who to my relief, I carried to North Carolina in Virginia, Tennessee and North Carolina, but was not benefited by any water to which I was taken. While on my way home I stopped at Rutherfordton, a small village in North Carolina, to try the effect of some Chalybeate water in that place.

After reaching home, one of my neighbors came to me for a prescription and medicine for 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 benefited by it than any other he had taken, but I have not been able to get any more for him or myself since; will you, therefore, please ship me a dozen or more as soon as possible. Respectfully yours, W. SMITH

Certificate of Wm. J. Atwood, HENRIETTA, YADKIN CO., N. C., Nov. 1st, '55. Dear C. M. Jackson, I have no more 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 medicines, that I have taken, have entirely failed to do. 'Hooiland's German Bitters' cured me of the most stubborn and agonizing case of Dyspepsia, that perhaps ever fell to the lot of man. My case is not a stranger to this community, as an well known in this and the surrounding countries, and can truly say that my recovery has astonished 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.

Truly yours, WILLIAM T. ATWOOD. These Bitters are entirely vegetable, they invigorate and strengthen the system, neutralize the acid, and can be used for infants as well as adults.

For Sale Wholesale by Druggists, in all the principal cities, and at retail by apothecaries and storekeepers in every town in the United States.

It is very desirable, that good taste, and correct adaptation of the music to the sentiment, should prevail in this department of public worship. This work seems admirably suited to bring about this happy result. Its excellent arrangements, the grouping of appropriate tunes under different heads, is a new feature, and adds to its value.—Baltimore True Union.

It is destined soon to be the favorite of the choir and churches which have a proper regard for this branch of public worship. It preserves many of the old favorite tunes, and adds to them for the new and brilliant gems. Besides, it contains anthems, chants, and sacred songs national, and a delightful variety for Sunday schools and social and revival meetings, which renders it at once comprehensive, useful and convenient. The reputation of the so-called choirs, has not only been raised by its circulation, but choir-leaders have been only too glad to accept of it in manuscript and were sung and admired by hundreds, who did not know him as the author.—Charleston Standard.

We have been at some pains to examine the work, and feel that we speak understandingly, when we say that it is far superior to any book of the kind which has been prepared or published at the south. Indeed it is wholly unlike the wretched compilations which have hitherto constituted the sum of our sacred musical literature, and will take its place in the ranks of the scientific productions of the north.—Southern Presbyterian.

Professors Robinson and Woodbury are gentlemen of the first standing as teachers of music; and the Southern Baptist Publication Society must have scrutinized it sufficiently to decide it to be a first rate work of the kind, before giving it their endorsement. The grammar laid down very plainly, and there is a fine variety of tunes.—South Western Baptist.

The Southern Baptist Publication Society have lately published a Music Book which will meet a great want among the thousands in our Southern Zion. The board, in providing it, were convinced that if a book of the highest order of excellence, of this description, could be widely circulated through all the southern states, it would be a great means of promoting pure and undefiled religion. It is believed that the "Casket" will be hailed by thousands of our persuasion of Christians, as the Music Book for the South, and second to none in the country. The secular and literary press, we notice, are equally disposed to greet this work as a contribution to sacred science and art.—Southern Baptist.

The Casket contains about 250 pages. Price, per doz. \$10. A sample copy will be forwarded by mail, post paid, to each Teacher or Conductor of a choir, on the receipt of 25 cents. No other charge. Published by the Southern Baptist Publication Society.

SMITH & WHILDEN, Agents, Charleston, S. C.

Notice. The Trustees of the Tar River Association School, hereby give general notice to all who feel an interest in the cause of education, that they desire to establish within the bounds of Tar River Association, a school in which our youth may be prepared for college or for the ordinary pursuits of life. The patronage to be conferred on this school will be rewarded, by a liberal compensation to any individual or community, incurring the expense of erecting the necessary building, &c. All those who have propositions to make are requested to address the undersigned at Warrenton, N. C., and they will be attended to.

It is hoped that this notice will be promptly responded to, inasmuch as the subject has been for some time under consideration, and if carried out will, no doubt, be productive of good results.

CHAIRMAN OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES. WARRENTON, N. C.

LIVER COMPLAINT, JAUNDICE, DYSPEPSIA, CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY, Disease of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach, such as Constipation, Head Pains, Fullness, or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructation, Sinking, or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Headed and Difficult Breathing, Fluctuating at the Heart, and Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Pain or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Viol Pains in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flashes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Condensed Flashes of Heat, and great Depression of Spirits can be Effectually cured by DR. HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS. Prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, German Medicine Store, No. 120 Arch-Street, one door below Sixth, Phila.

Their power over the above Diseases is not exceeded, or equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as it is, in many cases, more successful than any other, in many cases after skilled physicians had failed to employ it.

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 without safe, certain and pleasant.

TESTIMONY FROM NORTH CAROLINA. Certificate of Dr. W. SMITH, of Pine Hill, Richmond County, N. C.

PINE HILL, March 4th, 1854. Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia—Dear Sir—I have been a subject of Dyspepsia in its worst form for the last five years. Such was my condition for twelve months that the physicians and all who saw me said I must die. Who to my relief, I carried to North Carolina in Virginia, Tennessee and North Carolina, but was not benefited by any water to which I was taken. While on my way home I stopped at Rutherfordton, a small village in North Carolina, to try the effect of some Chalybeate water in that place.

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For Sale Wholesale by Druggists, in all the principal cities, and at retail by apothecaries and storekeepers in every town in the United States.

Price 75 Cents per Bottle. For sale by Williams & Hayward, and P. F. Penick, Raleigh, N. C.; Hooker, Roger's Store, and Mr. Anderson Forestville.

AYER'S PILLS. FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC.

THERE has long existed a public demand for an effective purgative pill which could be relied on as safe and perfectly safe in its operation. This has been proposed to meet that demand, and an extensive trial of its virtues has conclusively shown, that with success it accomplishes the purpose designed.

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