

Mr. Calhoun's Speech.—We, this week, publish Mr. Calhoun's remarks on Mr. Crittenden's Bill to provide for the interference of certain Federal office-holders in elections. It is a very able production, and should be attentively read by every intelligent citizen, particularly the latter part of it, where he gives the history of the Government for some years past, and points out its true policy for the future. Happy would it be for the country if Mr. Van Buren and his successor, whosoever he may be, should pursue the course indicated by Mr. Calhoun.

As to Mr. Crittenden's Bill on which these remarks were delivered, we regard it as one of the boldest attempts ever made in this country against the liberty of speech. The Alien and Sedition law of the elder Adams, sometimes called the "gag-law," was, in our opinion, scarcely as bad. No one disapproves more than we do the interference of Federal office-holders in elections,—such conduct should always be denounced, and the offenders held up to public indignation,—but as earnestly as we deprecate this evil, and great as it assuredly is, Congress has no right to apply a remedy by introducing a much greater; that is, by violating the right of speech, and the freedom of opinion; privilegingly thought and secret to every freeman; the especial boast of republicanism, and the most certain guaranty of its existence;—privileges that to restrict, would be a direct subversion of the Constitution. It cannot be denied that under Gen. Jackson's administration the evil complained of became very common, particularly in the large cities; but in our view, the only safe corrective is, by public opinion. It is an evil that never existed to any great extent before Gen. Jackson's time, and we do not believe that it prevails to any great extent under the present administration. But whenever a corrupt set of men may get into power, and either encourage or tolerate such conduct in Federal officers, the only safe, and safe way to check the practice, will be to rally public opinion against it, and render it odious and unpopular. Congress cannot legislate on the subject without endangering freedom of opinion and liberty of speech,—rights too hardly won by the best blood of our forefathers, to be quietly surrendered by their children.

A Great Work.—The Rail-Road from London to Liverpool has been recently completed, and is now in operation. The distance between the two places is about 230 miles, and is travelled over in eleven hours, including all stoppages on the way. Not many years ago it required almost as many days to travel that distance as it now takes hours. Wonderful, indeed, are the achievements of steam directed by the genius of man, and yet great as is its power in the annihilation of space, it is altogether insufficient to satisfy the demands of the present generation, who require, and have originated a mode for the transmission of intelligence from distant points, by means of electricity, which is correctly described by the common expression for a maximum comparison of velocity, "as quick as the lightning;" we refer to the Electro-Magnetic Telegraph, as it is called, of Professor Morse, an account of which our readers will perhaps recollect as given some time since. By means of this lightning post-riding, it is estimated to convey a despatch of 45 letters per minute, the distance of 100 miles.

A Lead Mine has been lately discovered in Cabarrus county, near the Rowan line, about 13 miles from this place, on the Lands of Mr. McMockin.

We have seen of the Ores, and find them to be of the Carbonate of lead: some of the specimens are rich with the Metal. How extensive the lode or vein may be, it is difficult to say, as it has only been penetrated in two places, the one about 8 feet, and the other 30. These workings are by no means extensive enough to pronounce upon the character of the Ore, or value of the discovery. We believe, however, from present appearances and the surrounding indications, that the prospect is worthy of a more extensive examination.

The Cotton Crop of 1838.—It is now pretty well ascertained that the Cotton Crop of the last season, 1838, falls short of the crop of 1837 nearly about 250,000 bales. It is believed, however, that the surplus of the crop of 1837 added to the crop of 1838 will be sufficient to supply the demand of the present year. We have just read a letter from an intelligent commission merchant in N. Orleans, who says it is believed that the prime cotton will go up to 20 cents before the next crop begins to come into market. This rise however will not benefit the planters much, as most, if not all of them will have sold their cotton, but it will be a great advantage to those who may have the article on hand, the U. S. Bank for instance, which generally manages to buy cheap, and sell high.

A new Post-Office has been established in Randolph County, on the road leading from Salisbury to Raleigh, by the name of Rayville, and Presly Ray, Esq., appointed Postmaster.

The past year has been unusually prolific in the production of newspapers and periodicals, and if the extension of a great number of both is a blessing, our country certainly may be considered as peculiarly favored. We have received this week the first number of the "WILMINGTON WEEKLY CHRONICLE," the prospect of which we have some time since gazed at; it is published by Mr. A. Brown, Editor. The number issued speaks well for the ability, and industry of the Editor. His salutatory to the public is written in a style we rather like, and although we take it, from this, that our political faiths may not be exactly similar, yet we give the Chronicle a cordial greeting, and desire to be accounted as in the number of its well-wishers.

Gold Mines.—We are pleased to learn by a gentleman from Charlotte, that the Gold Mines in Mecklenburg county, are now in more successful and profitable operation than for some length of time past.

[Editors Correspondence.]

FAIRFACVILLE, March 16, 1839.
We have nothing of any importance to write you.—Cotton has declined during the week at least one to one half cents; we quote \$104 to \$135 extremes, and buyers are not anxious to take hold at present prices; export manufacturers. Flour \$6 25, 6 75, 7 25; corn \$1 05, 55 a 60; bacon 10; lard 10 a 11; whiskey 40 a 45; bagged \$1 25; feathers 40 a 45; beeswax 25; tallow 10.
Arrived, March 11th, steamer Henrietta, Capt. Ross, boat Nelson in tow, with dry goods, groceries, salt, iron, &c. for sundry merchants in town, and also for Miles Wilson, D. H. Craig, J. H. Harcomb, A. Hunt, Lexington Manufacturing Company, Holt & Co., Cross & Borer, McAdoo & Sent, Smith & Ramsay, Henry A. London, F. J. Hill, Prince & Holland, Rockfish Manufacturing Company, Gov. Dudley, and others in the interior.
Departed, on Monday the 11th, boat Post-Boy with cotton, flour, tobacco, &c.
Also, on Tuesday, steamer Henrietta, and on Friday, boat Nelson with tobacco, flour, cotton, &c.
The schooner Eliza, Jane, and H. Launce, we learn, are just in at Wilmington, leaving among others goods for Joshua Natch, Wm. Albright, J. H. Troy, Goulet & Wilcutt, Thompkins Falls, and Armstrong

Important Law Decision.—About a year since Judge McKinley decided, in the Circuit Court of the United States at Mobile, that a corporation created by one State could not institute a suit in its corporate capacity in another State. The question was taken up to the Supreme Court at Washington City, and has just been decided by that tribunal. The decision made is,—that a corporation created by one of the States can do in any other State such acts as the members of such corporation, in their individual capacity have an undoubted right to do.

The parties to the question involved were.—The Bank of the United States appellant, vs Wm. D. Primmer.

AMERICAN MUSEUM.—The March number of this periodical has come to hand. It seems to be steadily attaining a high literary character. Not having had leisure to examine it, except cursorily, we give the table of contents.

"Observer" No. 2 has been received, but too late for insertion this week.

LATEST FROM MAINE.

The Boston papers furnish a variety of items contained in letters from their correspondents to Maine, the substance of which will be found in the annexed summary, prepared to our hands in the New York Star:

Verbal intelligence from Bangor, gives as a rumor, that Sir John Harvey has sent two companies to fortify Mars Hill, two miles within the disputed territory, and to plant there the British standard.

The Bangor correspondent of the Boston Atlas gives the information as positive, received by the vidette express from Houlton with despatches from Gen. Hodson for Gov. Fairfield, that Sir John Harvey had actually taken possession of Mars Hill, and is to support his position by eight companies of regulars. The same correspondent says, Mars Hill is within the State of Maine, and west of the boundary line. A letter from the Secretary of Gen. Hodson confirms the above.

A letter dated from Bangor of the 9th instant, says—"I have just conversed with a gentleman direct from Houlton, who had good opportunity for judging, who gives it as his opinion that there will be no blood shed, notwithstanding all the preparations on both sides, and that the men on the other side of the line are decidedly adverse to a war. Governor Harvey, it is thought, issued his proclamation unadvisedly, and would gladly escape the effects and results of it, and that it was produced upon a great misapprehension of the state of things at that time."

A letter from Major Kirby, commanding the U. S. garrison at Houlton, confirms the previous rumor that Sir John Harvey was withdrawing the British troops from the frontier.

Several companies of Gen. Hodson's division had taken up a position at the mouth of the Presque Isle, a stream that flows into the Arrostook, ten miles above the location Col. Jarvis had chosen. Nine more companies were to follow to the Presque Isle on Monday. The troops at Houlton are in fine discipline, particularly the Dexter and Bangor rifle companies, and the Bangor volunteers and artillery. They practice target firing four hours a day, and show great skill.

Mr. Botsford passed through Bangor on the 9th from Washington, with despatches for Sir John Harvey. He spoke unfavorably of the prospect of peace.

The Atlas says the Oxford and Cumberland Divisions were at Augusta on the 10th, their orders to march to the frontier having been countermanded. The message of Governor Fairfield to the Legislature would, it is said, be sent on the 11th.

General Scott was still at Augusta, to leave for Houlton on Tuesday. He expects to have an interview with Sir John Harvey.

It is reported in this city, says the New York Star, that Mr. Fox, the British Minister, has received a letter from Sir John Harvey, in which he states that he will withdraw his troops agreeably to the protocol. This is credited.

TABLE OF CONTENTS OF THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NO. 3. VOL. II.

ORIGINAL PAPERS.	
History. By Jared Sparks.	A Moral. By J. Evans Snodgrass.
Early Literature of the Germans. By Professor Smith.	The Pioneer of Pennsylvania. By Professor Barber.
Inscription for an Album.	To Atocha.
E. Pluribus Unum. By David Hoffman.	Lines.
Phrenology. By L. A. Wilmer: Epistle I.	The Student's Diary. By F. Bessly, D. D.
Antique Cameos. No. 5: Cupid, Stanzas, written in Dejection.	Handel: A Nocturne from the German of Lyers.
By Mrs. E. F. Elliot.	Reminiscence of Switzerland. By R. M. Walsh.
The Hills, The Sea, The Sky. By J. Hookman, Jr.	The South-Sea Islanders: A Prize Poem in three parts. By N. C. Brooks, Part I. (Copied from the Southern Churchman).
Rydel Beck. By Edward Quillman.—(England)	Researches of Polyglot Club; No. III. My Life is like the Summer Rose.
LITERARY NOTICES.	
Mrs. Phelps's Familiar Lectures on Chemistry.	Edith's Travels in Austria, Russia, and Turkey.
Reverend's Discourses on the Sabbath.	Life of Rev. Chas. Jacobs.

THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for March has been received; it contains the following articles: Utility of Phrenology. Fallacy of some common objections against Phrenology. Two letters addressed to Geo. Combe, Esq., on the Functions of the organs of Locality and Wit. Remarks on the possibility of increasing the development of the cerebral organs by adequate exercise of the Mental Organs. By Andrew Combe, M. D. Application of Phrenology to self-culture. Phrenology in New York.

Miscellany.—Death of Broussais. Phrenological Society in Buffalo, N. Y. Mr. Combe's Lectures in Philadelphia.

Patent Tailor's Shears.—Mr. Rochus Heinisch, an ingenious cutter, of this city, has just received a patent from Washington for a valuable improvement in Tailor's shears. His improvement consists in constructing the shears with certain convex protuberances or swellings on the sides of the bows, in order to fill the hand, and give the cutter a more complete command over the instrument.—The handle is so made as to give the holder the greatest possible control of the shears with the greatest ease to the hand. Mr. H. calls his invention "The Convex Convex Bar Shears." We have a pair now before us, and we have scarcely seen a more beautiful specimen of cutlery of any sort. The finish and polish are equal to those of a razor. We hope the ingenious manufacturer

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

From the Presbyterian.

LAW SUIT.
The Church was entitled Todd vs. Green, came up for trial before the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, on Monday 4th day of March, Judge Roberts, presiding. Counsel for the Plaintiffs, Wm. M. Meredith, George Wood, and Josiah Randall, Esq's.; Counsel for the Defendants, John Sereno, Joseph R. Ingorsoll, W. C. Preston, and F. W. Hobbell, Esq's.

From the jury list of 48 names, it was ascertained that but eleven jurors could be empanelled. An additional list of 12 names was then furnished by the Sheriff, and it was agreed that the counsel on either side should strike alternately, and the individual whose name should be left unstruck, should supply the deficiency of the panel. The jurors were then sworn or affirmed, and their names are as follows:

Charles Wagner, Miller M. Everly,
James Simpson, R. C. Dickinson,
L. Quondale, John Boyles,
George Mercke, C. Barrington,
Isaac Jones, S. Baker,
W. S. Greiner, E. R. Myers.

Mr. Randall, counsel for the plaintiffs, then opened the case in a speech, in which he incorporated a brief history of the troubles in the Presbyterian Church and adverted to points to which testimony would be adduced. He then presented various documents which would be insisted on as evidence. On Wednesday morning, the counsel for the Defendants, supposing that Mr. Randall was introducing irrelevant matter, applied to the Court, that the testimony should be confined to the main point at issue, to wit, the organization of the Assembly. The Court, however, decided that the latitude claimed by the Plaintiffs, should be allowed, in order to bring up the subject fully. Up to the time of our going to press, the witnesses on behalf of the Plaintiffs were still under examination, and no decision will probably be obtained for a week or ten days to come.

RULES.

The Judges of the Supreme Court find it necessary, as well for the accommodation of those who have occasion to attend the Court, as for the efficient discharge of their own duties, to establish and publish the following RULES:

All applicants for admission to the Bar must present themselves for examination during the first seven days of the Term.

All causes which shall be docketed before the eighth day of the Term, shall stand for trial in the course of that Term. Appeals, permitted to be docketed after the first seven days of the Term, shall be tried or continued at that Term at the option of the Appellee. In all other causes brought up afterwards, either party will be entitled to a continuance.

The Court will not call causes for trial before the 8th day of the Term, but will enter upon the trial of any cause, to the mean time, which the parties or their counsel may be desirous to try.

On the eighth day of the Term, the Court will call over the calendar of all the causes, and then, but not afterwards, by the general consent of the Bar, a precedence may be given to causes, in which gentlemen attending from a distance are concerned, over causes on any of the dockets. But unless this change be made, and subject to this change only, the Court will proceed regularly with the dockets, first with the State, next the Equity, and finally the Law Docket.

When causes are called for trial by the Court, they must be then either argued, submitted or continued, except under special and peculiar circumstances to be shown to the Court, and except that Equity causes under a Rule of Reference may be kept open a reasonable time for the coming in of Reports and the filing and arguing of Exceptions.

The quiet of Waynesborough was disturbed on the evening of the 21st February, by the arrival at that place of the Steamer E. P. McNeil. Never before has the power of steam penetrated so far up the waters of the Neuse. We understand no serious obstacles obstructed the passage of the boat. We hope the enterprising owners may be richly rewarded for their exertions. The McNeil, although badly adapted for the experiment, has penetrated farther up the waters of the Cape Fear and the Neuse than any other steambot that has been built.—Wilmington Advertiser.

We are happy to learn by a letter from Columbia, dated March 5th, that our announcement, on the authority of a letter from that place, of the death of Dr. Cooper, was premature. Dr. Cooper on the 5th, was not only alive, but in much better spirits than would be imagined under the circumstances of the case.—Char. Mercury.

PETERSBURG MANUFACTURES.

Extract of a letter from Petersburg, to the Editor of the Richmond Inquirer, dated

OCTOBER 24.
"Our Cotton manufactures commenced with one mill—two thousand spindles, capital sixty thousand dollars—twelve years since; another followed in about four years, capital \$100,000—two thousand spindles, each of these has increased by doubling their number of spindles, and the first increased its capital \$60,000 more, and the other 50,000; their profits up to this time have been about 20 per cent. a year. Three years since another mill was erected with four thousand spindles; to which is added a paper mill, capital \$280,000. In the course of the present year, two others have been erected, each with a capital of \$150,000 and running four thousand spindles, and there is now a water power taken by a party of gentlemen on speculation at \$30,000, only land enough allotted for the necessary buildings, gardens, &c. for the operatives, two miles from Petersburg. The cloth goes off well, and there is every appearance of the business thriving. Before engaging in the stock, I satisfied myself by corresponding with wealthy manufacturers in the North—that we had great advantage over them. In the first place their fuel account to keep the water wheel from freezing; is equal to our fuel account and water rent. In the second place, from freezing they are scarce of water during the winter. 3dly. They have to pay interest upon their stock of cotton laid in, in November to the last of the winter, and then to pay interest upon the expenses necessary to make into cloth. 4thly. The ports being frozen up, they cannot seek a market, although the goods may be high. 5thly. These causes necessarily increase the amount of capital, and thereby diminish the profits. I believe this sufficient to convince you that manufacturers must thrive here."

I have known several persons to sacrifice their property for the want of knowledge. Indeed, the \$30,000 water power mentioned above, was, with 700 acres of land, sold for \$7,000 last year. Your iron works and the extension of the James river canal, all tend to increase the value of water power.

Important Decision for Publishers of Newspapers.—Judge Thomson, of Indiana, at a late sitting of the Circuit Court, at which he presided, gave the following decision in a case where a subscriber to a newspaper refused to take the paper out of the post office without complying with the terms of the publisher:

"That if a subscriber to a periodical failed to notify the editor to discontinue the paper at the end of the term subscribed for, or pay up the arrearages, he was bound for another year."

This settles a very important principle.
Ground-Pea Oil.—A gentleman of this county, has lately procured an oil from the common ground-pea—or nut, (arabica) which we hear highly extolled as a salad oil and for burning. "This may be a valuable discovery, as the nut is, if not indigenous, one that can be procured to any extent in the Southern country.—Wilmington Chronicle.

Disgusting.—For the first time in our life—and we hope it may be the last—we yesterday saw two females fashionably clad—one of them was white, apparently the daughter of a substantial Essex farmer, and the other, "black as the jacks of clubs"—walking arm in arm through Milk, Federal, High, Summer and Washington streets towards the "Marlboro" Chapel. What are we coming to. Boston Sentinel.

Later Verbal Intelligence.—We have just learned from the passengers who arrived by the steamboat from Boston this morning, that it was reported, as they were leaving the city, that Sir John Harvey had issued orders to the British forces to withdraw from the disputed territory. The rumor was credited in Boston.—N. Y. Eve-Post.

UNITED IN WEDLOCK.

In this County, on the 14th instant, by Allan Ross, Esq., Mr. JACOB SLOOP, Sen., to Miss LEAH PALM.

In Fredell County, on the 7th instant, by A. Roby, Esq., Maj. JAMES P. GODBY to Miss E. M. JOHNSON, daughter of Cyrus Johnson, Esq.

Notice.

IN pursuance of authority, in me vested by the last Will and Testament of THOMAS H. DENT, I shall expose to public sale, the Tract of Land of which the said Thomas Dent seized, lying in the county of Rowan, on second Creek, about eight miles North of Salisbury, supposed to contain three hundred and thirty-five acres. There is a

Comfortable Dwelling.

on the premises, and cleared land sufficient for four or five hands to work, and the fencing and out buildings are in good repair. There is also a sufficient quantity of Meadow land, a part of which is in a good state of cultivation. The sale will take place on the premises on the 2nd day of April 1839. A credit of twelve months will be given—the purchaser will be required to give bond and security. JAMES OWENS, Esq. March 21, 1839.

PAINTING.

THE Subscriber having located himself in the town of Concord, would now offer his services to the Public as an

Ornamental and Sign Painter. He offers himself that his long experience in the above business, and the specimens of work he has executed in his line, will be a sufficient recommendation. He will also attend to any call made on him in the

HOUSE PAINTING BUSINESS, and is confident he can give satisfaction to all who may employ him.

The Public is respectfully requested to call and encourage him, as he is determined to execute all work committed to him in the best possible manner.

Also, Painting and Trimming all kinds of Carriages, done with neatness and dispatch. J. W. RAINEY. Concord, N. C., March 21, 1839.

Temperance Meeting.

A MEETING of the Rowan County Temperance Society, will be held at the house of Mr. Dawalt Lenz, on Monday the 1st day of April next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Addresses may be expected. SAM'L LEMLY, Pres. R. & C. T. S. March 21, 1839.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having disposed of his property in the town of Salisbury, it has become indispensably necessary that his notes and accounts, some of which are of long standing, should be settled. Those indebted to him are therefore requested to come forward and settle the same without delay.

Eight likely Negroes for Sale. T. A. HAGUE. N. B. Persons calling to settle in the absence of the Subscriber will settle with A. W. Pelton, who is his authorized agent. T. A. H. Salisbury, N. C., March 21, 1839.

No Joke!

ALL persons indebted to the Subscribers, either by Note or Book account on the 30th day of April next, are most respectfully informed that suit will be commenced upon them unless previously arranged. We trust our friends will take no exception to this course, as necessity compels us to the measure without discrimination. WHEELER & BURNS. Salisbury, Feb. 21, 1839.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL,
250 Plough Moulds,
Bar Scoop and Tire Iron,
5,000 lbs. Castings, (assorted),
20 lbs. Superfine Flour,
40 lbs. mountain Irish Potatoes,
30 lbs. herd Grass Seed,
6,000 lbs. Lexington Cotton Yarns,
1,500 lbs. Bar Lead,
10 kegs Powder,
10 doz. superior Weeding Hoes,
75 kegs White Lead (ground in Oil),
5 casks Rice,
25 hds. Molasses,
Sugar, Coffee, Nails, and Salt,
By J. & W. MURPHY. Salisbury, Feb. 25, 1839.

NEW FIRM.

E. BIRCKHEAD & G. UTZMAN, having entered into Copartnership in the TINNING AND COPPERSMITH BUSINESS,

WOULD respectfully announce to their friends and the public generally, that it is their intention to keep constantly on hand and for sale, a large and extensive assortment of

Tin Ware, Copper Stills, &c. and, in short, almost every article in the above branches that can be manufactured in this country. Their Shop is situated on Main-street, between Messrs. Cross & Borer's, and J. & W. Murphy's stores. N. B. Orders from a distance for work will be pur-



The following is an extract from a forthcoming work of Dr. Peter, the discoverer of the celebrated "Vegetable Anti-Bilious Pills."

"Hearth, wealth, and enjoyment, are the three prime objects of life. The two former are only sought as a means to obtain the latter. Man seeks for wealth as a means of enjoyment. But vain is such pursuit without the possession of health. Without bodily vigor and strength, neither the physical nor the mental, neither the inner nor the outward man is capable of any achievement, whether of wealth or of enjoyment.—Mens sana in corpore sano—a sound mind in a sound body—is the sine qua non—the absolute requisite—of any efficient effort in the attainment of human ends.—The mind may be active, but if the body be feeble, then is the mind active to little purpose. Enjoyment is not there; and the finest laid plans are rendered abortive by the shattered condition of our instrument of life."

But say that a man could obtain wealth—that he could acquire the gold of Ophir, and bring home all the treasures of the mine of Golconda, yet without health, where would be his happiness? He would be miserable in the midst of his gold and his diamonds; he would pine away in wretchedness and despair, and in old age, without the wise man of old. "All is vanity and vexation of spirit!" His limbs are racked with pain, and he cannot rest; his appetite is gone, and he loathes his food; his stomach is oppressed with nausea, and he turns seeking a way at the bottom of a magnificent Providence. He would give all he is worth—say, all the world, if he had it—for the poor, but healthy man's appetite. "Please give me," said a hungry wretch, "a wealthy, feeble man.—Please give me expense to buy me a morsel of food; I am almost starved!"

"I would give a thousand dollars for your appetite," said the rich man, as he looked the hungry man a dollar. "Of so much importance is health to the enjoyment of life!"

But wherefore, methinks I hear the reader say, subscribes this humbly on so plain and hackneyed a subject? Do we not all know the value of health? Do we not all attend to it as one of the chief, if not the chiefest concerns of our mortal existence? Do we not employ the means to attain and preserve it? Do we not lay out money—do we not see physicians—do we not follow their advice—do we not swallow their prescriptions?

True—most true—gentle reader, thou dost all things, we dare say, and more. Still, we cannot believe our humbly on health to be altogether unnecessary. As in morals, so in physic it is requisite to have "line upon line, and precept upon precept." Men in health forget that they may be sick; and men in sickness do not all ways employ the most judicious means to attain health.

Very true, Doctor—men do not as you say, always pursue the right road to health. Now, I know of some people who are always doing themselves with physic, and running to the doctors and apothecaries every day of their lives. They take, I verily believe, a cart load of drugs in a year, and yet they are not well after all. Do you know the reason?

Why, yes, in my opinion, there are two reasons. In the first place, they take too much medicine, and in the second, they do not take the right kind. I used to make the same mistake. But lately, it is to say the truth, or three years past—I've hit upon a better plan. I take Dr. Peter's Vegetable Bilious Pills, and I derive more benefit from one dollar laid out in them, than I used in paying fifty in any former pursuit of health, besides saving a world of nausea and disgust in swallowing an enormous quantity of medicines. Do you know Dr. Peter's? Very well.

"And have you ever taken his medicine?" "I have; I used a blockhead else."

"They tell me he is none of your quacks, who undertake to mend and regulate the human machine, without so much as knowing of what parts it consists, and how they are put together. They say he understands anatomy and physiology. I think you will think it is as familiar with botany and chemistry as I am with the road to mill."

"You are right informed. Dr. Peter is no empiric. He does not undertake what he does not understand.—He was regularly bred to the healing art. He has spent years in the acquisition of knowledge; he has devoted himself to the study of the human frame, and the diseases to which it is subject, and now he is applying his acquisitions to the relief of suffering humanity. He does not put forth the absurd claim so often advanced by the inventors of patent nostrums—namely, that of curing all diseases with a single prescription. Such a pretence he would deem about as difficult to swallow, as to take the nostrums of those who put it forth. There is no such medicine. There is not, and never was, a panacea for all diseases. THE VEGETABLE BILIOUS PILLS pretend to no such miracle. But what is infinitely better, they effect whatever they undertake. They keep the word of promise to the stomach, and the prima via which they make to the ear and eye."

And that indeed is an slight recommendation. Nor are the complaints to which these Pills are adapted few nor far between. The disorders arising from a morbid state of the Bile are, unfortunately, many, distressing and fatal. A large proportion of all the fevers, especially at the South and in the marshy districts, are owing to this cause, from the distressing ague and fever, which almost strikes auster life and limb, to the fearful "Yellow Jack," which seldom quits his victim without scouring soul and body as he takes his leave.

Consistent from his previous practice, with diligence in all its forms, which originates the disorder of the Bile, Dr. Peter was bred to employ his knowledge and experience in the preparation of a medicine which should prove efficacious in this large class of diseases, which should relieve the itching and itchy head, and restore the unassisted and loathing stomach, at the same time that it prevented those more fatal effects which are so apt to follow from their imprudent neglect.

For this purpose he prepared, with much care and a just adaptation to the purpose, the Vegetable Bilious Pills, which he is happy to say, from long experience and the abundant testimony of those who have employed them have answered, more than answered his most sanguine expectations.

It is not his own mere assertion that you are called upon to believe. It is not the ipse dixit of any single man—though he was as great as Galen or Hippocrates—that you are to pin your faith upon. Neither, although it is said in the sacred volume that "by the mouth of two or three witnesses shall all things be established"—are you to believe in so small a number only! "A cloud of witnesses" is before you. They are too numerous to be easily overlooked; they are too intelligent to be carelessly heard; they are too respectable to be slightly regarded.

Believing the spontaneous testimony of those whose experience is the best of the truth they assert, Dr. Peter has thrown together in the following pages, a few of the many hundreds of testimonials received from every quarter when his pills have come into use. They are left to speak for themselves. They are the words of those who "speak what they do know, and testify what they have seen and experienced."

Be careful and enquire for Peter's Vegetable Pills, they are sold in Salisbury by John Murphy; in Lexington by J. P. Melby; and in Charlotte by Williams & B-y, of whom they can be had at the N. York wholesale price.

GOELICKE'S SANATIVE.

THE SICK are all taking this wonderful Medicine which is astonishing Europe, and America with its mighty cures. For Sale at the Post-Office, Falltown, Fredell county, N. C.