

Thus far, then, the ravages of the panic are stayed, and houses trembling on the brink of ruin have been saved, at least temporarily, from what appears to be inevitable bankruptcy. This has been done by one man, of quiet habits, and unostentatious manners, without requiring the advice or protection of the United States government. If we had a few men like Mr. Bidle in the British Cabinet, the panics which periodically derange our currency and endanger our commercial credit, and unsettle all the tides and currents of manufacturing industry, would seldom if ever happen.

But we will know how this will be met by the coarse-grained tailors of the self-styled democracy: instead of being regarded as the enlightened judgment of men disinterested, and well informed in such matters, it will be set down to the score of aristocratic preference for this institution and its President Appeals to grossest national prejudice will be made (as heretofore) to deprive Mr. Bidle of his well earned reputation.

"THOSE WHO TRADE ON BORROWED CAPITAL OUGHT TO BREAK."
JACKSON.

"THERE IS NO PRESSURE WHICH ANY HONEST MAN SHOULD REGRET." This cry of pressure, when it is in greater abundance than ever before, is like a cry of famine in the midst of the most plentiful harvest. Some there may be, even in such times, who have nothing to eat, but it can only be those who deserve to starve, because they have earned nothing.

President Jackson is gone; but the author of the letter to Sherrod Williams is in the Presidential seat, and the specie policy is still the order of the day. The public recollect that letter, and with how much emphasis it rested upon the increase of the gold and silver circulation, the suspension of notes under \$20, and the coinage at the three branch mints. We venture to predict, that specie will go on increasing at the rate of several millions per annum, during the whole of President Van Buren's administration, and that GOLD will be a common currency before his time is out. The three branch mints will go to work this summer; and Congress has put it fully in the power of the Administration to keep them at work. By the act of the last session of Congress, the sum of one million of dollars may be kept at the mint, to supply it with metals; and, by an act of the previous session, an unlimited amount may be transferred to the mint and its branches for the same purpose.—Thus, the supplies of metal will be ample, for it will be unlimited; and the public may rest assured that the successor to President Jackson—THE AUTHOR OF THE LETTER TO SHERROD WILLIAMS—will not suffer the mint and its branches to stand idle, for want of material to work up.

Thus did these vain and bigotted mortals vainly discourse of these matters of trade and the currency: The tone of the Globe is now changed, and well it may be, but what General Jackson now says or thinks of these things, no man in this nation cares one whit: and although crowds of sycophants used to hang upon his accounts, and trumpet them through the land, as if they were the words of inspiration, no man now respects them. Mr. Van Buren and Dick Johnson, who owe their election to General Jackson, are bound to heed, as they hope for reelection, but respect they cannot. It is past death that the whole scheme of the league banks as failure: the Globe admits as much; but says it failed in consequence of the deposit law, and is quite as much venom upon that odious measure, as fear of the people will permit. Yes, there is a most perfect wreck of all the wise schemes, and deep plans of our intuitive financiers, with a "natural Grammarian" at the head. We would suppose that such a disastrous result with the trouble of mind consequent, would make these official upstarts anxious to quit places where they are so ill at ease; but no ambition was never so convinced of its own insufficiency, and avowed as never yet replete. Every new blunder and new explosion, only seems to make them cling the more tenaciously upon office. Hang they will, therefore, until the country shall be involved in more dreadful confusion, unless they are choked off.

IMPEACHMENT &c.
The Boston Atlas insists strenuously, that Mr. Woodbury shall be impeached for his malversation in the Treasury Department: There is no use to talk about impeachments. The remedy is an impracticable one, and so entirely out of the question, that such creatures as Kendall and Whitney laugh in their sleeves at the idea of their being impeached. In fact they would be glad to be signalled by such persecutions, for that it would soon be considered. We have lately seen the magnificent Ams, putting himself above the laws of his country and refusing to acknowledge the jurisdiction of the Federal Court. We have seen this whole batch of executive officers, from the President down to the scullion, refusing to answer questions before a Committee of the peoples representatives—all threatening to appeal to the people. So it would be if Woodbury or Kendall, were impeached for squandering the public money: they would "persecution" and appeal to the people: the interested sentinels (themselves), the recipients of this squandered money) would take up the cry of persecution, and long before the House would come to a vote, defamations would have done work: the case would have been taken up by people, tried upon Congressional speeches, Globe paragraphs, the delinquent acquitted, and recommended as a martyr, more fit for office

than ever. No, we have no faith in impeachments: we may avoid the necessity of using them by a pure and single exercise of the ballot-box—but when we have once been saddled with base or incompetent rulers, we are remediless save only by providential interference, or the expiration of office.

WHY VERILY, I LETS'EM.
There was a certain London practitioner of Medicine, by the name of Isaac Letson, who by means of arrogant pretension, big words, and mysterious airs, acquired a considerable reputation in a business, of which he knew nothing.—His usual signature was "I. Letson." A wag wrote one night and stuck over his door, the following anagram, which got such a run, that it finally ran the quack out of the city.
"When folks they does get sick
I physicks, bleeds, and sweats 'em,
If after that, they choose to die,
Why verily—
I LETS'EM."

The Richmond Whig has very happily applied this concept to the course of Dr. Jackson, in his experiments upon the body politic. Having provided the physic at great cost, (to the patient) having gagged and flogged him, and finding him getting no better—fast, he gets mad, tells him through the Globe, "to die and be c—d," that he was not much account any how, and that no honest man ought to regret his death.

We have taken the liberty of attempting to apply this just a little differently as well as correct the quoted stanza.

THE CROPS—After all the croaking upon this subject, we are happy to state, that the present prospect (for an average at least) is fair. Oats have suffered somewhat, and corn is backward; but the last few weeks having been highly favorable, for destroying grass, a good season now would carry it ahead. Cotton has come up finely, and should the fall be postponed, as the spring has been, our planters would have small grounds to complain of the seasons. Whether the times will be settled enough to give them an adequate reward for their toil, will depend in a good degree upon themselves. If they will get rid of the rulers who have been trying experiments at their expense, they may have some chance for fair prices—but if the gold-bug is still to be pressed, and the present system of banking to be still uncontrolled, the labourers chance for his reward will be a dim one.

It is stated in a Northern paper that Col. Morris, the enterprising editor of the New York Mirror, has secured the valuable literary aid of Capt. Marryatt, who is now engaged upon a series of original papers for that periodical. Their publication will commence with a new volume, in July next.

The New Orleans Bulletin of the 30th ult mentions a rumor from Natchitoches, that Col. Teal of the Texian army has been assassinated in his own tent, and that Gen. Johnson has resigned his commission in consequence of insubordination of the army under his command.

We learn that Mr. J. N. C. Stockton, the contractor on the White Sulphur & Northern mail routes connected with Lynchburg was drowned on the 25th ult. while on his way from Pensacola to Lagrange, in Florida, by falling overboard from the steamboat into the sea. He had gone into the wheelhouse to bathe, and was precipitated into the water by a violent pitch of the steamboat, caused by the agitation and roughness of the sea; and although every exertion was made, he sunk before the small boat could reach him. His body was not recovered.

Price Tragedy.—Mr. George Jones, of New York offers \$1000 and a gold medal, worth from one to five hundred dollars, and an income of 5 per cent upon the gross profits for the five first years of its representation, for a prize tragedy, to be written by an American citizen—consisting of five acts, and containing two principal characters, to be represented by Mr. and Mrs. George Jones. We think Mr. J. if he expects success, ought to name his committee of adjudication before-hand.

The Wheeling Times says that the only course left for Van to fulfil his pledge of following in the footsteps is to creep out at the same hole that Gen. Jackson got in at.

CONCORD, JUNE 7th, 1837.
According to notice given some time since, the citizens of Concord assembled in the Court Room, for the purpose of making arrangements to celebrate in a becoming manner, the approaching Anniversary of American Independence.

George Klutts, Esq. was called to the Chair, and J. L. Beard, Esq. appointed Secretary.
The following Resolutions were introduced with appropriate remarks by Col. D. M. Barringer, and unanimously adopted:
Resolved, That some suitable person be requested to deliver an Oration: That the Declaration of American Independence and also the Declaration of the State be read, and that a Duquet be furnished by some person in Concord, and that the exercises of the day be opened by prayer.

Resolved, That a Committee of six persons, to consist of William Barringer, Caleb Pifer, Dr. Charles Fox, Dr. M. M. Orr, A. H. Moss, and L. B. Kriminger, be appointed as a Committee, to carry into effect the Resolutions of Arrangement to carry into effect the Resolutions, and to invite the Revolutionary Patriots yet living in this County, to partake of the festivities of the day.
Resolved, That a Committee of eight persons, consisting of D. M. Barringer, Thomas S. Henderson, A. J. Shankle, John L. Beard, William C. Means, Charles W. Harris, John Shipoch, and William L. McKee, be appointed to draft suitable Toasts for the occasion.
Resolved, That Col. John Shipoch, be appointed Marshal, and George W. Spars, Assistant Marshal of the day, and that they request the Captain of the Calmar Artillery to parade his Company on that day.
Resolved, That General Paul Barringer be appointed President, and William H. Archibald and William F. Pifer, Esq. and Major Isaac Cannon, Vice Presidents.
Resolved, That the merchants be requested to close their doors at 12 o'clock, and keep them closed until 4 o'clock of that day.
Resolved, That the above proceedings be published in both the Salisbury papers.
GEORGE KLUTTS, Pres't.
J. L. BEARD, Sec'y.

Resolved, That Col. John Shipoch, be appointed Marshal, and George W. Spars, Assistant

of the day, and that they request the Captain of the Calmar Artillery to parade his Company on that day.
Resolved, That General Paul Barringer be appointed President, and William H. Archibald and William F. Pifer, Esq. and Major Isaac Cannon, Vice Presidents.
Resolved, That the merchants be requested to close their doors at 12 o'clock, and keep them closed until 4 o'clock of that day.
Resolved, That the above proceedings be published in both the Salisbury papers.
GEORGE KLUTTS, Pres't.
J. L. BEARD, Sec'y.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.—We learn that Governor Dudley has invited his Council to meet in this City on Thursday next, the 15th inst., to confer with him on the propriety of calling an extra Session of our General Assembly. We presume the Governor does not choose, unnecessarily, to take the responsibility of deciding on this important matter, and has therefore wisely concluded to take counsel from his Constitutional advisers.—Register.

Calling on Hercules.—We received a letter from a friend in Philadelphia, a day or two since, which contains this remarkable information:—"I was told to-day, by a Bank Director, that the Secretary of the Navy had made application to Mr. BIDDLE, President of the U. S. Bank, to help the Department, and that the reply was—"Say where—when—and to what amount, and it shall be ready to your order." And this must be the opinion of HERCULES must be called in, and the Government wagon will still stick in the mud.—Id.

The War not ended.—Through the Charleston papers it appears that the Seminole War is not only not ended, but not likely to be for some time; we extract the following from the Mercury, of 5th of June.

ST. AUGUSTINE, June 1.
Our Indian Affairs.—Since our last article has assumed a more serious aspect, and we regret to state that the prospects of the termination of our "pretty little war," are more gloomy than ever. An expedition arrived here on Saturday last from Fort Mellon, the report of which we understood to be that a party of negroes had come in at that post who state that the Indians had held a meeting, deposed by Micanopy and elected Sam Jones their principal chief. They further state that at the next moon the Indians would commence open hostilities. This is a negro story, and in every consequence some are inclined to doubt it; almost every negro story, however, during the war has ultimately proved true, and in confirmation of this it seems to be pretty generally admitted that the Indians have tacitly refused to migrate, at least until fall, and that the war is far from being terminated.

These negroes it is said, give some particulars of the late battle at Fort Mellon. They state that they attacked the fort with 600 warriors, and soon after their repulse they were reinforced with 300 more and were preparing for another onset when they received information of the cessation of the hostilities.
The post of Volusia and Fort Mellon, are becoming unhealthy, and all the forces, except a sergeant's guard to be relieved from Picolata every ten days, and one Company of Creeks, have been withdrawn from Volusia. The post at Lake Monroe will be continued.

From the Kennebec Journal.
The Globe and other Administration papers, with the most consummate impudence, now say that the present troubles in our business affairs are just what they have predicted all along.—We know nothing that equals their assurance, unless it be the exclamation of the Irish pilot, when he runs a ship on the rocks. He was conducting a ship into port: the captain, seeing that he was a "leettle corned," and thinking his was deviating from the channel, asked him if he was not going wrong. "Arrah, let me alone for that," said he, with a rich Irish brogue, "don't I know every rock in the harbor? The last word was hardly uttered when the ship struck heavily upon a sunken rock, when the pilot in stately continued—"and that is one of them."

TEXAS.
The rumor of the insubordination and mutiny in the Texian army is confirmed. They threatened to elect their own officers and make an attack on Metamoras immediately, and pay themselves with plunder, unless the government entered into some arrangement instantly for offensive operations against Mexico. Gen. Johnson, the commander in chief, has resolved on resigning unless this demand was complied with.
The troops had also threatened to march upon Houston, and fire every house in it, if the Cabnet allowed the land office to be opened; stating that the speculators and idlers would be able to locate the choice lands, and use their military duty would be to confine them to the camp. President Houston had consequently prohibited the opening of the land offices.
A minister is to be sent from Texas to Great Britain, to request the latter Power to recognize the independence of the former.
Lynchburg Virginian.

MISSISSIPPI.
The Legislature of this State adjourned on the 19th ult., having done nothing (says a letter to the National Intelligencer) "towards relieving the distresses of the State," unless the incorporation of some ten or fifteen new Banks will have that effect!! It is deplorable (adds the Intelligencer's correspondent) to see a State possessing the wealth that this State does, prostrated at a blow. A few months ago every thing was life and animation among us. Now things look gloomy and heart sickening!
Id.

FLORIDA.
Our accounts from Florida are contradictory—some representing the disposition of the Indians towards emigration as favorable, and others as unfavorable.—There seems too, to be some doubt whether Osceola, with his band, had surrendered or not.
Id.

Mexico—Santa Anna.—The New Orleans Gleaner of Monday, says—"We learn with great pleasure, by the schooner Mechanic from Matamoros, that all the American vessels, with their passengers and crews, which had been captured & detained at that place, have been liberated by order of Bustamante, and that the commander of the Mexican fleet was arrested and imprisoned at Vera Cruz, for having captured these vessels. This is a striking proof of the magnanimity of Bustamante's character, and of the wisdom of returning a free and unqualified assent to the General Santa Anna was still at his plantation, near Vera Cruz, and consequently the report of his having been taken to the city of Mexico is untrue.

Col. Howard of Columbus, Georgia has sold his racer, Miss Medley, for \$6,000, and a couple of colts for \$3,000 each!

Zump, a German, it is said, invented the Piano in 1766.

To the Stockholders of the Bank of the State of N. C.

The subjoined statements, showing the condition of the Bank at the close of the half year ending on the 26th of November 1836, and on the 30th May 1837, are made and published for your information, in conformity with the assurance given at the time of the late suspension of payments in Specie by this Bank.

By order of the Board
DUN CAN CAMERON, President.

June 2nd, 1837.

State of the Bank of the State of North Carolina—November 26, 1836.

Bills and Notes discounted, \$1,400,344 90	Capital Stock, 1,500,000 00
Bills of Exchange \$48,501 33	Treasurer of the U. States, 676 925 50
Real Estate, 3,988,846 23	Treasurer of the U. S. for Post Office Department, 9 410 61
Due from Banks out of the State, 84,672 75	Pension Office, 46 871 56
Notes of other Banks on hand, 75 961 00	Public Treasurer of N. Carolina, 25,643 69
Specie, 747,650 41	Due Banks out of the State, 70,845 53
Vouchers unadjusted, & Bills & Checks in transitu, 69,016 66	Due banks in the State, 113,787 44
	Notes in circulation, 184,632 87
	Dividends unpaid, 2,080,925 00
	Deposites by individuals, 5,153 00
	General Profit and Loss, being
	Net Profit undivided, 152,471 18
	4,990,494 05

C. DEWEY, Cashier.

State of the Bank of the State of North Carolina—May 30, 1837.

Bills and Notes discounted, 2,790,161 69	Capital Stock, 1,500,000 00
Bills of Exchange, 672,034 13	Treasurer of the United States, 536,328 13
Real Estate, 3,462,195 81	Treasurer United States, for Post Office Department, 9,005 56
Due from Banks out of the State, 71,507 57	Pension Office, 32,856 71
Notes of other Banks on hand, 80,053 00	Public Treasurer of N. Carolina, 30,913 33
Specie, 493,197 89	Due Banks out of the State, 17,817 92
Vouchers unadjusted, and Bills and Checks in transitu, 22,300 77	Due Banks in the State, of which sum \$117,387 47 is due the State Bank of North Carolina, 226,89 12
	Notes in circulation, 159,707 04
	Dividends unpaid, 1,452,518 00
	Deposites by individuals, 4,312 00
	General Profit and Loss, being Net Profit remaining after the payment of a Dividend of 4 per cent equal to \$60,000, paid 1st Jan. 1837, 174,321 17
	\$4,163,366 17

C. DEWEY, Cashier.

[Translation from the Litterateur Francaise.]
Important Chemical Discovery—We are in France on the eve of a new kind of revolution, which will without doubt, make the tone of the world. Chemists have just discovered a process by which they can remove writing from any paper without leaving the slightest mark which might lead to the suspicion of fraud. Nunk can resist the power of this composition, and no kind of paper can retain the character it bears.

That the government might be satisfied of the dangerous nature of this discovery, a chemist went to the prefecture of police, and requested a passport for a stranger, which was granted immediately.—The next day the same chemist went to the house of the prefecture himself, and showed him a passport in blank, signed with his own hand "It was only yesterday," said he, "that this passport was given me at your office; and if this is the way the police conducts, no wonder that Don Carlos could traverse from one end of France to the other in order to reach Spain!" The prefect, astonished, sent for all the agents of his office. All denied that they ever delivered this unfortunate passport; but they finally agreed that it was certainly the signature of the prefect which it bore, the particular kind of paper which was used in the office of police, and the royal stamp with which it was impressed.

It had already become a subject of legal inquiry, of deposition from office &c. when the chemist appealed the anger of the prefect & the fears of his agents, by explaining the means which he had used to remove the writing. One of the first bankers of the capital maintained that the act of washing alone, by the means of which a written paper should be returned to its virgin whiteness, would leave some marks by which it could be detected.—The same chemist, who was in epistolary correspondence with this banker, took a letter which he had formerly received from him, removed the writing by this composition except the signature, wrote above it acceptance for one hundred francs, payable to the bearer. This acceptance was presented to the cashier, who paid it immediately, and the banker was convinced that he himself should have taken it. The public treasury has suffered by this discovery. In fact, the sale of stamped paper is not now so large as before, for any one may restore, by means of this wash, leaving the stamp, &c. old papers which are no longer of any use. Several chemists are now occupied in preparing an ink which shall be truly indelible; others in making a paper which shall be proof against this terrible discovery. In the mean time government has changed its stamp. The new ones bear the cypher of the year, and must all be renewed on the first of January.

The Devil Outwitted.—A person, we are told, lately went to a dealer in wool, to purchase about twenty pounds of that article, carrying as usual, a sack to put it in.—When the sack was filled, and with the wool the steel-yards were not at hand to weigh it. The dealer immediately went in pursuit of them.—While he was gone his customer looked with an evil eye upon a lot of fine cheese in the same room, weighing nearly twenty pounds, in the sack mixing it up with the wool, as the expression was, supposing he had obtained valuable prize. On his return the dealer quickly perceived by the weight of the sack that his honest friend had put a cheese there. He said nothing, but quickly weighed it. His customer said nothing, and as quietly paid him fifty cents a pound for his cheese under the denomination of wool.
Providence Journal.

FATAL DUEL.

Two gentlemen, by the names of Jackson and Gholson, crossed the river on yesterday morning to the Arkansas side, accompanied by their seconds and several of our citizens to settle a disagreement to what is called the laws of honor, a difficulty which is said to have originated a few days since. The preliminaries having been settled, at a distance of 30 feet, the word being given, both pistols were discharged instantly. Mr. Gholson received the ball of his antagonist directly through the heart, and expired immediately without speaking; and Mr. Jackson was severely wounded, though we understand, not dangerously, in the back. Comment from us is unnecessary.—Memphis Gaz.

COTTON YARN.
THE Proprietors of the Mount Hope Steam Mill, in this County, to the Public that he has reduced the whole sale price of his Cotton Yarn, which will be in future for

Nos. 4 & 5	20 cts. per lb.
6 & 7	22 cts. per lb.
8 & 9	25 cts. per lb.
10 & 11	28 cts. per lb.
12 & 13	30 cts. per lb.

South Money as usual taken in part.
H. HUMPHREYS.
Greensboro, June 17, 1837—2w4r

JOB PRINTING
Of every description neatly
(Done at this Office & D)

it without taking the shoes off. 'I don't know,' says Vulcan, 'but if you'll hold his feet in the forge, I'll try.'

The Mississippi Republican says:
"Executions amounting in the aggregate to two millions of dollars were lately in the hands of the sheriff, against the citizens of Clanton Mississippi.

OXFORD RACES.
Spring Term, May 9, 1837.

1st Day, for Colts and Fillies, Sweepstakes, mile heats—\$100 entrance

Wm. McCarry's b c by Fyde, dam Virginia	1 1
E. Towns' b c by Fyde	2 2
David McDaniel's b c by Monsieur Tonson	3 3
Daniel Dogger's b c by Luzborough	4 4
Time—1st heat 1m 55s—2d, 1m 55s.	

2d Day, Sweepstakes, mile heats—entrance \$200.

Edmond Towns' c c by Fyde	1 1
M T Hawkins' c c by Eclipse	2 dis.
Wm McCarry's c c by do.	3 2
D Dogger's b c by Sir Charles	4 dis.
Time—1st heat 1m 51s—2d, 1m 50s.	

3d Day, Proprietor's Purse, 2 mile heats.

E Towns' s by Luzborough	1 0 0
D Dogger's s h Junitor by Eclipse	2 0 0
David McDaniel's s h Red Wasp	3 1 1
Time—1st heat 3m 55s—3d 4m 1s.	

4th Day, Jockey Club Purse, \$300, 3 mile heats.

David McDaniel's c h Pinner	1 1
Daniel Dogger's s h Jumper	2 2
Time—3m 57s—6m 1s. Won easy by Pinner.	

PROPRIETOR.

MARRIED

In Cabarrus, co., on the 30th ult. by the Rev. S. Rutrock, Mr NIMON BOST, to Miss JEMIMA HOLLTON.
In Davidson Co., on the 8th of June, by the Rev. S. Rutrock, Mr SOLOMAN BARRIER to Miss ELIZABETH SINK.
At Cheraw, S. Carolina, by the Rev. Mr. Form, Mr GREORY A. PERDICANOR, a native of Greece, to Miss M. E. HANFORD, of Society Hill, S. Carolina.
In Lancaster, S. C., Mr BENJAMIN TROTT, formerly of Salisbury, to Miss FRANCES ROSS, of Mecklenburg.

Died

At Statesville on the 6th instant, JAMES CAMPBELL, Esq. Clerk of Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Ireddell county. He was an old and much respected member of that community.
In Mecklenburg County, Mrs MINERVA W. wife of Col. Wm M Grier, and daughter of John Hayes Esq. of Lincoln county, in the 27th year of her age.
A Liehfield, Co., on the 28th ult. Hon. FREDERICK WOLCOTT, aged 70 years. Judge Wolcott had sustained through a long life of distinguished usefulness a character for strict integrity and great moral and intellectual worth.

COTTON YARN.
THE Proprietors of the Mount Hope Steam Mill, in this County, to the Public that he has reduced the whole sale price of his Cotton Yarn, which will be in future for

Nos. 4 & 5	20 cts. per lb.
6 & 7	22 cts. per lb.
8 & 9	25 cts. per lb.
10 & 11	28 cts. per lb.
12 & 13	30 cts. per lb.

South Money as usual taken in part.
H. HUMPHREYS.
Greensboro, June 17, 1837—2w4r

JOB PRINTING
Of every description neatly
(Done at this Office & D)

APOTHECARY

STORE.
WHEELER & BURNS,
Have just received a large supply of fresh
MEDICINES,
Instruments, Shop Furniture, Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, Oils, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Tobacco, Cigars, &c.
ALSO:
Wines & Spirits,
SELECTED FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES.
They feel quite grateful to their friends and the public for the very liberal patronage heretofore given them, and hope, by strict attention to their business, (and a determination to sell no spurious Drug,) to receive a like liberal patronage.
Salisbury, June 17, 1837.—5w4s.

Rockingham MINERAL SPRINGS!

(Frequently called LENOX CASTLE.)
SITUATED in Rockingham County, N. C. immediately on the Stage line of Messrs. Peck, Willford, & Co., running from Washington City, to Milledgeville Ga.—The situation is high, handsome, healthy and pleasant. The water was analysed by Professor Olmsted, and found to be impregnated with Sulphur, Carbon, Iron, and Magnesia. The properties of these Springs entitle them to rank among the most excellent mineral waters of the country. They operate as a cathartic and diuretic, strengthening and organising the powers of digestion—giving tone, and healthy action to the Stomach, Bowels, Liver, Kidneys, &c. This water is excellent in Liver affections, Dyspepsia, Debility, Eruptions &c. promoting appetite, and invigorating the whole system.
It is confidently believed, that medical intelligence, if consulted would highly recommend the remedial qualities of this water.
The bathing establishment will be kept in good order.
The Proprietor is thankful, and under obligations to those that have patronized him: He informs Visitors to the Springs, Passengers in the Stage, Travellers, &c. that he will furnish good accommodations during the Summer. He states himself he has given satisfaction to his friends and acquaintances heretofore, and hopes still further to merit their approbation.
JOHN J. WRIGHT.
June 17, 1837—7w4s

LAW BOOKS.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the Judges, Members of the Bar, and Students of Law, that they have for sale at the
NORTH CAROLINA BOOK STORE,
a large and mixed collection of LAW BOOKS, consisting of ELEMENTARY and LEGAL Works.
One of the firm, H. D. Turner, having located himself at 180 Broad Way, New York, we will be able to procure any Books, which may be in print in the Northern or European market at as short a notice as possible.
We take the liberty of suggesting to our friends and acquaintances, and the good citizens of North Carolina generally, the propriety of consulting their interests, (thereby sustaining the Book Store with their patronage,) and in doing so, we will be favored with their orders, which will meet with our usual prompt attention.
Gentlemen visiting no city, are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock, which comprises a large assortment of every kind of description.
TURNER & HUGHES,
Raleigh, N. C.
June 7, 1837—

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE JOURNAL OFFICE FOR SALE.

OWING to the intended removal of one of the Editors and with the wish of the other to devote himself more exclusively to the duties of his profession, the undersigned offer for sale the establishment of the North Carolina Journal Office. The Office is well found in Job, newspaper and ornamental type, the list of subscribers is tolerably large, and they do not might be greatly augmented by a little exertion. To any person desirous of embarking in the business it offers inducements not inferior to any in this State, but to a practical printer they know of no investment he could make of his money that would yield him a more profitable return.
HYBART & STRANGE.
Fayetteville 20th May 1837.

Printers will confer a favor by giving the above two or three insertions in their papers.

To Thomas McNeely, Esq.,
Administrator of Wilks Pitkington's

SIR—Take notice, that on Tuesday the 27th day of June, (Inst.) at the dwelling house of John Hampton, in Stokes county, North Carolina, I shall take the deposition of said Hampton and others; and on Wednesday the 28th, at the Boarding House of John Hampton, in Germantown, in said County and State, and (at the latter place, proceed from day to day until all are taken) to take the deposition of said Biting and others, which depositions are to be read as evidence in a suit now depending in the Supreme Court, at Raleigh, wherein I am Plaintiff and you are Defendant.
WILLIAM BUFORD.
June 10, 1837—3w4r

TEMPERANCE.

THE Annual Meeting of the Ireddell County Temperance Society, will be held at Fourth Creek Church on Thursday the 6th day of July. The members and those friendly to the objects of the society, are respectfully invited to attend.
J. CAMPBELL, Sec'y.
June 10th, 1837