

THOMAS J. LEMAY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. RATES OF ADVERTISING. Subscribers, three dollars per annum—one-half in advance.

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Marks's Ointment FOR THE CURE OF PILES. The subscriber begs leave to offer to the attention of those who are subject to that most disagreeable of disorders, the Piles, a remedy, the efficacy of which has been tested by the experience of years, the utility of which has in no instance been impaired from failure to relieve.

Prince George County, Aug. 13, 1836. Mr. S. H. Marks: Dear Sir, In compliance with your request I will inform the public that I have had two members of my family frequently attacked with the Piles, and from an ointment that I obtained from your mother, they have in all cases found entire relief with a few applications.

Princeton, N. C., July 10, 1837. Mr. S. H. Marks: Dear Sir, Yours of the 17th instant was duly received, and it affords me pleasure to comply with your request. I have been afflicted with that disagreeable disorder, the Piles, and also my negro man, and I obtained from your mother the ointment that you offer to the public, and in all attacks both my man and myself have found entire relief. In addition to the above experience, I have given it to some of my friends, and I have never known it to fail giving relief. I would recommend it to the public, as being one of the most excellent remedies that was ever offered to the public.

Mr. S. H. Marks: I take pleasure in informing the public that I was very badly afflicted with that disagreeable disorder, the Piles, and I obtained from you, a bottle of your ointment, and in a few days the disease was entirely removed. I would recommend it to the public as being one of the most excellent remedies that was ever offered to the public. JAMES T. MURPHY. Petersburg, Aug. 15, 1836.

Petersburg, 19th Aug. 1836. As a duty I owe to Mr. Marks I will inform the public that I have been badly afflicted with the disagreeable disorder, the Piles, and I obtained from him a bottle of his ointment, and I must say that I have never used any thing that has given me so much relief. I would recommend it to the public as being one of the most agreeable and efficacious remedies that can be used. S. M. JACKSON.

For Sale by Williams, Haywood & Co. Agents, Raleigh. SHOCO SPRINGS. This well known watering place will be again opened for the reception of visitors on the first of June next. The testimonials of the efficacy of this water, particularly in cases common to the low lands, are of sufficient notoriety, and require reference only to those whose experience has enabled them to test its virtues. I deem it only necessary to state that the water has been recently analyzed, and its ingredients are of the same class with most of the Virginia Springs & the famous Bedford Springs of Pennsylvania.

ANN JOHNSON. Dear Madam—The undersigned, in the encouragement I had the honor to have with you a few days past, was that of Mr. Paul, of Scotland Neck. He had a violent acute inflammation of the liver, which was subdued with great difficulty, when he was convalescent, his skin was of a deep orange color. As Mr. Paul had been severely disciplined, I was unwilling to give him more medicine, and advised him to accompany me to Shocco Springs, to which he consented. We arrived on a Tuesday evening on Wednesday morning, business carried me to Raleigh, and I did not return until Sunday evening, when, to my astonishment, Mr. Paul's skin was as clear as it ever was. In two or three days he returned to Scotland Neck, and remained there until the troops were disbanded. He was one of the few, encamped at the Peach Orchard, who escaped with impunity. Your most obedient, S. J. BAKER. Scotland Neck, May 10, 1837.

From F. A. Thornton, Esq. Alexandria, Warren County, May 10. Dear Madam—For several months previous to leaving home for Shocco Springs, my health was dreadful. Indeed, my situation was considered critical. When I reached Shocco, I was unable, without assistance, to get from my carriage to my room. I did not drink the water more than a pint or two, before I had so far recovered my health as to be able to walk alone all over the yard, and, in a very short time afterwards, to the astonishment of my friends, I returned home entirely well.

From John Beckwith, M. D. Raleigh, May 10, 1837. Dear Madam—You not unreasonably conclude that one who, like myself, has been an occasional visitor at Shocco Springs for more than five and twenty years, should be able to form a just estimate of its medicinal effects. It gives me pleasure to be able, from much observation, and no small personal experience, to say, that the waters are well adapted to cases of convalescence from bilious and intermitting fevers; that they correct a vitiated or deficient action of the Liver; give keenness to the appetite, and tone and energy to the digestive organs.

JOHN BECKWITH. To Mrs. Johnson, Shocco Springs. From Ellis Malone, M. D. May 2, 1837. Dear Madam—I take pleasure in stating, that in my opinion, the waters of Shocco Springs, are possessed of an extensive and direct influence over the diseased actions of many of the organs of our system. Actively diuretic, gently laxative, and, if exercise is taken after using it, not a little diaphoretic, together with its invigorating influence over the chyliferous apparatus, increasing the appetite and strengthening the powers of digestion, it could not be of other value than that the proper use of it, should be greatly conducive to the restoration of the healthy action of diseased organs, to which it bears so manifest a relation.

NEW FIRM. CUNTIS & SYKES, TAILORS, RALEIGH, N. C. Would most respectfully inform the inhabitants of this city and its vicinity, and the public at large, that they have taken the house next door to Mr. John G. Marshall, on Fayetteville street, nearly opposite the Post Office, where they intend to the best of their ability to carry on the Tailors Business in all the various fashions and fashions. They flatter themselves, that from many years approved experience, both in cutting and making, they are fully capable of giving entire satisfaction to all who may be so kind as to favour them with their custom. They pledge themselves to the public, that their cutting and sewing, in neatness, durability and style, shall compare with any similar establishment in this City or State. If any should call, and we fail to please them, in such event, we will refund the amount expended, and feel perfectly satisfied, because we are determined, no one shall be dissatisfied with us, if it can be possibly avoided upon fair terms.

JOHN MCBROOM. Richmond, July 10, 1836. Sir: I received yours of the 12th inst., you wish me to inform you of my situation at the time that you gave me a bottle of your Pile Ointment, and what effect it had on me. I had the piles as bad as any person could have them—so much so, that I could not attend to my daily labors; and in truth, I could scarcely get out of my room. I commenced with your ointment, and in three or four days, I was entirely relieved. I would recommend it to the public, as being one of the most excellent remedies that was ever offered to the public. WILLIAM CARSON. Petersburg, Aug. 15, 1836.

the mind of the intelligent reader, because it is a truth which cannot be controverted, and that the public are interested in knowing it, that Cloth, Cassimeres & Vestings; Summer Cloths, Drillings, &c. &c. Stocks, Collars & Bosoms, and in fact, every thing desirable for gentlemen's apparel can and will be furnished by us or the MERCHANTS of Raleigh on the most reasonable terms. June 25, 1837. 27 5c.

THE OFFICE HOLDER'S SCHEME. We would ask the especial attention of the public to the following article from the Boston Atlas. Its comments on the abominable project of the privileged class at Washington, to issue, in the teeth of the constitution, Treasury drafts, and to make a currency other than gold and silver, without the sanction of the legislative branch of the government, are entitled to serious consideration. Gen. Jackson, in one of his messages, urged Congress to establish some such system as that now about to be practised. He used the following language: "If such an institution (as a National Bank) is deemed essential to the present operations of the government, I submit to the wisdom of the legislature whether a national one, founded on the credit of the government and its revenues, might not be devised, which would avoid all constitutional difficulties; and at the same time secure all the advantages to the government and country that were expected to result from the present bank."

Congress refused even to consider the monstrous proposition. But, as in every other instance, when the executive will come in conflict with the representative, the latter was vanquished by usurpation or abuse of power. Congress would not grant the office holders the privilege of banking; they have now taken it into their own hands without authority. Rich. Whig. Treasury Warrants and Bank Notes. "And why is it that specie and the Treasury paper are getting so much above par, to use the language of the money mart? It is simply because the bank note currency is falling further below par every day. The standard of value is always at par, and, therefore, our bankers and merchants, instead of complaining of the dearness of specie, ought to exclaim against the degradation of the paper, in consequence of the increased issue by those banks that never mean to redeem."

It is gratifying to perceive that the attempt which was intended to degrade the credit of the Treasury, by the absorption of its means in banks, and the refusal to pay it in any thing but depreciated notes, has had the effect, through the measures of the Secretary of the Treasury, to prove that any paper issued by the treasury is a better currency than the notes of banks—not excepting a Bank of the U. States."

These are facts, sir, which in my name, if you choose, you may bring to the attention of the Convention as worthy of the attention of the people of the United States. I am utterly opposed to making the Temperance cause a political engine in any way whatever; but if the friends of temperance will aid in ridding Congress of such a no matter to what political party they may belong, for they are a disgrace and an actual injury to any party—they will be subscribing their own work of good morals, and do the country some service. Indeed, the facts which I stated, apply with equal force and truth to both Whigs and Tories in about the exact ratio of their numbers in the list of public men; and let me not be misunderstood as reproaching the administration, except so far as high and responsible Executive officers are entrusted to intemperate incumbents, whose habits are known by the boys on the streets of Washington.

LET THE PEOPLE INSTRUCT. We sometime since proposed that the people of North Carolina should hold preliminary meetings, to instruct Messrs. Brown and Strang on some of the matters in which they seem most unfortunately to misunderstand their constituents: since then a stronger case has occurred: ruin has come over the country, and there appears to be no possible way to get rid of it unless Mr. Van Buren shall be made to change some of his understandings of the people. His great principle of action is the will of the people, whether they be right or wrong, and in following devotedly the will of Gen. Jackson, he departed not very far from his principle, for he saw the people ratifying and confirming every thing Gen. Jackson did, however absurd or wicked, in its tendency. He has said that his opinions were known before his elections: that therefore they were approved by the people, and with these lights he must follow them out: We are greatly mistaken however, if Mr. Van Buren has not become heartily

per which is better than any bank notes in the country. The question is now assuming a shape which refers it directly to Mr. Jefferson's issue of whig or tory. "The tories," said Mr. Jefferson, "are for augmenting the power of the executive; the whigs cherish the representative branch." We are of the number who think that the power of the executive has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished. The description which Mr. Fox gave of the British administration of 1798, applies with undiminished force to the present situation of things in this country. "I say," remarked that distinguished advocate of constitutional liberty—"that to increase the power of the crown and to abridge the liberties of the people, has been the system of the present administration. I say that it is a wrong system. I say you should diminish the power of the crown and increase the power of the people."

These are facts, sir, which in my name, if you choose, you may bring to the attention of the Convention as worthy of the attention of the people of the United States. I am utterly opposed to making the Temperance cause a political engine in any way whatever; but if the friends of temperance will aid in ridding Congress of such a no matter to what political party they may belong, for they are a disgrace and an actual injury to any party—they will be subscribing their own work of good morals, and do the country some service. Indeed, the facts which I stated, apply with equal force and truth to both Whigs and Tories in about the exact ratio of their numbers in the list of public men; and let me not be misunderstood as reproaching the administration, except so far as high and responsible Executive officers are entrusted to intemperate incumbents, whose habits are known by the boys on the streets of Washington.

all. I have paid in part the expenses of messes of gentlemen, who at the boarding houses, provide themselves with wine for the table and for the customs of hospitality to visitors; I have never bought or used ardent spirits at all, and but touched wine at times in observance merely of the forms of society at the Metropolis. I am thus particular in regard to myself, sir, in order that I may most emphatically reply to those who would impair certain statements which I have made as a public man to the nation, by the imputation of intemperance to me, by saying "I was not mad," nor was I drunk, "most noble Festus."

Another reason for this particularity as to my own case is to show that the beam is out of my own eye before I proceed to point out the mote in the eyes of others. It has, fortunately and unfortunately I know not which, fallen to my lot in public life, to be the instrument of exposing abuses in public affairs, and offences in the men who conduct them. Such as I think worthy of exposure, I shall not shrink from castigating by speaking of them in my place and out of my place at will, without any regard whatever to personal consequences. I state the fact then to the nation, that some of the higher Executive officers at Washington, are, and have been notorious drunkards—drunkards in my sense of the term, habitually affected by ardent spirits—drunk at least once a week; impaired in constitution by the use of strong drink; and I further state, that I have often heard the reason assigned, and believed it was a valid one, for the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States not sitting in the evening, after dinner, when the public business required it, that many of the members were so much in the habit of intoxication, that they were not only unfit themselves for public duty after a certain hour in the day, but were likely to prevent others in discharging their duty by interrupting the order of proceeding. During the latter part of the Session of Congress, when the two Houses were compelled to sit late, members too drunk for the decency of a tavern bar-room, were not uncommon sights in the Senate Chamber and in the Hall of the House of Representatives of a Republic, whose fathers handed down to it the hallowed and immutable truth, "that no free government or the blessing of liberty, can be preserved to any people but by firm adherence to justice, moderation, temperance, frugality and virtue!"

These are facts, sir, which in my name, if you choose, you may bring to the attention of the Convention as worthy of the attention of the people of the United States. I am utterly opposed to making the Temperance cause a political engine in any way whatever; but if the friends of temperance will aid in ridding Congress of such a no matter to what political party they may belong, for they are a disgrace and an actual injury to any party—they will be subscribing their own work of good morals, and do the country some service. Indeed, the facts which I stated, apply with equal force and truth to both Whigs and Tories in about the exact ratio of their numbers in the list of public men; and let me not be misunderstood as reproaching the administration, except so far as high and responsible Executive officers are entrusted to intemperate incumbents, whose habits are known by the boys on the streets of Washington.

I have been a candidate three times for the suffrages of the people in the oldest district of Old Virginia, proverbial for "honey drips," "mint juleps," "hail storms," "slings," "deudrops" and every description of necessary drink, and never found it necessary or requisite to obtain a single vote, to resort to the vulgar graces of the familiar cup.

I have written too much, and more than I intended, and must subscribe myself, respectfully yours, the friend of Temperance.

HENRY A. WISE. From the Salisbury Watchman. LET THE PEOPLE INSTRUCT. We sometime since proposed that the people of North Carolina should hold preliminary meetings, to instruct Messrs. Brown and Strang on some of the matters in which they seem most unfortunately to misunderstand their constituents: since then a stronger case has occurred: ruin has come over the country, and there appears to be no possible way to get rid of it unless Mr. Van Buren shall be made to change some of his understandings of the people. His great principle of action is the will of the people, whether they be right or wrong, and in following devotedly the will of Gen. Jackson, he departed not very far from his principle, for he saw the people ratifying and confirming every thing Gen. Jackson did, however absurd or wicked, in its tendency. He has said that his opinions were known before his elections: that therefore they were approved by the people, and with these lights he must follow them out: We are greatly mistaken however, if Mr. Van Buren has not become heartily