

Communication.

HINTS.

Relative to the Medical Profession in North-Carolina.

The rapid and brilliant improvements which have latterly marked the progress of Medical and Physical science, have directed to its prosecution a degree of attention and zeal hitherto unprecedented in the history of the human mind. For these propitious results we are chiefly indebted to a more judicious method of enquiry, than was known to our ancestors, and in no small degree to the abundance of labourers, who have recently entered into this most extensive field of investigation. In no age have greater talents been enlisted in the cause of philosophy; and in their application, results promised, more flattering to the powers of the human intellect, and more auspicious to the interests of mankind, than have yet encouraged the diligence of learning, or rewarded the enterprise of genius. It is honorable to our national character, and gratifying to patriotic pride, to reflect, that to those great objects American talent and zeal have largely contributed. We are, however, far from being disposed to admit North-Carolina to a share of this pre-eminence.—It is New-York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and the northern states generally, that chiefly lay claim to this exalted character. The laws regulating the practice of medicine in these states are judicious and salutary; their medical societies (particularly those of New-York) are well organized and respectable; their Universities are celebrated and flourishing; most of their physicians and surgeons are eminent, and have signalized themselves both at home and abroad; and how can it be otherwise, while the practice of medicine is conducted upon such honorable, liberal and scientific principles. But these states are not alone; many of the middle and southern states are equally eminent and respectable in a professional point of view. The Legislatures of New-Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, S. Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, and in fact, every state in the Union except ours, have paid some attention to this subject; they have enacted wise & wholesome laws regulating the practice of medicine throughout their respective states; even the new states of Alabama and Missouri, and the territories of Michigan and Florida, have preceded us in this useful measure. It is to be hoped, however, that the present Legislature will not suffer the subject to pass them unnoticed; for under the present existing circumstances, it is easier to cheat a man out of his life, than out of his purse; and it is to be wondered at, while any unfledged individual, with the ordinary requisite of impudence, is suffered to assume the care of the health of the people, without fear and without reproach? And we may here exclaim with the ingenious historian, Smith, when speaking of the condition of the medical profession of New-York, previous to the passage of a law in 1760 regulating the practice of medicine in that state:—“Few physicians amongst us are eminent for their skill—Quacks abound like locusts in Egypt, and too many have recommended themselves to a full practice and profitable subsistence. This is less to be wondered at, as the profession is under no kind of regulation. Loud as the call is, to our shame be it remembered, we have no law to protect the lives of our citizens from the mal-practice of pretenders. Any man at his pleasure can set up for physician, apothecary or surgeon—no candidates are either examined or licensed, or even sworn to fair practice.”

As humiliating and degrading as this may appear, it is nevertheless an exact counterpart and fac-simile of the present condition of the profession in this State; and in despite of this lamentable state of things, no law whatever exists to prevent it; indeed, notwithstanding the boasted progress of medical science and the general diffusion of useful information, mankind seems at this day as obstinately credulous in the virtues of quack remedies—nostrum vendors—and specific mongers, as the ignorant were two hundred years ago. Empiricism, even at this late period, in North-Carolina, marches with a bolder stride and more shameless front, than it did in the days of Paracelsus; for then, when medicine was just escaping from the shackles imposed upon it by the older masters, and surgery was but a branch of an humble trade, there existed, at least in the profession, a manly indignation against empirics, and a just contempt for those who encouraged them. True the mode of picking the pockets, & tampering with the lives of the “discriminating public” is acknowledged, while the result remains the same; for instead of healing all the maladies which “flesh and blood is heir to,” by mysterious prayers, miraculous touchings, or the application of medicaments, not to the wound itself, but to the instrument inflicting it, and all this “by the help of pretence,” the fashion of the present day is, to cover all absurdities, however gross, and

pretensions, however ridiculous, with the broad mantle of science, and cure, with the same medicines, diseases, the most opposite in their nature, and in parts of the body totally different in their structure, “upon the strictest chemical and physiological principles.” In all ages, observes a celebrated writer, has the profession of medicine been degraded by the acts of the selfish and designing; and it is extremely mortifying, nay provoking, to observe in our State, the continued and most flagrant evidences of the successful career of charlatanism. However, the period, we presume, is at hand, when the Legislature will take into consideration the propriety and necessity of adopting such measures as may lead to the total suppression of all kinds of quackery and imposition; such a law is undoubtedly necessary—and it is a duty incumbent on the Legislature to enforce it—not only as an act of justice to the profession, but especially to the public, who are not always competent to discriminate between the impostor and the well educated physician.

Sampson county, Nov. 25, 1835.

General Assembly.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, December 5.

Messrs. Polk, Barnett, Elliott, Gary and Gauze, were appointed the committee on the part of this House on the subject of altering the time of meeting of the General Assembly.

Mr. Clement presented a bill to alter the name of Edward Newton of Rowan and to legitimate him; and

Mr. Ashe presented a bill more effectually to prevent the practice of treating at Elections.

Mr. Swain, a bill to arrange in numerical order the regiments of Infantry of the Militia of this State in the counties in which they are located.

These bills passed their first reading, and the latter referred to the committee on Military Affairs.

The bill to fix the compensation hereafter to be paid to the Public Printer, was referred to a select committee consisting of Messrs. Donoho, Burns, Miller, Spruill and Rand.

Mr. Dockery presented a bill to repeal an act passed in 1824, to regulate the patrol of Richmond county, and for other purposes, so far as relates to Richmond county.—Read the first time.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, Resolved, That the committee on Internal Improvement be instructed to enquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the better improving and finishing the State Road leading from Wilkesboro', crossing the Brushy Mountain at Green's Gap, to widow Pogle's, in Tredell, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Holland, Resolved, That the Military committee be instructed to enquire into the expediency of so amending the Militia Laws, as to prescribe the arms, accoutrements and uniform, proper to be worn by the militia, officers of every grade, not already prescribed by law, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Messrs. Spruill, W. W. Jones, Miller and Alfred Moore were added, on motion, to the Military committee.

Mr. Gordon presented the petition of Willis Alexander of Wilkes, stating his conviction of the crime of perjury, in the Superior Court of Wilkes, and that he has appealed to the Supreme Court, and praying that he be permitted to enter into bail for his appearance at Court. Referred to the committee of Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Love presented the petition of Joseph Welch of Haywood, praying for authority to erect a gate on a road through his plantation. Referred to the same committee.

The following bills were read and ordered to be enrolled. They have therefore become laws:

The bill to repeal an act passed in 1824, making compensation to the Jurors of the Superior and County Courts of Columbus, and for laying a tax for the same—the bill to establish Shady Grove Academy in Rockingham, and to incorporate the Trustees thereof, and the bill to divorce Elizabeth Brickell from her husband Samuel Brickell.

Mr. Bain presented a bill to repeal the 10th section of an act directing the manner in which Clerks of the Superior Courts shall be appointed, passed in the year 1806, for the more convenient administration of Justice within this State. Read and referred to the Judiciary committee.

On motion of Mr. Shepherd, Resolved, That the Committee on Internal Improvement be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for the establishment and construction of a State Road from Fayetteville to the town of Salem in Stokes, and from thence to Wilkesboro', with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Graham, Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be instructed to enquire into the expediency of reporting a bill making overseers of public roads competent witnesses in all cases where it shall be their duty to give notice to the hands of the time of their working, under the same rules and regulations, as are now required under the book-debt laws.

On motion of Mr. Durrett, Resolved, That the Judiciary be instructed to enquire into the propriety of so amending the laws relative to the proving of Deeds, Bills of Sale, Mortgages, &c. that the same may be proved before the

Clerk of the County Court, in which said Deeds, Bills of Sale, &c. are by law required to be registered; or before any two Justices of the Peace for said County—with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Cowan presented a bill to repeal an act passed in 1824, to regulate the patrol of Ashe and New-Hanover counties; and

Mr. Howell a bill to alter the name of Henry Brown of Robeson, and to legitimate him—which bills were read the first time.

A communication was received from the Governor, covering the Adjutant General's Annual Report, which was read and ordered to be printed.

Tuesday, Dec. 5.

Mr. Lewis presented the petition of Frances Womack on the subject of Divorce, which was referred to the committee on that subject.

Mr. Marshall presented a bill to divorce Judith De La Chapel from her husband, which was read the first time.

Mr. W. W. Jones presented the petition of John Bryan on the subject of Divorce. Referred to the committee on that subject.

Mr. A. Moore from the committee on Internal Improvements reported unfavorably to the petition of Thomas W. Poindexter. Concurred in.

Mr. Gauze presented a bill granting to the Superior Court of Brunswick county, original and exclusive jurisdiction in all cases where the intervention of a Jury is necessary.

Mr. Gary, a bill to incorporate Farmer's Library Society in Northampton county.

Mr. Underwood, a bill to repeal an act limiting the time within which judgments before a Justice of the Peace, may be revived.

These bills were read the first time and the latter referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The following bill was read and ordered to be enrolled: The bill to incorporate the Agricultural Society of Stokes. It is therefore a law.

On motion of Mr. Bain,

Resolved, That the committee on Military Affairs, be instructed to enquire into the propriety of classing the militia of the state into two classes—the first class to consist of effective men from the age of eighteen to thirty-five years; the second class to consist of effective men from the age of thirty-five to forty-five. That the effective men constituting the first class shall be subject to do military duty as now by law required. That the effective men composing the second class be only held bound to do military duty on days of Regimental or General Reviews.

Resolved further, that the same committee enquire into the expediency of placing the public arms, not otherwise disposed of in the hands of the militia of the first class, to be used by them under the same rules, regulations and restrictions, as the several acts relative to public arms require; and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Wednesday, Dec. 6.

The bill to amend the several Acts of Assembly, to extend and improve the State Road leading from Wilkesboro' to the foot of Laurel Hill, by way of Holman's ford in Wilkes, was read the third time and ordered to be enrolled. It is therefore a law.

Mr. Polk, from the committee of Propositions and Grievances, reported unfavorably to the petition of sundry citizens of Surry county, on the subject of a mill-dam. Concurred in.

The following bills were presented: By Mr. McCauley, a bill to incorporate University Lodge, No. 80, in Orange county.

By Mr. Caldwell, a bill to alter the time of holding the Superior Courts of Davidson and Rowan.

Mr. Bain, a bill to amend and explain the 8th section of an Act passed in 1784, empowering the County Courts in this State, to order the laying out of public roads, &c.—which bills passed their first reading.

Mr. Polk, from the committee of Propositions and Grievances, reported unfavorably to the petition of Ephraim Elliott and others, of Rowan. Concurred in.

Mr. Weaver presented a resolution directing the Secretary of State to issue a grant to Joseph Wilson of Buncombe for 100 acres of land, agreeably to the survey returned to the proper office.—Referred to the committee of Claims.

On motion of Mr. Gary, Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee, be instructed to enquire into the expediency of reporting a bill making it the duty of the Sheriff or Coroner, in all executions returned from the Supreme Court, to pay into the office of the Superior Court from whence the appeal was taken, the cost due in said Court.

On motion of Mr. Swain, the bill more effectually to prevent treating at elections, was made the order of the day for to-morrow, to be taken up in committee of the whole.

The “Bank bill” was made the order of the day for Monday next on motion of Mr. Martin.

The report of the committee to whom the bill to annex part of Rutherford and Burke to Buncombe, was referred, and in which its rejection was recommended, was taken up and concurred in.—When the report was first made a few days since, it was ordered to lie on the table.

The bill to repeal the act of 1819, establishing the Board of Internal Improvement, &c. was ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Ashe.

Resolved, That the committee on Education be instructed to ascertain and report to this House as soon as possible, whether the Committee appointed by the last General Assembly, for the purpose of digesting a plan for the instruction of the children of the Poor in the several counties in this State, intend reporting thereon or not? and if not, that the said committee be further instructed to enquire into the expediency of reporting a bill creating a fund for and a plan by which, Common Schools may be established for the indigent youth in every county of this State.

Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Pickens presented the petition of Moses Kiser. Referred to the Committee of Propositions and Grievances.

SENATE.

Monday, Dec. 5.

Messrs. Speight of Craven, Dowd, Shewford, Montgomery and McDowell of Buncombe, were appointed on the Joint Committee on the part of the Senate, relative to establishing a Medical Board.

On motion of Mr. Davidson of Mecklenburg, the committee on Internal Improvements, were instructed to enquire into the expediency of appropriating a part of the public funds of the State, towards improving the public road from Fayetteville, west, by way of Wadesborough, Charlotte, Lincolnton, Morganton, &c. and report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Poindexter presented a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to enquire into the expediency of amending the laws of this State, relative to Usury: so as not to impose any other penalty on those who loan money, than a forfeiture of the interest on the sum loaned, which was agreed to.

Mr. Riddick presented the petition of John Stallings of Perquimons—Mr. Love, the petition of Susannah Fiodal of Haywood. The first referred to the committee of Propositions & Grievances, and the last to the committee of Divorce and Alimony.

Mr. Davidson from the committee of Propositions and Grievances, reported a bill to restore to credit, Thomas Bennett of Stokes, which was read the first time.

Mr. Hill of Stokes, presented a bill authorizing the County Court of Stokes to appoint a committee of Finance. Read the first time.

The bill to advance the administration of Justice in the Courts of Equity and to establish a Court for that purpose, was on motion of Mr. Wilson ordered to lie on the table.

The bill to repeal an act passed in 1818, fixing the price to be paid to the State for vacant lands, was read the second time, and on motion of Mr. Speight of Greene, indefinitely postponed. The Yeas and Nays were called for and were as follows:

For the postponement, 32,
Against it, 21.

Tuesday, Dec. 6.

Mr. Gilchrist from the committee of Claims, reported unfavorably to the petition of William Bullock. Concurred in.

Mr. Gilchrist from the same committee, reported favorably on the resolution in favor of Dugald M'Farland, which was concurred with, and the resolution adopted.

Mr. Gilchrist from the same committee, reported unfavorably to the petition of Horace A. Burton. The petition and documents accompanying it, were ordered to lie on the table.

The following bills were presented.

By Mr. Riddick, a bill for the improvement of the navigation of Perquimons River, above Newby's Bridge.

By Mr. Smith, a bill making compensation to the Jurors of the Superior and County Courts of Ashe.

By Mr. Hill of Stokes, a bill to revive and continue in force the provisions of an act passed in 1818, directing a road to be laid out and opened from the town of Leakesville in Rockingham, by Rockford in Surry, to Wilkesborough, and to amend the same.

By Mr. Poindexter, a bill to regulate the County Courts of Surry; and

By Mr. Seawell, a bill to raise a fund to complete the navigation of Neuse River from Turner's Bridge in Johnston to Cobb's Mill in Wake—which were read the first time and the last mentioned referred to the committee on Internal Improvements.

The following bills were read and ordered to be enrolled. They have therefore become laws:

The bill to establish a distinct Militia company and battalion muster in Carteret county—the bill to authorize John Matthews to erect a gate on the public road leading to Matthews's ferry in Cumberland county—the bill to incorporate Line Academy in Sampson county—the bill to establish Lexington Academy in Davidson county, and to incorporate the Trustees thereof—the bill to repeal so much of the law now in force as provides for the payment of talesmen Jurors in the Superior and County Courts of New-Hanover—and the bill to repeal in part an act passed in 1820, authorizing and empowering the Commissioners of Fayetteville, Newbern, Wilmington and Tarborough

to organize and keep up Fire Engine Companies.

The bill allowing compensation to Jurors of the Superior & County Courts of Martin, was indefinitely postponed on motion of Mr. Smithwick.

Wednesday, Dec. 7.

Mr. Speight of Greene, from the committee on Public Arms & Military Laws, reported the bill referred to them concerning company musters, without amendment, which was made the order of the day for to-morrow.

Mr. Davidson of Mecklenburg, from the committee of Propositions and Grievances, reported unfavorably to the petitions of William Welch of Haywood, and Jesse Stallings of Perquimons. Concurred in.

The bill relative to the town of Hartford, Perquimons county, apportioning the hands to work on the streets, &c. was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Pickett from the Judiciary committee, to whom was referred the resolution instructing them to inquire into the expediency of amending the laws relative to fraudulent trading with slaves reported, that it is inexpedient to amend the said act. Concurred in.

Mr. Pickett, from the same committee, reported without amendment, the bill to amend the Road laws, which was made the order of the day for to-morrow.

Mr. Forney, from the committee on Internal Improvement, reported unfavorably to the petition of sundry inhabitants of Iredell, praying an appropriation of \$500 for the improvement of a road.

Mr. Hill of Franklin submitted a resolution, that no bill of a private or local nature, shall be offered after the 15th inst. which, on motion of Mr. Vanhook, was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Seawell presented a bill to legitimate and alter the name of Macon Monroe Walker, of Wake, the natural son of Wm. Andrews; and

Mr. Boykin, a bill directing the manner in which dowers shall hereafter be laid off—which bills were read the first time.

The resolution in favor of T. C. Dum and Geo. Mendenhall, was rejected—Yeas 45, Nays 11.

ALL THE CAPITALS PAID! Cohen's Office,

No. 114, Market Street.

Baltimore, Nov. 30, 1835.

WE had the pleasure this morning of paying, as usual, on presentation, the capital of TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS, drawn on the 9th instant, in the Grand State Lottery of Maryland, by No. 38010. This Prize was owned in Providence, Rhode-Island, and completes the payment of all the great capitals in the scheme, although but 20 days have elapsed since the drawing took place.

The drawing of the next grand State Lottery of Maryland will take place in the city of Baltimore on the 15th Feb. next—the whole in one day. The capital prizes are \$100,000, \$30,000, 20,000, 10,000, 5,000, &c. for the whole of which, the CASH may be had the moment they are drawn. Tickets are now at TEN DOLLARS, but will be advanced to TWELVE on the 16th December.

Orders meet prompt attention, addressed to
J. I. COHEN, JR. & BROTHERS,
15 Baltimore.

Valuable Sale of Negroes.

ON Monday the 23rd of January, will be exposed at public Sale, in the town of Smithfield, between Thirty and Forty Negroes, belonging to the estate of the late John Williams, dec'd. The public are invited to attend, as the Sale will be peremptory, and the Slaves are very valuable. Nearly one half of the Negroes sold, will be put up for cash, and the residue for accommodation paper; so that both cash holders and credit purchasers can be suited.

ALLEN S. BALLENGER,
ISAAC WILLIAMS,
Admrs. John Williams,
December 2, 1835. 15-15

State of North-Carolina,

Buncombe county,
Superior Court of Law, October Term, 1835.
William Whitaker,
vs.

W. D. Pace and Jer. Jennings.
Original attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, W. D. Pace and Jeremiah Jennings, are not inhabitants of this state, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register, for three months, giving notice to the defendants that they appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Buncombe, at the Courthouse in Asheville on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to answer, plead or demur, otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso, and the same set for hearing ex parte. ROBERT HENRY, c. s. c. Asheville, Nov. 24, 1835. 15

State of North-Carolina.

Buncombe county,
Superior Court of Law, October Term, 1835.
Zachariah Caulder,
vs.

William Cooke.
Original attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, William Cooke, is not an inhabitant of this state: it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register, for three months, giving notice to the defendant that he appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Buncombe, at the Courthouse in Asheville on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to answer, plead or demur, otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso and the same set for hearing ex parte. ROBERT HENRY, c. s. c. Asheville, Nov. 24, 1835. 15