

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

We are sorry to perceive that Mr. PARSONS, the highly esteemed and faithful Representative from the Tarboro' District, declines being a candidate for re-election to Congress. His reasons therefor, will be found in the following letter:

Washington City, Jan 16, 1837.

DEAR SIR: B fore my arrival at this place, I had made up my mind to decline being a candidate for re-election to Congress; but, at the suggestion of some of my friends, I was partly induced not to make that determination public until the fourth of March.

The time, however, is fast approaching when it should be known, that the citizens of the district may have an opportunity to make such a selection as may be most agreeable to their wishes.

It may be desirable that I should give some of the reasons for my determination; and they are these: the confinement to the House, the coldness of the climate, and the manner of living; all of which are extremely prejudicial to my health; so much so, that I think it very doubtful whether I can endure the fatigue and expense of another canvass, together (if elected) with the confinement of the two sessions of Congress that would necessarily follow. In fact, at my time of life, and with my habits, nothing is so desirable as retirement from the bustle of the world, and the field of political strife.

I cannot conclude this letter without expressing my deepest regret at not being able to comply with the solicitations and wishes of my friends, and without rendering to them, and the citizens of the district in general, my acknowledgments and sincere thanks for their kind and hospitable deportment towards me whilst canvassing; and the honor which they conferred on me in the election.—It will ever be remembered by me with the warmest feelings of gratitude and respect; and I assure them that it has been my anxious desire to promote the interest of my district and my country. When I have been called on to vote or to act, it has been with a single eye to their welfare, without regard to party opinions or prejudices.

The only effectual corrective to the mad ambition and selfish views of those who exercise either the Executive or Legislative power of a popular Government, is to be found in the intelligence and virtue of the people themselves: let them have light and know the truth, and their own interest will point to the remedy.—When I reflect how their honest prejudices are used by profligate men as political merchandise, as a fund on which to traffic, I feel a disgust and indignation which I want language to express.

With sentiments of esteem and regard, I am your obedient servant,
E. PETTIGREW."

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

North Carolina—Internal Improvement.—The liberal and comprehensive system of Internal Improvement adopted by the late Legislature, appears to have infused a new spirit into the slumbering energies of this patriotic old State. The papers seem literally enraptured by the glorious prospects unfolded to them, and their animated accounts of the inestimable benefits to accrue are well calculated to impart a kindred glow to congenial bosoms.

North Carolina, in our humble opinion, has made the wisest disposition of the Surplus, of any State that has yet acted on the subject. She has departed from her wonted timid, pickney policy, and adopted the bold, enlarged and statesman-like views, worthy a great people. She has discarded with disdain the miserable petty projects of party politicians and contemptible demagogues, and has applied the funds, of which she was rified by the Tariff, to the resuscitation of her sinking fortunes and the development of her great natural resources—to objects of great and permanent utility, not to the fony bubbles of the day. She has set an example, worthy of all imitation by her sister States. By the successful completion of the various important improvements which her Legislature has chalked out, in the lapse of a few years, instead of being the object of derision, she will be the envy and admiration of the Confederacy.—Richmond Whig.

The "Southern Citizen," printed in Randolph county, concludes an article on the subject of the recent measures of our Legislature, as follows:—

We trust that an effective stimulus has been given to the growing energies of our citizens—a stimulus which has heretofore been cautiously withheld. And even those who persevered to the last, through whose instrumentality and patriotic exertions, we have been favored with something like the commencement of a liberal policy, we are not disposed to extol in raptures of praise, as though they had graciously performed something more than their duty to the State. Yet, we cannot do justice to our sensations of gratitude, without expressing distinctly our hearty approval of their general course; and the high satisfaction we feel in anticipating the improved condition of the State, of which, it is hoped, they have been fortunately instrumental in laying the foundation.

We say fortunately instrumental—for, although we have much confidence in the superior talent and statesmanlike firmness of this Legislature, yet we think the time in some degree favorable for the advancement of enterprise, and external circumstances particularly so.

That the people of this State, should appear backward on subjects of internal

Improvement for the past ten or fifteen years, was to be expected. They had, and well they knew it too, already paid out enough of their pecuniary substance in fruitless expenditure. So wretchedly constructed were the plans of former years, and so badly conducted was the process for their accomplishment, that it is not now matter of surprise, that they ended in abortion, and became a fruitless source of disappointment and popular ridicule. But we have no disposition to remark with severity on the motives of those who led the way, and projected them. It was our misfortune, to be without experience. We are yet comparatively in an infantile state; but our means of observation, within the last few years, have increased many fold. We are no longer left in doubt, as to the success of Rail Road communication, if properly constructed. The examples of other States have taught us with the absolute certainty of actual demonstration, that this species of internal transportation, may be successfully employed any where.—And no State in the Union possesses, within itself, so ample a store of materials as North Carolina: Then, why not improve the advantages we possess? Nothing is wanting, but manly resolution, to be practically exerted with unwavering firmness of purpose, under the control of a judicious discretion.

MR. PRESTON'S SPEECH.

A good deal has been said about this Speech, but not more than it deserves. It was his allusion, in this Speech, to the fallen condition of Virginia, which so nettled Mr. RIVES, and threw him into a paroxysm of passion. We subjoin the passage:—

"Sir, when first I heard that a State Legislature had instructed her Senators on this floor to vote in favour of this thing, it struck me with inexpressible sorrow and dismay. But when I, from time to time, beheld various other State Legislatures acting under the same dictation, or at least misled in the same mistake, sorrow assumed in my bosom the complexion of despair. But there was still one ingredient to be added to this cup, to render the odious draught more intolerably bitter. I could, I will confess it, with some comparative degree of philosophy, have seen certain States of this Confederacy, one after another, giving and bringing their successive sacrifices to the altar of Executive power. I could have borne to see this and that and the other State prostrating herself and aiding in the general conspiracy to prostrate the Senate. But when at length it came to pass that the ancient and powerful Commonwealth of Virginia was brought to bow her venerable locks before the foot-stool of power, forgot her past history, forgot who and what she is, and what she has been, and associated herself in a combination like this, how shall I describe to you my feelings? As a politician, I might have been mortified at such a spectacle: as a statesman, belonging to the United States, I turned from it with shame but as a native of Virginia, I deplore, I lament, from the bottom of my heart, that she, too, has joined the funeral procession of the Constitution. Sir, I was proud to remember her in her proud day; to consider her as she once was, and perhaps still is—the great mother of men; to look back to that bright, that immortal period in our history when she recalled her children from these halls of national legislation into her own Legislature, there to vindicate the rights and independence of the State, and to re-assert the violated Constitution against the usurpations of this Government. Then indeed, Virginia preserved that illustrious character which had descended with her from the Revolution. Then, she put herself on her State rights, and on her popular doctrines of a free Government; and all who witnessed the animating sight, must have concluded that, throughout her existence, she would ever continue to vindicate and to perpetuate the doctrine and the spirit of liberty.

"Sir, I could have wished that the honorable gentleman who now represents that distinguished State could have found in his own mind reasons for taking a different course from that which he has pursued in this matter. With the powers which he unquestionably possesses, with his liberal education and large experience and especially with the good fortune of growing up amidst the very men who laid the foundations of our Republic, I had hoped that he would have invoked the ancient spirit of his State, and would have added the suffrage of his voice to save the trembling Constitution, about to be immolated at the foot-stool of Executive power. But it was my lot to be disappointed; and I mourn, from the bottom of my heart, the instruction under which he feels himself constrained to vote for this very extraordinary Resolution.—Where are the sedateness, the gravity, the calm and cautious wisdom of Madison? Where the philosophic spirit, the enlarged views, and popular predilections of Jefferson? Where the sturdy republicanism of John Taylor? Where those bright names which make her history? They are gone—gone, and others control her destiny. Sir, I lament, I mourn that my native State should have lent herself and the remnant of her glory to promote and gloss over this proceeding. I take consolation, however, Mr. President, that there is one State, one free and fearless State, which has kept herself aloof from this combination; whose unbroken spirit, whose pride and honor demand of me, her representative, to make, as I now do, on behalf of South Carolina, her public and solemn protest against this open and flagrant violation of the Constitution."

We subjoin also, the conclusion of this truly eloquent argument:

In other days, it has often happened that successive Senates have differed from each other in opinions and policy, and have, in like manner, differed from the Executive; and each Senate has freely expressed its own sentiments. In regard to the United States Bank, for example, the opinions of this body have varied at different periods. The Senate, at one time, thought that Bank constitutional; at another time, they thought it unconstitutional; a majority now consider it as a monster. Why not, then, expunge? Why not draw your black lines round that part of your Journal which records the act by which that bank was chartered? The resolution against which your magnanimous wrath is now directed, has done no harm. It has led to no action. It has brought no long train of evils on the country. But the charter of the Bank of the United States—what did not that effect? That was no empty declaration of opinion. It was a substantial act.—And to what a long black catalogue of national calamities did it not, in your opinion, lead? If any thing is to be expunged, why not expunge that? It seems not to have entered the imagination of gentlemen on the other side to draw their lines around that Resolution. Yet the honorable Senator from Virginia believes most sincerely that the act was unconstitutional. He holds that it led to consequences greatly detrimental to the national good, and tells us that the President deserves the everlasting gratitude of the country for having abolished and destroyed the bank. Well, sir, if it is not fit in that case, how and why is it fit in this? Because this violates the rights of the People? So did that. Is this unconstitutional? So was the other. Is this derogatory to the feelings and wishes of the President? So was that. Is the Senate bound in duty to express its disapprobation of this act? Why not of the other? But is it really so great an offence to differ from the President on a constitutional question, inasmuch that all traces of such a thing must be obliterated from our records? That it must be effaced—expunged—purged off? Why, sir, the President differs from us constantly on constitutional points; and both he and this Senate differ widely from President Washington on a constitutional point, viz. on the constitutionality of the Bank of the United States. Why is not the opinion of Washington to be expunged? Why not go back, and hold him up as a sacrifice? It has, indeed, in some sort, been already done. You have not broken into the sepulchre of Mount Vernon, and dug up his bones, and burnt them, like Wickliffe's, but you have immolated his name; his virtues, his glory, have been taken from him, and transferred to another. Why not make your sacrifice complete? If the principle on which you act is jealousy for the honor and power of the Executive, why not, when former Presidents have sent us messages containing unconstitutional notions, expunge the messages from your archives? The President sent us a message in the panic session of 1834. How would gentlemen have taken it, had those, who constituted the majority at that day, proposed to expunge it from the records?

Both Houses of Congress have differed from other Presidents. Does any gentleman here dream of a leading member in either House, under the Jefferson Administration, proposing to expunge any Presidential opinion which did not correspond with his own? Or would any supporter of the wise, and sedate, the grave, the temperate, the forbearing Madison, ever conceive the notion that he was to be propitiated by effacing the public records? Did he ever require his friends to depart from their public duties, neglect the exigencies of the public business, and address themselves to this most extraordinary method of silencing the indignation of a President? There was a great struggle in '98, and after a long course of most bitter and acrimonious party warfare, the republican party eventually triumphed, and came into power; but in the very heat of conquest, and still covered, as it were, with the sweat and the dust of battle, did it once enter into their heads to expunge from the public journals the acts of their predecessors? Or could it now occur to the minds of intelligent and honorable men that they are called upon to vindicate the ashes of the illustrious dead by removing from the national archives all traces of difference of opinion on the part of either House of Congress, from the departed saviours of our country? Dare the honorable Senator from Pennsylvania rise in his place, and with a reverend regard to yonder image of Washington, introduce a resolution to expunge whatever on our journal intimates a difference of opinion from that great man? Will he venture to look into that venerable and venerated countenance, and make such a motion in this chamber? No, sir. His own heart tells him that the image would frown upon him from its frame, and could it speak, would cry, Forbear. Destroy not your Constitution. Dishonor not your own archives. Draw no black lines upon your journal on my account. Write no history for me. My history is written in a nation's eyes. I desire you to play off no mountebank farce for my glory; it is safe in the keeping of my countrymen. Yes, sir: such would be the language of Washington; and I well know that the honorable Senator from Pennsylvania has its response in his heart. And, sir, if we are not called to do this for the illustrious great and good, who have departed,

Mr. BUREAU sat opposite the picture of Washington.

shall we do it for the living because he is powerful? Because he is the dispenser of office, who is to propagate his own system of policy through another generation, and to transfuse his own vital spirit into a living branch of the same stem? If this sacrifice was to be offered to the illustrious dead, whom history has already fixed in niches of imperishable honor, we might endure it, with greater patience. But to a living man, and a man who can reward the deed, sir, I cannot look the thing steadily in the face. I protest to you that my inmost heart is bowed down at the thought with sorrow and shame.

But the deed is to be done. States have spoken. Whether the People of the United States have spoken might bear a question. Certainly, many States have uttered their voice, whose right to speak I should be the last to question. That they have acted under mistaken views, I have not a doubt. The act is fraught with most dangerous consequences. It inflicts deep wounds on the dignity and the potency of this body; for I see in the countenances of many honorable gentlemen that they would gladly avoid this thing, and would, if they could, avoid the deed. I do believe that, in the very moment of inflicting the blow, their hearts will be haunted by the same emotions which fill and oppress my own. And while, under the pressure of direct necessity, they raise the axe, they feel prepared, like other executioners, first to ask pardon of the victim. Ay, sir, I believe that when it comes to the actual performance of the tragedy, there will be a secret whisper in their ear that will say to them, perhaps in this case our party feelings have pressed us a little too far. And when, after a solemn and mournful pause, the Secretary has performed his detested office, and has mingled the record of the Senate, will any here rise in his place and cry aloud—thus perish all traitors? Or will they not rather hang their heads, and smiting on their breasts, heave mournful sighs over so hard a necessity? I shall witness it, and whatever I may feel, I shall feel nothing personally. So far as I am personally concerned, I can find my arms in perfect coolness, and witness the deed without shrinking. All I feel now is for the Senate—is for the Constitution—is for the country. I may cry, wo, wo to England, but not to me. In a moment I shall recover my self-possession, shall rise, shall rejoice, that it was my good fortune to have my name entered on the same page where the rights of this body were recorded, and that there, in company with the Senate's honor, it shall safely abide forever, in spite of your BLACK LINES."

A Family Quarrel.

In the Senate of the United States, a few days since, there was quite a blow up in the ranks of the party. The Correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot gives the following account of the scene:

"I heard that, in consequence of the outrageous arrogance and violence which Mr. Benton displayed yesterday, in his speech on the bill which repeals the Treasury Circular, several Senators of the Rives section, at a meeting last night, resolved that he must be put down—that he must be given to understand his part was to follow, not lead! But I had no expectation of hearing such a declaration of war, as Mr. Walker, of Mississippi, evidently with the concurrence of a majority of 'the Party,' proclaimed against the great Expunger today. 'God save the country,' he exclaimed, 'from the wild and extravagant opinions of the Senator from Missouri!'—This in his opening paragraph. Then, as if the recollections of their former companionship had rushed over him, he said he would overlook many of the remarks of Mr. Benton.

"I hope you will not overlook one, sir?" cried Mr. Benton, rising in wrath, and pushing his chair from before him.

"What one?" asked Mr. Walker, his cholier rising.

"Not one of them, I say," replied the Great Expunger, in infinite wrath and fury, retreating towards the door.

"Mr. Walker called out after him, in the most excited tones, 'Then I'll examine all, sir; and if the gentleman wants an angry discussion, here or elsewhere, he can have it.'"

"And the Senator from Mississippi did proceed to examine the points; and, for an hour or more, did all he could to hold up the opinions, arguments, and figures of the Great Expunger to the contempt and ridicule of the Senate. He declared his belief that Mr. Benton was alone in his wild and impracticable opinions, and he challenged the Ayes and Noes on any proposition he chose to offer, to ascertain how many participated in those opinions. He upbraided him (ah! unkindest cut of all!) with having been an opponent, in 1823, of the illustrious President, of whose conscience he now wishes to be considered the exclusive guardian. And he finished a speech of extreme severity and open defiance, by declaring he held himself responsible for what he had said, in or out of the House.

"Mr. Rives followed, and returned his thanks to Mr. Walker for the mastery defence he had made of his propositions against the assaults of the Senator from Missouri. He asked an adjournment, which was granted. The 'gentle' Virginian will do his devoir on Monday, and we will then see whether he or Benton is the stronger.

On Monday Mr. Rives made a long and elaborate speech, in reply to Mr. Benton; taking pains, however, to be extremely courteously to the Missouri Senator in point of manner, while he very effectively demolished all his arguments, and demonstrated the utter impracticability and dangerous tendency of his doctrines on the subject of the Currency.

AURORA BOREALIS.

The following description of the recent magnificent Northern Lights, is by Professor OKENSTADT, of Yale College, formerly of our University.

New HAVEN, Conn. Jan 27.

The evening of the 25th presented us with another grand display of Auroral lights, surpassing in some respects, that of Nov. 17th, 1835, to which, in many particulars, it bore a strong resemblance.

The attention of the writer was at first attracted to it as early as 6 o'clock, before the twilight was over. At this time, the northern sky exhibited a blush not unlike that of the fairest dawn. This was skirted on the east and west, by ill-defined columns of crimson light, which moved slowly from north to south. At 7 o'clock, those began to send up streamers, all of which tended, as usual, to a common focus, a few degrees south and east of the zenith. At 10 minutes past 7 o'clock, the corona was distinctly formed, embracing the Pleiades, which were nearly at its centre, and seemed for a few moments to control its mysterious movements. By the diurnal motion, however, those stars soon moved to the westward; but the common focus, or point of concurrence of all the streamers, held a fixed position in the magnetic meridian and near the pole of the dipping needle, as was the case in the similar exhibition of November, 1835.

At three different times during the evening, the corona was dispersed, and as often re-formed; but the position of its centre remained nearly invariable with respect to the magnetic meridian. Meanwhile, the twilight of the northern sky had moved slowly southward, its boundary spanning the firmament from west to east in a well defined zone, until it left only a segment of the southern hemisphere, about 50 degrees in altitude. This portion of the heavens, thrown as it was into striking contrast with the illuminated parts of the sky, appeared of a dark slate color, and exhibited the interesting spectacle of stars seeming to shine brightly through a stratum of black clouds.

The phenomena played off various interesting evolutions, until 15 minutes after 10 o'clock; when, suddenly, the meteor rained all its forces. Innumerable spindles of silvery lustre, darted from the crimson folds of light that hung around the sky, and all pointed towards the common centre; and sheets of a thin vapor, of mingled white and red, flowed over these, and wreathed themselves around the same point in wavy folds. A universal stillness reigned; and a large portion of all the brightest of the fixed stars were assembled on the spot. Jupiter and Mars were also present on the occasion, and both at the period of their greatest splendour.

The task of describing this gorgeous canopy, hung with crimson drapery, and supported by pillars of unearthly size and hue, and studded with so many bright stars and planets, transcends the powers of our philosophy: we consign it to the Poets.

We could hardly discern that the light of the stars was at all obscured by the auroral covering. Indeed, the two planets appeared through a dense mass of red vapor with seemingly augmented splendor. The ground itself, now covered with snow, which exhibited a delicate rosy tint, contributed to enhance the beauty of the scene.

In these various attributes of grandeur and beauty, the present greatly exceeded all former exhibitions of the aurora; but there were wanting the auroral waves, or Merry Dancers, which made so conspicuous a figure in the great display of November, 1835.

Although the Moon was shining in the east, and but little past the full, yet the distinctness of the auroral light seemed scarcely impaired by it. This is remarkable; perhaps there is not more than one instance on record, when so splendid an exhibition of the aurora was witnessed in the presence of so full a moon.

The Magnetic Needle was watched attentively by Mr. E. C. Herrick, and was observed to undergo extraordinary fluctuation, at one time (7h 41m) deviating a whole degree westward of his mean position, and at another time traversing 45 minutes of a degree in two minutes of time.

The Barometer had previously been subject to uncommon variations. On the night of the 21st, between 11 and 12 o'clock, it stood at 28.70 inches, a depression nearly or quite unexampled at this place. From that time it had risen gradually, and during the Aurora it stood at about 30.1 inches. Its entire range since Dec. 19th, when it was 30.91 has been very remarkable.

Early in the evening of the Aurora, the Thermometer was at 26 deg. (Fah.) but sunk rapidly, and at 10 o'clock was only 4 degrees above Zero.

Public Meeting.

A MEETING of the Citizens of Wake County is desired, at the Court-house in Raleigh, on Tuesday, the 21st inst. at 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of taking such measures as may be deemed necessary to ensure the success of the Raleigh and Columbia Rail Road—to construct which, a Charter was granted by the last Legislature.

MANY CITIZENS.
Raleigh, Feb. 10, 1837.
Star and Standard insert.

TEN CENTS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber, in October last, an indentured Apprentice, named HENRY C. UTLEY, about 19 years of age, light hair and stout built. All persons are warned from harboring or employing him under the penalty of the law.

JAMES LITCHFORD.
Raleigh, Feb. 9. 14 3w

Raleigh & Columbia RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION for Stock in this Company, will be opened and remain open for ten days, at the following times and places, viz:

- In the City of Raleigh, on Tuesday the 21st of February: A. C. Canthage, in the county of Moore, Tuesday, the 28th of February, under the direction of John B. Kelly, A. Currie, John M. Ransom, Cornelius Dora and J. A. D. McNeill, or any three of them;
- At Warrenton, on Tuesday, the 28th of February, under the direction of Wm. Plummer, Geo. D. Baskerville, Weldon N. Edwards, The White, and Geo. E. Spruill, or any three of them;
- At Oxford, on Tuesday, the 7th of March, under the direction of Samuel S. Downey, John S. Eaton, William Roberts and Patrick Linton, or any three of them;
- At Hillsborough, on Tuesday the 14th of March, under the direction of Wm. Cain, Thomas D. Bennahan, Paul C. Cameron, Wm. Holt, Michael Holt and John Kirkland, or any three of them;
- At Pittsborough, on Tuesday the 21st of March, under the direction of Wm. H. Herd, Nathan A. Siedman, Joseph Ramsay and Green Womack, or any three of them;
- At Haywood, in the county of Chatham, on Saturday the 28th of March, under the direction of Jonathan Harrison, Charles J. Williams, Spence McGinnis and Robert Faucett, or any three of them;
- At Rockingham, in the county of Richmond, on Tuesday the 21st of March, under the direction of Walter F. Leake, James P. Leake, Stephen Wall and William B. Cole, or any three of them;
- At Wadesborough, on Thursday the 16th of March, under the direction of Wm. B. McCrindle, Thomas D. Park, Abalom Myers, Alex. Little and Hampton H. Hammons, or any three of them;
- At Fayetteville, on the 25th of March, under the direction of C. P. Mallet, C. Johnston, John Huske, E. L. Winsow, T. N. Cameron, or any three of them.

Feb. 12, 1837.
Star, Standard, and Fayetteville Observer, insert six times, & forward their accounts to the Office of the Register.

Bank of Cape Fear.

THE Stockholders of this Bank are requested to meet at their Banking-house, in Wilmington, on Monday the 8th of March next, to take into consideration the late act of the General Assembly concerning the Bank of Cape Fear, particularly in reference to the increase of its Capital.

JOHN HILL, Cash.
February 5, 1837. 14 4w

TAKE NOTICE.

HAVING entered into Business with Thomas M. Oliver, I would respectfully request those indebted to me, either by note or account, to call and settle; and those having claims, to present them for payment.

JAMES LITCHFORD.
Raleigh, Feb. 9, 1837. 14f

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having entered into Copartnership with James Litchford, respectfully requests all those indebted to him individually, to call and settle their accounts; and those having claims, to present them for payment.

THOMAS M. OLIVER.
Raleigh, Feb. 9, 1837. 14f

To all whom it may concern.

THIS is to give notice, that at the next term of the County Court of Wake, I shall avail myself of the benefits of the Act of Assembly for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, passed in 1827—when and where, my creditors may attend, if they think proper.

WM. C. JOHNSON.
Raleigh, Jan. 31, 1836.

Practice of Medicine.

AND
Medicine for Sale.

THE Subscriber has purchased Dr. MINNIS' Medical Establishment, and largely added to it, and has commenced the Practice of Physic in this City, and hopes to deserve and receive a portion of the public patronage. His Office is opposite the well known Hotel near the Court-House: where fresh and genuine Medicines, of the most approved kinds and in considerable variety—such as Thompson's and Howard's and Jewett's and Doynt's, and many of those usually found in the Shops, will be kept for sale—along with Thompson's and Howard's Anatomical Rights, and Books of Instruction in Medicine and Midwifery.

As there no longer remains a doubt that the most formidable, as well as the ordinary diseases of our country, are arrested and cured by the simple and safe remedial agents of the Improved Botanical System, and with a certainty and readiness, hitherto unknown in this or any other country; and in many instances, when every other plan of treatment had utterly failed and the reach of human aid—seem to depart from that System, except in cases of manifest necessity. His charges will be moderate, and all calls promptly attended to, with unremitting attention.

JOS. B. HINTON.
Raleigh, Feb. 8, 1837. 14f

TEACHER WANTED.

A TEACHER is wanted to teach in a private Family, or to take charge of a small School, in the vicinity of Raleigh. The situation is healthy, and in an agreeable neighborhood.—It will be necessary that he be competent to teach English and Latin, and bring testimonials of his moral character. The situation would be desirable to a young man wishing to acquire a knowledge of Medicine, as an opportunity could be conveniently afforded, in case he should prefer to teach in a private family.

Apply at this Office.
February 8. 14f

COWS & CALVES FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has 10 or 12 valuable COWS with young CALVES, which he will sell at various prices—from \$12 to \$50, according to blood. He has some of Lord Coke's breed (the Devon), said to be the best for milk in England.

SETH JONES.
Rolesville, Feb. 8. 14 f

J. J. Pleasants, M. D.

DENTIST.
Will be in Raleigh, shortly,
January 28, 1837.