

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE REGISTER.

MY DEAR NAT: Our friend THURSTON handed me your esteemed favour of the 22d of March, and although written for some time, and the news which it contained on the *oldish* order, yet I feel bound, and take pleasure in giving it an answer by to-morrow's mail.

I will not promise you a feast of fat things, but will attempt to entertain you on such plain and digestible food as I have been raised upon, and if I fail to accomplish the object I have in view, you possess liberality enough, I think, to make every allowance, and attribute it to a fault of nature or to some other cause. You must know, my good sir, that I do not boast of those rare and enviable talents which have distinguished you and other friends in the literary world. I feel and acknowledge my incapacity to do justice to any subject on which I may venture to write. I carefully avoid aiming at anything beyond the ken of my abilities. Flattery cannot puff me up; I know the depth of my mind, and will not attempt to swim in water which I cannot easily fathom. I, nevertheless, appreciate the good opinions entertained by you and others whom I have correspondence with. Without a wish to bestow personal praise, I have, at various periods of my life, assisted in the promotion of learning and religion, which, I conceive, are essential to the happiness of the *body politic* and the perpetuity of our free institutions. You may say so far very well, but may I not ask, have you turned your attention to these things? Have you contributed your mite for building *School Houses* and *Academies*, where the youthful mind receives instruction? Have you ten, twenty, or fifty dollars, thrown in with other contributions, built one or more Churches in which the Gospel is promulgated, and the glad news of God's reconciliation with his creature man re-echoed from East to West—from North to South? Do you succor the distressed, do you relieve the wants of the poor, and, like the good Samaritan, do you bind up the wounds of the *wounded* and the lame? If you perform these acts of benevolence with a right disposition, and cherish an evangelical belief in the Saviour of sinners, obey all the commandments of Heaven with a cheerful and willing heart, you may safely calculate upon a seat at God's right hand, when your pulse shall cease to beat, and that heart (which I hope feels for others' woes) is cold in death. *Religion, Death, Judgment, and an unlimited Eternity* should be subjects of serious and calm meditation. *You have to die, and the false and self-devised philosophy which, I fear, you have substituted for pure religion, will sink you to perdition, instead of raising you to heaven.*

You call yourself a *Christian*. I hope you are, in the true sense of the word. The soul, you must recollect, is *priceless*. No figures in Arithmetic can compute its value, because God is the creator, and because it will live and exist as long as he lives and exists, which will be throughout an unending Eternity. *The All Seeing Eye* watches your every movement; he knows the secrets of your heart, and although his justice will not permit him to acquit the guilty, yet he is merciful to the most sinful and degraded son of Adam; he weeps, entreats, and invites him to turn from his wicked ways, and love him *who died for all*. These hints, as regards *yourself*, must suffice for the present. I should rejoice if I could but know you are a Christian indeed, casting your care on the Lord, whom you should love with your whole heart, soul and mind.

I congratulate you on the birth of a second son. You have been peculiarly fortunate in your children, losing none by death, nor having to watch over and nurse them on the bed of sickness. I am well aware of the great responsibility which rests upon parents in the government of their children. Few, indeed, out of the vast multitude who are called Parents, discharge their duty to their offspring as the Scriptures enjoin. I have children, and my Bible tells me, I must bring them up in the fear and admonition of the Lord. Do you intend to do the same? That valuable book should be placed in their hands as soon as they are capable of forming correct ideas of God, and their accountability to him as their Creator. Their depravity by nature, and their proneness to commit sin, should be their preacher from time to time, and they should at all times be instructed in the principles of morality and religion. The Rev. Mr. Logan earnestly recommends to the young, to remember their Creator in youth, to consecrate to him the days of manhood, and the light of his countenance will shine upon them through life, and to the last and most convulsive struggle of death. Amid all the changes of this fluctuating scene, they have a friend who never fails. The tempter may beat, and the floods descend, but they are safe and happy under their Saviour's wing, if they are his by adoption and grace. My dear NAT, bring yours up to love and reverence God; take them with you to his sanctuary, as often as their health and other contingencies will permit; tell them that Christ died and died for them, and pray earnestly for the salvation of your and their souls.

My efforts to close your business (by virtue of the power of Attorney transmitted me) with ORLANDO, have failed. He appears determined to take every advantage which your absence unfortunately gives him. He is the same *close* and *niserly* soul, and if it were not for the little reputation he wishes to retain, he would not long hesitate to plead the statute of limitation on your claim. From my boyhood I have cherished the belief, "that honesty is the best policy," and if I were to ask ninety-nine honest men out of every hundred their views of the matter, they would express the same opinion. Not so with ORLANDO. His thirst for amassing

wealth robs him of every benevolent feeling, and while under its influence, he is made to forget the worth of honesty, and the reputation which an honest man acquires among an honest yeomanry. A man of integrity in his tattered garments, is of more real worth than he with his thousands, with a character stained with the crimes of avarice and knavery.

Deal with all men, as you would be dealt by, which is a fair exchange. Have respect for the opinions of men of untarnished character, and when the clods of the valley shall be shovelled upon your coffin, may you have this epitaph written on your tomb, "Here lie the remains of an honest man."

Yours, with much esteem,
SUMMERFIELD.

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

We have at length received the report of this committee, and shall avail ourselves occasionally of its contents, with a view of enlightening the public mind in relation to the doings of the public officers.

The part that particularly struck our attention was that relative to the conduct of Mr. Hoyt, the successor of Mr. Swartwout, in the collectorship at New York. Soon after the committee had concluded their investigations into Swartwout's affairs, and had become convinced that there had been gross carelessness and incorrectness in the returns of the Collector to the Treasury Department, they resolved to pursue their inquiries to ascertain whether any reform had taken place under Mr. Hoyt. The committee, on the 26th of January, required the Collector to furnish the book containing a copy of all letters to and from the Treasury Department since the 1st of January 1837, and also his book containing all orders and instructions from that Department since the 1st of January 1837. Mr. Hoyt returned on the same day an answer, as follows:

"I now send you two letter books, which I am informed by the only clerk now in this office during the time of Mr. Swartwout, that had any special charge of the correspondence; which two books contain letters to and from the Treasury Department of the United States since the 1st January 1837, up to the time Mr. Swartwout went out of office. I also send you a book of circulars, which the same clerk informs me is the only one he knows of. I am not aware of any others.

"If I have not interpreted the resolution correctly, you will be pleased to inform me."

As this answer did not embrace any correspondence except in relation to Mr. Swartwout, the committee passed another resolution calling for the books, &c., from the 1st January, 1837, to the present day. To this resolution Mr. Hoyt returned an answer asserting the fact of his responsibility to law, and his right to look into the powers of the committee to see upon what authority any action on his part is demanded or requested, and finding that the committee was to report on the subject of defalcations, he made the following enquiry: "It becomes necessary to enquire, before I send the correspondence of the collector's office of this port with the Treasury Department, since the 1st of January, 1837, to the present day, whether the committee or any of its members charge the undersigned with being a defaulter."

Upon the receipt of this letter the committee reiterated their call for the papers, and passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That this committee cannot recognise any authority or right whatever, in any collector, receiver, or disburser of the public money, to call upon the committee, or any of its members, to prefer or to disavow a charge of his being a defaulter, before such officer sends the correspondence of his office when required under the authority of the House of Representatives, to send for papers and papers, to enable its committee to enquire into, and make any defalcations among collectors, receivers, and disbursers of the public money which may now exist; nor can this committee, or any of its members, report whether Mr. Hoyt is, or is not, now, a defaulter, until, by examination of the persons and papers, for which it has sent and will send, it shall discover who are the defaulters; the amount of defalcations; the length of time they have existed; and the causes which led to them; and when the committee shall have found the facts embraced by these enquiries, or closed its investigation, it will make report thereon to the House of Representatives."

This resolution brought Mr. Hoyt to his senses, and he forthwith furnished the required documents, together with a letter regretting that an answer had not been given to his request, and expressing his willingness that a full and thorough investigation should be made into his accounts, and his readiness to communicate orally or in writing any information which the committee might wish.

The Committee having got through with this first obstacle which Mr. Hoyt attempted to throw in their way, proceeded with their investigations. To a question put to a witness "what is the total amount of money received into the possession of Jesse Hoyt as collector or individually, under protest from the commencement of his official term to this day?" the following answer was returned:

"Answer. I do not know what amount of money Jesse Hoyt has received as collector, or individually, under protest; but I do know large amounts have been paid him, and that he has required such money to be paid him as duties upon goods, wares, and merchandise which the importers claim to be exempt from duty. I should suppose he had received three hundred thousand dollars. I have personally paid him, as agent of importers, about thirty thousand dollars. He demands this money as collector, and withholds the goods as collector until his demand is complied with. I believe the moneys thus received, under protest, are not entered on the cash book, nor put in the hands of the cashier, and that they do not enter into his account of public moneys with the Treasury Department; but that he keeps the vouchers in his private possession, and keeps the money in his individual capacity.

The Committee ascertained that Mr. Hoyt pursued the same system that Swartwout did in depositing money in Bank to his own credit instead of the credit of the Treasurer of the United States.

According to Mr. Hoyt's statement the amount of money in his hands, held under protest, was upwards of \$127,000. This enormous amount he was requested from time to time to pay over but he refused.—We annex extracts from the correspondence

on the subject. On the 22d of December, 1838 the Secretary of the Treasury wrote to Mr. Hoyt, enclosing the opinion of the Attorney General, and requesting that the money held on account of duties paid under protest and also on account of unascertained cash duties, should be placed to the credit of the Treasurer.

From the opinion of the Attorney General we gather the following reply to the question "can a Collector legally retain in his hands, beyond the control of the Department, and distinct from his other funds arising from duties, moneys received under protest?"

"My opinion is, that no such right exists, and that the collector should, notwithstanding such protest and suit by the importer, pay over to the Treasury all moneys by him received under such circumstances, as though no protest had been made or suit commenced."

I am aware that it may be said that this course would expose the collector to inconvenience and loss. The force of this suggestion is not perceived. Now the collector keeps the money in his possession until the controversy is decided by the Judiciary, and then pays over to the government what may be in his hands—that is the whole collected by him, if the importer has failed in his action; or, if the importer has succeeded, the balance which may be in his hands, after deducting the amount of the recovery against him. My impression is, that the law never intended that money collected for public purposes should be held by individuals to await the event of law suits. If the money be paid into the Treasury, and a judgment be fairly obtained against a collector for an over-charge of duties, it would be the duty of the Government promptly to discharge such judgment and release the collector from its consequences."

In regard to retaining money received on account of unascertained duties, the Attorney General makes the following remark:

"It could never have been the intention of Congress that a collector should receive money for duties under a private arrangement with the importer, and keep the money in his hands until it was convenient for him to cause the amount of duties to be ascertained. If such a practice were tolerated, it might be the interest of the collector to postpone the ascertainment of the duties, as, in the mean time, he would have the uncontrolled use of the money. It would also increase the danger of faithlessness in the collector by permitting large amounts of money to remain with him, and under his individual control instead of being in the Treasury of the United States. The tenor and spirit of all our revenue laws seem to inculcate the idea that the intention of Congress has at all times been, that money collected for revenue should be promptly placed in the hands of the collector. Therefore, in any regulations you may make upon this subject, that object should be constantly kept in view."

Notwithstanding these requests and opinions, the collector returns an answer, from which we gather the following extracts:

"But he says, what is very true, that 'if the money be paid into the treasury, and a judgment be fairly obtained against a collector for an overcharge of duties, it would be the duty of the Government promptly to discharge such judgment, and release the collector from its consequences.' The duty of the Government is one thing; the manner of discharging that duty, is another and different thing. It would seem, from his view, that a judgment must not only be obtained against a collector, but it must be 'fairly obtained,' and of this the Government is to be the judge, as a preliminary step to the performance of an act of justice, which every one who has had any experience with the action of our Government knows is very often truly. I do not, in the term Government, as used by me, mean the present or any other administration of that Government, for the one is but the agent of and subordinate to the other."

Mr. Hoyt received another request from the Treasury Department to pay over the money in his hands. He returns for answer another letter in the following strong terms:

"I write now to say peremptorily, that I will not pass the money I received under protest to the credit of the United States until Congress makes provision for my protection. For the reasons of this course, I beg to refer you to my former communications to the Department on the subject."

In the same letter he speaks in the following language in regard to the proceedings of Congress. "This was on the 1st of February 1839, and looks pretty well in one of the 'hirelings' of the Administration. We wonder if *the Globe* got its cue for the abuses it has lavished upon Congress from this clear judging collector:

"I will not venture to speak of the delay or inattention to the public business on the part of the representatives of the people, because it would not become me to do so, but if any other class of public servants managed the public business in the same way, I should think they ought to be dismissed the service immediately."

In a day or two afterwards Mr. Woodbury, with that patience and forbearance which has characterised his intercourse with the various defaulters connected with his department, wrote a letter requesting the deposit of two hundred thousand dollars to the credit of the United States. Mr. Hoyt sends back a reply and refers to the Supreme Court and *the Washington Globe*, as good authority for not complying with the requisitions of the department. The allusion to the latter authority we suppose satisfied the Secretary, as he complained no more of the obstinacy of Mr. Hoyt.

"On the receipt of which opinion I availed myself of the first leisure moment, on the 4th of January, to dissent from it; and gave you to understand that I would not consent, under any circumstances to be bound by it, for the reason that the Supreme Court had decided that I was not bound to pay over money under such circumstances. Subsequent to this, I noticed an article in the *Washington Globe* of January 23, taking the same ground that I took, in an essay in vindication of the Department for neglecting to call on Mr. Swartwout to pay over the money which he had received under protest, and which article alluded to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States to which I also refer."

Having extended our article to considerable length, without concluding this branch of the Committee's enquiry, we shall shortly resume the subject. The whole report extends through 256 pages, and we regret that our space prevents us from doing more than giving a brief review from time to time of its contents.

The Editor anticipates the sneer of the illiberal by freely acknowledging, that he has, for the last six years, given a sedulous and unyielding support to the Administration during that time. But he only sup-

ported it, because he believed it supported the principles of Democracy in its purity; but the "scales having fallen from his eyes," he sees no reason, why, when it has abandoned them, that he should longer sustain it. The balance of power is as important and necessary in governments as the scales are in all human transactions. When their preponderance becomes unequal by fraud or peculation, the sword too frequently becomes the arbiter. He therefore regards "loyalty" to party, longer than it is exercised for the public weal, as treason to country.—*Gainsville Whig*.

New Hanover Whig Meeting.

At a meeting held in the Court House of New Hanover on the 24th of April, Alex. Anderson was called to the Chair, and John McRae appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting, as briefly stated by the Chairman, was to appoint delegates to a Convention proposed to be held at Clinton, Sampson County, on the 1st May.

The meeting being now prepared for business, Gen. Montesquieu W. Campbell moved

That John Walker, Joshua G. Wright and John Hill be appointed a Committee to draft resolutions, and nominate delegates to said Convention. The motion prevailed, and the Committee, after retiring for a short time, made the following report, through Mr. J. G. Wright, which was accepted by the meeting.

We look upon it not only as a constitutional right, but as a social duty, to meet together openly and peaceably, to deliberate upon our political duties, and to redress our public grievances—and we believe few occasions have occurred in the history of our country more imperatively demanding the exercise of these rights.

We oppose the present Representative of this district, and we desire most ardently to supersede him, because he is the devoted follower of a party whose principles we dread, abhor, and condemn. With it nothing is fixed, no principle is settled, no institution is hallowed. Poor expediency is the star of its worship, and its light guides it only to its own ends and interests. It has moved forward in the road of blind experiments—every tyrannical and sacred Constitution as he understands it—assailing all the established institutions of the land, and at length it has laid its impious hand upon the very ark of our salvation. The Supreme Court of the United States is now the object of its denunciation, and when this is levelled, anarchy and agrarianism are indeed triumphant.

If it be necessary to descend to particulars—we oppose the party, and its Representative from this district, because of their adherence to the three rejected Sub-Treasury project, a project insecure and dangerous as a mere fiscal agent, but doubly dangerous to the liberties of the people, from the patronage it confers in the hands of our rulers.

We object to the party and its Representative here, because of their views in reference to the public domain. The public lands are the property of all the States, won by the blood and treasure of the old thirteen; and he does not represent our views or interests, who would wrest them from the old States for the benefit of the new, or who could sacrifice upon the altar of party so valuable a legacy.

We oppose the present Administration on account of the odious system of proscription practised against honest men, because their political opinions were not in harmony with the dogmas of the dominant party, and also for its political profligacy, in elevating to stations of dignity and importance partisans, whose only merit has been their allegiance to all the heresies that faction could advance, and in continuing them in such stations, after they have been found guilty of the most flagrant corruption.

Resolved, therefore, That we approve the object of the proposed Convention at Clinton, to nominate a Whig Candidate for this District, and that the following gentlemen be appointed our Delegates: viz: D. B. Baker, James Burney, Montesquieu W. Campbell, William B. Meares, Robt H. Cowan, Dr. W. J. Harris, John Walker, John Hill, John McRae, David Thally, and T. H. Wright.

The following resolution was offered by F. C. Hill, and passed without a dissenting voice:

Resolved, That we hope and firmly believe Onslow, Duplin, Sampson, Bladen and Columbus will march shoulder to shoulder with Brunswick and New Hanover in the impending contest, and do the State such service in the hour of need, that all good men will do them reverence.

The following resolution was then introduced and passed unanimously:

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the Resolutions introduced by Kenneth Rayner, into the last Legislature of North-Carolina, and passed by that body, upon the subject of the Sub-Treasury, the Public Domain, &c., and that we equally disapprove and denounce the time-serving conduct of our Senators in Congress in reference thereto, as inconsistent with their pretended republican principles, the expressed wishes of the people, and THEIR OWN DECLARATIONS—that in retaining their seats they have pursued an evasive and unworthy course, alike disgraceful to Senators and unworthy of men, and have exemplified the principle of the "SPILLS TO THE WINDMILL." If North-Carolina is true to herself, they will get her driven from seats they so unworthily occupy, and be only allowed to "CAST ONE LONGING, LONGING LOOK BEHIND."

Upon motion of Col. Campbell, the Secretary and F. C. Hill were appointed to prepare and publish the proceedings of this meeting in the Wilmington papers, and further, to request that they be copied by the Whig press throughout the State.

The meeting then adjourned.

Mr. Clay and the Tariff—A FACT FOR THE PEOPLE.

No one subject (says the Richmond Whig) has constituted the theme of more unmeasured abuse upon Mr. Clay than the Tariff. On this point, and in triumphant exposure of the injustice done to the Kentucky Senator, we copy the following from a late Speech of Mr. Pope, of Kentucky, who, until lately, was one of the "Hurra Jackson boys," and was in 1828 intimate with the secrets of "the party." He bears testimony to the fact of his own knowledge, that the Tariff of '28—"the bill of abominations," was a *contrivance* of the Jackson party, and Mr. Van Buren was an active agent, to render the tariff odious, and thereby to destroy the popularity of Mr. Clay.—Hear him!

"I might, with truth and justice, deny that Mr. Clay is entitled to the credit of originating the American system; for I believe Virginia, South Carolina, and New York have equal if not superior claims. The system became popular, and the Eastern

States, after some resistance, acquiesced; and Mr. Clay, with his usual political tact, made himself the prominent actor. When he became Secretary of State, and seemed to be on the high road to the Presidency, other aspirants were alarmed, and determined, if possible, to blast his prospects. To render the American system unpopular, was an object of the first importance with the enemies of Mr. Clay. The system was too popular then to be directly resisted; and the high tariff of 1828 was a *contrivance* of the Jackson party for effect on the system, calculated to injure Mr. Clay, whether his friends supported or opposed it. I was one of that party at the time, and it is well known that Mr. Van Buren and most of the Jackson men supported it. I was a zealous supporter of General Jackson at that time, and we were very unwilling for the General to commit himself, in a manner to embarrass his friends and himself. We were fortunately soon relieved by the old Hero, who came out for a judicious tariff, a ground which rendered him unassailable from any quarter. Mr. Chairman, (continued Mr. P.) a review of our past political history will show that many of the leading measures of this government have been carried or rejected by reference to a Presidential election."

THE SILK CULTURIST.

Superiority of the Chinese Mulberry, or Morus Multicaulis, over the Italian or White Mulberry.

1. The leaves of the Chinese are on an average, ten times the size of the Italian, hence the gathering of leaves—the chief labor of raising worms—is reduced to one tenth. One hand will gather as much of the former as ten of the latter.

2. The refuse of unclean fibres from the Italian is large and troublesome to remove from the shelves on which the worms feed; the refuse from the Chinese is almost nothing; hence much time and labor are saved.

3. The Chinese Mulberry affords a larger quantity of leaves the first year of planting by layers or even slips, and near a full crop the second. It appears that the seed will not produce a 3rd year. The Italian affords few till the fourth or fifth year from the seed, and not an average crop under eight or ten, nor a full crop under twenty years from standard trees.

4. The Chinese is a shrub and the leaves are gathered from the ground. The Italian when grown requires the use of a ladder. It may, however, be planted in hedges and kept low.

5. The Chinese affords a vastly greater quantity of leaves from the acre.

6. Each Chinese plant may be made to produce from 20 to 100 annually.

7. Cocoons produced from feeding worms upon the Chinese have been proved by experiments to be heavier, and the silk more easily wound off, and of a better lustre.

8. The Italian has not, as we formerly supposed, any decided preference over the Chinese Mulberry in respect to hardiness. The immature wood of both perishes in the winter, that is the ends of the branches.—The writer has lately seen a whole field of the Chinese Mulberry near Cleveland which endured the last winter uninjured. At the east the sufficient hardiness of the Morus Multicaulis is considered entirely a settled point. It is usually cut down in the fall, and in the spring throws up new stalks. It is successfully cultivated in New Hampshire, and very extensively in Massachusetts.

It is known to most of you that, at the late session of Congress, I repeated a declaration which I had frequently made before, that I was myself not prepared to vote for the immediate abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, nor in the Territory of Florida; nor for the refusal to admit that territory, as a slaveholding State, into the Union. These were all prayers of multitudes of your petitions which I had presented. My opinion upon them had never varied since I first took my seat in the House of Representatives; but from the zeal which I had uniformly manifested in support of the right of petition, and from the perseverance with which I persisted in presenting abolition petitions, inferences had been drawn in both divisions of the Union, not only that I was a confirmed abolitionist, but that I was affecting to place myself at the head of the abolition movements throughout the land. Having no such ambition and wishing to avoid all appearance of tampering between the parties, I made the above declaration; but had neither then, nor at any other time, a suitable opportunity of assigning my reasons for the opinions which I entertain upon these subjects. This I propose to do in another letter to you.

Mr. Adams's to his Constituents.

THE AWFUL PLUNGE.—The St. Catherine's (U. C.) Journal of the 6th states that five men went over Niagara Falls on the previous Thursday. The Journal says: "The only particulars which we have been able to learn are, that just before sunrise, on Thursday morning last, a boat, with two men in it, was discovered in the middle of the river, above the Falls, vainly endeavoring to make their way through the ice with which they were inclosed, to the Canadian shore. Their utmost exertions proved unavailing, and in a short time they were seen to enter the cascades, when they disappeared. In an half an hour after, another boat, with three men in it, was discovered in the same awful situation, and trying, too, to gain the Canada side; but in a few moments, it shared the melancholy fate of the other. Yesterday the body of a man was picked up in the whirlpool, supposed to be one of those unfortunate men, having about his person two hundred dollars and a valuable gold watch. We have no other particulars."

MOFFATT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS.

THE universal estimation in which the celebrated Life Pills and Phenix Bitters are held, is satisfactorily demonstrated by the increasing demand for them in every State and section of the Union, and by the voluntary testimonials of their remarkable efficacy which are every where offered. It is not less from a deeply gratifying confidence that they are the means of extending and inestimable good among his afflicted fellow creatures, than from interested considerations, that the proprietor of these pre-eminently successful medicines is desirous of keeping them constantly before the public eye. The sale of every additional box and bottle is a guarantee that some person will be relieved from a greater or less degree of suffering, and be improved in general health, for in no case of suffering from disease has ever known nor been informed of an instance in which they have failed to succeed. In the most obstinate cases of chronic diseases, such as chronic dyspepsia, torpid liver, the humors, asthma, nervous and bilious head-ache, nervousness, piles, general debility, cerebral congestion, and all other chronic affections of the organs and membranes, they effect cures with a rapidity and permanency which few persons would theoretically believe, but to which thousands have testified from happy experience. In colds and coughs, which, if neglected, supersede the most fatal diseases of the lungs, and indeed of the viscera in general, these medicines, if taken but for three or four days never fail. Taken at night, they so promote the insensible perspiration, and so relieve the system of febrile action and febrile obstruction, as to produce a most delightful sense of well-being in the morning; and though the usual symptoms of a cold should partially return during the day, the repetition of a suitable dose at the next hour of bedtime will almost invariably effect permanent relief without further aid. Their effect upon fever of a more acute and violent kind is not less rapid and speedy, if taken in proportionable quantity, and persons retiring to bed with inflammatory symptoms of the most alarming kind, will awake with the gratifying consciousness, that the fierce enemy has been overthrown and can easily be subdued. In the same way, visceral turgescence, though long established, and visceral inflammations, however critical, will yield—the former to small and the latter to large doses of the Life Pills; and so also hysterical affections, hypochondriacal, restlessness, and very many other varieties of the Neurotical class of diseases, yield to the efficacy of the Phenix Bitters.

The above medicines are for sale in Raleigh, by WM. PECK, Agent.

ROBERTS'S SILK MANUAL.

THE Fourth edition of this popular work is now in a course of publication by the subscribers, and will be issued from the press about the 1st of May, printed with new type on a good paper. It contains upwards of 100 large octavo pages, and embraces every information needed by the silk culturist from the planting and rearing of the mulberry to the making and finishing of Sewings & Twines, the plan of constructing cocoons, feeding shelves, the process of feeding the worms, cultivation of their apartments, appointment of food, and in fine every thing necessary to the acquisition of a silk culturist is lucidly treated. A large edition has been nearly disposed of since about the 1st of January, and the present edition has been put to press to supply a large order (150 copies) from the legislature of Pennsylvania for gratuitous distribution in that commonwealth, by the recommendation of the committee on agriculture, who gave it their decided approbation and recommendation over every other work published on the subject. The late Governor of Maryland also recommended it in a special message to the legislature, for distribution among the people, and it has received the commendations of the committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the U. S. A large edition is now publishing, and all orders for the same, and the present edition, will be filled. A large discount will be made to the trade. Price 37 1/2 cents per single copy. Address E. P. ROBERTS & S. SANDS, Baltimore, Maryland.

Who are also publishers of the "Farmer & Gardener," a weekly journal devoted to Agriculture, &c., the 6th vol. of which commences in May—\$2.50 per annum. Baltimore, Md. April 23, 1839.

Dropsy & Rheumatism Cured.

MRS. NANCY BURGESS, residing about 18 miles North West of Raleigh, in the neighborhood of Cedar Fork, has been very successful in the cure of numerous cases of Dropsy and Rheumatism, and is now prepared to undertake all cases entrusted to her. One case of Dropsy cured by her, was of 15 years standing—a child of Zerahiah Wimberly. She has numerous certificates in her possession, bearing testimony to her successful treatment. Let the afflicted apply as above.

Wake County, May 1, 1839.

PETERS'S PILLS.

THESE Pills are no longer among those of doubtful utility. They have passed away from the hundreds that are daily hatched upon the title of Experiment, and now stand before the public as high in reputation and as extensively employed in all parts of the United States, as Coward's Peppermint Cure, and the West India's, as any medicine that has ever been prepared for the relief of suffering man. They have been introduced wherever it was found possible to carry them, and there are but few towns that do not contain some remarkable evidences of their good effects. The certificates that have been presented to the proprietor exceed twenty thousand!—upwards of five hundred of which are from regular practicing Physicians, who are the most competent judges of their merits.

Often have the cures performed by this medicine furnished subjects for editorial comment in various newspapers and journals; and it may with truth be asserted that a medicine of the kind has ever received testimonials of higher value than are attached to this.

They are in general use as a family medicine, and there are thousands of families who declare they are never satisfied unless they have a supply always at hand.

They have no rival in curing and preventing the following Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholera, Female Obstructions, Heart-Burn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhoea, Flatulence, Habitual Constiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

These extraordinary and justly celebrated Pills are sold, in Raleigh, by Williams & Haywood, and W. M. Mason & Co., and in all the principal towns in the State. Retail price, 50 cents per box.

May 1, 1839.