they call for will be met as the wants and the best interests of our beloved country demand. ANDREW JACKSON.

Washington, 7th December, 1835.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, of Dec. 17.

DREADFUL CALAMITY.

New York has been for 15 hours in flames!—They are not yet extinguished. A large section, and that the oldest and most wealthy portion of the city, is in ruins; and whether the progress of the Destroyer is yet completely arrested, we cannot tell. Since the conflagration of Moscow, no calamity by fire, so extensive, and so dreadful, has befallen any city in the world. The fire broke out in Merchant street, in the triangular block formed by Wall, William, and Pearl streets, at about 9 o'clock last night. A fierce wind was blowing from the northwest, and the weather so intensely cold as to render the efficient working of the engines impossible.

The consequence was, that the fire held the mastery through the night—spreading with great and destructive rapidity. It was an awful night for New York, and for the country. But we can neither describe the grandeur of the spectacle, nor its terrors, nor the desolation brought more distinctly to view by the morning light. The arm of man was powerless; and many of our fellow citizens who retired to their pillows in affluence, were bankrupts on awaking.

The fact of the powerlessness of the firemen, from the almost instantaneous congelation of the water and the benumbing influence of the cold increased the consternation which prevailed among the thousands of the agitated multitude, who were witnesses of the calamity—many of them doomed to stand and see the destruction of their own fortunes, without being able to lift a finger for the rescue. To arrest the flames was at once seen to be impossible, save by the blowing up of ranges of buildings in advance of the fire, that its progress might thus be interrupted. But the difficulty was to obtain powder—none, of consequence, being allowed in the city. A sufficient supply, therefore, could not be obtained short of the Navy Yard—whence, also, the mayor was obliged to send for a strong military force, to preserve property from the swarms of robbers who are ever ready on such occasions. [What a commentary upon the depravity of man.]

Such is the confusion that prevails, and such the difficulty of working one's way through the smoke, and fire, and heated ruins, that it is impossible to detail particulars with any pretension to accuracy. Below, we have given the account prepared for the Mercantile Advertiser—one of the two surviving morning papers—at the late hour at which that paper was put to press.

The conflagration continued to extend for some hours afterwards. The reader may form some opinion of the magnitude of the calamity, by the following statement, prepared by consulting the map, after we had walked around the ruins for the purpose of a deliberate survey.

South side of Wall street from William-street to East river, including the Merchants' Exchange, and extending some three or four buildings between Merchant street (formerly Hanover) and Pearl. Also from William to Broad, buildings not destroyed but injured in the rear.

Exchange street, both sides, from Broad street, crossing William to Merchant street—the Garden street church was embraced in this section.

Merchant street (formerly Hanover, both sides, from Wall to Hanover square.

Pearl street, both sides, from Wall street to Hanover square.

Pearl street, both sides, from Wall street to Coenties slip, including the whole sweep of Hanover square.

Stone street, from Hanover square to the lane leading to the head of Coenties slip.

Exchange street and part of Beaver street, from Pearl nearly to Broad.

Water street both sides, from Coffee-house slip to Coenties slip.

South street from the same to the same.

South side of Coffee-house Slip, from Pearl street to the East River.

Both sides of Old Slip, (including the Franklin market) from Pearl street to the East River.

North side of Coenties Slip, from Pearl street to the river.

Jones' lane, Gouverneur's lane, Coyler's alley and part of Mill street.

Seventeen blocks of buildings, of the largest and most costly description, are totally destroyed; the large block between Wall street and Exchange place bounded on the west by Broad street, and that between Beaver and Mill streets, also fronting on Broad, are greatly injured, and may almost be said to be destroyed—except the single range of stores fronting on Broad street. The number of buildings it is impossible to ascertain, but it is estimated between 700 and 1,000. The amount of property destroyed is incalculable.

Those acquainted with our city will at once perceive that nearly the entire seat of its greatest commercial transaction has been destroyed. It is not probable, that the destruction of any given space, of any other city in the world, of equal extent, would have involved a greater destruction of capital or ruined the fortunes of a greater number of men. The destruction of goods, of every description that can be enumerated, has been immense; and what yet farther magnifies the calamity is the fact, that the portion of the city thus destroyed, is one which has been almost entirely rebuilt within the last five or six years, and was covered on every hand with the most noble and substantial ranges of mercantile edifices perhaps in the world.

Before the gunpowder was used in blowing up houses there were many loud reports, from occasional explosions of powder, and casks of spirits. During the whole night the scene was one of awful terror, and indescribable grandeur. The strength of the season had contributed to the combustibility of the matter, and the rapidity with which house after house, and range after range, were wrapped in flames, was truly astonishing.—The wind being high, large flakes of fire were borne whirling aloft through the dark vault of heaven with fearful splendor. From the direction of the wind—to which, under Providence, the salvation of perhaps the whole city is owing—the city of Brooklyn was considered in danger; and the flakes of fire were borne along in quantities beyond Flatbush.

The buildings on Exchange place having become involved in the conflagration, the flames communicated to the Merchants' Exchange itself, the exemption of which had been so strongly confided in, that a large amount of goods was deposited there for safety. Before these could be removed, and the numerous tenants of that edifice could remove their private property the fire communicated to the roof, and this soon falling in, carried with it the wall at the east end of the building, beneath which several persons are said to have been buried alive.

The splendid dome of the Exchange, after sending columns of flame to an immense height for half an hour, until it was reduced to a body of fire, fell in with a tremendous crash, burying the elegant statue of Hamilton in the ruins.

At the time the fire on Pearl Street reached Hanover square, the large space of ground was filled with piece goods, promiscuously piled together, and much of this property was of the most valuable kind. So unexpectedly and rapidly did the flames extend on both sides of the Square that an unsuccessful attempt was made to remove it, for much of it was destroyed in the street, and the residue, though deposited at a still greater distance in stores and otherwise, was shortly afterwards consumed. Dr. Matthews' church had been made a depository for goods in the early part of the fire, which were of course, entirely consumed with the building, leaving nothing but the bare walls.

With the Exchange, the public has sustained a loss in the fine arts, which is greatly to be regretted. We refer to the Statue of Hamilton, erected by the munificence of our merchants during the present year, in the centre of the rotunda of that building. That, which was designed to remain for ages, is in eight months precipitated from its pedestal, and is mixed with the ruins of the ill fated structure it was erected to adorn.

The mere amount of property wasted and destroyed, not by the flames, but in the confusion and hurry, and desperation of the time, is probably equal to the entire loss at ordinary fires. It is lamentable to see the piles of costly furniture—rich mahogany tables, with marble tops, sideboards, sofas, &c. &c. broke and heaped up like worthless rubbish; rich merchandizes—silks, satins, broadcloths, fine muslins, and every species of fancy dry Goods, trampled under foot; packages half burnt—boxes of cutlery and hardware burst open, and their contents scattered in the mud—bottles of wine broken—and in short, thousands upon thousands and tens of thousands of dollars lying wasted around, in the form of ruined merchandize.

Carmen and porters were heaping goods upon carts, barrows, in coaches, and omnibusses; the Battery and Bowling Green are thickly studded with piles of goods, some in boxes, others just as they were snatched from the shelves; marines with fixed bayonets patrolling among them for protection against marauders; and all eyes fixed upon the volumes of dense black smoke, whirling away before the wind—flames darting and roaring from the roofs and windows of whole streets—walls tumbling to the ground, and the firemen worn out with their exertions and almost discouraged from farther efforts, vainly striving to make head against the flames, which seemed to mock all human skill and power.

Amidst the dreadful destruction, we are happy to announce, that the shipping have not sustained any material injury. A vast many of them were lying at the docks between Murray's wharf and Coenties slip, and at one time we had our fears that the whole would have been destroyed. The water was very low, and they could not for some time, get away. The brig Powhatan was on fire, but it was soon extinguished, and all except one Br. brig in Coenties slip, finally got into the stream, where they are now at anchor.

In all cases of great public or individual calamities, especially those occasioning loss of property, the first impressions and first reports, are of course greatly exaggerated. And before concluding this heavy and very imperfect account, we take leave to caution the public abroad against giving credence to first reports. The calamity is indeed a terrible one, and the losses will be immense. But still we are warranted in the belief that the burden will principally fall in such a manner that it will be borne without shaking the credit of the city or checking its prosperity for any considerable length of time. We take it for granted—nay, it is admitted on all hands, that the fire insurance companies are all ruined. Some will not be able to pay fifty cents on the dollar of their policies, and others, perhaps, not more than twenty-five, while others may be rather more fortunate.

But yet, the condition of things is not by far so bad as many who are on the spot imagine, and not by any means as deplorable as will be represented abroad. A number of able and cool calculators in consultation this morning, have estimated the loss at fifteen millions of dollars. Now the fire insurance capital in this city, to say nothing of insurances effected elsewhere, is about ten millions.—The calculation is, that about 600 stores have been consumed, the insurance of which does not average more than about $5000 on each, making the sum of about three millions. The loss thereupon, in real estate, is not by far as great as will at first be supposed, inasmuch as the lots themselves constitute the chief value, being often worth three or four times more than the building on them. Whatever amount, therefore, the insurance companies may be able to pay, the holders of real estate will be able to sustain and bear up under the loss. Under this view of the case, it will be seen that there will remain seven millions of insurance capital to be divided into a pro-rata dividend towards covering the losses on personal property. Many merchants, likewise, have doubtless insured their stock of goods in other cities; so that, on the whole, it need not be supposed that the credit of New York will be disturbed. The losses most severely to be felt and deplored, will be those of widows and orphans, whose property have been invested in stocks.

We had written thus far when a well informed gentleman called with the following calculations and estimates. It corresponds very nearly with our own.

The estimation of the buildings burned is 570. If we estimate these at $6000 each, it will give in round numbers three millions and a half of dollars. And if we estimate the value of merchandise in each building at $20,000 destroyed, it will give about eleven millions; making in all about fourteen millions and a half. And though it may appear that the estimate of the value of the merchandise in each store is low, yet it is believed that the property saved will reduce the amount to this average. Two-thirds of this property it is believed was insured, say ten millions. And if the insurance companies each had an average share, their capital, which amounts to eleven millions and seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, would pay the whole loss. But we apprehend that it will be found that many of our offices have but small amounts covered by them, while other of our offices have taken an amount far exceeding their capitals. It is also probable that the insurance offices of Boston and Philadelphia will come in to bear a small proportion of the loss. The above, although mere matter of opinion, will help our citizens from the data given to correct this estimate, or form opinions for themselves.

In one respect the disaster has fallen on us at a most fortunate period. It is the season of the year when the stock of goods are reduced to the minimum quantity; and the autumnal sales have this year been so great, that as a general rule very diminished stocks were on hand.

A suggestion of great importance is made by the city authorities. It is that every occupant of a house or store, or building of any description, take some measures to keep watch all night. The hose and engines are useless from the ice with which they are chocked up; the firemen are exhausted and worn out, and should a fire again break out, there will be nothing to resist its progress. Every one must therefore keep watch for the safety of his own premises.

A civic patrol is organized, but it is all important that individual vigilance be unremitting.

This is not a time to suggest modes of assistance or relief to the hundreds who are ruined by this terrible calamity, but something must be done. The government will no doubt see the propriety and necessity of taking instant measures to relieve the merchants who have custom house bonds arriving at maturity; but what can be done for the fire insurance companies, all of which have doubtless lost all their capital, is more than we can conjecture. The consequence must be dreadful. The prosperity of the city has never been subjected to a shock so terrible.

During the night all descriptions of carriages were in the immediate vicinity of the fire, either waiting to remove books, driving away with merchandise, or in attendance upon those who were watching the progress of the flames.

Pearl street, from Hanover square to Broad street, was made a depository for piece goods; and piles, valued perhaps at half a million, were burnt.

Old slip was also filled with every species of valuable property, which was destroyed.

A large number of the militia are ordered out to protect property through the night—we have not been able to ascertain how many, but understand that the orders embrace several regiments.

☞ The Post Office, in which every thing was saved, has been removed to the Custom House. No mails have been delivered as yet to-day, but we are to have a delivery this afternoon.

POSTSCRIPT.

One O'clock, P. M

The fire has been mastered, and we rejoice to learn, did not cross Coenties Slip, nor advance any farther south upon Pearl street.

Charlotte:

Friday, January 1, 1836.

THE PEOPLE *against* THE CAUCUS.

FOR PRESIDENT:

Hugh L. White, OF TENNESSEE.

☞ We freely give up the space usually occupied by our Editorial lucubrations, to the important matter which fills our column to-day. We have postponed the Journal of Legislative Proceedings for this week, in order to make room for part of the "Captions." The arrears of Proceedings shall be brought up next week if possible.

CAPTIONS

Of the Laws enacted by the General Assembly of North Carolina, at its session, commenced in the City of Raleigh, on the 16th of November, 1835.

PUBLIC ACTS.

1. To allow further time for registering grants, proving and registering deeds, mesne conveyances, powers of attorney, bills of sale, and deeds of gift. [Extends the time to three years.]

2. To amend an act for cutting a navigible canal from the waters of Elizabeth river, in Virginia, to the waters of Pasquotank, in North Carolina, passed in Virginia Dec. 1, 1787. [Authorises the board of directors to supply vacancies in the offices of president and directors until the meeting of the stockholders; and that after the next general meeting of the stockholders of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company, general meetings shall be held annually on the 1st Monday in November.]

3. To amend an act concerning the draining of low lands, passed in 1795.

4. Amendatory of the act of 1832, for the relief of debtors for debts which may be contracted after the first day of May next. [Provides that either party to an issue made up under the provisions of the act of 1822, to try whether the defendant hath been guilty of any fraud or concealment of any property, &c. may appeal under the same rules and regulations as appeals in other cases.]

5. To authorise subscription upon the part of this State to the capital stock of the Oconalufty Turnpike Company. [Provides that the Public Treasurer shall subscribe on behalf of the State the amount authorized under the act of 1824.]

6. Amending an act to incorporate the Roanoke and Raleigh Rail Road Company.

7. Providing for the payment of the instalments on the shares reserved to the State in the capital stock of the Bank of the State of North Carolina. [Treasurer to borrow $400,000, at not more than 6 per cent. interest.

8. To amend an act of 1833, to incorporate the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company.—[Provides that the capital may be increased to $1,300,000, and that the road shall be commenced within three years.

9. Giving further time for perfecting titles to entries of vacant lands in Stokes county.

10. Authorizing the entering of the unsurveyed lands acquired by treaty from the Cherokee Indians, A. D. 1817 and 1819, in the counties of Haywood and Macon.

11. Authorizing the Governor to issue a grant to James Truit, for a tract of land in the county of Macon. [Grant to issue for five acres of land, on the north side of Tennessee river, including said Truit's improvements thereon, and abutment of his bridge, on his paying 25 cents per acre.

12. To incorporate the Raleigh and Fayetteville rail road Company. [Capital Stock not to exceed $800,000, in shares of $100 each. When 3000 shares shall be subscribed, the company may commence operations, and construct a road from Raleigh to Fayetteville.

13. Making an appropriation for carrying on and completing the Capital of the State. [Appropriates the further sum of $75,000.]

14. To amend an act, entitled "an act to establish the Merchants' Bank of the town of Newbern." [Increases the number of Directors to 9.]

15. To regulate the practice of hawking and peddling in this State. [Provides that no person shall peddle any goods, wares, or merchandize, or any wooden clock, or jewelry, not the growth or manufacture of this State, in any county, without first obtaining an order for a license from the county court, and paying to the clerk, as a tax for the same, the sum of $25, for one year; and that persons violating this provision, shall be fined or imprisoned at the discretion of the court: but exempts from tax, resident citizens peddling books and prints exclusively.]

16. To revive and amend an act, passed in 1831, to incorporate the Tarborough and Hamilton rail road Company. [Repeals so much as required that the road should be commenced in 3, and completed in 10 years. Books to be opened for subscription, to the amount of $100,000, at such time and place as the commissioners at Tarborough may direct.

17. To incorporate the Cincinnati and Charleston rail road company. [Incorporates a company, with a capital of $6,000,000, for the purpose of constructing a rail road from Cincinnati to Charleston, to run through the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, and South Carolina.

18. To incorporate the Milton and Salisbury rail road company. [Incorporates a company with a capital of $300,000, in shares of 100 dollars each, for the purpose of effecting a communication, by rail road, from Milton to Salisbury.

19. Concerning the probate of wills made out of the State, and the registration of deeds and powers of attorney executed in foreign countries. [Provides that the county court may appoint commissioners to examine witnesses touching the execution of wills made without the State, whose report shall be received as evidence in proving such wills, in the same manner as oral testimony in open court; that deeds and powers of attorney in foreign countries, may be proved before the public minister, &c.

20. To declare and amend the law respecting public jails in certain cases. [Provides that whenever any jail shall be destroyed, it may be lawful for any justice of the peace to cause the prisoners to be brought before him; and after examining the processes by which they were confined, it shall be his duty to order them to the jail of some adjacent county. Whenever it shall happen there is no public jail in any adjacent county, prisoners may be committed to the jail of any adjoining county, and jailors compelled to receive them.

21. To give further time for paying in entry money. [Gives until the 15th December next.

22. To amend an act to provide for the punishment of accessaries to felonies in certain cases, passed in 1797. [If felons die or become *non compos mentis*, so that a legal trial of such principal cannot be had, accessaries may be prosecuted and punished.

23. To amend an act passed at Hillsborough, in the year 1784, so far as it respects the listing of taxable property within this State. [Requires all persons to list all such property as it is their duty to list by said act held by them on the 1st July instead of the 1st April.

24. Declaratory of the duties of entry takers in certain cases. [Provides when an entry is made in any entry-taker's office, and he shall die or resign before a warrant issue, it shall be the duty of his successor to issue it.

25. Making compensation to sheriffs for holding the elections in relation to the ratification or rejection of the Amendments to the Constitution.

26. Making it the duty of the Governor to convey to the Justices of Haywood county court certain lands therein described. [To convey to the justices, in trust for the county, any Cherokee lands remaining unsold in the county, on their giving bonds for the value thereof.

27. For the relief of sick and disabled seamen. [Provides that the officers and seamen of vessels of the United States entering the port of Wilmington shall be taxed, at the rate of 30 cents per month, and any coasting vessel entering said port, not trading within this State, the master thereof shall pay for himself and each cabin passenger 50 cents; and for each officer and seaman 25 cents, to be retained out of their wages, to the use of the Wilmington Marine Hospital Association.

28. To incorporate the Raleigh and Gaston rail road company. [Incorporates a company, with a capital of $800,000, in shares of $100 each, for the purpose of constructing a rail road from Raleigh to the termination of the Greenville and Roanoke rail road, at or near Gaston, heretofore called Wilkin's Ferry.

29. To provide for the election of members of the General Assembly of the State, when vacancies shall occur, by death, resignation or otherwise before the meeting of the General Assembly. [Makes it the duty of the Governor to issue a writ of election forthwith to supply any such vacancy.

30. Describing the time and places for comparing the polls in the different Senatorial districts therein named. [Provisions extend to the 1st, 3d, 4th, 7th, 13th, 19th, 20th, 44th, 45th districts.

31. Granting further time for revising and digesting the public statute laws. [Grants the further time one year.

32. To provide for the temporary appointment of registers in certain cases. [Vacancies may be filled by three justices.

33. Supplemental to an act, passed at the present session, to amend an act of 1833, incorporating the Roanoke and Raleigh Rail Road Company. [Exempts company from tax for 15 years.

34. To suppress more effectually the vice of gaming in this State. Persons keeping gaming tables of any description, subject to a fine of not less than $200, and to imprisonment, not less than one month; and all persons playing at such tables, subject to a fine, not less than $10, at the discretion of the court.

35. To regulate private legislation. [Provides that any person intending to apply to the Legislature for the enactment of a private law shall give public notice thereof.

36. Respecting the Board for Internal Improvement.

Mallard Creek Classical SCHOOL.

THE fifth session of this School will commence on Monday, the 4th of January. The subscriber hopes, by the experience he has obtained, and by untiring devotion to his business, to merit a share of public patronage.

All persons wishing information in regard to the school, are referred to the patrons of the subscriber.

S. W. ERWIN.

Dec. 28, 1835. 7*tf*

To the Public!

THE Subscriber forewarns all persons from trading for a Note given to Samuel Paul, for sixteen dollars, dated about the 1st of December. The said Paul had made a contract with the subscriber to crop for him for one year and in consideration of said contract the above note was given to said Paul for his horse, the subscriber being in want of a horse for the purpose of working the farm, and the said Paul during the subscribers absence for a few days, having left without his consent, he is determined not to pay it unless compelled by law.

L. L. ALEXANDER.

Dec. 25, 1835. 3w

Omnibus Concern GOING AHEAD!

THE Travelling Public, and all others who may desire Private Conveyance from Charlotte to any other place, are informed that the undersigned have added to their Omnibus establishment a splendid BAROUCHE and SULKEY, and ADDITIONAL HORSES, either for *Harness* or the *Saddle*—so that all who may desire accommodation in their line may be assured of receiving prompt attention for the time to come. B. P. BOYD & Co.

Dec. 23, 1835.

Strayed

FROM the plantation of the Subscriber, living on the Potter road, about 14 miles from Charlotte near to Small's Store, on the night of the 16th instant, a *Mare and Colt.* The *Mare* is a dark bay, about 13 or 14 hands high, with a small white spot in her forehead, with a long slim tail, and about 7 or 8 years old—The Colt is a light sorrel, with a white spot in his face, and somewhat lame from a founder. The mare was raised in Iredell county. Any person taking up said *Mare* and *Colt*, and informing me where they are shall be liberally rewarded for their trouble. Any information will be thankfully received.

DEMPS RITCH.

Dec. 21, 1835. 3w*

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

JANUARY, 1836.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.			
1 Friday,	7 12	4 48	*For January, 1836.*			
2 Saturday,	7 12	4 48		D.	H.	M.
3 Sunday,	7 11	4 49	Full	3	7	43 morn.
4 Monday,	7 11	4 49	Last	11	10	56 foren'n
5 Tuesday,	7 10	4 50	New	18	3	4 morn.
6 Wednesday	7 10	4 50	First	26	1	22 morn.
6 Thursday,	7 9	4 51				

10 Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the Shop of the subscriber, on the evening of the 24th instant, a gold-mix coloured OVER-COAT, of a large size; with broad collar, and lappell pockets put in with a welt in front, Sleeves lined with black cambrick. The above reward will be paid for the delivery of the coat and information concerning the thief, or 5 dollars for either.

Dec. 28. W. J. KEAHEY.

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

THE Patent Vegetable Medicinæ Stomachicæ et Hepaticæ, formed by chymical analysis and synthesis of several *proximate* vegetable principles, are universally acknowledged to have totally eclipsed the pretensions of every other remedy, and superceded the necessity of every other mode of treatment wherever the above diseases are found to exist, as well as in enlargement of the *Spleen* and in *Jaundice*.

Among the symptoms of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, are flatulency, sourness or burning in the stomach, melancholy, irritability, disagreeable taste in the mouth; great irregularity of appetite, which is sometimes voracious, and at other times greatly deficient: thirst, fetid breath, nausea, weakness of the stomach, acid eructations, palpitation, drowsiness, irregularity of the bowels, pressure on the stomach after meals, pain in the head, dizziness or vertigo, confusion of mind, attended with loss of memory, a gnawing in the stomach when empty, chillness, affection of sight and hearing, pain and weakness in the back, languor, disturbed sleep, cold feet and hands, tremor, uneasiness in the throat, cough, pain in the side or breast, &c.

DR. PETERS' Vegetable Anti-Bilious Pills,

Are the cheapest and most approved **Family Medicine** ever offered to the Public. They are extremely mild in their operation, neither causing sickness of the stomach, nor any unpleasant sensation in the system, as is too frequently the result from medicines given to act upon the bowels. They act specifically upon the Liver, when in a torpid condition, carrying off a large quantity of bile, through the influence of the excernent function, which, if suffered to remain in the system, would produce either Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, or some other grievious bodily affliction. In all cases of torpor of the bowels, they act like a charm. In recent cases of Dyspepsia, they are a certain cure. Many persons who were subject to violent attacks of sick head-ache, have been much benefited, and several perfectly cured in a few weeks by their use. They are highly recommended as a preventative and cure of Bilious complaints. Persons who are subject to that distressing complaint, sea-sickness, by taking a portion or two of them a few days previous to embarking on board the vessel, will be almost certain to escape it. Females can use them at all periods, without incurring any risk. Their virtues will remain unimpaired for years in any climate. No family should be without these Pills; a portion of them, taken occasionally, would be the means of preventing much suffering from sickness. It is from neglect of keeping up a regular peristaltic action of the stomach and bowels, thus suffering to be absorbed and mingled with the blood, unassimilated floods, that most diseases are produced. Dr. P. feels confident that no person who gives these Pills a fair trial, will ever after feel willing to be without them. The testimony of thousands speaking in the highest terms of their efficacy, might be added, but the very high reputation Dr. P. has acquired as the inventor of the "*Patent Vegetable Medicinæ Stomachicæ et Hepaticæ*," for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, is thought a sufficient guarantee to those wishing to make a trial of their virtues. They contain not a particle of Mercury, or any ingredient that does not act in harmony with health and oppose disease.

Dr. P. having been educated under the most eminent American and European Medical professors, and practiced his profession many years in the South, where diseases of the most obstinate character prevail, considers himself well qualified to judge on the nature of diseases incident to warm climates.

Prepared by Joseph Priestly Peters, M. D. P. R. C. P. M. at his Institution for the cure of obstinate Diseases, by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129 Liberty-street, New York, inventor and sole proprietor. Each box contains forty Pills, Price **50** CENTS.

These invaluable Medicines are sold in Charlotte by Smith & Williams; in Concord by P. B. Barringer, and in Salisbury by John Murphey, where numerous certificates of their efficacy can be seen.