

(Continued from first page.)
Your committee will make no argument upon so plain a proposition. No individual within their knowledge, not even the most deluded fanatic, has ever asked or attempted to justify, a measure of this description upon such a pretext. The security and independence of Congress, from the moment of its removal to this District to the present hour, have been as perfect as the framers of the constitution could have desired. No intimation has ever been heard that the existence of slavery in the District of Columbia has ever produced the slightest danger or inconvenience either to the interests or to the officers of the Federal Government within it. Surely, then, Congress cannot be called upon to interfere with that institution within the District as one of its duties growing out of the national objects connected with the cession; and if such interference is demanded from it, the demand must grow out of its relations to the District as a local legislature. This brings the committee to the remaining question.
2. Would the States of Maryland and Virginia if the cession of this territory to the Federal Government had not been made, from any thing which has been shown to Congress, be induced to interfere with, or abolish the institution of domestic slavery within it?
At the time of the cession from those States, slavery existed in every portion of their territory, in the same degree, and subject to the same laws and regulations by which it was authorized and regulated in the territory ceded to the Federal Government. It still exists in those States, without any material variation or modification of their laws respecting it. As those States, then, have not abolished it within their jurisdiction, is it reasonable to suppose that they would have abolished it in the territory comprising the District, had they continued to retain their original jurisdiction over it? Can any reason whatever be given for the abolition of slavery in this particular District, which does not apply with equal force to every other slaveholding section of the country? Can any cause be shown why the States of Maryland and Virginia would have abolished, or would now abolish slavery in this District, had it continued to form a part of those States respectively, which would not have warranted or produced general abolition throughout those States? Most unquestionably not! As those States, then, have not abolished slavery in the residue of their territory, it is evident that they would not have abolished it in the District of Columbia, if it had continued subject to their action. It follows conclusively, therefore, that Congress, as the local legislature of the District, and acting independently of the national considerations connected with its powers over it, is bound, for the preservation of the public faith, and the rights of all the parties interested, to act upon the same reasons, and to exercise the same paternal regard, which would have governed the States by which the District was ceded to the Federal Government. And it is unnecessary to add, that Congress has acted wisely in treating the institutions found in existence at the time of the cession, as the institutions of the people of the District, in continuing their laws and customs, as the laws and customs to which they had been used, and which should never be altered or interfered with, except where the people themselves may be desirous of a change.
Your committee must go further, and express their full conviction, that any interference by Congress with the private interests or rights of the citizens of this District, without their consent, would be a breach of the faith reposed in the Federal Government by the States that made the cession, and as violent an infraction of private rights as it would have been if those States themselves, supposing their jurisdiction had remained unimpaired over their territory, had abolished slavery within those portions of their respective limits, and had continued its existence upon its present basis, in every other portion of them. And surely there is no citizen, in any quarter of the country, who has the smallest regard for our laws and institutions, State and national, or for equal justice, and an equality of rights and privileges among citizens entitled to it, who would attempt to justify such an outrage on the part of those States. The question then is, Are the citizens of the District desirous of a change themselves? Has any request or movement been made by them that would justify an interference with their private rights on the part of Congress? None, whatever! The citizens of the District not only have not solicited any action on the part of Congress, but it is well known that they earnestly reprobate such action, and regard with abhorrence the efforts that are made by those who have no interest whatever in the District, to effect it. It is impossible, therefore, that any such interference on the part of Congress could be justified, or even palliated, on the ground that it was sought or desired by those who are alone interested in the subject. If, therefore, Congress were to interfere with this description of property against the consent of the people of the District, your committee feel bound to say, that it would be a gross breach of public faith, and as outrageous an infraction of private rights, as it would have been, if such an interference had been committed by the States of which the District was formerly a part, supposing that it never had been ceded to the United States.
Your committee will here anticipate an objection which may be urged against this reasoning and these conclusions. They have shown that the powers of Congress over this District divide themselves into two classes, national and local; that in reference to the former, the action of Congress should be governed by the interests of the whole country, so far as they are

connected with the branches of the Federal Government located within the District; that in reference to the latter, its powers are, and its action should be, those of a local and municipal legislature, extending its paternal care and protection over the citizens dependent upon, and subjected to, this branch of its authority; that in the exercise of its powers, the safest stand in reference to slavery is, what would the States to which the District originally belonged, and of which its citizens were originally citizens, have done in case their jurisdiction had never been transferred to Congress; and that those States would certainly have not interfered with the institution of slavery in the District, had the power to do so remained with them. The objection anticipated is, that the States in question have pursued an unwise policy as to themselves, and that their having done so should not have bound Congress, as the local legislature of the District, to a similar policy in relation to its government. To this, however, your committee consider it perfectly conclusive to reply, that under our institutions, that people is the best governed, which is governed most in accordance with its own habits, interests, and wishes; that the policy hitherto pursued by Congress in reference to slavery within the District, your committee have every reason to believe, has been in perfect conformity with the wishes and interests of the citizens concerned; and that it will be time enough for Congress, acting as the local legislature of the District, and in that capacity bound to consult the governed, as the regulators of its action, to move in any matter relating to their private interests and rights when they themselves shall ask such movement.
There is another consideration connected with this part of the argument, which your committee think worthy of attention. It is this: that there is no law in the District prohibiting the master from manumitting his slaves, which he may do at his own discretion, and without incurring any responsibility whatever. Certain it is that no such law has been passed by Congress. The citizens of the District, therefore, have no necessity for the aid of Congress, should they wish the abolition of slavery among them. They have only to exercise an existing right, and their wish will be accomplished. Can there be more decisive evidence, then, that they do not wish the abolition of slavery, than that it continues to exist among them? Or can any one desire more conclusive proof that any attempt by Congress to effect this object by the force of law, would be an interference with the rights of private property, against the wishes and consent of those concerned, and for none of the purposes for which Congress is authorized by the constitution to take private property for public use?
Hence, your committee believe they have proved, beyond the power of contradiction, that an interference by Congress with slavery in the District of Columbia would be a violation of the public faith—the faith reposed in Congress by the States which ceded the territory to the Federal Government, so far as the rights and interests of those citizens residing within the ceded territory are concerned.
Your committee will now consider this proposition in reference to the interests of the States of Maryland and Virginia.—They were slaveholding States at the time they made their cession, and they are so still. They entirely surround this District from which they are only separated upon all sides, by imaginary lines. They made the cession for the great national objects which have been already pointed out, and they made it from motives of patriotism alone, and without any compensation from the Federal Government for the surrender of jurisdiction over commanding positions in both States. The surrender was made for purposes deemed sufficiently important, by all the original States, to be provided for in the constitution of the United States; and it was made in conformity with that provision of the constitution. It is surely unnecessary, after this statement of facts, to undertake to show that those patriotic States made this cession for purposes of good to the Union, and consequently to themselves, and not for purposes of evil to themselves, and consequently to the Union; and that the Government of the United States accepted the cession for the same good, and not for evil purposes.
If, then, it can be demonstrated that the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia would produce evil, and not good, to the States that made the cession, conclusion is inevitable that such an act on the part of Congress would be a violation of the faith reposed in it by those States. To all to whom this is not perfectly palpable without an argument, the following considerations are presented.
It has been already said that the States of Maryland and Virginia surround the District. It has also been shown that, in reference to slavery within the District, the relations of Congress are entirely those of a local legislature, and that its action therefore, in this capacity, should be governed by the same reasons which would have governed those States themselves in relation to this subject, if their jurisdiction over this territory had never been surrendered. Let us suppose, then, that this jurisdiction had never been surrendered by Maryland and Virginia, and that it was proposed that they should abolish slavery, and relinquish all power of legislation over free blacks, within the portions of those States which constitute the District of Columbia, retaining their respective institutions of slavery in all the remaining portion of their territory. Who is there that would not be amazed at the folly of such an act? Who does not see that such a step would necessarily produce discontent and insurrections in the remaining portions of those States? Who does not perceive that under such circumstances the District would constitute at once a neutral ground, upon which hosts of free blacks,

fugitive slaves, and incendiaries, would be assembled in the work of general abolitionism; and that from such a magazine of evil, every conceivable mischief would spread through the surrounding country, with almost the rapidity of the movements of the atmosphere? Surely no one can doubt the certainty of the consequential evils in the case supposed. How then can any doubt or deny the dangers in the case before us? The territory is the same; it is surrounded by the same portions of slaveholding States; and the only interference is, that in the case supposed, the abolition would be the work of State authorities, while, in the other, it is sought to accomplish it by the authority of Congress. The condition of things before and after it is done, is the same in both cases, and the opportunities for mischief, in case the work be accomplished, are equal in both. Can it be necessary to say more, to establish the position, that any interference with slavery in the District of Columbia, on the part of Congress, would be a violation of the public faith, the faith reposed in Congress by those States, and without which they never could have been induced to have made that cession?
It only remains under this head to show that Congress could not interfere with slavery in the District of Columbia, without a violation of the public faith, in reference to the slaveholding States generally, as well as to the States of Virginia and Maryland. The provision in the constitution authorizing Congress to accept the cession of a territory for a seat of the Federal Government, and to exercise exclusive jurisdiction over it, was as general and universal as any other provision in that instrument. In its national objects all the States were equally interested, and so far as there was any danger that the powers of local legislation conferred on Congress might interfere with or injuriously affect, the institutions of the various States, each State possessed an interest proportioned to the probable danger to itself. As far as your committee know or believe, however, no apprehension of an interference on the subject of domestic slavery was entertained in any quarter, or expressed by any statesman of the day. An examination of the commentaries on the constitution will show that various apprehensions were entertained, as to the powers conferred on Congress, by this clause, such as that privileged classes of society might be created within the District; that a standing army, dangerous to the liberties of the country, might be organized and sustained within it, and the like; but not a suggestion can be found that, under the local powers to be conferred, any attempt would be made to interfere with the private rights of the citizens who might be embraced within the District, or to disturb, or change, directly, or by consequence, the municipal institutions of the States, or that the subject of domestic slavery, as it existed in the States, could be in any way involved in the proposed cession. At that time, all the States held slaves. Many of them have since, by their own independent action, without influence or interference from the Federal Government, or from their sister States, effected, in their own time and way, the work of emancipation; others of the original States, remain as they were at the time of the adoption of the constitution, in reference to this description of property, and several new members have been admitted into the Union as slaveholding States.—All the States which have held, or now hold, slave property, have invariably considered the institution as one exclusively subject to State authority, and not to be affected, directly or indirectly, by Federal interference. The practice of the Government, as well as its theory, has established this doctrine, and the action of the States, in retaining or abolishing the institution at pleasure, has conformed entirely to this principle. Now the subject of Federal interference has become one of some agitation, and Congress is solicited to adopt measures in relation to the District of Columbia, which have been shown to be most dangerous and destructive to the security and interest of the two slaveholding States by which it was ceded, to the Federal Government. Your committee will not trouble the House to prove, that any measure of the Federal Legislature, which would have this tendency in those two States, would from the very necessity of the case, and the unity of the interest wherever it exists, have the same tendency, measurably, in all the other slaveholding members of the Union. The position is too plain for argument. If, then, all the States were equally interested in the national objects for which this territory was ceded as the seat of the Federal Government: if that cession was designed by the framers of the constitution, to ensure to the benefit of the whole confederacy, and was made in furtherance of that design; and if Congress, contrary to the obvious intent and spirit of the cession, shall do an act not required by the national objects contemplated by it, but directly repugnant to the interests and wishes of the citizens of the ceded territory, and calculated to disturb the peace, and endanger the interests of the slaveholding members of the Union, such an act must be in violation of the public faith; of the faith reposed in Congress by the States that made the cession, and which would be deeply injured by such an exercise of power under it; and also of the faith reposed in that body by all the States, inasmuch as no independent State in the Union can be injured in its peace, or its rightful interests, by the action of the Federal Government, without a corresponding injury to every member of the confederated States.
Your committee have already shown that an interference with slavery in the District of Columbia, would involve a violation of the public faith, as regards the rights and interests of the citizens thereof. They recur to this topic, however, on account of its importance, and for the purpose of putting it in another light, and, as they consider, upon an answerable ground. They are aware that, under the constitu-

tion, Congress possesses "exclusive legislation" over the aforesaid District; but the power of legislation was given to be exercised for beneficial purpose only, and cannot, therefore, be exercised consistently with public faith, for any object that is at war with the great principles upon which the Government itself is founded. The constitution, to be properly understood, must be taken as a whole. Wherever a particular power is granted, the extent to which it may be carried, can only be inferred from other provisions by which it may be regulated or restrained. The constitution, while it confers upon Congress exclusive legislation within this district, does not, and could not, confer unlimited or despotic authority over it. It could confer no power contrary to the fundamental principles of the constitution itself, and the essential and unalienable rights of American citizens. The right to legislate, therefore, (to make the constitution consistent with itself,) is evidently qualified by the provision that "no man shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law."† and various others of a similar character. We lay it down as a rule, that no Government can do any thing directly repugnant to the principles of natural justice and of the social compact. It would be totally subversive of all the purpose for which government is instituted. Vattel says: "The great end of civil society is, whatever constitutes happiness with the peaceful possession of property." No republican would tolerate that a man should be punished, by a special statute, for an act not legally punishable at the time of its commission. No republican could approve any system of legislation by which private contracts, lawfully made, should be declared null and void, or by which the property of an individual, lawfully acquired, should be arbitrarily wrested from him by the high hand of power. But these great principles are not left for their support to the natural feelings of the human heart, or to the mere general spirit of republican government. They are expressly incorporated in the constitution, and they have also been recognised, and insisted on, by the Supreme Court of the United States, which lays down the following sound and incontrovertible doctrine: "There are acts which the Federal or State Legislatures cannot do, without exceeding their authority. There are certain vital principles in our free republican Government, which will determine and overrule an apparent and flagrant abuse of legislative power; as to authorize manifest injustice by positive law, or to take away that security for personal liberty or private property, for the protection whereof the Government was established. An act of the legislature, contrary to the great first principles of the social compact, cannot be considered a rightful exercise of legislative authority. The obligation of a law, in Governments established on express compact, and on republican principles, must be determined by the nature of the power on which it is founded. A few instances will suffice to explain. A law that punished a citizen for an innocent action, or that was in violation of an existing law; a law that destroys or impairs the obligation of the lawful private contracts of citizens; a law that makes a man a judge in his own case; or a law that takes property from A, and gives it to B. It is against all reason and justice for a people to entrust a legislature with such powers, and therefore it cannot be presumed that they have done it. The legislature may enjoin or permit, forbid or punish; they may declare new crimes, and establish rules of conduct for future cases; but they cannot change innocence in guilt, or punish innocence as a crime, or violate the rights of an antecedent lawful private contract, or the right of private property. To maintain that our Federal or State Legislatures possess such powers, even if they had not been expressly restrained, would be a political heresy, altogether inadmissible in our free republican Government."‡ Now, every principle here affirmed by the court, applies to, and protects, the people of this District, as well as the people of the United States.—The inhabitants of this District are a part of the people of the United States. Every right and interest secured by the constitution to the States, is equally secured to the people of the District. Congress can do no act affecting property or person, in relation to this District, which it is prohibited to do in relation to the citizens of the States, without a direct violation of the public faith. For instance, it is a well settled constitutional principle, that "private property shall not be taken for public use, without just compensation." Now, the true meaning of this provision obviously is, that private property shall be taken only for public use, but shall not be taken even then, without adequate remuneration.—It is evident, however, in reference to slavery, either that the Government would use the slaves, or that it would not. If it would use them, then they would not be emancipated; and it would be an idle mockery to talk of the freedom of those who would only cease to be private, to become public slaves. If it would not use them, then how could it be said that they were taken for the public use, consistently with the provision just recited? But even if they could be taken without reference to public use, they could not be taken without just compensation. It is exceedingly unquestionable, however, whether Congress could legally apply the public revenue to such an object, even with the consent of the owners of the slaves. As to emancipation without their consent, and without just compensation, your committee will not stop to consider to it. It could not bear examination. Honor, humanity, policy, all forbid it. It is manifest, then, from all the considerations herein stated, (and there are others equally forcible, that

Fresh Drugs, Medicines, &c.
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & Co.
have just received their Spring supply of
Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals,
Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs,
Coach and Halter's Materials;
All which may be relied upon as being fresh and of the best quality. Also, a well selected assortment of **Perfumery**—consisting of pure French, German and American Colognes, Lavender, double and treble scented Hungary, Hematite Extract, Rose Orange Flower, Eau de Portugal and Florida Waters, Preston Salts, Salts of Roses, Aromatic Vinegar, and Ambrosial Cream for shaving; with a great variety of Fancy Soaps, Ivory and Imitation do. Tooth Brushes, Chlorine and Oris Tooth Wash and Powder—Ede's Odoriferous Compound or Persian Sweet Bag, a most grateful perfume for scenting Cloths, Drawers, Wardrobes &c. and an effectual preventive against Moths; Balm of Columbia, Indian Vegetable Cerate, and Macassar Bear's Oil, all restoratives for the Hair.
In addition to their stock of Drugs, Medicines &c. they have a choice selection of the best **WINE &c.** either for medical purposes or domestic use—such as Champagne, Claret, old pure Juice Port do, without any spirits in it; South side Madeira, vintage of 1821; best Holland Gin; Otard, Duppy & Co's best French Brandy; Sugar House Molasses, &c. &c.
All of which will be sold on accommodating terms. Country Merchants and Physicians are particularly invited to call and examine their stock, as they are confident, from the genuineness of their articles and moderate prices, entire satisfaction will be given. Thankful for past favors, they solicit a continuance of the same. All orders from a distance will meet prompt attention.
W. H. & Co.
P. S. Soda Water kept prepared throughout the summer season, with a variety of Syrups.
May 14, 1836.

Thirty Dollars Reward.
RUNAWAY from the subscriber, living in Johnston county, 15 miles south-east of Raleigh, on the 1st of March, 1835, negro man named Peter, about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, about 26 years old, rather yellow complexion, a scar on the right hand, and has a very fierce look, and speaks quick when spoken to.
Also, a boy the first of August last, negro woman Peggy, the wife of said Peter, aged 6 or 8 inches high, dark complexion, and about 23 or 24 years old.
It is supposed that they are harbored by negro living between the subscriber's house and Raleigh; or very likely they may be lurking in the immediate vicinity of Raleigh, Peter having worked there some time previous to his running away, and no doubt formed many acquaintances.
The sum of Twenty Dollars will be given for the apprehension of Peter, and Ten dollars for Peggy, if delivered to the subscriber in Johnston county, or confined in the Wake or Johnston county jail.
HARDY JONES,
Johnston, May 24, 1836.

New arrivals from London.
TURNER & HUGHES have just received at the North Carolina Book Store, the following new English publications:
The works of Jeremy Taylor; history of England, by Hume & Smollett; Gibbon's decline and fall of the Roman Empire; Arch Bishop Leighton's complete works; history of the Cotton Manufacture in Great Britain, by Edward Baines, embellished and illustrated with portrait of inventor, drawings of machinery, &c. &c.; the seats of the nobility and gentry in England and Scotland, being a collection of the most interesting and picturesque views, by W. Watts; views in the south sea islands, by James Weber; Belfast Scenery, 32 views; Tomlinson's views of the Rhine; view of British Castles, by T. H. Fielding; picturesque views of the Holy Land and Syria, in London; the portrait gallery of distinguished females, Maudslayi's treasury of knowledge; a general biographical dictionary, by E. Belchard; the young ladies' instructor, in ornamental painting and drawing; the treasury bible; Henderson's history of Brazil, 30 plates; dictionary of sports; Harris' dictionary of the natural history of the Bible; history of the middle and working classes; Bechstein's history of cage birds; Ross' voyage; British pulpit; Bishop Pierson on the creed; Helps and Hints how to protect life and property; Autobiography of Sir Edgerton Brydges; the mirror of time; Hone's every day book, table talk and year book; or everlasting calendar of popular amusement, in 4 vols octavo, with 550 engravings; Shakespeare's plays and poems, with a sketch of his life, Dr. Johnson's preface and remarks on each play, a glossary with a portrait and 40 engravings; the book of the Constitution of Great Britain; Young's intellectual philosophy; the Conchologist's text book, illustrated with 19 engravings on steel, by Capt. Thomas Brown; Barry's Scripture Student's assistant; Adams' Roman Antiquities, with 100 engravings; Beattie's essay on truth; Biblical Atlas, with 24 maps; the gold headed cane; the devotional Psalter, or sacred meditations; Hannah Moore's poetical works; Heath's book of beauty for 1836, with 19 splendid engravings from drawings by the first artists; new year's gift for 1836; the life of William Cobbett, with a portrait; the whole works of Joseph Butler; Grieg's mechanic's calculator; the student's cabinet library; the young gentleman's book; Barbacovi's history of Italy; Telemachus by Fenelon; Joyce's scientific dialogues, with 185 cuts; Sturm's reflection on the works of God; Careme's royal Parisian pastery cook; Crutik shank to make up; Altrivie tales, by J. Hogg; the Ettrick shepherd; Walker's manly exercises, 56 plates; Whitehead's lives of English pirates, highwaymen and robbers, 16 plates; the girl's pocket book; the Christian lady's magazine; art of preserving the sight; perils in the woods; Lamb's dramatic Poets, 3 volumes; Cabinet annual Register; Mudie's natural history of birds; Lodge's peacocks of the British Empire; National views of London; Ornithology or the natural history of birds inhabiting the United States, with figures drawn, engraved, and coloured from nature, by Charles Lucyan Bonaparte; the Oxford drawing book; the London Rees' Cyclopaedia, complete in 47 volumes quarto; one full set of Scott's gallery of portraits.
March 24, 1836.

New Spring and Summer GOODS.
SIMPSON & DUPUY, Dealers in Staple and Fashionable Dry Goods, have now received, and ready for sale, the entire of their late purchases, which as usual is both extensive and fashionable.
AMONG THEM ARE,
4-4 Irish Colerain, and London Linen,
5 1/4 10-4 and 12-4 Linen Sheetings,
Bordered, Hemstitched and Lawn Handkerchiefs,
Fancy Handkerchiefs, Shawls and Carniture Ribbons,
French Prints, do Collars and Capes, new style, Ladies and Gentlemen's Gloves, and Hosiery in great variety,
Silk Shirts, light Bonge and Diagonal drills, Shoes of every description,
Palm leaf, Beaver and Russian Hats,
Domestic Shirts, and sheetings Eng. long Cloth, Blue and Pink linen check,
Raleigh, May 1836. 30 2m
S. & D. wish to employ a young Man, qualified to act as Salesman in the above line.

connected with the branches of the Federal Government located within the District; that in reference to the latter, its powers are, and its action should be, those of a local and municipal legislature, extending its paternal care and protection over the citizens dependent upon, and subjected to, this branch of its authority; that in the exercise of its powers, the safest stand in reference to slavery is, what would the States to which the District originally belonged, and of which its citizens were originally citizens, have done in case their jurisdiction had never been transferred to Congress; and that those States would certainly have not interfered with the institution of slavery in the District, had the power to do so remained with them. The objection anticipated is, that the States in question have pursued an unwise policy as to themselves, and that their having done so should not have bound Congress, as the local legislature of the District, to a similar policy in relation to its government. To this, however, your committee consider it perfectly conclusive to reply, that under our institutions, that people is the best governed, which is governed most in accordance with its own habits, interests, and wishes; that the policy hitherto pursued by Congress in reference to slavery within the District, your committee have every reason to believe, has been in perfect conformity with the wishes and interests of the citizens concerned; and that it will be time enough for Congress, acting as the local legislature of the District, and in that capacity bound to consult the governed, as the regulators of its action, to move in any matter relating to their private interests and rights when they themselves shall ask such movement.

It has been already said that the States of Maryland and Virginia surround the District. It has also been shown that, in reference to slavery within the District, the relations of Congress are entirely those of a local legislature, and that its action therefore, in this capacity, should be governed by the same reasons which would have governed those States themselves in relation to this subject, if their jurisdiction over this territory had never been surrendered. Let us suppose, then, that this jurisdiction had never been surrendered by Maryland and Virginia, and that it was proposed that they should abolish slavery, and relinquish all power of legislation over free blacks, within the portions of those States which constitute the District of Columbia, retaining their respective institutions of slavery in all the remaining portion of their territory. Who is there that would not be amazed at the folly of such an act? Who does not see that such a step would necessarily produce discontent and insurrections in the remaining portions of those States? Who does not perceive that under such circumstances the District would constitute at once a neutral ground, upon which hosts of free blacks,

Article 1, section 8.
† Amendments to the Constitution, art. 5.
‡ Dallas's Rep. vol. 3, p. 288.
(Concluded on second page.)

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & Co.
are now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, their full supply of **Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals, Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs, Hats, Materials, &c. &c.** All of which may be relied upon as being of the most pure and genuine qualities. Their Chemicals consist of the following:
Hydrated Potassa
Nitrate Silver
" Antimony
Kreosote
Black Oxide Mercury
Blue Mass (London)
Oil Copaiva
" Cubeba
" Croton
Extr. Kabinia
" Thridace
" Sarsaparilla
An ounce of the last named article, added to one quart of water, instantly forms the compound decoction of Sarsaparilla, of the London Pharmacopoeia.
They have also received a supply of superior Trusses, and suspensory Bandages, (for Supermea.)
Dr. Oldridge's Balm of Columbia, the best and cheapest preparation for the Hair ever offered to the public. It seldom fails to produce Whiskers and Eye Brows in a very short time, though there were none on the face before, and has been found to excel every article that has been sold as a Curling fluid.
Indian Vegetable Cerate; Kephalia; and a general assortment of pure French, German, and American Colognes; Lavender, Hungary, Honey, Hermitage Extract, Eau de Portugal, and Florida Waters; with a great variety of **Fancy Soaps.**
Ivory Tooth Brushes, London make
Imitation ditto
Chlorine Tooth Powder and Wash,
Queen Adelaide's do a superior article,
Carbolic Tooth Powder,
Dr. D. C. Ambler's do.
As their assortment is more complete than it has ever been, they feel confident that general satisfaction will be given to all who may favor them with a call. They also return their thanks to the public for the very liberal share of patronage which has been extended to them, and request a continuance of the same.
As they have purchased their goods principally with cash, they would invite Country Merchants and Physicians to call and examine for themselves, as they are determined to sell low for cash, or to punctual customers.
Raleigh, Oct. 26, 1835. 52

Great Northern and Southern DAILY MAIL ROUTE.
THE Petersburg Rail Road company inform the public that their road, extending from Petersburg, Virginia, to Blakely, North Carolina, on the Roanoke, a distance of 61 miles, and constituting a part of the Great Daily Mail Route, North and South, is now fully provided with superior Locomotives and Cars, to commence all the travel that may offer. The Cars leave each end of the Road daily, on the arrival of the respective Mail Trains, with their respective equipages, can have their horses and carriages transported on this Road, with perfect safety and convenience; and thus perform in 5 or 6 hours, while resting their horses, a journey that would otherwise require two days to accomplish. The Blakely Hotel at the southern termination of the rail road, has been re-built of brick on an enlarged scale, and no pains will be spared to render its accommodations such as will give satisfaction to passengers and travellers generally.
Besides the daily line of Mail Coaches from Blakely for the south, via Raleigh, Fayetteville, &c. there is a Line via Tarborough three times a week, connected with the Mail Line at Fayetteville, and also a line from the Rail Road at Bedford to Clarksville, Milton, and Danville.
Another tri-weekly Line from Blakely, passes through Warrenton, Oxford, &c. and connects with a line to Salisbury, N. C.
In the course of the present season, a branch will be opened from the Petersburg Rail Road at Bedford, to Wilkins' Ferry at Gaston, on the Roanoke, from whence a Rail Road to cross the river by a bridge, is now about to be constructed to Raleigh.
The Rail Road from Baltimore to Washington is now in operation, thence to Potomac landing the line is continued by Steam-boats; thence to Fredericksburg to Richmond, a considerable portion of the Rail Road is finished; and the remainder is in a rapid course to completion. The line continues from Richmond to Petersburg, by a turnpike road; and thence by the Petersburg Rail Road to Blakely, as before mentioned, is the main and only Daily Mail Route between Boston and New Orleans.
March 12 1836

SHOCC SPRINGS.
THIS well known Watering place in North Carolina, will be ready for the reception of the Company by the 15th inst. The Medical qualities of the Water are so fully established, that it is considered unnecessary to say any thing in proof of their efficacy.
Rooms have been prepared with Fire places for invalids, and no attention will be omitted that can, in any way, conduce to the comfort of the visitors.
ANN JOHNSON.
May 1, 1836.
A BALL will be furnished at Shocco Springs the 15th of June, Good Music will be provided on the occasion.

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DISPETIC PILLS.
FOR the cure of almost every variety of functional disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Spleen; such as heart burn, acidulation, nausea, head-ache, pain and distention of the stomach and bowels, indigestion, flatulence, habitual constipation, loss of appetite, sick headache, seasickness, &c. &c. They are a safe and comfortable aperient for Females during pregnancy and subsequent confinement, relieving sickness at the stomach, head-ache, heart-burn &c. many of the incidental nervous affections. Livery men, students and most other persons of sedentary habits, find them very convenient. Those who indulge freely in the pleasures of the Table, find speedy relief from the sense of oppression and distention which follow, by taking the Pills. As dinner Pills they are invaluable. Those who are drinking mineral waters, and particularly those from southern climates and ague and fever districts, will find them a valuable adjunct to their cure as they expose to the vicissitudes of weather on voyages or journeys, can take them at a highly efficacious and safe Anti-bilious Medicine. They seldom or never produce sickness at the stomach or griping.
Their efficacy is strongly attested by certificates from the following gentlemen, viz:
Bishop Ives, Rev. Dr. McPheeters, Rev. G. Freeman, Rev. R. T. Blake, Gov. Ireddell, Henry Potter, Hon. G. E. Badger, Hon. E. A. Hines, Thos. P. Devereux, Esq. Frederick Anderson, Will. Hill, Esq. Secretary of State, Will. S. Mhoon, Esq. late Treasurer, Jas. Gray, Esq. late Comptroller, W. B. Gates, Esq. of Reguier, Capt. Grody, Dr. J. H. Young, Bond, Dr. E. Crody, Dr. J. H. Young, &c. Ample Directions accompany each Box.
These Pills are for sale, by appointment, almost every Town in the United States, by Wholesale and Retail by the Subscribers, to whom applications may be made for Agencies.
Raleigh, N. C. 4835