

question was then taken, and the resolution passed—yeas 34, nays 9. The yeas were, Messrs. Allen, Bouten, Brown, Calhoun, Hubbard, Morris, Niles, Smith of Connecticut, and Strang.

On the 20th, in the House of Representatives, the rules were suspended, by a vote of 112 to 34, for the purpose of taking up the joint resolution from the Senate respecting the Specie Circular. The resolution having been read, Mr. Bonn moved the previous question, which was seconded, and the main question being put, the resolution was ordered to a third reading by a vote of 151 to 27. The resolution was then read a third time and passed—yeas 154, nays 29.

The resolution having passed with such a certainty through the House of Representatives, and with such large majorities in both Houses, it was immediately signed by the President.

On the 1st instant, a Circular was issued from the Treasury Department, addressed to the Collectors and Receivers of public money, founded upon this resolution, which instructs these officers to receive the notes of banks in all branches of the public revenue, under the following restrictions:

1. None are to be received but such as are payable and paid on demand, in the legal currency of the United States.
2. No notes to be received of a less denomination than twenty dollars.
3. No notes to be received of any denomination, unless payable, on demand, in gold or silver coin, at the place where issued, and equivalent to specie where received.
4. No notes to be received of any bank which, since the 4th of July, 1836, has issued any note or bill of a less denomination than five dollars.

The passage of this resolution appears to give general satisfaction every where. Even the Richmond Enquirer, the leading Van Buren paper in Virginia, says, the doing away with the specie circular will facilitate the return of the western banks to specie payments; and the Madisonian says, "one of the consequences of the rescission of the specie circular will be, a general and early resumption of specie payments by the banks of the middle and western states."

The N. York correspondence of the National Intelligencer says, new life had been infused into the money market; a heavy business had been done in the stock exchange, and prices were improving; United States Bank up to 119. The writer farther says, "if one such stride on the back track can do so much good, how much good might be done by a leap back to 1823, when general Jackson began to make the foot steps."

The following letter from Mr. Biddle to Mr. Adams shows how promptly the banks avail themselves of the first moment which indicates a favorable change in the disposition of the Government towards them.

Philadelphia, May 31, 1838
My Dear Sir—In my letter of the 7th ult. I stated my belief that there could be no permanent resumption of specie payments by the Banks, until the policy of the Government towards them was changed.

The repeal of the Specie Circular by Congress makes that change. I see now, what until now I have not seen, the means of restoring the currency.

I rejoice very sincerely at the termination of this unhappy controversy, and shall cordially co-operate with the Government by promoting what the Banks are, I am sure, anxious to effect, an early resumption of specie payments through out the Union.

With great respect, yours,
N. BIDDLE.

Anti-Abolition.—Among the evidences which recent events have developed of a strong feeling at the north against the extravagances of the Abolitionists, we are pleased to see the following, copied from the New York correspondence of the National Intelligencer, May 30:

"The New York annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which closed its session here last evening, has suspended two of their members for taking part in an abolition convention at Utica; passed resolutions reprobating the 'Zion's Watchman' on account of its schismatic and abolition character; forbade their members attending anti-slavery conventions; and recommended the American Colonization Society to the patronage of the church.

An extra session of the Legislature of South Carolina convened at Columbia on Monday last, in conformity with the Governor's Proclamation, in order to afford relief to the sufferers from the late disastrous fire in the city of Charleston. An act is passed, authorising the Governor to issue bonds for two millions of dollars—one million payable at the end of twenty years, and the other million at the end of thirty years, at a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent. and which is to become a part of the capital of the Bank of the State, to be loaned to individuals, on the appraised value of their lots. In

ten equal instalments, with security for the payment of the interest, semi-annually, and the principal in 12 years. The new buildings to be erected of brick or stone. The loan on the State bonds is to be procured at the lowest rate of interest in this country or in Europe. Having finished his business, the Legislature adjourned, after a session of five days only. Raleigh Register.

Attempts to Fire Charleston.—The Courier of the 31st ult. states that a daring attempt was made on the night of the preceding Tuesday, to fire the city, by placing matter of a combustible nature on the first floor of a three and a half story brick house, corner of St. Michael's Alley and Church Street, which was fortunately discovered before the flames had made much progress. An attempt was also made, a few days previous, to fire the premises of an individual in the vicinity of the Union, and Planters' and Mechanics' Banks. These circumstances afford evidence of surpassing in liguity and blackness of heart. Standard.

Negro Suffrage.—The House of Representatives of Connecticut, by a vote of 153 to 33, have refused to recommend the expunging of the word "white" in that clause of the constitution which specifies who shall be entitled to vote.

On the night of the 22d ult. during a heavy storm of rain, the barn and stable of Mr. John B. Moss, of Concord, Cabarrus County, was struck by lightning and consumed. Four or five horses were burnt up, besides nearly every thing else in them. One or two of these horses were supposed to have been killed by the lightning. The rain prevented the fire from extending farther.

The National Intelligencer learns from its N. York Correspondent, that further trouble is apprehended on the Northern frontier, growing out of the jealous and hostile feeling among individuals on both sides of the dividing line between the U. States and Canada. The feeling has been manifested, in part, by burning sundry persons in effigy, among whom we are sorry to learn, that the President of the United States has suffered martyrdom.

A convention of delegates from the banks of South Carolina and Georgia has been held at Charleston, at which it was resolved to resume specie payments on or before the first day of January next.

The explorations of Professor Sheppard at Bristol, Connecticut, it is said, have led to the discovery of one of the richest lead and copper ore hitherto known. The veins are 90 feet broad, and not deep.

For the Recorder.

"MEASURES NOT MEN."

Mr. Emron—Having, as I hoped, accomplished my object,—which was solely to present to the consideration of the good people of Hillsborough the pernicious consequences of allowing a demoralizing amusement to be introduced into our little community,—it was my purpose to say nothing more. I think it due to Saville, however, to thank him for showing how little can be said, even by a gentleman of his acknowledged ability, in defence of the "ancient and time-honoured sport;" as well as to assure him of my regret that any remarks of mine should have disturbed his usual equanimity of temper. Personal contest I decline in favor of such as want the support of a good cause.

TO THE CITIZENS OF ORANGE COUNTY.

At a convention of delegates from several Temperance Societies, held at Green Springs, in this county, on the 15th day of February last, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That a committee, composed of three persons, be appointed, to address the people of Orange County on the practice of treating with intoxicating drinks, by candidates for public trust."

The undersigned, having been appointed pursuant to the above resolution and for the purpose therein mentioned, would take the liberty of addressing a few words to their fellow citizens of Orange. Believing, as we do, that every evil, moral, political, or social, must give way before the silent but stern force of public opinion, we beg leave to direct your attention to an evil which requires only public notice and public disapprobation for its removal. Our confidence in the virtue and intelligence of the community, of which we are members, is such, that we flatter ourselves that nothing more is necessary to effect the suppression of the practice of treating by candidates, than to awaken public attention to it. The frown of a virtuous and enlightened people will ever rest on a custom ascertained to be injurious to their true interests. The existence of this practice is well known to you all. It formerly prevailed to so great an extent that no candidate for public favor could hope for success without conforming to it. It has declined of late years, owing, no doubt, to popular disapprobation; the continuance of which will be sufficient to effect its complete overthrow.

Treating is sometimes justified by such a process of reasoning as this:—"That it is not a gift, gratuity, or reward; nor is it intended to influence men in the use of that great and invaluable inheritance, the elective franchise; but merely 'taking a social glass with one's friend'—and may

we not add, with one's enemy too, that he may drink and 'remember his enemy no more.' There must be some good (politically) in the practice, according to those who vindicate it. Now let us see to what it tends. If there be any merit in treating, of course he who treats most largely will be most meritorious; and, consequently, he who has the means to furnish the greatest entertainments will be most deserving of the people's confidence—to the exclusion from office of every poor man in the community.

What is the avowed object of every candidate? Is it not to be elected? Is not every thought, word, and action employed for that purpose? Does he not think, talk, eat, drink, and sleep for votes? For what, then, does he treat? We do not pretend to determine who, or how many, are influenced by treating. At a single vote he is not controlled by it, you know its object. It is an insult to your understandings, a mockery of your independence, a trifling with the dearest rights of freemen. You are the masters; the candidates, the would-be servants. Shall the servant treat the master?

We would not be understood as condemning the custom of candidates mixing with the people in private circles, as well as public assemblies. The people desire this, that they may see those to whom they are about to delegate their authority; because there is something in the appearance and manners of a man which enables them, in some degree, to determine the dispositions of the heart, if not the faculties of the head; something which creates sentiments of favor, or feelings of aversion; and particularly because it is an acknowledgment of their supremacy.

The evils flowing from the practice of treating are well known to all observant and reflecting persons. It subjects candidates to unnecessary expense, and exposes their liberality to suspicion. Though they may yield their assent to the practice without any design to injure the community; yet the evils, flowing as they do from the act, and not from the motive, are as great as if designedly produced. It is also known to you all, to be highly injurious to the morals of the people. It gives encouragement to intemperance, by which the laws of the land are violated, and the peace and good order of society disturbed. This practice has a tendency to impair, if not destroy, that stern republican independence which sternly characterizes the citizens of a country in whom is vested all political power, and from whom alone it is derived. In the possession of such an inestimable blessing, with so many political gifts at our disposal, for which there are so many seeking, vying with each other in liberality and obsequiousness to the bestowing power, may we not be ultimately led by this course of things to yield too much to kind treatment? May we not be led to bestow honors and profits on the unworthy, without regard to the public weal? That our Legislature formerly had such fears, and considered the evil of sufficient magnitude to require its action, is shown by the acts passed on the subject, which we beg leave to transcribe for the information of the people.

(See Revised Statutes, vol. i. p. 229, 230.)

22. If any person shall at any time before or after any election, either directly or indirectly, give any money, gift, gratuity or reward to any elector or electors, or to any county or district, in order to be elected, or to procure any other person to be elected as a member of the General Assembly, every person so offending shall forfeit and pay four hundred dollars, to be recovered by action of debt, in any court of record having cognizance thereof, with costs, and shall be incapable to serve as a member during the continuance of that General Assembly, for which such election shall be made as aforesaid.

23. If any person or persons shall treat, with either meat or drink, on any day of election or any day previous thereto, with an intent to induce the election, every person so offending shall forfeit and pay the sum of two hundred dollars, the one half for the use of the county where the same shall be recovered, to be paid to the county trustee, the other half to the use of the person who shall sue for the same, to be recovered by action of debt, in any court of record having cognizance thereof, with costs.

24. It shall be the duty of the sheriff in each and every county, annually to publish the two preceding sections of this act, by advertising and reading the same at the court house door, on the first and second days of the county court which shall happen previous to the annual election, and also on the different days of the election, under the penalty of fifty dollars for each and every neglect.

25. Every person elected a member of the General Assembly shall, before taking his seat therein, take the oath of allegiance appointed for the qualification of members of the General Assembly and public officers, and also the oath to support the constitution of the United States; and if any person elected a member of the General Assembly shall, by himself or any other person, directly or indirectly, give or cause to be given any gift, gratuity, reward or present whatsoever, or give or cause to be given by himself or any other person any treat or entertainment, either by himself or any other person for him, of or at or drink, at any public meeting or collection of the people, to any person or persons whatsoever, for his or their vote or votes, or to influence him or them in his election, every person violating this section shall, on due proof, be expelled from his seat in the General Assembly.

These laws, excellent as they are in their provisions, have been utterly disregarded by us, and almost unknown. But we hope, in future, they will be better known and more generally respected.

We assure our countrymen, that this communication is made with no disposition to detract to them their proper course, in politics or morals. We but exercise a privilege common to us all, of freely expressing our opinions on public evils. We address you this, to solicit your aid in expunging a foul blot on the fair fame of our country.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servants,
PEYTON P. MOORE,
SAMUEL L. HOLY,
ANDERSON ARMSTRONG.
Jan., 1838.

In Rhode Island there are 158 Sunday Schools, auxiliary to the Union, containing 1400 teachers, and 12,000 pupils; with about 20,000 volumes in the libraries. Nine instances are mentioned in which flourishing village churches have sprung from Sabbath-schools in that state.

The terms of seventeen United States Senators expire on the fourth of March next, viz:—

Messrs. McKean of Pennsylvania—Webster of Massachusetts—Swift of Vermont—Robbins of Rhode Island—Southard of New Jersey—Bayard of Delaware—Merriek of Maryland—Rives of Virginia—Tallmadge of New York—Norvell of Michigan—Benton of Missouri—Tipton of Indiana—Shepley of Maine—Niles of Connecticut—Trotter of Mississippi—Grundy of Tennessee and Morris of Ohio.

Whigs, 6—Conservatives, 3—Van Buren men, 8.

DIED.

In Chapel Hill, on the 1st May, Mrs. ANELIA BULLOCK, consort of Richard Bullock, esq. of Granville county, in the 49th year of her age.

Weekly Almanac.

JUNE.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
7 Thursday,	4 57	7 10
8 Friday,	4 47	7 11
9 Saturday,	4 40	7 11
10 Sunday,	4 40	7 11
11 Monday,	4 45	7 12
12 Tuesday,	4 45	7 12
13 Wednesday,	4 45	7 12

Notice—Taxes.

I SHALL attend at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting the Tax for the year 1837, to wit

- On Monday the 2nd of July, at Jesse Durham's.
- Tuesday the 3rd, at John Newland's.
- Wednesday the 4th, at Rufin's Mills.
- Thursday the 5th, at Michael Albright's.
- Friday the 6th, at Mrs. Mary Long's.
- Saturday the 7th, at Michael Holt's.
- Sunday the 8th, at John S. Turentine's.
- Tuesday the 13th, at George Faucett's.
- Wednesday the 14th, at Chesley F. Faucett's.
- Thursday the 15th, at James Hutchinson's.
- Friday the 16th, at Andrew McCaskey's.
- Saturday the 17th, at George A. Mcbane's.
- Sunday the 18th, at Alvis Nichol's.
- Tuesday the 19th, at Mrs. Lydia M. Kee's.
- Friday the 20th, at Abner Parker's.
- Saturday the 21st, at William Lipscomb's.
- Sunday the 22nd, at Harris Wilkerson's.
- Monday the 23rd, at Trice's and Pratt's.
- Tuesday the 24th, at Moring's, (formerly Z Herndon's).
- Wednesday the 25th, at Wm. Trice's.
- Thursday the 26th, at Chapel Hill.
- Friday the 27th, at Wm. H. Woods's.

The Magistrates appointed to receive the list of Taxes for 1838, will attend in their respective districts at the times and places above mentioned.

JAS. C. TURRENTINE, S^r.
June 7.

Notice.

Meeting of the Wardens of the Poor.

THE Warden of the Poor, for Orange county, will meet at the Poor House on the first Monday in September next.

A Superintendent will be appointed on that day; persons desiring the appointment can therefore make application.

All persons having business will attend at that time; and all applications for admitting persons should then be made.

ED. STRUDWICK.
June 6.

Notice.

THE WOOL CARDING MACHINE

at Freeland's Mills, is now in readiness for the despatch of work, at the usual prices.

J. J. FREELAND.
June 6.

Strayed

FROM the subscriber, a BLACK COW, with a white streak down her back, a little white about her belly; marked with an under bit out of the left ear, and a hole in the right, slit out by some means, apparently by a knife, but I think by a dog. Any information given will be thankfully received, and all expenses paid.

JOHN HORNER.
June 5.

Military.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Commissioned Officers of the Second Orange Regiment, that the election for Brigadier General will take place at David Mebane's on the first Saturday in July, where you are respectfully invited to attend.

By order of Major General C. Cotton.

BENJ. TROLINGER, Col.
June 6.

Public Sale.

WILL be sold, on Wednesday the 27th of June next, a valuable HOUSE AND LOT, in the village of Chapel Hill, formerly occupied by Mrs. Mitchell, on a credit of nine months, the purchaser giving bond and security. Further particulars made known on the day of sale. Sale to take place on the premises.

WILLIAM N. PRATT, Adm^r.
May 29.

Stray.

TAKEN up by James Riley, living nine or ten miles north west from Hillsborough, and entered on the Stray Book of Orange county, on the 27th of April, a Bay HORSE, nine or ten years old this spring, his hind feet white, and his left fore foot white, black mane and tail, small bell with a ring and collar, and shod all round.

Valued at fifty dollars, and shod all round.

JOHN A. FAUCETT, Ranger.
May 4.

GOELICKE'S Matchless Sanative.

DR. LOUIS OFFIN GOELICKE, M. D., of Germany (Europe), belongs to the imperial school of medicine, and has received the highest honors of the Science of Medicine—a doctrine which, though vehemently opposed by some of the faculty, (of which he is a valuable member,) he proves to be as well founded in truth as any doctrine of Holy Writ—a doctrine, upon the verity of which are suspended the lives of millions of our race, and which he boldly challenges his opponents to refute, viz. Consumption to disease always occasioned by a disordered state of the Viscera (or Left Foliole) of the human body; it is proved by the most accurate experiments for years before there is the least complaint of the Lungs; and which may be as certainly, though not so quickly cured, as a common cold or a simple headache. An invaluable precious doctrine this, as it imparts an important lesson to the apparently healthy of both sexes, teaching them that this insidious foe may be an unsuspected inmate of their "clayey houses" even while they imagine themselves secure from its attack; teaching them that the great secret in the art of preserving health is to pluck out the disease while in the blade, and not wait till the full grown ear.

This illustrious benefactor of man is also entitled to the unfeigned gratitude of the world, for the invention of his

MATCHLESS SANATIVE.

whose healing fiat may justly claim for it such a title, since it has so signally triumphed over our great common enemy,

CONSUMPTION.

both in the first and last stages—a medicine which has thoroughly filled the vacuum in the Materia Medica, and thereby proved itself the CONQUEROR OF PHYSICIANS; a medicine, for which all mankind will have abundant cause to bless the beneficent hand of a kind Providence—a medicine, whose wonderful virtues have been so glowingly portrayed even by some of our clergy, in their pastoral visits to the sick chamber; by which means they often become the happy instruments of changing deep melancholy into hope, sickness into health, and sadness of friends into joyfulness.

GOELICKE'S Matchless Sanative.

is obtained equally from the vegetable, animal and mineral kingdoms, and thus possesses a three fold power; and though designed as a remedy for Consumption solely, is possessed of a mysterious influence over many diseases of the human system—is a medicine which begins to be valued by Physicians, who are daily witnessing its astonishing cures of many whom they had resigned to the grasp of the Inevitable Grave.

DOSE of the Sanative, for adults, one drop; for children, a half drop; and for infants, a quarter drop; the directions explain the manner of taking a half or quarter drop.

PRICE—Three and one third six dollars (\$3 50) per half ounce.

All persons who live in unhealthy climates, whether hot or cold— all operatives and others connected with manufactories, and all who lead sedentary and inactive lives, are exposed to various insidious maladies, which may be silently preying upon their constitutions while their countenances wear the glow of health, and while they "suspect no danger nigh"—maladies which an occasional use of the Sanative would check in the bud.

The patient, while using the medicine, should eat and drink (in kind, not quantity) whatever the appetite dictates; and not be compelled to force down, against nature, every morsel which the tenderest friends and kindest nurses often imprudently recommend. NATURE IS THE GREAT PHYSICIAN, (the doctor and nurse only her servants); and if we would profit by her advice, we must adhere strictly to her inflexible recipe. If the order for the patient water, porter, or beer, shew any; if she direct fish, fowl, eggs, or a beef steak, regard her voice. In other words, the patient should eat and drink whatever his appetite craves, not forgetting to be "temperate in all things."

In burning fevers, mock not the patient's instinctive call for cooling drink by simply moistening (!) his parched lips; but place by his bedside a vessel of water, put into his hands a cup, and let him slake his thirst at pleasure. This is reason; this is common sense; this is nature.

A CERTIFICATE

From three members of the MEDICAL PROFESSION in Germany, in Europe.

We, the undersigned, practitioners of medicine in Germany, are well aware, that by our course we may forfeit the friendship of some of the faculty, but not of its benevolent members, who are uninfluenced by selfish motives. Though we shall refrain from an expression of our opinion, either of the soundness, or unsoundness of Dr. Goelicke's new doctrine, we are happy to say that we deem his Sanative too valuable not to be generally known; for what our eyes behold and our ears hear, we must believe.

We hereby state, that when Dr. Louis Offin Goelicke first came before the German public, as the pretended discoverer of a new doctrine and a new medicine, we held him in the highest contempt, believing and openly pronouncing him to be a base impostor and the prince of quacks. But, on hearing so much said about the Sanative, against and for it, we were induced, from motives of curiosity merely, to make trial of its reputed virtues upon a number of our most hopeless patients; and we now deem it our bounden duty (even at the expense of our self interest) publicly to acknowledge its mighty efficacy, in curing not only consumption, but other fearful maladies, which we have heretofore believed incurable. Our contentment for the discoverer of this medicine was at once swallowed up in our utter astonishment at these unexpected results; and as amends for our abuse of him, we do frankly confess to the world, that we believe him a philanthropist, who does honor to the profession and to our country, which gave him birth.

The recent adoption of this medicine into some of our European Hospitals is a sufficient guaranty that it performs all its promises. It needed not our testimony, for wherever it is used, it is its own best witness. HERMAN ETMULLER, M. D. WALTER VAN GAULT, M. D. ADOLPHUS WERNER, M. D.

MATCHLESS SANATIVE.

DAVID S. ROWLAND, the General American Agent for this mighty medicine, (invented by the immortal Goelicke of Germany,) has great pleasure in publishing the following highly important letter from a respectable gentleman in New York, which he has received, with many others of a similar character—also very interesting intelligence from several of his agents, as will be seen below—which, together with the certificate from three eminent German

physicians, must forever establish the character of the Sanative as being without a parallel in the history of medicine.

Testimony No. 1.

A letter from H. F. Sherwood, esq. of N. York.

New York, October 5, 1837.

Dr. D. S. Rowland, Sir: About the middle of July last, I accidentally noticed in a newspaper the advertisement of the Matchless Sanative, for which I perceived you were agent, and which I perceived to be a sovereign remedy for Consumption.

As my wife was then fast wasting away with this dreadful disease, and as our family physician was daily and anxiously endeavoring to restore her to health without success, I stepped over to his house, and asked him if he had any objections to her taking this medicine. He replied, that "he was perfectly willing Mrs. Sherwood should take that or any other medicine she might choose, but he thought it could do her no good, as her lungs were rapidly consuming and no human means could save her." Still as a drowning person will catch at a straw, and the Sanative being recommended by three physicians who had used it in their practice, she concluded to give it a trial. I sent and purchased a vial, which she commenced taking three times a day, giving a free indulgence to her appetite according to the directions. By pursuing this course, she suffered considerably for the first eight or ten days, but was shortly able to eat and drink freely, without the least inconvenience.

Within four weeks from her first using the medicine, her feeble and wasted frame began to put on new strength, and she has been gaining from day to day until the present moment, to the utter astonishment of our family physician and friends. She is now enjoying a comfortable (though not perfect) state of health, is able to be about the house and to attend church.

Mrs. Sherwood and myself are both fully of the opinion, and so are all who know her remarkable case, that she owes her life to the Sanative alone; and as there are probably many consumptive persons in the United States, who have not yet heard of this medicine, measures ought speedily to be adopted to have it more generally known.

A number of persons in this neighborhood, I understand, are taking it for other serious complaints, with very great benefit. I think of going to the South, with my family, sometime this fall, and in case I do, I will proclaim the virtues of the Sanative in that quarter; for although some of the physicians here are actively opposed to it, I do sincerely believe it saved my wife from an opening grave.

If you think this letter will serve the public good, you are at liberty to publish it. Respectfully, &c.

H. F. SHERWOOD.

Testimony No. 2.

GERMAN SANATIVE.

Extract from the Essex Register, published in Salem, Massachusetts.

The Agents for the sale of this invaluable medicine in this city, have in their possession statements of many instances which have already voluntarily been made to them of benefit resulting from its use. Inquirers can be directed to the individuals by calling at the Bookstore of the Agents.

IVES & JEWETT, 103 Essex street.

Testimony No. 3.

From the Boston Morning Post

THE MATCHLESS SANATIVE.

By an article in our paper to day, it will be seen that this medicine has lost none of its virtues by crossing the Atlantic—for it appears to be working similar cures in America to those which have astonished Europe.

WAR! WAR! WAR!!!

RETURN.

"Physic Ins and the Matchless Sanative."

1. Why are some of the American Physicians making such strong efforts to PUT DOWN the Matchless Sanative? Let the public answer.

2. Why did the German Physicians at first OPPOSE Dr. Goelicke, and afterwards acknowledge him to be a GREAT BENEFAC-TOR to mankind? Let the public answer.

3. What medicine HAS CURED, IS CURING, and WILL cure obstinate diseases which the physicians CANNOT cure? Let facts answer.

4. What kind of apple trees are STONED and CLUBBED? Let farmers answer.

5. Why are physicians constantly PELTING the Sanative and saying nothing against OTHER medicines? Let their day book answer.

6. How did Dr. Adams attempt to convince Mr. Webster, who had bought a phial of the Sanative for a member of his family, that it was a DANGEROUS medicine? Let one of the daily papers answer. "The recent experiment which Dr. Adams tried with the Matchless Sanative, in giving a large dose to a dog, without KILLING HIM, clearly proves that the Sanative was made to CURE and not to KILL."

7. Why do some physicians SECRETLY buy the Sanative and MIX it with their own medicines, which they use in their daily practice? Answer—that they may have the CREDIT of the CURES.

8. Why is a sick young man belonging to one of the first families in Boston, now using the Sanative without letting the attending physician KNOW it? The recovery of his HEALTH will shortly answer.

9. Why are physicians trying to persuade agents to give up SELLING the Sanative? Answer—they know, if it should be for sale in every town in America, they would be obliged to resort to SOME OTHER BUSINESS or else STARVE.

10. Why will the Matchless Sanative not be the ONLY medicine used throughout the world? Let PHYSICIANS answer.

11. Why did a certain physician try to HIRE an Editor of a paper to write against the Sanative? Let his CONSCIENCE answer.

The above precious medicine (the original discovery of Dr. LOUIS O. GOELICKE, of Germany,) is for sale, wholesale and retail, in Boston, by D. S. ROWLAND, General American Agent for the discoverer, where numerous letters, certifying the good effects of the medicine, may be seen.

Also for sale by retail, in most of the towns in America.

□ In places where there is no Agent, the Postmaster or any Storekeeper who shall write to the General Agent at Boston, will immediately be appointed an Agent.

GAB. B. LEA, Agent,
Pleasant Grove, Orange, N. C.
May 24.

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