

# RALEIGH REGISTER,

## AND NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE,

"Ours are the plans of fair, delightful peace,  
Unwarped by party rage to live like brothers."

Friday, August 24, 1827.

No. 393.

Vol. IV.

### THE REGISTER

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### ADVERTISEMENTS

Not exceeding six lines neatly inserted three  
times for a dollar, and 25 cents for every succeed-  
ing publication: those of greater length in the  
same proportion. Communications thankfully  
received. Letters to the Editor  
paid.

From the Western Magazine and Review.

### SIMPLICITY.

We are not much given to general ad-  
miration of the writings of Sterne. But,  
we must confess, we have always been as  
much pleased, as Yorick was, with the defini-  
tion of Gravity by Rochefoucault:—  
"Gravity is a mysterious carriage of  
the body, to hide defects of the mind."—  
We avow ourselves passionate admirers of  
simplicity, in the proper and laudable ac-  
commodation of the term. We love it in the  
arts, in building, in gardening, in dress,  
in manners, in deportment, in thinking,  
in conversation, in religion, and every  
thing that appertains to us, as physical, or  
intellectual beings. What is it, that we  
most readily feel, admire, and adore, in  
the works of the Divinity? The perfect  
simplicity of the means, by which the  
great results of Providence and the uni-  
verse are brought about. The operations  
of Omnipotence are only exceeded in gran-  
deur by their simplicity. It is worthy of  
the power and wisdom of the Almighty,  
thus to operate in noiseless and unostenta-  
tious greatness. All succeeding time has  
attested the taste of Longinus, in select-  
ing, as the most perfect illustration of the  
sublime, the extract from Genesis: "God  
said, let there be light, and there was light."  
All his examples of the sublime from Ho-  
mer and the ancient poets are of the same  
character. What is the grand charm of  
Demosthenes, by which he is universally  
allowed pre-eminence over the splendid,  
full, polished and voluble Cicero? It is  
that naked, severe, and nervous simplicity,  
which goes at once and equally to the un-  
derstanding and conviction of the wise and  
illiterate. Why is it, that all men, who  
have had taste, understanding and a heart,  
have admired the style and manner of the  
Bible? For its undisguised force, its un-  
adorned grandeur and simplicity. What  
constitutes the charm of monumental in-  
scriptions, the most difficult species of  
writing? Simplicity. In reading our epi-  
taphs in the church yards, not one in a  
thousand strikes us, as fine. They are al-  
most universally spoiled by a labored pomp  
of detail, instantly fatal to the effect in-  
tended to be produced. Amidst the lum-  
bering details of the honors and standing  
of the deceased, and the remembrance,  
grief, and affection of the survivors, what  
effect, is sometimes produced, at the close  
by a single well chosen verse from the Bi-  
ble! The beautiful epitaph of Saul and  
Jonathan will be admired, while man is on  
the earth, as much as it is now. We  
should seem extravagant, if we declared  
all the admiration that we feel, in relation  
to the inscription on the cenotaph over the  
bones of them, who fell at Thermopylae.—  
"Stranger, declare at Lacedaemon, that we  
died here in obedience to her laws." The  
Spartan mother's inscription, wrought on  
the shield of her son, and presented to him,  
as he was going to battle, was equally sim-  
ple, pithy, and heroic. "Either this, or  
upon this." Homer's beautiful verses are  
only so in consequence of the noble and  
sublime simplicity, that presents them to  
the mind of the reader in all their graphic  
force of effect. Whence is the universal  
admiration of the sententious and pithy  
Swift? of the graceful and smiling Addi-  
son? of the luminous and elegant Gold-  
smith? The charm is in the nativete, the  
child-like and unaffected manner, in which  
they relate what they have to say. The  
splendor and gorgeousness of the verses of  
Pope are easily imitated. Goldsmith, in  
writing the delightful ballad, "Turn gentle  
hermit of the dale," &c. declared, that he  
would write such simple verses, that it  
would be impossible to imitate them. His  
true ground of security from imitation was,  
that the taste of the age was universally  
for labored, pompous and florid verses.—  
A thousand writers have already bit off the  
break in the verses of Byron, his laborious  
affectation of unharmonious words, his out-  
of the way mode of expressing himself.—  
That is to say, thousands have already been  
successful imitators of the defects of By-  
ron. But his deep thought, his moral  
grandeur, his words that breathe, and  
thoughts that burn, his inimitable power of  
his sea scenery and thoughts, his images,  
that rise before you in the majesty of the  
everlasting mountains, and in the illumi-  
nable extent of the sea, images, that trans-  
port you in a moment, as far as winds can  
wait, or waters roll; that is to say, the  
sublime simplicity of Byron, who has imi-  
tated or will intimate? The ten thousand,  
in the folly of their admiration, appear to  
think, that his peculiar turns of expression,  
and his affected singularity of manner, are  
the just grounds of that admiration. These  
are things easily transferred, and many an  
imitator has invested himself in the cast  
of dress of the great poet, and has strutted  
his hours, as if he were Byron himself.

In our country until very lately, there  
was no taste for any thing but the gorge-  
ous and the labored, and the long marshal-  
led line of attributes and adjectives. That  
there is a prodigious and growing improve-  
ment in general taste is manifested in the  
general character of our fourth of July ora-  
tions, which used to bring to view our de-  
pravation of taste in its most repulsive and  
concentrated form. The admiration gener-  
ally accorded to our most distinguished  
existing orator, speaks volumes in favor of  
our increasing refinement and justness in  
taste. He sometimes offers a paragraph  
or too, as propitiatory sacrifices to the di-  
vinites of the old school. But when at home  
and his own native style of oratory, he is  
nervous, simple, unadorned, almost as  
much as his great prototype. It is evident  
that he is full of thought, and that images  
come at his bidding, and that the plainness  
of his manner is the result of his own se-  
vere taste. We have our ideal models,  
too, and they are never on stilts. True  
talent, as we view the matter, is always  
simple; and the most complete analysis of  
fine writing that was ever given, is in two  
words from Horace: "Simplex munditiis."

This simplicity, we hold to be not only  
intimately allied to the high thinking of  
richly endowed minds, but to virtuous, in-  
dependent and manly character. We do  
not believe, that a truly great man has ever  
lived, into whose undisguised privacy,  
if we had penetrated, we should not have  
found him a man of simple manners. A  
man, who feels himself unworthy, and ap-  
prehensive that those who approach him  
will spy out the nakedness of the land,  
or fail to accord him all the mental or ex-  
ternal homage which he demands, assumes,  
and wisely, the imposing veil of gravity;—  
puts on all the requisites of dignity; becomes  
constrained in manners, and puts you up-  
on levee. To such a man our hearts never  
pay, as a tax, what we only grant gra-  
tuitously to real and unostentatious worth  
and sense.

How our courtiers have been com-  
pelled to feel the truth of the misanthropic  
maxim, "that no one is a great man to  
his valet de chambre." Why is it so? Be-  
cause in Courts, and among those called  
the great, greatness has too long been con-  
sidered a stately, repulsive thing, existing  
only in form, etiquette and circumstance,  
and to be contemplated with respect only  
in full dress and at a distance. The ser-  
vant watches the common feeling, & when  
he sees his master divested of all these fan-  
cied appendages of greatness, a man with  
the same passions, follies and weaknesses  
with the rest, he ceases to be a great man  
to him. But if he had never trusted the  
estimation of his greatness to these adven-  
titious circumstances, but had confided to  
the nakedness of his real worth for stand-  
ing and character, the servant, seeing him  
the same at home and abroad, would have  
respected him alike in either place.

Every one has read the anecdote of the  
great and conquering Grecian general, who  
received the humbled ambassadors of a hos-  
tile power, while he was riding a steed in a  
nursery frolic with his children, and that  
Mr. Jefferson admitted a foreign ambas-  
sador, when but one side of his face was  
shaved. What treason against dignity,  
according to the received maxims of court  
etiquette! And yet, who would not pre-  
fer either of these to Lord Chesterfield?—  
If the impression were once general, that  
true dignity consists in laying aside, and  
trappings, and assumptions, and claim-  
ing nothing more, in any case, than what  
every unsophisticated heart is compelled to  
accord to sense and worth, seen in the  
light of simplicity,—from that time the  
basis of esteem and respect founded in truth  
and nature, would be perpetual and uni-  
versal.

When we see a man, by his dress and  
deportment, and the manner in which he  
receives us, levying heavy claims upon our  
homage, we always remember the anec-  
dote of the African princess, who received  
at her court a French lady in the full cos-  
tume of the time. She wore a hoop, stays,  
a stiff silk, that would almost stand alone,  
high head dress, or what the sailors call  
sky scrapers, streamers, high heeled shoes,  
mantles, wimples, and crisping pins.—  
As mariners would say, her outstanding  
rigging was more voluminous by far than  
the hull. The African lady was dressed to  
the sultry climate, in a single muslin robe.  
She handled the French dame with affec-  
tionate curiosity from head to foot, as if in  
doubt whether nature had given the female  
form in France, more outworks, than in  
Africa. Is all this you, madam? asked  
she, in the kind simplicity of her heart.—  
We have often had the same kind of feel-  
ings, when we have seen men putting them-  
selves on much dignity and ceremony.—  
The sense, the worth, and the show of  
weight of character, that will not bear in-  
timate inspection, and will not create as  
much respect in the beholder, when seen  
in dishabille and undisguised by forms in  
the privacy of retirement, as in public, and  
in the robes and forms of a gala, is of little  
account in any place.

Among the signs of the times, is one of fa-  
tal omen to ceremony, to false dignity, and  
to assumption of every sort. A new mea-  
sure is every day more and more applied  
to character. Men are weighed in more

equitable scales, than formerly. Every day  
men have less claims on account of their  
wealth, family, equipage, and the thou-  
sand adventitious circumstances, that used  
to settle estimation and precedence.—  
Nothing now passes, but that will bear the  
most intimate inspection. Men will soon  
have to throw off all seemings, and to be  
real, to ensure cordial respect.

**Blair's Outlines of Ancient History.**—  
This work, which is just published on a  
new plan, is intended as a school book, and  
embraces an account of all that is remark-  
able in the world, from the beginning to  
the birth of Christ, Biographical Notices  
of illustrious persons, and general views of  
the geography, population, politics, &c. of  
ancient nations, with a chronological table  
and a dictionary of proper names that oc-  
cur in the work. This is the second of a  
SERIES OF HISTORIES, published by S. G.  
GOODRICH, called Blair's Outlines, be-  
cause of their resemblance to the style of  
his celebrated works of education. The  
great utility of such a series, is, perhaps,  
too little known. It connects views of  
the whole history of the world in a short,  
comprehensive manner, sufficiently inter-  
persed with interesting circumstances, to  
keep the youthful mind intent upon the  
subject, and well calculated to give a great  
degree of knowledge to the greater propor-  
tion of scholars, while a student will gain  
a zest for his future researches, from the  
general facts and dates that will be easily  
and indelibly impressed on his memory  
from a study of this work. All history,  
but more particularly ancient history is  
involved in such a maze of matter, that  
thousands of our citizens have no time or  
inclination to become acquainted with it;  
indeed, there is nothing which is less un-  
derstood by many tolerable scholars. Of  
the necessity of historical knowledge, there  
can be no doubt, if we take in to account its  
intimate connexion with proper compre-  
hension of the origin of the arts and sci-  
ences, of our religion and of our own rela-  
tive situation and duties as inhabitants of  
the world. Whoever is destitute of this knowl-  
edge, is an insulated being, and wants that  
quickening impulse which is gained by  
the impression, that every man must be  
the conductor, and should increase the  
power of whatever good has been, from pas-  
sages to the next. We cannot but feel it  
important to the community, that history  
should be more attended to by the young,  
than it has ever yet been—and we are  
disposed to urge upon parents, the book be-  
fore us, which places all necessary knowl-  
edge on the subject within the comprehensi-  
on, time, & means, of all children who at-  
tend our schools. The language is intelli-  
gible, correct, and easy, and the plan is  
the best that has been devised. This has  
been tested by three former publications, all  
which have met the approbation of the pub-  
lic. The whole time is divided into peri-  
ods each being distinguished by some char-  
acteristic trait. The periods are then ta-  
ken up separately. The most important  
facts of which, are stated in large type, to  
be committed to memory; the remarks,  
anecdotes and illustrations are inserted in  
smaller type, and may receive such atten-  
tion as it is in the power or opportunity  
of the pupil to bestow. Then fol-  
low, general views, which afford much in-  
teresting intelligence concerning the man-  
ners and opinions of the older nations.—  
Upon all the subjects of ancient history,  
there has been much controversy, & where  
they are still involved in doubt, the pub-  
lisher gives the most probable account, and  
is careful to tell of the uncertainty. We  
are rejoiced to hear, (for dissemination of  
knowledge is dear to us) that "other works  
of the series, History of Rome, History of  
England, History of France, and Modern  
History, are all in a state of forwardness,  
and will be published in the course of the  
present year." We wish that the publisher  
may meet with success, that the communi-  
ty may appreciate the value of his labors,  
and that he may "have his reward."

**Next Wednesday!!!**  
The drawing of the New York consd. Lottery  
will take place next Wednesday, when the fol-  
lowing splendid prizes will be distributed.

**HIGHEST PRIZES,**  
1 Prize of \$4,000 1 Prize of \$2,500  
1 do. 2,000 1 do. 1,700  
1 do. 1,500 1 do. 1,425  
4 Prizes of \$1,000 10 of 500, 10 of 250,  
25 of 100, &c. &c.  
Tickets \$5, Shares in proportion.  
A few chances remain unsold at the Manager's  
office, adventurers are invited to call and secure  
a chance, before it be too late.  
Orders enclosing Cash or Prize Tickets  
(post paid) will receive prompt attention, if ad-  
dressed to  
YATES & MINYAR,  
Raleigh or Fayetteville, N. C.  
Raleigh, Aug. 10, 1827. 90

**Council of State.**  
THE members of the Council of State are re-  
quested to meet at the Executive Office, in  
the city of Raleigh, on the 31st inst. on pressing  
business of importance. By the Governor.  
JOHN K. CAMPBELL, Sec'y.  
August 10, 1827.

**ICE.**  
A supply of ICE may be had at the Ice-House,  
formerly Miss Schaub's, every morning,  
from sun-rise till 7 o'clock, at the rate of \$1 per  
bushel. JOHN POWELL.  
Raleigh, July 19.

**Proposals.**  
For carrying the Mails of the U. States, on  
the following roads, will be received un-  
til the 22d day of October next, inclu-  
sively.

**IN NORTH CAROLINA.**  
90. From Morgantown, by McGimsey's, Ba-  
ker's, Garland's, Caney R. and Big Joy, to Ash-  
ville, once a week, 101 miles.  
Leave Morgantown every Tuesday at 6 a m  
and arrive at Ashville on Thursday by 6 p m.  
Leave Ashville every Saturday at 6 a m. and  
arrive at Morgantown on Monday by 6 p m.  
91. From Rockingham c. h. by Troublesome  
Iron Works, Martinsville, Greensboro', New Sa-  
lem, Ashboro' and Hill's Store, to Lawrence-  
ville, once a week, 92 miles.  
Leave Rockingham every Tuesday at 6 a m  
and arrive at Lawrenceville on Thursday by 11  
a m.  
Leave Lawrenceville every Thursday at 2 p m  
and arrive at Rockingham on Friday by 6 p m.  
92. From Charlotte, N. C. by the Springs,  
Herron's (Harris's) Ferry, Evan's, and Lowrie's,  
to Chester c. h. S. C. once a week, 47 miles.  
Leave Charlotte every Tuesday at 6 a m and  
arrive at Chesterville by 7 p m.  
Leave Chesterville every Wednesday at 6 a m  
and arrive at Charlotte by 7 p m.

### NOTES.

1. THE Post-Master General may expedite  
the mails and alter the times for arrival and de-  
parture, at any time during the continuance of  
the contract, he paying an adequate compensa-  
tion for any extra expense that may be occasioned  
thereby.  
2. Seven minutes shall be allowed for opening  
and closing the mail, at all offices where no par-  
ticular time is specified.  
3. For every fifteen minutes delay, in arriving  
after the time prescribed in any contract, the  
contractor shall forfeit ten dollars; and, if the  
delay continue until the departure of any pend-  
ing mail whereby a trip is lost, a forfeiture of dou-  
ble the amount allowed for carrying the mail one  
trip, shall be incurred, unless it shall be made  
to appear that the delay was occasioned by un-  
avoidable accident, in which case the amount of  
pay for a trip will be forfeited. These forfeit-  
ures, it will be observed are unconditional ex-  
cept for the failure of a trip, by unavoidable ac-  
cident the penalty may be reduced to the pay  
for one trip. That on no condition is this  
sum, or the other penalties stated, to be re-  
mitted.  
4. Persons making proposals are required to  
state their prices by the year. Those who con-  
tract will receive their pay quarterly—in the  
months of May, August, November, and Febru-  
ary, one month after the expiration of each  
quarter.  
5. No other than a free white person shall be  
employed to carry the mail.  
6. Where the proposer intends to convey the  
mail in the body of a stage carriage, he is desired  
to state it in his proposals; and the stage must  
be of sufficient size, unless otherwise expressed,  
to accommodate a seven passengers.  
7. Every proposer may offer in his bid to make  
any improvement in the transportation of the  
mail, from the terms invited, either as to the  
mode of transporting it, the speed required, or  
the frequency of the trips per week—which  
shall receive due consideration.  
The number of the p. at route shall be stated  
in every bid, and the proposal must be sealed  
and directed to the General Post Office, and en-  
closed "Proposal for a new route." Strict at-  
tention must be given to the endorsement, as it  
is not intended to break the seal of any proposal  
until the time for receiving bids shall have ex-  
pired.  
8. The Post Master General reserves to him-  
self the right of declaring any contract at an  
end, whenever one failure happens, which  
amounts to the loss of a trip.  
9. The distances stated are such as have been  
communicated to this office, and some of them  
may be incorrect: on this subject the contract-  
or must inform himself—the Department will not  
be answerable for any mistake.  
10. In every case where the mail is transport-  
ed in stages, and the present contractor shall be  
underbid, and the underbidder shall not have  
such stage property as may be necessary for the  
performance of the contract, he shall be required  
to purchase from the present contractor, at a  
reasonable valuation, the whole, or any part of  
the stage property, including horses, that may be  
suitable for the service, and make payment  
therefor, by reasonable instalments, as his pay  
becomes due, or as the parties may agree.  
These terms will be made a condition in the  
acceptance of any bid under the bid of the pre-  
sent contractor; and should the underbidder  
fail to comply with them, his bid will be offered  
to the present contractor; but should he de-  
cline making the contract at that rate, the propo-  
sal of the underbidder will be accepted uncondi-  
tionally.  
11. No bid shall be withdrawn after the time  
for receiving bids shall have expired, and should  
any person refuse to take the contract at his bid,  
he shall be held responsible to the Department,  
for the difference between his bid and that at  
which the contract shall be made. Decisions  
on bids will be made known on the 31st of Oc-  
tober. The assignment of any contract without  
the consent of the Post-Master General, shall  
forfeit it—and in all cases where application is  
made to the Department to sanction a transfer,  
the terms must be fully stated.  
Should a contractor or his agent engage in  
the transmission of commercial information by  
express on his route, more rapidly than the mail,  
he shall forfeit his contract.  
12. If a route should be discontinued by Con-  
gress, or become useless, in whole or in part,  
in the opinion of the Post-Master General, he  
may limit or dispense with the service of the  
contractor, or making him an allowance of one  
month's extra pay.  
13. The contracts will all begin January 1st,  
1828; and the contracts for routes in the state of  
New-York, and states east of it, will continue for  
one year only. Contracts for routes in Virginia,  
North and South Carolina and Georgia, will con-  
tinue three years; and the contracts for the  
other routes will continue two years.

14. Post-masters who receive an advertise-  
ment should give every person who applies, an  
opportunity to read it.

JOHN McLEAN,  
Post-master General.

Post-office Department,  
June 18, 1827. 870aw12t

**Reuben, the son of Newman J.**  
son, on Turkey Creek, ten miles, from it,  
has had some Property left to him by his  
father, Mr. Wells, of Nash County, and if he will  
apply to those who have the settlement of the  
Estate, he may receive it.

### To Stammerers.

REV. THOMAS P. HUNT, agent for Mrs.  
Leigh and Dr. C. C. Yates, for the States  
of North Carolina and Virginia, resides at the  
Brunswick Mineral Springs, Va. 40 miles South  
of Petersburg. Letters (post paid) directed to  
Percival's Post-Office, Brunswick Va. Every  
patient must bring vouchers of a good charac-  
ter. For the satisfaction of persons afflicted  
with the disease of stammering, lipping, ind-  
tinct articulation, &c. the following certificates  
are published.

**Hillsborough, N. C. July 19th, 1827.**  
This is to certify that I have been afflicted  
with the disease of stammering ever since my remem-  
brance. I am now about twenty seven years old.  
On yesterday I attended Mrs. Leigh's agent, the  
Rev. Thomas P. Hunt, of Brunswick Va. who is  
now on a visit to this place. In a few hours I  
was sensibly relieved, and to-day, I can read and  
speak as fluently as most of men. I am firmly  
convinced that it is impossible for me to stutter,  
if I will only use Mrs. Leigh's remedy, and that I  
will be my own fault, if I ever stammer again.  
WM. W. EVANS.

**Orange County, N. C. July 20th, 1827.**  
I, David Ray, am now about 37 years old.  
I had been from my infancy a dreadful stammerer,  
being obliged to kick and jerk myself, often-  
times, all over the room before I could get out a  
word. But I don't do so now. I have been in-  
structed by the Rev. Thomas P. Hunt, in Mrs.  
Leigh's System of curing impediments of speech.  
The first day I quit kicking, the second day I  
began to talk and read with ease; and now, af-  
ter attending only four days, I can read and  
speak as other men. I am confident that any  
stammerer may be cured entirely and perman-  
ently, by the simple and rational system of Mrs.  
Leigh.  
DAVID RAY.

**Hillsborough, N. C. July 23,**  
I am now nearly fifty-two years old. From my  
first recollection I was a stammerer. Oftentimes  
I could scarcely speak at all. But I am now re-  
lieved by the Revd. Thomas P. Hunt. On the  
third day after I visited him, I could read aloud  
in company with perfect ease and fluency, a  
thing I never could do before. I know that there  
is no danger of my stammering again, if I pay the  
slightest attention to Mrs. Leigh's System, and do  
sincerely believe that any person may be  
cured, who will try the same.  
WILLIAM PALMER.

**Hillsborough, N. C. July 21st, 1827.**  
This is to certify that I have been afflicted  
with the disease of stammering ever since I could  
remember. I am now upwards of forty years old  
—and had employed the usual means of curing  
impediments of speech without any permanent  
benefit. I have now been under the instruction of  
the Revd. Thomas P. Hunt, for about seven  
days, and am considerably improved—so much  
as generally to speak and read fluently. I am  
convinced that I shall be certainly, perfectly,  
and permanently cured, if I will only use the  
simple remedy discovered by Mrs. Leigh of  
New York. And that if I fail of a perfect and  
permanent cure, it will be owing entirely to my  
own neglect, and not to any defect in Mrs.  
Leigh's System. I farther say, that when a cure  
is effected, I have no doubt of its permanency.  
WM. CAIN, Jr.

**Raleigh, N. C. July 27, 1827.**  
This is to certify that I have been made ac-  
quainted with Doctor Broadman's system of cur-  
ing impediments of speech—that I have tried it—  
and received no benefit from it.— That I have  
now been made acquainted with Mrs. Leigh's  
system by her agent, the Revd. Thomas P.  
Hunt of Brunswick, Va. I have not tried it  
long enough to say that it will certainly cure me.  
But from the simplicity and philosophy of the  
system, I do believe that it will and can do for  
me, that which it has done for others, and that I  
will be cured by it, if it operates as I have every  
reason to believe it will.  
Doctor Broadman is certainly ignorant of Mrs.  
Leigh's System. Or if he is acquainted with it,  
he left me entirely in the dark about it.  
JACOB VANWAGENEN.

\* Among other things Mr. Cain had remitted  
two or three months with Mr. Chapman of Phila-  
delphia.

### Economy is the Road to Wealth.

### RALEIGH

**Dying & Scouring Establishment.**  
THE subscriber returns sincere thanks to the  
Ladies and Gentlemen of Raleigh, and the  
public generally, for their liberal patronage,  
since his commencement of business in this  
place, and hopes by assiduity and attention to  
merit a continuance. He has added to his Estab-  
lishment more machinery of the latest improve-  
ments, which enables him to forward business  
with more dispatch and in a superior manner;  
piece goods of all kinds finished equal to import-  
ed, viz. Cloths, Cassimeres, Coats, Vests,  
Stuffs, Silks, Satins, Crapes, Hosiery, &c. Gen-  
tlemen's Garments of every description re-  
newed in colour or dyed and finished, at the  
shortest notice, in as much perfection as at any  
other Establishment in the Union. His mode of  
Steam-Scouring, extracts all kinds of grease,  
paint, tar, &c. and is admirably calculated to pre-  
serve clothes during the summer season from  
moths, &c. Ladies' Dresses of every description  
dyed to any shade, or black changed to other  
colours. Leghorns and Straw Bonnets bleached,  
or stained removed, or dyed and trimmed to the  
latest fashions. Umbrellas, Parasols, Ribbons,  
Gloves, Stockings, Shoes, &c. dyed to any other  
colour. Ladies' Pelisses dyed and pressed, also  
Merino and other Shawls scoured and the  
colours revived equal to new, or dyed two  
distinct colours if requested, each Shawl answering  
the purpose of two separate articles, or the pres-  
ent colour preserved on one side, and the other  
dyed to any beautiful colour or shade desired.  
North-Carolina or domestic cloths, consisting of  
cotton and wool, dyed and pressed to appear  
clean; also cotton and wool in hanks or skeins  
dyed to any colour. Military Uniforms, Epau-  
lets, Embroidery, &c. cleaned, and restored to  
their original brilliancy. Ladies and Gentlemen  
are invited to call and examine new specimens  
of fashionable colours for the present summer,  
dyed at this establishment, which are warranted  
equal to any ever exhibited to the view of the  
public, and which, for brilliancy and durability,  
cannot be surpassed, by any similar establish-  
ment in the Union.

N. B. Gentlemen's Cloths neatly repaired  
with dispatch on reasonable terms. All articles  
sent to the establishment to be dyed or scoured,  
will be ready for delivery in two or three days  
from the time of receiving them, weather per-  
mitting.

All kinds of Mantua-making and Millinery done  
with neatness, and in the most fashionable man-  
ner, at the above Establishment.  
JOHN BRIDGINGTON,  
June 15, 1827. 4-79