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AND NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

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WESTON R. GALES,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

TERMS.

Subscription—Five Dollars per annum—half in advance.

Advertisements.—For every 16 lines, first insertion, One Dollar; each subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Court Orders and Judicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent. higher; but a deduction of 33 per cent. will be made from the regular prices, for advertisements by the year.

Advertisements, inserted in the Semi-Weekly Register, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

All Letters to the Editor must be post-paid.

THE WEEKLY MONITOR.

NO. XI.

BY THE PACIFIC SPIRIT OF THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION AS IT IS ENFORCED BY THE COMMANDS, AND EXEMPLIFIED IN THE LIFE OF ITS DIVINE FOUNDER.

Every person, who is the least conversant with the scriptures, must have observed how remarkably a mild and pacific spirit runs through every part of the gospel dispensation. You cannot open the sacred volume but it meets your eye in every page. Hearken to the voice of prophecy.—“The wolf shall dwell with the lamb, and the leopard shall lie down with the kid; and the calf, and the young lion, and the fattening together; and a little child shall lead them.” In such peaceful terms does the sublime Isaiah, describe the future kingdom of the Messiah; and when he wishes to fill our minds with the awful dignity of his person, having pointed him out as “Wonderful Counsellor, the Mighty God, the Everlasting Father,” he closes the climax, and gives the finishing touch to the picture, by announcing him to a miserable and restless world, as “The Prince of Peace.”

The spirit of peace is, indeed, the genius of christianity. On earth we feel the happy effects of this glorious truth; and the glad tidings of this great joy have been proclaimed, by the tongue of angels, from Heaven.—As, at the hour of creation, “the morning stars sang together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy;” so, at the birth of the great Restorer of mankind, the heavenly host rendered the sacred song. Devotion and charity, praise and benevolence, furnished the delightful theme; and while the sublime chorus of “glory to God in the highest,” filled the midnight air, at the birth of the Saviour, the shepherds listened, in raptures, to this divine, concluding strain—“On earth peace and good will towards men.”

To lead my readers to admire this beauty of holiness, and to strive for the attainment of this truly christian spirit, I have selected the following passage from a celebrated English author.—“If it tend to ally, even in one breast, the heat of some malignant passion; to infuse, in its room, some portion of his heavenly disposition, and to fan the pure flame of benevolence and brotherly love; grateful shall I feel to that Being, who guided my trembling hand, and blessed my humble effort. The recollection will glid with joy my latest hour.—I shall, indeed, have had my reward.

“That benevolence of disposition, and gentleness of behaviour, which our Saviour so constantly, and so warmly recommended, were entirely calculated to promote the peace and harmony of mankind, and to knit them together in one common bond of love and affection. If ever peace was made visible in outward form, it was in the person of our blessed Lord, His whole life and conversation were one uniform representation of it, inasmuch that it might, even in this sense, be affirmed of him, that “of his peace there was no end.” It has often been remarked that he came into the world in a time of profound and almost universal peace—and his birth was first announced, by declarations of peace and good will, to shepherds, men generally speaking, of a most quiet and inoffensive disposition and behaviour. The years of his childhood were passed in a meek and dutiful subjection to his earthly parents; and after he came into public life, he showed the same peaceable submission to all his other lawful superiors. The persons whom he chose to be companions and the witnesses of his ministry, were of the lower station, and the humblest tempers. The first miracle he worked, was with a design to promote good humour and good will among men; and all of them tended to improve the peaceful enjoyment of life. Yet, benevolent as the design of these and all his other actions was, he endeavoured to do them all in such a manner, at such times, and in such places, as to give no offence to any one; to excite no envy, jealousy, or unjust suspicions. He had, at the same time, to struggle with the prejudices, the mistakes, and misconstructions of his friends, and the inveterate rancour of his enemies; but yet he never suffered either the one or the other to disturb the composure of his mind. He bore all the unmerited insults and injuries of his adversaries with more patience than his followers could see them, and was almost the only person that was not provoked with the treatment he received.—The same love of peace attended him to the last. The sword that was drawn in his defence he ordered to be sheathed; and healed the wound it had inflicted. Although, “if he had prayed to his father, he would have sent him twelve legions of angels;” yet he suffered himself to be “led like a lamb to

the slaughter; and as a sheep before her shearers is dumb, so he opened not his mouth.”

“As he lived so he also taught; for he spoke peace to his people. The main purport of his discourses was, to banish from the minds of men all those malignant and turbulent passions, which fill the world with disorder and misery, and to introduce in their room, every thing that tend to turn away wrath, to soften resentment, and to cherish peace; a meek and inoffensive deportment, patient resignation under injuries and affronts, a compassionate tenderness and fellow-feeling for the miseries of others, and a benevolence as extensive as the whole creation of God. If ever he entered a house, he saluted it with peace. If the penitent and contrite sinner fell down and begged mercy at his feet, he hid him in peace and sin no more. He was continually “exhorting his disciples to be at peace one with another, to love their very enemies, to bless those that cursed them, to do good to those that hated them, and to pray for those that despitefully used and persecuted them.”

If you ask what return God expects for the gift of his son, for sending into the world this glorious prince of peace, let the apostle answer you: “If God so loved us, we ought also love one another.” An extensive, an active benevolence, is the tribute he demands from you; and when he makes you happy, the condition is no harder than this, that you should make others so. Let, then, your thankfulness be expressed in that best and most forcible of all languages, better as St. Paul says, than the tongue of men and angels, Charity! Let it prompt you to every act of kindness and humanity towards your neighbour. In this there can be no dissimulation or disguise. Sacrifices may be offered by impure hands, and praises by dissembling and unmeaning lips. But he who relieves the indigent, instructs the ignorant, comforts the afflicted, protects the oppressed, conceals the faults he sees, and forgives the injuries he feels, affords a most convincing proof of his sincerity, an incontestible evidence of his gratitude to his heavenly benefactor. Put then your abilities upon the stretch, to do all the good you can to all men.

But, in a more especial manner, since it was one of the chief ends of Christ's mission to bring peace upon earth, let it be your great ambition to co-operate with him, as far as you are able in this great design; let it be your constant study and delight to tread in the steps of your blessed master, and to contribute every thing in your power towards completing the great and god-like work of giving peace to man. “Let all bitterness, and wrath, and clamour, and evil speaking, be put away from among you, with all malice, and be ye kind one to another, tender hearted, forgiving one another, even as God, for Christ's sake, hath forgiven you.”

THE INSOLVENT.

“I have a matter to mention to you in confidence,” said young Mr. Grist to his neighbor Peter Prince, one morning—“You see I have got together a very handsome property, two farms, three or four houses, and with all enough to support me during the remainder of my days in peace and plenty.”

“It gives me great pleasure to learn,” said the old man, “that my young friend has been so fortunate, as in a few years to realize what I have been aiming at for forty, and have hardly gained—an independence—and all by honest thrift, doubtless.”

“Honest, ay, you know I always sustained a clear reputation; but there is one grand point to gain yet; a finishing stroke to put to the business, and I must have your assistance.”

“At your service,” said Mr. Prince, “what shall I do for you?”

“My debts—my debts, Peter, they are in the way—I must apply the brush to them, or I shall never be worth a groat. The Insolvent Act you know will fix this matter, and for the present, I wish you to take a conveyance of all my property, while I slip through the crucible.”

Mr. Prince was a purely honest man, of the old school, but he had lived too long in the modern world to fall into hysterics, at the bare mention of such a proposal. He neither started, nor turned pale, nor pricked up his ears. But he modestly told Mr. Grist, that he was sorry to hear such a proposition from him; and suggested in the most polite terms his doubts as to the entire correctness of such a course as he had mentioned.

But Grist, however, had been taught in a far less conscientious school. What the last generation would have called swindling or theft, or downright roguery—he had learned to distinguish by the less grating appellations of cunning, shrewdness, and craft, to make way one's property for the purpose of defrauding honest creditors. Ned Grist, like a good many other fashionable, considered it rather as an act of superior wisdom, than as a scandalous and degrading crime—and that a man deserved praise for it, instead of deserving a room in the State Prison.—Acting on this theory himself; having long held it, and seeing moreover numerous instances around him in the world, not only of men acquiring property in this very way; but of men who having thus acquired their fortunes lived in the world honoured, and courted; it was scarcely to be wondered at that he should importune Mr. Prince to assist him—for even these fashionable rogues seldom venture to trust one another.

“And what then,” asked Mr. Prince, “will you do with your creditors of the Great Spring factories?”

“They must all have the cut,” replied Grist, “I intend to deal with perfect hon-

our and fairness in this business, and it shall never be said that I made fish of one's and flesh of another.”

“What, then, cut off the orphans, the poor day-labourers, and mechanics; will you have no mercy on them?”

“Mercy!” replied Grist, rather astonished at the singular turn the conversation was taking—“you'll allow, Mr. Prince, that mercy, like charity, ought to begin at home, and the step I am about taking is absolutely necessary to preserve my property; I must take care of myself first therefore.”

“Excellent reasoning,” said Peter, “wait until to-morrow, and I will be ready with an answer.”

“It is well,” said the young gentleman, rather out of humor that his neighbor should be so scrupulous, “but remember, if you decline the honor, I can easily find a friend who will not.”

They parted, and Mr. Prince, after giving the case a thorough consideration, took up his determination. The next morning his friend called on him again, and found him willing to undertake the trust; the deeds were regularly made out and acknowledged—and Mr. Prince became the legal owner of all Grist's property.

To complete the game was an easy task. Grist put on a long face, and while he laughed in his sleeve, plead perfect poverty; went on the limits; swore he was not worth five pounds, &c. &c. and came out a new member of society; able, as he boasted, to snap his fingers at the world, as he owed nothing. But the Devil sometimes cheats his customers when they little dream of it.

A few weeks after his liberation, Grist called upon the old gentleman to release him from his agency, by making settlement of the property on his family. Mr. Prince met him with a grave face, and in answer told him that he could not by any means acknowledge that his neighbor Grist had any interest or right whatever in or to the property in question, because to entertain such an idea would be to charge him directly with committing perjury, when he swore he had no interest. And that further, as the property really belonged to other people, that of Mr. Grist, having been purchased out of their money, he felt it his duty to put the true owners in possession.

Mr. Grist was thunderstruck; and after in vain attempting to persuade himself and Mr. Prince that this new idea was all a joke, he abandoned the ground in utter despair; and after two or three fits of melancholy, turned himself over to labor for a decent livelihood. In the mean time Mr. Prince called the creditors of the insolvent together, and made a fair distribution of the whole estate among them.

From the N. O. Picayune.
“MY NAME IS HAINES.”
ORIGIN OF THE TERM.—There are thousands of people in this country who make use of the common expression “My name is Haines,” when they are about leaving a place or party suddenly, yet few know from whence the expression is derived. A more common saying, or one in more general use, has never been got up. We hear it in Maine and in Georgia, in Maryland and in Arkansas; it is in the mouths of the old and the young the grave and the gay—in short “My name is Haines,” enjoys a popularity which no other slang or cant-phrase has ever attained. “I'm o-p-h,” “I must mizzle,” “I must make myself scarce,” are frequently used, but the expression which heads this article leaves them all out of sight. Having said this much of the reputation of the phrase, be it our next care to give its origin.

Some thirty-five years since, a gentleman named Haines was travelling on horseback in the vicinity of Mr. Jefferson's residence in Virginia. Party spirit was running extremely high in those days. Mr. Jefferson was President, and Haines was a rank federalist, and, as a matter of course, a bitter opponent of the then existing administration and its head. Not being acquainted with that gentleman, also travelling on horseback, his party zeal led him into a conversation upon the all-absorbing topic. In the course of the conversation Haines took particular pains to abuse Mr. Jefferson, called him all kinds of hard names, run down every measure of his administration, poked the non-innocence and embargo acts at him as most outrageous and ruinous, ridiculed his gunboat system as preposterous and nonsensical opposed his purchase of Louisiana as a wild scheme—in short, took up every leading feature of the politics of the day, and descanted upon them and their originator with the greatest bitterness. Mr. Jefferson, all the while, said but little. There was no such thing as getting away from his particular friend, and he did not exactly feel at liberty to combat his arguments.

They finally arrived in front of Mr. Jefferson's residence, Haines, of course, not acquainted with the fact. Notwithstanding he had been vilified and abused “like a pick-pocket,” to use an old saying, Mr. Jefferson still, with true Virginia hospitality and politeness, invited his travelling companion to alight and partake of some refreshment.—Haines was about getting from his horse, when it came into his head that he should ask his companion's name.

“Jefferson,” said the President, blandly.

“The d—! What, Thomas Jefferson?”

“Yes, sir, Thomas Jefferson.”

“President Thomas Jefferson?” continued the astonished federalist.

“The same,” rejoined Mr. Jefferson.

“Well, my name is HAINES!” and putting spurs to his horse, he was out of hearing instantly. This, we have been informed, was the origin of the phrase.

MANHATTAN BANK.—DEFAUCATION.—The New York Express of Tuesday evening says:—“There has been great sensation in Wall street, in consequence of a large defalcation in the Manhattan Bank. It appears the Committee are at work, and they have called before them the first Teller to account for certain discrepancies in his Cash account; The Teller chose to decamp, which was at 4 P. M., yesterday, and has not since been found. It appears his Cash account is short somewhat from fifty thousand to one hundred thousand dollars. Rumor says this is not all.”

NAUTICAL SERMON.—When Whitfield preached before the seamen at New York, he had the following bold apostrophe in his sermon:—“Well, my boys, we have a clear sky; and are making fine headway over a smooth sea, before a light breeze, and we shall soon lose sight of land. But what means this sudden lowering of the heavens, and that dark cloud arising from beneath the western horizon? Hark! don't you hear the distant thud? Don't you see those flashes of lightning? There is a storm gathering!—Every man to his duty. How the waves rise, and dash against the ship! The air is extremely dark! The tempest rages! Our masts are gone! The ship is on her beam ends! What next?” The unsuspecting tars, suddenly arose and exclaimed: “Take to the Long Boat.”

INFORMATION TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—The Subscriber having sold his interest in the concern of Major & Wolf to Mr. Joseph L. Moore, on the 24th day of July last, has determined on opening a new Establishment for the sale of Hats, Caps, Leghorns, &c. in one of the new buildings on the East side of Broadway, just below Powell's Hotel; where he will open, in a few days, one of the largest and best assortments of Hats, Caps, Leghorns and Palm Leaf, ever before offered in this market, selected with great care by himself, and purchased entirely for Cash. He hopes from having taken advantage of the Market by going on to the Manufacturers early, and paying Cash for his purchases, to be able to offer inducements to those wishing to buy by the quantity; determined to sell them on as good terms as they will be able to supply themselves from the more Northern Markets, taking in consideration the freight and high charges.

He has no eye to the retail trade in making his purchases, determined to keep constant on hand the finest and most fashionable articles in his line in great variety. His old friends and former customers are particularly invited to call and give their stock an examination, before purchasing elsewhere.

FRANCIS MAJOR.

Petersburg, Feb. 29. 1840. 21 w

NO PUBLISHERS.—For more than seven years we have borne the combined and perplexing duties of Publisher and Editor of a public Journal. At the commencement, when our circulation and correspondence were small, we got along with our work pretty well. But now we have quite enough on our hands to occupy the attention of two men. Besides this, we contemplate an enlargement of the Recorder, both as to its form, and the extent of its circulation. Under these circumstances we have concluded to divide the responsibilities of the concern with some person, who can take the entire charge of the Publication Department. In addition to the Newspaper, the location affords a commanding field for Job Work of every description. And more than all, the situation is healthy, pleasant, and favorable to cheap living.—Under the above circumstances, a person who can do a well recommended for ability, industry, promptitude, and good moral character, may find a pleasant and in time perhaps, a lucrative situation. Communications, post paid, may be addressed to the Editor of the Recorder. None need apply who do not know that they can command recommendations of the highest order. A professor of religion and a Baptist would be preferred.

Editor Biblical Recorder.

Raleigh, March 6. 21

NEW BARBER & HAIR DRESSING.—An Establishment has been opened on Superior Street, nearly opposite the Post Office, where gentlemen can be accommodated in the most superior manner, and with the utmost dispatch. From the experience which the Proprietors have received both North and South, they flatter themselves with the belief to be able to please all who may favor them with their patronage. The Establishment has been fitted up in a style of neatness inferior to none in the State.

Hair Cutting executed in the most fashionable and approved form.

MUSIC.—The Proprietors are prepared to furnish Music of a very superior quality, either for Balls or Dancing Parties, or Military Parades, in any part of the State where their services may be called for.

THOMAS D. WYSE.

HENRY JONES. 20

VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS.—Persons desirous of securing themselves eligible sites for the erection of houses, or other buildings, have an opportunity offered, which will not probably be again presented. On Friday, the 3d of April ensuing, will be offered for sale on the premises, Eleven Acres, Lot, Twenty-two 4 Acres Lots, being part of the Tract of Land on which the Episcopal School is situated. To those acquainted with the location, nothing need be said as to its desirable qualities. To those who are not, it may be necessary to say, that the Lots are just without the limits of the Corporation, (and exempt, of course, from City taxes) distant only about half a mile from the Capitol in a Western direction, have the natural growth upon them, and are high, dry and airy. There are no Lots in the vicinity so well suited for building, as all must admit who have any knowledge of them. Persons from the low Country, desirous of removing to a healthy retreat in the Summer, have now a rare chance for bargain.

Texas made known on day of Sale.

Raleigh, March 5, 1840. (* Standard.) 20

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—Greene County.—In Equity, October Term, 1839.—John S. Derring vs. Isaac Horn, Wyatt Moyer and Wm. A. Darlen.—Original and Injunction Bill.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Isaac Horn, one of the defendants, is not an inhabitant of this State—it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for the space of six weeks successively, notifying the said Isaac Horn to be and appear before the next Honorable Court of Equity to be held for the said County of Greene, at the Court House in Snow Hill, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to complainant's Bill, otherwise, it will be taken pro confesso and heard as parties to him.

Witness, Charles Edwards, Clerk and Master of said Court at Office, the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September, A. D. 1839.

C. EDWARDS, C. M. E.

Pr. Ad. \$5 624 15

A NEW VOLUME OF THE NEW-YORK MIRROR.—Embellished with superior Engravings on Steel, and all the Fashionable Music of the Day. Published weekly in the City of New-York.

As a refined and elegant repository of the belles lettres, embracing every subject within the range of polite literature and the fine arts, the New-York Mirror has received the spontaneous and universal commendation, not only of the press of the United States but of Great Britain.

The first number of a new volume, of this beautiful and popular journal, will be issued on the twenty-seventh day of June next, at which time, as the work is generally bound at the end of the year, it is desirable that new subscribers should commence their subscription. As it is the intention of the proprietor to print no more copies than shall be required, this early notice is given in order to prevent the disappointment that usually takes place in applications for the first numbers of a new volume.

The New-York Mirror is the oldest, and unquestionably the cheapest, published in America. Every number contains a great variety of useful, interesting, and amusing matter, on every subject connected with polite literature and the fine arts; and they form, at the end of the year an immense volume of four hundred and sixteen imperial quarto pages, with vignette title-page, table of contents, splendid Engravings, and fifty pieces of popular music, arranged for the piano-forte, guitar, &c.—a library in itself—and all this is afforded at the very trifling cost of five dollars a year, a sum almost inadequate for the extraordinary equivalent rendered to subscribers.

Our friends are more numerous, our resources more ample, and our exertions to render the Mirror the first of periodicals shall be as unflagging as ever. As quite a new list of nearly two hundred contributors, embracing most of the talent and genius of America; and we have established a permanent correspondence both in London and Paris.

Four superb Engravings will be given in the course of the new Volume, from original designs, pointed and engraved expressly for the work, by the most eminent artists. A number of curious etchings on wood will also be given.

Articles from the pens of well-known and distinguished writers, upon every subject that can prove interesting, including original poetry, tales and essays, humorous and pathetic critical notices; early and choice selections from the best new publications, both American and English; scientific and literary intelligence; copious notices of foreign countries; vignettes upon the various productions in the fine arts; elaborate and beautiful specimens of art, engravings, music, etc.; notices of the drama; translations from the best new works in other languages, French, German, Italian, Spanish, etc.—and an infinite variety of miscellaneous reading relating to passing events, remarkable individuals, discoveries and improvements in science, art, mechanics, etc. etc. will be published in the course of the volume.

In issuing the new volume, we feel confident that while we continue to merit, we shall continue to receive the liberal support which we take this occasion to acknowledge; and we shall commence a new volume with renewed spirit, and a steady determination to render the Mirror all that its most ardent friends could wish.

Communications.—The Mirror is published every Saturday, at No. 1, Barclay-street, next door to Broadway. It is elegantly printed in the extra super-royal quarto form, with a large, and nonpareil type. It is embellished once every three months, with a splendid super-royal quarto engraving, and every week with a popular piece of music, arranged for the piano-forte harp, guitar, etc. For each volume an exquisitely engraved vignette title page, and a copious index, are furnished. The terms are five dollars per annum, payable, in all cases, in advance. It is forwarded by the earliest mails to subscribers residing out of the city of New-York. Communications, post paid, must be addressed to the Editor. No subscriptions received for a less period than one year.

New Subscribers will be furnished, gratuitously, with proof copies of two of the most magnificent engravings ever published in this country, pointed by Chapman, and engraved by Danforth; the first being a representation of the “Landing of Columbus in the New World,” as described by Washington Irving; and the second the “Landing at Jamestown, in Virginia,” as described by the Hon. J. K. Paulding, the present Secretary of the Navy. These beautiful pictures are intended either for framing or for the portfolio, and are particularly valuable, not only as illustrating the writings of two eminent authors by American artists; but as perpetuating events in the history of this country interesting to every person of taste and refinement, and to all who feel a pride in their native land.

Post-Masters generally are requested to act as agents for the work.

Remember, all letters ordering the Mirror, must contain \$5, and be post paid, and that The terms are always in advance.

LAW NOTICE & GENERAL LAND AGENCY.—HENRY B. S. WILLIAMS, Attorney at Law, will attend to the adjustment and collection of claims throughout the Western District of Tennessee, and also act as Gen'l Land Agent in selling, listing and clearing old disputed titles. Persons residing at a distance, especially North Carolinians, whose interest is so extensive in this country, would do well to notice more strictly the situation of their Land claims.

Office at Somerville, Tenn.

Refer to Col Samuel King, Irwell County, N. C.

Thos. P. Devereux, Esq. Raleigh.

William Hill, Sec. of State,

Turner & Hughes,

Brown, Snow, & Co.,

W. M. Lewis, Milton,

Ethelred J. Peoples, Northampton,

John Huake, Fayetteville,

John McNeil, Cumberland County,

February 13, 1840. 15—5m.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—I will expose to Sale at Public Auction, at the Court House in Rockingham, Richmond County, on the 3d Monday of April next, so much of the following Tract of Land, unpriced for the years 1837 & '38, as will satisfy the taxes due thereon, together with cost and charges for Advertising, viz:

50 Acres, belonging to the Rev. Daniel McKay, lying on Gum Swamp, adjoining the lands of Laughlin McLaurin and others, Tax

SAMUEL TERRY, Sheriff.

Feb. 1840. 16 (7% Ad. \$3)

NOTICE.—The notes and accounts now due on the assigned estate of S. W. BOAG, are placed in the hands of James Simons, Esq. Attorney at Law, in Charlotte, S. C. for collection—office No. 51, Broad-street, 4 doors below Dr. Cohen's Drug Store. If the said debts be not promptly paid, he is instructed to commence suits thereon.

Jan 28, 1840. 6 o'w'm.

BACON HAMS, &c.—Just to hand, a lot of prime HAMS and other BACON, well dried and smoked. Also, LARD in kegs and a few Mts of PIGS, and Jars of PRESERVED. The fruit will be sold low.

WILLIAMS PECK. Raleigh, March 9, 1840. 21

WILMINGTON ADVERTISER.—F. C. HILL, Editor and Proprietor.—The Advertiser is a Weekly Gazette, published in the town of Wilmington, N. C. at \$3 a year, and was purchased by its present Editor in 1837. Since then it has been honestly and zealously devoted to the diffusion of sound political doctrines, and to the dissemination of full, early, and correct commercial intelligence. The superior mail facilities enjoyed by Wilmington enable the conductors of the newspaper-press to spread before the public, earlier and more authentic information of the state of the foreign and domestic markets, than those of any other portion of the State. It is chiefly upon this ground, that the Advertiser urges its claims upon the public—and all must see that the rate of a newspaper chiefly consists in its ability to collect and disseminate the latest news of the day. In fine, if this appeal to the public be productive of such substantial benefits, as to justify the editor in continuing the publication of the Wilmington Advertiser, he will spare no exertions to render it an agreeable and instructive Political, Commercial and Literary newspaper Miscellaneous.

With these brief remarks, he earnestly solicits an extension of public patronage and confidently hopes every friend will lend his influence to the consummation sought.

Wilmington, N. C. Feb. 14, 1840.

JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, for the growth, preservation and restoration of the Hair.—This is an excellent article, and has, in numerous instances, produced a fine growth of hair on the heads of persons who had been bald for years.

From Mr. Graham, Editor of the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

HAIR TONIC.—We call the attention of those afflicted with premature baldness, to the excellent “Hair Tonic” prepared by Dr. Jayne of this City. Having used it ourselves, we can speak of its virtues by experience, and we unhesitatingly pronounce it an invaluable remedy to prevent the falling out of the hair, and to restore it from a dead to a fine, healthy appearance. We can also speak from personal knowledge of the cases of two or three friends who were predisposed to baldness, who by the use of Jayne's Hair Tonic, have now luxuriant hair. We have no disposition to puff indiscriminately, all kinds of remedies, for all diseases which each is heir to, but what we have tested the virtue of an article, we are free to say it is good.—Saturday Evening Post, Sep. 7, 1839.

JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC.—The efficacy of this elegant preparation in restoring the growth of the hair in bald places, is truly wonderful. Where the hair has been worn off from the top of the head, by the careless practice of carrying things in the crown of the hat, it is generally considered difficult if not impossible to restore it, but it is found by numerous examples that the Hair Tonic reaches these cases very promptly and effects a complete cure. Every gentleman—(we say nothing to the ladies; it being a fair presumption that their hair is always in full luxuriance, at least it always seems so.)—every gentleman who finds his hair growing too thin, or becoming loose should place a bottle of Jayne's Hair Tonic in his dressing case and apply it with a fine wire of the hair brush every morning. The result will be a full, strong, and healthy hair, and we take this opportunity to fall under our own observation warrant us fully in asserting this.—Weekly Messenger.

Attention is called to Dr. Jayne's Hair Tonic, for the preservation, growth and restoration of the Hair. We are assured that several most remarkable cures have lately been effected by Dr. Jayne's. It is certainly worthy a trial.—Philadelphia Saturday Chronicle.

JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC.—We have, heretofore, numbered ourselves among those who believed that the “Hair Tonic” prepared by Dr. Jayne, was one of the many quack nostrums whose virtues are never seen beyond the fulsome puff of their authors. We are willing, at length, to make public acknowledgment of the error of our belief. An intimate friend, some two or three months since, all the top of whose cranium was as bald as a piece of polished marble, managed all our jesting and ridicule of the idea of attempting to cultivate as barren a spot, purchased a bottle or two of the Hair Tonic from Dr. Jayne, and according to his directions applied it. During the present week, the same friend ushered himself into our presence, and uncovering his hitherto naked head, astonished us with a thin, though luxuriant growth of hair, from one to two inches in length—upon the very premises we had believed as unyielding to cultivation as the trackless sand that skirts the Atlantic. This is no puff, but is righteously true, and those who doubt the gentleman can be pointed out. What is more in favor of this “Tonic,” the case here cited was not one of temporary baldness—no sudden loss of the hair—but was one of years' standing, though the gentleman is but fifty-five years of age.—Philadelphia Spirit of the Times, October 21, 1839.

The above excellent article, together with all others of Dr. Jayne's preparations, are for sale in Raleigh, by Williams & Haywood.

Petersburg, Dupuy, Ross & Jones.

Wilmington, Dr. Ware.

SALE OF ADONS.—In pursuance of an Order, made by the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for the County of Johnston, on its February Sessions, 1840, the well known Stallion ADONS, Sire of the American Eclipse, will be sold on a credit of six months, in the Town of Smithfield, at the Court-house, on Tuesday, the 24th of March next, being Tuesday of Johnston Superior Court. The said Stallion is the joint property of Goetz & Barreiss, and is ordered to be sold for partition.

WM. H. WATSON,

Clerk of Johnston Co. Court.

March 3, 1840. 20—m.

UMBRELLAS & PARASOLS.—W. & W. H. RICHMOND, of South Third Street, Philadelphia, offer for sale a large stock of superior manufactured Umbrellas and Parasols, at the lowest prices.

Merchants visiting the City are requested to call and examine these Goods, previous to purchasing, and would find an advantage in doing so, as the assortment is complete, and we are determined not to be underbilled.

N. B. Orders faithfully executed.

March, 1840. 19—5t.

NOTICE.—TAKEN UP and committed to the Jail of Anson County, on the 17th of December last, a Negro Man, who calls himself TOM, and says he belongs to JOHN SMITH, of Albemarle, and was bought of DANIEL WILLIAMS, of Robeson County, in this State. Said Negro is about 5 feet 10 inches high, stout built, copper colored, and apparently about 24 years of age. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away; or he will be dealt with as the law directs. Y. H. ALLEN, Sheriff.

Watauga, Dec. 14, 1839. 6—m.

SAME SLICE.—Sam Slick's Letter Bag of the Great Western, or Life in a Steamboat.