

WESTON R. GALES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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THE WEEKLY MONITOR. NO. XIV.

OF THE POLLY AND MISERY OF AN OVER ANXIOUS DISPOSITION, AND THE HAPPINESS OF AN HABITUAL TRUST IN GOD.

Take therefore, no thought for the morrow; for the morrow shall take thought for the things of itself; sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof.

It might be reasonably expected of a religion, laying claim to a divine origin, that its effects would be an increase and diffusion of all that is intrinsically good.

When our Lord commands us to be kindly affectionate one to another, to forgive our enemies, to do good to all, to check the first sallies of anger, to watch the first motions of desire, who does not see that he is labouring to lay the foundations of a quiet and settled conscience, to extirpate the bitter seeds of every malignant passion, to cherish and bring to perfection the fruits of truth and holiness, to excite all the amiable feelings of the heart, and to fill the whole world with the choicest gift of Heaven?

Well might he affirm of himself, that his yoke was easy, and his burden light! Yes! blessed Lord! Thy service is perfect freedom. Thy commands are, indeed, not grievous. Thy ways are ways of pleasantness, and all thy paths are peace!

But, of all the lessons, which flowed from the lips of our gracious Master, there is not one, which more illustrates the truth of this proposition, than that which I have placed at the head of this day's paper. It is full of heavenly wisdom. It breathes the tender spirit of him, who wept at the grave of Lazarus, and mourned over the devoted walls of unhappy Jerusalem. It speaks the language of that divine love, which brought down from Heaven the compassionate Son of God.

Bishop Horne has a noble discourse on this subject, from which I have taken the following extract, for the present number—May it lead us to a humble and cheerful reliance on that good Being, whose mercy extendeth over all his works! On whom, indeed, should we rely, but on him, who openeth his hand and filleth all things living with plenteousness? He who is the father of the fatherless, the husband and protector of the widow. His guardian care numbers the very hairs of our head; and his providence suffers not even a sparrow to fall unhedged to the ground.

After a beautiful illustration of that part of our Lord's admonition, which sends us to learn contentment of the fowls of the air, the elegant author thus draws our attention to the lilies of the field.

"But, forcibly as these little animals teach, the parts of amiable nature are by no means behind hand with them. Walk into a flower garden, and see with what beautiful garments God has invested the perishable grass, which to-day is, and to-morrow, withers away—Above the rest, look at the lovely lily, pure and spotless as its parent, the light of Heaven. Solomon, in all his glory, was not arrayed like it. It resembles a greater than Solomon, whose raiment was white as the light, so as no fuller on earth, no effort of human skill, and labour, could whiten it—From a flower of the field, then—from a flower of a moment's duration, man, who is made for Heaven and Eternity, may learn how low the care of Providence vouchsafes to stoop. And shall he not much more clothe you, O ye of little faith? Shall he not protect and adorn his chosen people, the plants of his own hand, the flowers of his own paradise? Yes, verily, believe in him, and he shall bring it to pass. The light of his countenance shall shine, the dew of his celestial benediction shall descend upon you, enabling you to grow up and flourish, to reflect glory on your Maker, and to cheer the hearts of men. And, although your appointment—"

"The Scriptures suppose all men to have some occupation, and to be labouring in it, that the state of the world may be upheld. They tell us, in the Old Testament that the hand of the diligent maketh rich, and in the New, that if any man will not work, neither shall he eat; and no one thing is more severely condemned and exposed, than the folly of the sluggard, who has the presumption to tempt God by imagining that all the blessings of Heaven will drop into his mouth, if he will but condescend to open it. How, then, are these very different directions to be reconciled? The truth is, that the Greek word, has rendered take no thought, signifies properly, be not anxious, solicitous, miserable about to-morrow; literally and strictly, be not of a doubtful, divided mind. So that, in this passage of scripture, our Lord kindly commands us, not to make ourselves wretched, by anxious cares and apprehensions about the future; but in all cases of difficulty to perform diligently that part which appears wisest and best for us to perform; then to resign the matter in the hands of God, and humbly patiently waiting the event, before it comes, in a short, so to use our endeavours, as if they were to effect every thing; so to trust in God, as if they were to effect nothing." Bishop Horne.

ed time on earth be short, and you, likewise must fade away, and return to dust, yet even from that dust, can the same influences call you forth, to be clothed with honour and immortality, to enjoy a perpetual spring, and bloom forever, in un fading beauty.

Our Lord closes his interesting and divine discourse, on this subject of worldly care and anxiety, with an argument drawn from the evident absurdity of anticipating sorrow, and rendering ourselves unhappy.

"Be not therefore careful for the morrow; for the morrow will be careful for the things of itself; sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." The meaning is, that, having such a promise from our heavenly father, of being provided for as his children, we should not render ourselves miserable by forestalling mischief, and adding the future to the present; but that, having through his grace, transcended the business, and overcome the difficulties of the day, we should at night disburden our minds of solicitude, and rest our weary heads upon our pillows in peace; since the trouble of each day is sufficient for the day; and he, who has been with us to-day, will be with us to-morrow.

In this memorable and most important precept, Christ consults our natural quiet, no less than our spiritual welfare. The chief sources of uneasiness are, vexation at what is past, or forebodings of what is to come. Whereas, what is past, ought to give us no disquiet, except that of repentance for our faults; and what is to come, ought much less to affect us, because, with regard to us and our concerns, it is not, and perhaps never will be. The present is what we are apt to neglect. That, well employed, will render the remembrance of the past pleasant, and the prospect of the future comfortable.

Attention to the duties of the day, is like the manna, when it descended, fresh and grateful, from above; anxiety about the events of to-morrow, resembles the same manna, when distrustfully laid up, contrary to the divine command, it bred worms and rotted.

Give us then, Blessed Lord! even as thou hast commanded us to ask at thy hands, our daily bread, and let it not be corrupted by discontented and unthankful imaginations! Thou art the same, yesterday, to-day, and forever. Thou hast borne us from the womb, thou hast supported us from our youth up, even until now. Thou forsakest none, but those who have first forsaken thee. Only enable us to trust in thee, and then we shall never be confounded."

ANECDOTE OF GOV. PENN. In 1699, Governor Penn, when in Pennsylvania, was informed of some choice land, not included in his former purchase of the Indians. He caused inquiry to be made of the chiefs whether they would sell it to him. They replied that they did not wish to part with that land, as the bones of their fathers and mothers were lying there; but still, to please their father Onas, they would sell some of it. For a certain quantity of English goods they agreed to sell the Governor as much land as one of his young men could walk around in a day; "beginning at the great river above Coaquannoc," now Kennington, "and ending at the great river just below Kallapingo," now Bristol. The bargain being made, a young Englishman, much accustomed to travelling, was selected to lay out the land. His walk both astonished and mortified the Indians. When they came for their pay, the Governor perceived dissatisfaction in their countenances, and asked the cause.

They replied that the young man had cheated them. "Ah, how can that be?" said William Penn. "Was it not of your own choosing that the ground should be measured in this way?"

"True," replied the Indians, "but the white brother made too big a walk."

Some of Penn's commissioners became warm, and said, that the bargain was a fair one,—that the Indians ought to stand to it, and if not, they ought to be compelled.

"Compelled!" replied the Governor, "how are they to be compelled? Don't you see that this points to murder? Then turning to the Indians with a smiling countenance, he said to them—"Well, if you think you have given too much land for the goods first agreed on, how much more will do?"

With this the Indians appeared much pleased, and mentioned the number of yards of cloths, and fish hooks, with which they would be well satisfied. These were given, then the Indians shook hands with the Governor, and retired smiling and happy. The Indians being gone, William Penn looked around on his friends, and lifting his hands and eyes, exclaimed—"Oh what a sweet and cheap thing is charity! Mention was made just now of compelling these poor creatures to stick to their bargain; that is in plain English to fight and kill them—and all about a little piece of land!"

This account is the substance of a story as related in Weems' Life of William Penn. It is so characteristic of that remarkable man, that there can be little doubt of its genuineness and authenticity.

How happy it would have been for the early settlers of all the American colonies—and how happy for the numerous tribes of aborigines, had all our ancestors possessed the pacific policy and disposition of Governor Penn. How much anxiety and distress, and how many myriads of lives would have been saved. And who can help wishing that the people of Georgia, at the present time, might be blessed with a William Penn for their Governor? In that case, how easy it would be to settle all difficulties with the Indians.

EDUCATION. NAPOLEON once said to Madame CAMPA, "The old systems of education are good for nothing—what do young women stand in need of to be well brought up in France?"—"of mothers," replied this intelligent and accomplished lady. The following passages are from Buckminster.

Is it not time, that female education were generally directed to a higher mark, not of accomplishments, as they are called, for of them we have enough, even to satisfy, but of intellectual furniture and vigor; is it not time, that a race of females should be formed, who may practise with intelligence and with confidence on those rules, which have been given, and those ideas, which have been suggested in the immortal works on education, which we already owe to the extraordinary women of the present age?

Is it not time, that some plan of more liberal and extensive female education were devised to form the mothers of your children's children; an education, which shall save many a ripening female mind from that feebleness, to which it might otherwise be destined, in this age of vanity and books; so that women may be more generally furnished with principles, as well as sentiments, with logic, as well as taste, with true knowledge, as well as with a morbid thirst for entertainment; to all which, should be superadded a religious fear and love of God and his Son, so that, as they draw towards the close of life, visions of celestial bliss may fill their minds, instead of those vanishing scenes of pleasure, which are now so frequently gliding before their idle fancies?"

I have not recommended the duty of family religion, because it is expressly enjoined by Jesus Christ, but because I am sure, that it is the best support of every thing valuable in domestic life, and because I fear, that the living spirit of religion can hardly be preserved without it. One day, at least, ye mothers, may be selected from the seven, to impress upon your children the idea, that you think them destined for some other world than this. One day, at least, may bring your families on their knees before your Father, your Master, your God and their's. What! shall every thing be left to the public preacher? Ah, how little can he do! Shall the rising generation know nothing of their God and Saviour, or even of themselves and their destination, but what they may chance to gather from their school-masters of their ministers? How is it possible, that your children should not come out into the world ignorant of every thing which relates to them as religious beings, if those, who betray the strongest and dearest concern for every thing else which relates to them, their health, their establishments, learning and accomplishment discover no interest in this? How can they avoid the inference—for it lies not very deep—that religion is the last thing, which needs to be thought of? And is it, indeed, of such little importance? O, Son of God, who, when on earth, looked those little ones in thy arms, gather these lambs of ours in thy arms, for their parents too often refuse or neglect to bring them!

"If any thing in life deserves to be considered as at once the exquisite bias, and pre-eminent duty of a mother, it is this,—to watch the dawning disposition and capacity of a favorite child; to discover the earliest buds of thought; to feed with useful truths the inquisitiveness of a young and curious mind; to direct the eyes, yet unsullied with the waters of contrition, to a bounteous benefactor, to lift the little hands, yet unstained with vice, in prayer to their Father who is in Heaven. But so it is. The child, as soon as it is released from the bondage of the nurse, and needs no longer a careful eye to look after its steps and guard it from external injury, is too often surrendered to instructors, some of whom are employed to polish the surface of the character, and regulate the motions of the limbs, others to furnish the memory, and accomplish the imagination, while religion gets admission as she can, sometimes in aid of authority, and sometimes as a Saturday's task, or a Sunday's peculiarity, but how rarely as a sentiment? Their little hearts are made to flutter with vanity, encouraged to pant with emulation, persuaded to contract with parsimony, allowed to glow with revenge, or reduced to absolute numbness by worldliness and cares, before they have ever felt a sentiment of devotion, or beat with a pulsation of sorrow for an offence, or gratitude for a benefit, in the presence of God. Believe me, mothers, you have no right to expect, that the sense of religion will be infused by the labors of others.

"Abjure, I beseech you, the delusions, that your children are learning all that is necessary of Christianity, without any encouragement or instruction from yourselves. When parents have ceased to be teachers, religion has ceased to be taught.

We regret that we have no opportunity to write Editorials this week, (it being Court week), especially when so much deserves to be said about the changes that are daily taking place in this section of country against the Administration. The political meetings that have been held here this week ought to be noticed in detail. But we had not the power or the pleasure of attending them.

We understood that the speeches on Tuesday evening were irresistibly convincing, especially those of Mr. James T. Morhead and Mr. Waddell. Even the Van Buren men of this County, (or rather men who have heretofore been classed on that side) are now, we are credibly informed, come out independently and denouncing the Sub Treasury, and going for a Bank of the United States.—Southern Citizen.

VALUE OF THE PLEDGE. A late English paper says that nearly a million of persons in Ireland, have taken the total abstinence pledge, from Rev. T. Matthews and that scarcely an instance has been known of its having been violated. And a Limerick paper states that a number of Public Houses in that city had been shut up for want of customers. At night they appear dull and lonesome, though heretofore the focus of bacchanalian riot and uproar. The change was quite apparent to any one who walked the streets. The temperance society was about to open a reading room. A Cork paper says: No less than sixteen spirit-dealers took the benefit of the insolvent act in this city, who imputed their insolvency to the spread of temperance principles. Almost every village in the country has already got up a sign-post, "Cork Temperance Office," over the door-way, and the Shebeen houses are fast disappearing.

American Sculptors in Italy.—For the following interesting intelligence in regard to American sculptors and sculpture in Italy, we are indebted to a private letter from an American gentleman now travelling in Europe, whose opinion in works of art and taste we highly estimate, from a personal knowledge of its value.—N. Y. Courier.

Our friend Greenough will have this great work, the statue of Washington, finished by summer. It is an immense work, eight times larger than life. The block of marble, originally weighed 130,000 pounds; and the statue when completed will weigh some twenty-five or thirty tons. Greenough is doing many pretty things for his countrymen. A head of Clay for his son-in-law, Mr. Irwin, is nearly finished; the likeness of it perfect, and the sculpture superb. One of these he has made before. A Venus that he is executing for Mr. Lowell, of Boston, is exquisite—and two pieces of great beauty he is engaged upon for a lady in New Haven. Greenough now deservedly ranks among the first—if not at the very head of modern sculptors; who in my opinion in beauty of execution at least, equal, if they do not surpass the ancients.

Powers, from Cincinnati, has astonished all Italy with his heads—and Italians of the best and most practised taste have declared to a friend of mine, that they have never seen any to equal them. He has heads, finished or finishing several of our distinguished men—Baldwin the engineer, McDuffie, Calhoun, Webster and others, the likeness true to the smallest wrinkles, and beautifully sculptured. Indeed, this Powers has aroused all the sculptors of Italy, or as a distinguished friend of mine remarked the other day—waked them up to put forth all their might and skill to keep within calling distance of him. This strife for perfection in this noble art is producing the happiest results."

Huzza for Van Buren and the Sub Treasury! Hip! hip! hip, huzza, huzza. Flour is selling at Pittsburg at \$2.50 a barrel, Cotton at New Orleans, on the 6th at 7 cents, pork on the Ohio at \$4 3/4, and wages are gradually becoming lower and lower, commerce is dwindling, trade is stagnant, manufactories are shutting up, workmen are being turned off, and all these disasters are attributable to the misgovernment of Martin Van Buren, who exclaims in the language of "the greatest and best" "there is no pressure which any honest man need regret."

The test.—Any man who has presented a petition for the Abolition of Slavery, the Standard says, is an Abolitionist—Judge Saunders has presented two—therefore, according to the Standard, Judge Saunders is an Abolitionist.—Wm. Advertiser.

The Meeting.—We learn through a private source, that Mr. Morehead made a powerful and convincing Address to the people of Chatham, on Tuesday the 17th. Our informant states that he followed Judge Saunders and completely "used him up." One brand was snatched from the burning; in the person of a young gentleman who was completely satisfied by Mr. Morehead, of the fallacious tendency of the doctrines of the Spoils party.—Wilmington Advertiser.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, Bertie County, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1840. James R. Rayner v. James V. Russell, Attachment. B. B. Russell, Garnishee.

It appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that James V. Russell has removed beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for six weeks, for the said James V. Russell to make his appearance at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Bertie, at the Court-house in Windsor, on the 2d Monday in May next, and then and there, plead to or reply; or judgment by default will be taken against him.

By order of the Court, SOL. CHERRY, CL.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, CHATHAM COUNTY, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1840. Josiah Brooks & Larkin Brooks, vs. Executors & Legatees of Larkin Brooks, dec'd.—Petition for account and settlement.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Parker Brooks is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for six weeks, for him to appear at the next Term of this Court to be held for Chatham County at the Court-house in Pittsburg, on the 2d Monday of May next, and there to answer the allegations of the Petition, etc. or judgment will be taken pro confesso.

Witness, NATHAN A. STEWART, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the 2d Monday of February, A. D. 1840. N. A. STEWART, C. C. C.

March 27, 1840. 26

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA—Granville County—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, A. D. 1840.—Charles M. Recks, vs. James Hunt.—Judicial attachment levied on a Tract of Land containing 210 acres more or less, on Mountain Creek, adjoining R. Frazier and others. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, James Hunt, has absconded or concealed himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him—It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register, for six weeks successively, notifying the said James Hunt personally to appear before the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Granville, at the Court House in Oxford, on the first Monday in May next, then and there to plead to or reply; or judgment final will be rendered against him, and the property levied upon condemned subject to Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, James M. Wiggins, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Oxford, the first Monday of February, A. D. 1840. J. M. WIGGINS, CL.

NEW CONCERN.—The Subscribers have purchased of Mr. Joseph L. Moore his entire stock of Hats, Caps, &c., and leave to inform the friends of the old concern, and public generally, that the business will in future be conducted by them at the old stand, on Bollingbrook street, next door to Dr. R. Newson's Shoe Store, under the firm of WOLFF & DENNISON, where they will keep constantly on hand an extensive and well selected stock of Hats, Caps, &c. all of which they shall consider to their interest (as well as that of the purchaser,) to have manufactured of the best materials only; and for the information of those who may favor them with their custom, they would say that every regard shall be paid to procuring the best quality of all articles in their line.—They would also particularly invite the attention of Wholesale Dealers to examine their stock, which they think, will, in every respect, be calculated to suit the market, and hope, by their experience in, and attention to business, to merit the liberal patronage extended to that house for so many years previous.

JAMES E. WOLFF, G. L. DENNISON, Petersburg, March 2, 1840. 20-4w

PROCLAMATION.—By the Governor of North Carolina, James M. Wiggins, Secretary of State, it is hereby officially reported to this Department, that on or about the 10th February, 1840, a negro boy, the property of Col. Luke Russell, of Craven County, was supposed to have been kidnapped by John and Samuel Smith, which boy was discovered, ten or twelve days afterwards, near the road side in Green County murdered and partially buried—a ball having been shot through his head, and his throat cut ear to ear; and as the said John and Samuel Smith stand charged with the felony aforesaid,

Now, therefore, to the end, that the said offenders may be apprehended and brought to trial, I have thought proper to issue this my Proclamation, offering a reward of one hundred dollars for either of them, to any person or persons, who will apprehend and confine them, or either of them in the Jail, or deliver them to the Sheriff of Craven County; and I do moreover hereby require all officers, whether civil or military, within this State, to use their best exertions to apprehend or cause to be apprehended, the said fugitives.

Given under my hand as Governor, and the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, Done at our City of Raleigh, March 26, 1840. EDWARD B. DUDLEY, By Command, C. C. BATTLE, PRIVATE SECRETARY.

JOHN SMITH is described as a man of near middle age, about five feet nine or ten inches high, stoutly built, ruddy complexion and healthy appearance, dark hair and has lost an upper front tooth. No description of Samuel is given. They were born and brought up in Craven but removed to either Georgia or Tennessee some years since, but returned under pretence of visiting their relations and have been lurking about under very suspicious circumstances for several months. They are possessed of a horse and mule, and a small house, when they kidnapped a variety of covers to their Cart and to change them very frequently.

Standard, Washington Whig, Wilmington Advertiser and Banner, (Lincolnton) will publish.

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—By virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to me on the first day of June, 1839, by ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, dec'd, for the purposes therein expressed, I shall offer for sale, to the highest bidder, at the Court House in the City of Raleigh, on Saturday, the 18th day of April, ensuing, at 12 o'clock, M. that valuable Lot, known in the Plan of said City as No. 101, containing, besides a handsome two story DWARF HOUSE, all necessary Out-houses, with about an acre of ground—being the same formerly belonging to the Estate of Mrs. HARRISON, as purchased under a Deed of the Court of Equity of Wake County, by said Campbell.

WESTON R. GALES, Trustee. Raleigh, March 21, 1840. 26

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 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. Thomas P. Deveraux, Esq. Raleigh, " William Hill, Sec. of State, " Turner & Hughes, " Brown, Snow, & Co. " W. M. Lewis, Milton, " Edw'd J. Peckles, Northampton, " John Huske, Fayetteville, " John McNeil, Cumberland County, " February 18, 1840. 18-6m.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA—Greene County—In Equity, October Term, 1839.—John R. Derring vs. Isaac Horn, Wyatt Mays, and Wm. A. Darden.—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 said 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, and there to plead answer or demur to complainant's Bill, otherwise, it will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as 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. Adv. \$5 62 1/2 15

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 seek their cure in the hair, but we have tested the virtue of an article, we see no reason 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 who is desirous of restoring his hair, by using a fair presumption that their hair is already in full luxuriance, at least it always grows 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 comb in his hair brush every morning. The result will be a full, strong and healthy head of hair. The cases that have fallen 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 this remedy. 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 quack nostrums whose virtues are never seen beyond the faltering lips of their authors. We were 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, begged our assistance and ridicule of the idea of attempting to cultivate so 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 exhibited 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 1-1/2 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 & Hayward, P. tisbury, Dupuy, Ross & Jones, Wilmington, Dr. Ware.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE COURSE.—At a meeting of the Raleigh Jockey Club, held on the evening of the 6th of March, 1840, the following Officers were chosen, viz:—JOHN McLEOD, Esq., President; ROBERT W. HAYWOOD, Esq., Vice President; J. A. CAMPBELL, Esq., Secretary.

The RACES on the STATE COURSE will commence on the 4th Tuesday (the 28th) of April next, and continue five days.

First Day.—Proprietor's Purse, \$200—2 mile heats—Entrance \$15.

Second Day.—Citizens' Purse, \$300—3 mile heats—Entrance \$20.

Third Day.—Jockey Club Purse \$700—4 mile heats—Entrance \$35.

Fourth Day.—Plate valued at \$100—mile heats—Entrance added \$25.

Fifth Day.—Sweepstakes for 3 years old, to close 20th of April—mile heats—Entrance \$200, half forfeit—three or more to make a race.

Sixth Day.—Sweepstakes for 3 years old, to close as above—Entrance \$100, half forfeit—three or more to make a race.

DAVID McDANIEL, Propy. Raleigh, March 20, 1840. 25

MANAGERS' OFFICE—Richmond.—ALEXANDER McLEOD, Esq., Secy. for 1840. Will be positively drawn on Saturday, the 18th of April, 1840, at Alexandria, D. C. J. S. GANNON & Co., Managers. Containing the following SPLENDID PRIZES:

One of 75,000 dollars. One of 25,000 dollars. One of 15,000 dollars. One of 10,000 dollars. One of 9,000 dollars. One of 8,000 dollars. One of 7,000 dollars. One of 6,000 dollars. One of 5,000 dollars. Five of 2,500 dollars. Ten of 2,000 dollars. 20 of 1,750 dollars. 20 of 1,500 dollars. 50 of 1,000 dollars. 50 of 750 dollars. 120 of 500 dollars.

Thirteen drawn numbers out of Seventy eight. Tickets only \$30. Halves \$10. Quarters \$5. Eights \$3.50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tick's \$300. Do do do 25 Half do 150. Do do do 25 Quarter do 75. Do do do 25 Eighth do 37.50. Orders for Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages in the above Lottery will be promptly attended to, and the drawing sent immediately after it is over.

D. S. GREGORY & Co. Managers, Richmond, Va. or Washington City, March 19. 25

A BLACKSMITH WANTED.—I wish to employ a good Blacksmith, (a white man) to take charge of my shop in the City of Raleigh, for the purpose of attending principally to horse repairs. A young man of sober habits, without a family, can find a situation by applying so on.

DANIEL MURRAY, Raleigh, March 22, 1840. 25-31.