

Subscription, three dollars per annum—
half in advance.
Persons residing without the State will be
required to pay the whole amount of the year's
subscription in advance.
RATES OF ADVERTISING.
For every square (not exceeding 15 lines this
size type) first insertion, one dollar; each sub-
sequent insertion, twenty-five cents.
The advertisements of Clerks and Sheriffs
will be charged 25 per cent. higher; and a dis-
count of 33 per cent. will be made from the
regular prices for advertisers by the year.
Letters to the Editor must be post-paid.

Doct. W. Evans' Soothing Syrup
For Children Teething.—Prepared
by Himself.

TO MOTHERS AND NURSES.
The passage of the Teeth through the gums
produces troublesome and dangerous symptoms,
it is known by mothers that there is great irrita-
tion in the mouth and gums during this process.
The saliva, the secretion of saliva is in-
creased, the child is seized with frequent and
sudden fits of crying, watchings, starting in the
sleep, and spasms of peculiar parts; the child
suffers with extreme violence, and thrusts its
fingers into its mouth. If there is precursory
symptoms are not speedily alleviated, spasmodic
convulsions universally supervene, and soon
cause the dissolution of the infant. If mothers who
have their little babes afflicted with these dis-
tressing symptoms, would apply Dr. William Evans'
Soothing Syrup, which has preserved
hundreds of infants when thought past recovery,
from being suddenly attacked with that fatal
malady, convulsions.

A Real Blessing to Mothers.
Dr. W. Evans' Celebrated Soothing
Syrup, For Children Cutting their
Teeth.

This infallible remedy has preserved hundreds
of children, when thought past recovery, from
death. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the
gums, the child will recover. This prepara-
tion is so innocuous, so efficacious, and so pleasant
that no child will refuse to let its gums be rub-
bed with it. When infants are at the age of four
months, though there is no appearance of teeth,
a bottle of the Syrup should be used on the
gums to open the pores. Parents should use it
without the Syrup in the nursery where there
are young children; for if a child wakes in the
night with pain in the gums, the Syrup immedi-
ately gives ease by opening the pores and healing
the gums; thereby preventing Convulsions, Fevers,
&c.

Proof Positive of the Efficacy of
Dr. Evans' Soothing Syrup.

To the Agent of Dr. Evans' Soothing Syrup:
Dear Sir—The great benefit afforded to my suffer-
ing infant by your Soothing Syrup, in a case of
retarded and painful dentition, most convince
my feeling parent how essential an early applica-
tion of such a remedy is to relieve the infant from
constant misery and torture. My infant, while
teething, experienced such acute sufferings, that
was attacked with convulsions, and my wife
and family supposed that death would soon re-
lease the babe from anguish till I procured a
bottle of your Syrup; which as soon as applied to
the gums, effected a relief, and in a few applica-
tions the child displayed obvious health, and by
continuing in its use, I am glad to
inform you, the child has completely recovered
and no recurrence of that awful complaint has
occurred; the teeth are emanating daily
and the child enjoys perfect health. I give you
this certificate in most thankful acknowledg-
ment, and will give any information
in this circumstance.

Dear Sir—I have made frequent use of your
pills in the incipient stage of bilious fever, and
obstinate constipation of the bowels; also, in the
enlargement of the spleen, chronic diseases of
the liver, sick headache, bilious colic, &c., and
in all cases have found them to be very effec-
tive.
J. D. BOYD, M. D.
Mechlenburg co., Va. Feb. 27, 1837.

A severe Case of Teething with
Summer Complaint.

Dear Sir—The infant American Soothing Syrup
of Dr. W. Evans, Mrs. McPherson, residing at
203 Madison street, called a few days since at
my medical office, Dr. W. Evans, 100 Chatham
street, N. Y., and purchased a bottle of the Syrup
for her child, who was suffering excruciating
pain during the process of dentition, which was
suddenly threatened with convulsions, its bowels
were exceedingly loose, and no food could be
retained on the stomach. Almost immediately
its application, the alarming symptoms entirely
ceased, and by continuing the use of the Syrup
the gums, the bowels in a short time became
natural. As a tribute of gratitude for the relief
afforded the child, the mother came of
rows accord, and freely sanctioned publicity to
above. Pray be particular in applying at
100 Chatham street, as there are several coun-
terfeit advertisements. No other place in the city
is the genuine for sale.

Important to Mothers.—Children
generally suffer much uneasiness from the cutting
of their teeth. Whatever dangerous or fatal
symptoms attend this process of nature they are
induced invariably from the highly irritated and
inflamed condition of the parts—therefore the
medications of course are to abate the inflamma-
tion, and to soften, soothe, and relax the
parts, so that is effected the infant is preserved
from subsequent fever, inflammation, spasmodic
convulsions, or any other fatal consequences.
Mothers, nurses, or guardians have their babes
suffered with painful and protracted dentition,
if this notice attracts their attention, they should
be deterred from purchasing a bottle of
EVANS' SOOTHING SYRUP.

Children teething, the incomparable virtue
which, in completely relieving the most dis-
tressing cases (when applied to the infant's gums)
is invaluable. The remedy has re-
lieved thousands of children when on the verge
of the grave, to the embraces again of their
dear parents, attacked with that awful and mor-
tally malady—convulsions.

AGENTS.
Wm. M. Mason & Co. Raleigh,
Hall, Newbern;
M. Redmond, Tarborough;
D. Mechen, Washington;
H. M. Hall, Hillsboro;
The Standard & Robertson, Petersburg;
Hall, Norfolk;
Daual, Richmond;
J. Johnson, Washington, D. C.
Primer & Mawbray, Baltimore.

PETERS' VEGETABLE
PILLS.
The true Riches of Life is Health.

Know that health and the ability to labor,
states the wealth of the great mass of the
people in this, as in most other countries. To
be therefore, that health by natural means
is the greatest of all riches, and that to
acquire our utmost attention. The un-
derstanding popularity and universal approbation
of this medicine has achieved throughout
the United States, the Canada, Texas, Mexico
the West Indies, fully justify Dr. Peters in
boldly and unhesitatingly recommending them
with special attention of the afflicted.
Dr. Peters has spent much time in experi-
encing with different vegetable medicines, for
the relief of the stomach and bowels by
Pills, as the best, most convenient, and
best medicine that can be prepared for con-
sumption.
The great quality of this vegetable Pills is that
they are the attractive principle combined with
stimulant, or operative qualities, so that
not only cleanse the stomach and bowels, but
they regulate the liver, change the
secretions, strengthen the digestive or-
gan, purify the blood, invigorate the circulation,
give tone and energy to the nervous system.

Raleigh Star, And North Carolina Gazette.

VOL. XXX. } "NORTH CAROLINA—Powerful in moral, in intellectual, and in physical resources—the land of our sires, and the home of our affections." } NO. 29.
RALEIGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1839.

They are mild and pleasant in their opera-
tion, and convey almost immediate conviction of
their utility from their first dose. They can be
taken with safety by persons of any age;
and their action, the most powerful in the
delicate, are strengthened by their operation,
because they clear the system of bad humors,
quiet nervous irritability, and invariably produce
sound health.
The vegetable Pills are a sure remedy for
jaundice, sick and nervous headache, dyspepsia,
constipation, sickness of the stomach, heartburn,
all bilious complaints, fevers of all kinds, and
if taken at the commencement will invariably
check their progress, and save the patient from
a protracted and dangerous sickness. They are
invaluable in nervous and hypochondriacal affec-
tions, loss of appetite, and all complaints to
which females alone are subject. They operate
as a mild and speedy purgative, and are a safe
and certain remedy for worms in children.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Gurney of New
Orleans, La., Oct. 9, 1837.—"I have received
much assistance in my practice, especially in
jaundice and yellow fever, from the use of Pe-
ters' Pills. I presume that, on an average, I
prescribe one hundred, or more, in a month, and
if taken at the commencement will invariably
check their progress, and save the patient from
a protracted and dangerous sickness. They are
invaluable in nervous and hypochondriacal affec-
tions, loss of appetite, and all complaints to
which females alone are subject. They operate
as a mild and speedy purgative, and are a safe
and certain remedy for worms in children.

Extract of a letter from Dr. Prichard of Hud-
son N. Y., June 5, 1836.—"I was aware that Dr.
Peters was one of the best chemists in the United
States, and felt assured that he would some
day (from his intimate knowledge of the prop-
erties of herbs and drugs) produce an efficient
medicine, and that acknowledge that his vege-
table Pills fully respond to my expectations.
They are indeed a superior medicine, and re-
flect credit alike upon the chemist, the physician,
and the philosopher.

Extract of a letter from Dr. Waines, of Cincin-
nati, Feb. 2, 1838.—"Your Pills are the mildest
and most powerful I have ever used, and powerful
in their effects, so that I have ever met with in
a practice of eight and twenty years. Their ac-
tion on the bowels, and hence on the impurities
of the blood, is evidently very surprising."
Extract of a letter from Dr. Scott of Balti-
more, Dec. 17, 1836.—"I have given the daily habit of
your Pills (Peters' Pills), and they in
nearly all cases answered my purpose. I have
discovered other medicines, some of them very
good ones, in their favor."
Augusta, Ga. Feb. 10, 1839.

To Dr. Peters: Sir—For upwards of fifteen
months I have been cruelly afflicted with Fever
and Ague; and during the time could find nothing
—though I had applied to every thing, that
gave me any thing like permanent relief. At
length, however, your pills were recommended
to me, by one of our best physicians, and I am
most grateful and happy in being able to add,
that your pills have cured me of the disease, and
that they had restored me to perfect health—
Since then, various members of my family, have
used them with equal success—and consequently
I feel it my duty to apprise you of the fact, and
to request of you to publish this certificate, as I
am anxious to add my public testimony to the
almost miraculous virtues of your unrivalled
medicine. Respectfully,
Dear Sir—I have made frequent use of your
pills in the incipient stage of bilious fever, and
obstinate constipation of the bowels; also, in the
enlargement of the spleen, chronic diseases of
the liver, sick headache, bilious colic, &c., and
in all cases have found them to be very effec-
tive.
J. D. BOYD, M. D.
Mechlenburg co., Va. Feb. 27, 1837.

Having used Dr. Peters' pills in my practice
for the last 12 months, I take pleasure in giving
my testimony of their good effects in cases of
dyspepsia, sick headache, bilious fever, and
other diseases, produced by inactivity of the liver.
They are a safe and mild aperient, being the
best article of the kind I ever used.
GEORGE C. SCOTT, M. D.

The following is from a highly respectable
Planter of Burke county, Ga. July 10, 1837.
"Peter's Pills. I have given them a fair trial;
nearly three dozen boxes have been used on my
plantation the last year—their administration
has been attended with more success than any
medicine I have ever used, and I take pleasure
in recommending them to my friends and neigh-
bors; they are handy, safe and efficient, and
need but a trial to be approved."
HENRY P. JONES.

Comminution received from the eminent Dr.
J. H. Irwin of Florence, Ga. March 13, 1839.
Dr. J. P. Peters, My Dear Sir—On the
night of the 11th instant, I was called in great
haste to the house of a fellow citizen (Mr. Lee)
where I found his son—a child of six years old,
laboring under a most alarming attack of Cyn-
anche Tracheitis (Croup) and apparently be-
yond the aid of remedy. By the greatest good
fortune, however, I had in my pocket a broken
box of your pills—two of which I administered,
with such an immediately happy effect that in a
few minutes my patient was at ease, and out of
danger. This case, in connection with my name
is at your service—and I have the pleasure to be
able to inform you that your inestimable medi-
cine is in such great favor with the faculty here,
that I believe there is not one of them who does
not use it in his private practice. You most respec-
tfully,
J. H. IRWIN, M. D.

These extraordinary and justly celebrated
Pills, are sold in Raleigh by Williams & Hay-
wood and W. M. Mason & Co., and throughout
the United States, the Canada, Texas, Mexico,
and the West Indies.

Look out, girls!—Eliza, Emily, warns all
the girls out South and West—hoosiers,
buckeyes and all—to look out for her gay
deceiving, runaway husband David. She
says that he has cruelly left her, and told
the folks when he started, that he was going
South-west to preach universal salvation and
marry a hoosier. Eliza thinks he can easily
be known, and to prevent says, "David has
a scar on his nose where I scratched it."

"What in all creation hurts more than a
kick from a pretty girl!"—Mich. Democrat.
That's more than we can say, as we have
never been kicked by one yet. We got kick-
ed over by a horse once—that hurt most con-
foundedly. Pic.

Jew-lips were known to the ancients.—
Bot. Post.
That's rather greenish.—Picayune.
That's rather meanish—to squib a fellow
for talking about his favorites. Mic.

SUSANNAH.
Sweeter than the sweetest manna,
Lozely, lively, chaste Susannah;
You're the girl that still I muse on
Pretty little smiling Susan.
Oh, if verses can amuse ye,
Fairest, sweetest, laughing Susy,
I'd write on, but ne'er rebuke ye,
Handsome and good-natured Susy!
Every rhyme would flatter you,
Sprightly, dimpling, tender Sus!
I've sung my song—adieu, adieu!
Susannah, Susannah, Susy, Susy, Sus!

The editor of the New Orleans Sun lately
told a female friend that she grew fleshy.
"Oh no," said she, "this bustle is larger
than the last."

Indiscreetly. 'What ugly woman is that!'
—'That's my sister!' "No I don't mean her,
that hideous creature in green!" That's my
wife!

From the Boston Atlas.
MR. ESPY'S LECTURE.
This gentleman delivered his first lec-
ture on Thursday evening at Amory Hall.
The room was well filled, and all his au-
ditors were highly entertained by the clear
and graphic, and yet perfectly simple man-
ner, in which he treated his subject. And
if there were many who were unable to re-
frain from a smile at his almost child-like
enthusiasm, there could have been but few
who failed to receive both instruction and
entertainment, and certainly none who
could have the slightest doubts of his sincerity.

Mr. Espy commenced his lecture by stat-
ing that the one great law of meteorology,
which all his discoveries had tended to
confirm, and upon which all his theories
were based, was, that all clouds are formed
by moving currents of air. To make this
manifest to all, there were a number of
facts to be explained in advance, and the
instruments by which these were ascer-
tained, to be described. Of these, the
first and most important was what is termed
the dewpoint. For this a metallic ves-
sel, containing water below the tempera-
ture of the atmosphere, is necessary. The
moisture which collects on the sides of the
vessel is to be repeatedly wiped entirely off.
In the meanwhile the temperature of the
contents of the vessel is to be ascertained by
means of the thermometer, and the highest
point at which the moisture continues to
collect is called the dewpoint. By means of
this instrument tables have been formed,
which will enable us to estimate the exact
proportionate quantity of water contained
in the atmosphere at the time. Thus it has
been ascertained, that when the dewpoint is
at 32, the proportion of moisture in the air is
1 in 240; if twenty degrees higher, just
double the amount, or 1 in 120; at 51 de-
grees higher still, it is again doubled, or is
1 in 60. The highest point yet ascertained
at which the moisture collects, is 80 de-
grees, when the air which is breathed con-
tains 1-48 part of pure water. This is only
in tropical regions. Thus the cooler the
atmosphere, the less capable it is of

which was 54 degrees—lowered twenty de-
grees, one half the moisture it contained
could be condensed in the form of a dense
cloud of fog. By a sudden diminution of
pressure the air becomes colder, and if this
be to any extent, clouds are formed. This
change of temperature is uniformly propor-
tionate to the change in the degree of pres-
sure; and if the latter be lessened a half,
the air becomes 90 degrees colder. These
facts the lecturer very clearly proved by a
beautiful pneumatic apparatus, in which
these phenomena were distinctly apparent
in less than a cubic foot of air.

In consequence of these laws, we should
expect that currents of air, experiencing
diminished pressure, in proportion as they
ascend, would, at a certain elevation, form
clouds, and such is the actual result. In-
struments have been prepared by Gay Lussac
for testing the amount of condensation
which show, that for every hundred yards
in height, the air cools one degree. This
has been found to be the case to the height
of 7,600 feet, and the experiments of Hum-
boldt tend to prove that the rule is uniform.
This continues until the cloud is formed,
after which the air is cooled only to half
the extent, or one degree in every 200
yards. Consequently by ascertaining the
height of the clouds, the dewpoint on the
earth's surface being known, we can al-
ways estimate to a certainty, the propor-
tion of vapour to every cubic foot of the
cloud.

It has also been ascertained, that clouds
are formed at exactly the height at which
they would be, provided these calculations
were correct.

The next important point is to ascertain
the origin of these upmoving currents of
air, and to account for this. Mr. Espy
brought forward the following theory,
which if true, tends to explain the other-
wise unaccountable fact of cloudless nights,
being followed by cloudy days. At sun-
rise, the rays falling in a slanting direction
add but very slightly to the temperature
of the air, so slightly, that many deny
they do at all. This, however, is not the
case. They impart, however, much less
warmth to the atmosphere than they do
the earth's surface. Consequently the film
of air touching the earth, becomes more
heated than the air above it, and therefore
lighter. Such portions of the earth's sur-
face as face the south-east, necessarily re-
ceive a larger portion of caloric than the
rest, and portions of air immediately touch-
ing it, become in consequence lighter than
that surrounding it, and rise in currents;
the size and number of which must vary
almost to infinity, according to accom-
panying circumstances. We have already
seen, that when these currents reach a
certain height they generate clouds. It
should be remarked, that the more vapor
the air contains the lighter it becomes, and
consequently the better adapted by the
height to which it is thereby enabled to
reach, to produce clouds. As the clouds
are formed, portions of the latent caloric
or, more properly speaking the caloric
of elasticity,—is evolved. The amount
given out is capable of being calculated
with exactness; and it has been ascer-
tained that the heat of the interior of a cloud
increases one degree for every 200 yards,
so that if we suppose a cloud 6,000 feet

high, the thermometer will stand 30 de-
grees higher at its top than at its bottom.
In conclusion, the lecturer proceeded to
give a brief account of the manner in which
he was first led to make these observations
and the method he adopted to draw the at-
tention of the scientific to his views. A-
bout five years since, in examining the
works on the subject, he was surprised to
find that, in all the theories that had been
made on the subject no mention had been
made nor any allowance given in their
calculations, for the evolution of the caloric
of elasticity, which takes place during the
formation of clouds. This was the more
singular, inasmuch as by attending to
this, these phenomena correspond ex-
actly with the laws of dynamics, and with-
out it they cannot be made to do so in any
manner. It appears singular that the
simple fall of the barometer should not
have suggested these facts at once to the
mind of every scientific observer of the
laws of nature. So true is it that the
simplest things are often the most difficult
to perceive until they are pointed out to
us. From what we now know on the sub-
ject, it hardly seems possible that the fall
of the barometer should not at once have
made manifest the great law of nature,
that in all storms the air must run inwards
towards the central space, and as it can-
not there be annihilated or run downward,
it must of necessity rise, and it has al-
ready been shown, that when it reaches a
certain height it must form clouds. Mr.
Espy, with a view to draw attention to
his discovery, first interested in his views
a gentleman of well known scientific ac-
quirements, whose name he did not men-
tion, but whom we presume to be Profes-
sor Hare of Philadelphia. This gentle-
man soon became convinced that Mr. Es-
py's theories were evidently worthy cer-
tainly of attention, and at once communi-
cated them to others. In consequence
of the Philadelphia Academy of Arts and
Sciences, and the Franklin Institute, ap-
pointed a committee to investigate the sub-
ject. Experiments were instituted by
means of kites with metallic strings, to

complete confirmation, the kites being always
drawn in the direction of the middle of
the cloud, or if in the centre, being often
drawn entirely off the wire. The truth of
a part of his views was also beautifully
shown by ascertaining the height of the
cloud by means of the sextant, and com-
paring this calculation with the height as
ascertained by means of the dew point, and
they were found to agree within the neces-
sary errors of ordinary calculation.

Since then a correspondence has been
established in nearly all parts of the coun-
try, so as to enable them to examine the
phenomena of a number of storms which
they were thus in a manner able to sur-
round.

In short, we venture to say, that but
few of those who had the pleasure of list-
ening to Professor Espy's observations dur-
ing the brief hour in which he riveted
the attention of all, who were not most
fully convinced of the great injustice that
has been too generally done the lecturer,
in regarding him as an imposter, and treat-
ing his views as visionary, and who did
not admit to the fullest extent, all the
theories he advanced, and that, be his
views of artificial rain true or false, the
single fact he has clearly proved relative
to the central tendency of air in storms, is
sufficient in itself to entitle him to the at-
tention and gratitude of the navigator.

AN EDITOR'S MORNING CALLS.

A lady who is preparing for a great din-
ner party has one advantage at least, in say-
ing that she is not at home when a call is
made upon her; but the editor of an evening
paper cannot possibly plead that excuse.—
So he must either be non est, or be ready
to receive all visitors. We had, one day
last week, to sit up for company, as it is
called, and we kept a memorandum to mark
the number of visitors, and the diversity of
subjects they discussed; and they came in
such rapid succession, and for so many dif-
ferent objects, that it was amusing to wit-
ness the contrast. Talk of an editor being
of no consequence on this mundane sphere!
Why, he receives more visits than a min-
ister of state is asked to do more obliging
things; is required to perform more active
services; and his advice on all subjects is
courted with most anxious solicitude.—
True, he gets little or nothing in return for
all such civilities; he is only an editor after
all—a kind of fore horse to the public team
—a leader, with a bit in his mouth, which
some one else holds.

"Will you be so kind," said a lady, "as
to publish our call for a meeting of the Char-
itable Knitting and Darning Society? We
are quite poor, Mr. Editor, and can't pay,
and the poor, you know, must not be neg-
lected—our bible shows this." "Certainly,
Madam, it shall be published." "And pray,
Mr. Editor, say a word or two in our favor,
if you please: good morning!" "I should like
you very much, Mr. Editor, said another
visitor, to notice a tremendous fan, after the
fashion of the Canton Punkas, which I have
in my eating room to keep off the flies and
make the room cool—it is quite a novelty, I
assure you." "I will endeavor to call at
your house and look at it." "Mr. Editor,
said a bustling little man, "put on your hat,
and go up with me to 462 1/2 Water street,
and see a newly invented gridiron, which
saves all the gravy." As he was despatch-

ed, in marched, with infinite gravity, two of
the Bedouin Arabs, recently performing in
this city, and after making a salam, they
retreated a few steps, and began their speech
thus, 'Selam aalay Kourm—ouena ma
r'hoib ghayr ek Q'bay ahnjyt bach nezour
ek entomni be salamah kher outah ma
rayna—k.' 'On! Arabic is it!' We must
brush up a little. So, so, the manager has
cheated you out of seventy dollars, you say,
for your performance! Now listen. Ahna
aatehanu ketsyr gobalah zrbah oued dy
le hoorn aaty is—hou aatef Bekiani saat ed
—dub be etn auen maala quet.' Anglice
—"In your own country, Sidi, you could
bring the manager before the Cadi, recover
your money, and get him bastinadoed. Be
satisfied, my friend, that you have only lost
your money, without being bastinadoed
yourself into the bargain. So saying, they
made their salaams and retired. How cruel
it is to cheat poor strangers thus. In walk-
ed a brisk little military looking gentleman
from Texas. 'I have brought you the latest
papers, sir—every thing goes on well in
Texas—no apprehension at all from Mexico
—it is her interest to make peace with us,
and utterly out of her power to send an army
to us, or any time, to operate against us.—
You are often spoken of in Texas, sir, as
one of her earliest friends—almost the first, in
fact, who advocated her independence in the
Northern States. I expected to have seen
you offered a seat in her cabinet, or receiv-
ing a section of land.' "All in good time,
Sir," said I, "Republics are not ungrateful."
In walked the old boy in specs, and we
talked of Clay's cheering prospects—of the
foolish timidity among his friends—of the
necessity of some prompt movement in his
behalf at this time. Scarcely had he depar-
ted, when a prim young gentleman, with
chamois leather gloves on, wished to know
for a bet, only to decide a bet, what the mean-
ing was of 'antipost mortum.' A message
from Standy Welch, to announce that the
next day he was to slay a singularly fine
turkey. The door flew open, and in walked
a mysterious looking personage. "Did you
know why the Great Western backed her
wheels towards the Brooklyn shore when
bound out?" "I do not," said I, "but I
think that passenger was." "Col. Webb,
"You don't say so." "Yes but I do; and
what do you think he has gone to England
for?" "Can't say." "To dine with Mr.
Webster, Lord Wellington, and Mr. Peel."
"Is it possible?" "Yes and he comes back
in the same ship."

Such is a slight view of the many morn-
ing calls which the editor of an evening pa-
per receives daily. How many more the
morning editors are favoured with, we can-
not say, but if it proves any thing, it goes to
show the important agency of the press as a
medium of communication with the people,
and how cautious its conductors should be,
having an agency of such delicacy and conse-
quence placed at their sole disposal, while
at the same time it proves to the public how
severe, and laborious, and searching, are the
duties of an editor, and the claims the press
really has to protection and patronage.
N. Y. Star.

ABOLITION MOVEMENTS.

On the 7th of this month a convention
of these fiends incarnate, who have "at-
tolen their banners from the altars of Christ,
and congregated their allies from the
deepest abysses of hell," was to be held
in New York at the Tabernacle. A great
revival in religion was also expected a-
bout that time. These political religionists
should be looked to in New York, or be-
fore long their devastating influence will
vibrate this fair country from one end to
the other. James Gordon Bennett if, in-
stead of exhibiting to the gaze of those
who would otherwise know not of such in-
decencies as Mrs. Gove's lectures, and
holding out the fairest picture with which
vice has chosen to deck itself, would use
his powerful satire, and clear-sighted tal-
ent in checking the unnatural doctrines of
that party, who, by throwing their weight
into the hands of either loco locos or whigs,
may thereby rule the whole of the United
States, he would deserve the praise of all
good men, though he might not satisfy
the craving desire of the bad for a shame-
less exposure of all things that we hold
sacred. To him and to all our northern
brethren we say, and in so saying we
speak the opinions of the whole south,
that if ever the Union is dissolved, it will
be only through the machinations of these
fanatical demons, and the more criminal
apathy of their opponents. Ala. Paper.

The Oxford Examiner thus humorously an-
nounces its own death. Such an Editor deserved
a better fate.
"The present number completes the first volume
of the Examiner," said the last. It is customary
for Editors, Presidents, and other great men,
on retiring from public life to publish a farewell
address to the dear people, recounting the dan-
gers they have passed, and deprecating the hard
fate which impels them to the separation. As we
do not remember to have braved any danger in
our career as editor, (unless it be that of starva-
tion and as it is with the greatest cheerfulness
that we resign our editorial chair, we will dispense
with the old-fashioned custom.—Those of our
subscribers who are in arrears (and the majority
are so) are requested to settle forthwith—there
are a few who have subscribed and paid in ad-
vance since the publication of the paper commen-
ced—to all such, the excess of the subscription
money over the value of the paper for the time
they have received it, will be refunded.

And now, may heaven's richest blessings be
showered upon all our subscribers who have paid
up, or intend to pay; and may all the rest of
the world (constituting much the larger part) meet
with their just reward. Amen.

CIRCULAR LETTER.
To the Freeman of WAKE,
ORANGE and PERSON.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—Having consented to
become a candidate for a seat in the House
of Representatives of the United States, and
being convinced that I shall not be in my
power to attend all the public gatherings of
the People in the District, I am forced to
resort to a Circular to make known my po-
litical sentiments. Ever since I was capa-
ble of forming an opinion on political matters,
I have adhered to the principles of the Re-
publican party, as laid down in the Virginia
and Kentucky Resolutions of 1798-99—
which supported the rights of the States, a
strict construction of the Constitution, and
condemned the general welfare doctrine—a
doctrine, which, if carried into full opera-
tion, would create a consolidated Govern-
ment, and render nugatory all the specific
grants of power contained in the Consti-
tution, and ultimately remove all checks on
those in power.

Governed by these principles, I am op-
posed to the Sub-Treasury—for I am un-
able to discover any clause in the Constitu-
tion which authorizes the adoption of such
a plan; on the other hand, there appears to
be a strong desire on the very face of the
Constitution, to guard against the tendency
of such a measure.
I am opposed to the system, because it
will ultimately create a GOVERNMENT BANK,
under the control of one man.
I am opposed to the system, because it
seeks to establish two separate and distinct
Currencies, Bank Notes for the People,
and Gold and Silver for the Office-
holders—thereby enabling the servants of the
People to speculate on them.
It will also give the purse of the country
into the hands of the President, who already
has the army and navy under his control, is
the source of all patronage, and has the su-
perintendance of all the contracts of the
Government. Rely upon it, whenever the
people surrender to the President the purse
of the nation, at no distant day thereafter,
their liberties will be destroyed; for all his-
tory tell us that such an union has over-
turned all Republics that have existed before us.
I likewise object to this policy of the Sub-
Treasury, because it seeks and has a ten-
dency to destroy the Credit system, by
which the honest poor man is enabled to
compete with his rich neighbor in all the
occupations of life.

Fellow-Citizens, it is a dangerous experi-
ment, and when first proposed in Congress,
in 1835, was voted down by the friends of
the Administration.—After the removal of
the Public Deposites from the United States
Bank, the then President recommended the
deposit of the public money in the several
State Banks, and, upon his retirement from
public life, he declared by the press, that
he had declared his preference of the
State Bank deposit system; and the Secre-
tary of the Treasury declared, in his Re-
ports, that the government would not lose
one cent by the State Banks, selected as de-
positaries during Gen. Jackson's Adminis-
tration. Why then change a system which
works so well, and resort to another experi-
ment? Our Government has existed for up-
wards of sixty years, and we have had a
Washington, a Jefferson, a Madison, and a
Jackson as Presidents—all able men, and
why has it happened, that this Sub-Treasury
panacea for all the evils of our money af-
fairs, remained undiscovered until the pre-
sent Administration? Why is it necessary
now, any more than heretofore? Beware
of it. It is a wolf in sheep's clothing.
I am in favor of a reduction of the expendi-
tures of the Government, which have in-
creased to the alarming and enormous sum
of FORTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS! It
is contended that those in power are not
responsible for such prodigal waste of the
public funds, but I hold that the President,
having a veto on all laws, is responsible to
the People for not checking such great ex-
travagance. Retrenchment in the expendi-
tures of the Government, and a searching
examination into the various departments,
are absolutely necessary, and if elected I
shall use my humble abilities to effect that
object.
I am and always have been opposed to
the scheme of the Administration to give
away the Public Lands to the States in which
they lie, thereby depriving the old States of
their share of this common fund of all the
States. I am against all Graduation Bills,
and shall advocate an equal distribution of
the proceeds arising from the sales of the
Public Lands, whenever it may not be
necessary to keep the money to pay the debt
of the Government.
I should resist zealously the reception
by Congress of any petition on the subject
of the abolishment of Slavery, either in the
district, in the Territories, or the States, or
for the discontinuance of the Slave trade be-
tween the States. I am also opposed to the
reception of petitions proposing to establish
international relations between the United
States and the Republic of Hayti—a gov-
ernment of blacks, who cut the throats of
their masters and established a Government.
Your late Representative, Dr. MONTGOMERY,
voted to receive a petition of the latter
description. A petition to keep up national
intercourse and courtesy between us, and
a nation, which are now doing, and will con-
tinue to do, every thing they can, to incite
our Slaves to insurrection and bloodshed.
When a Committee of Investigation was
proposed at the last Session of Congress,
to bring to light the defalcations—astound-
ing defalcations of Swartwout, Price and
others, and it was desired to have an im-
partial Committee appointed by the ballot of
the Members of the House, your Repre-
sentative voted to give the appointment of
the Committee to ONE MAN, and he a
through going party man. I consider this
a party vote, an Anti-Republican vote,
which, had it been successful, would have
shut out all light from the people, as to the
frauds which have been practiced on the
country, by means of her Officeholders.
Many of you suppose that Dr. Montgom-
ery is opposed to Banks, but recollect, he
voted for what is called Bob Martin