

# THE TRUTH

DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA MAY, 1884.

No. 4.

## Banner Warehouse, WHOSTOLEDATDOG?



DURHAM, North Carolina.

TO MY FRIENDS AND PATRONS—

I return to you my many thanks for your patronage during my short experience in the Warehouse business while I was of the firm of Lea & Lockhart, and no less so since I have been by myself. I flatter myself that my past experience as your Commission Merchant for the sale of your tobacco entrusted to my care entitles me to a liberal share of your patronage in the past, and I hope to have application to my business that you will continue to give me at least a portion of your crop. I advocate the principle that the interests of the planter and warehouseman are the same what effects the interest and welfare of one effects the other. Therefore if there was nothing else but self interest, that alone would induce me to get the top of the market for your tobacco.

The quality of tobacco this year is very inferior as you well know, but the prices paid has been uniformly higher than I have ever known them on this side of the mountains of the Durham market are carrying their tobacco to market without consulting their best interest, which would be to bring advantages and facilities for handling your crop is better than it has been for years.

Capital is pouring in from every quarter. The trade of our country has largely increased, and while Durham has sold more tobacco this year up to this time than has ever been sold any previous year, our manufacturers will be forced to buy your tobacco on other markets, and pay expenses of getting it here.

Consult your best interest and "self preservation" which is the first law of nature, and carry your tobacco to market where there is a local demand for it.

The largest Smoking Tobacco Factory in the United States is located here, and many others are striving to be second if not first on the list. I hope you will pardon the illusion that I make just here, as I do not say it boastfully, but there has been reports circulating designed to effect our interest, and due for that purpose, that our market is financially weaker than it has been for years.

We have banking facilities that are not surpassed any where in North Carolina according to the business done here, the two can control over one million dollars in the state bank, besides large orders are held here from large manufacturers from other states for all grades.

Load your wagon and drive to the Banner Warehouse where you will get good treatment and high prices, and when you see big advertisements about quantity and prices tell them Lockhart did not open his house until the 15th of February but when the year 1884 closes he will be at the head of the list in pounds, and averages if not he will be near enough to brush the dust from the man that is in front of him.

Come to Lockhart's warehouse and he will show you that he does his blowing on the floor. A hotel proprietor once said to a patron of his house who was to advertise that puff as better on the table than they were in his pockets. The money in your pockets is better than so much blowing in your ears. Load your wagon and never stop until you get under Lockhart at the Banner Warehouse.

YOUR FRIEND,  
J. S. LOCKHART.

Established 1878.

EUGENE MOREHEAD, Durham, N. C. GARRARD S. WATT, Baltimore, Md.

EUGENE MOREHEAD & CO

BANKERS,  
Durham, N. C.

TRANSACT A BANKING BUSINESS IN ITS FULL SCOPE AND IMPORT.

AMPLE MONEY. AMPLE FACILITIES.  
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.  
SIX PER CENT ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

Wm. MORGAN, Asst. CASHIER.  
W. W. AVERY, TELLER.  
R. H. PATTERSON, R. H. J. BLOUNT, BOOK KEEPERS.  
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BLACKWELL'S  
DURHAM TOBACCO

is the Most  
HONEST,  
POPULAR,  
UNIFORM,  
RELIABLE,  
SATISFACTORY

SMOKING TOBACCO  
EVER PUT UPON THE MARKET.

Hence Dealers and Consumers always procure THE BEST VERY BEST

### PATRIOTS IN PITT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE OF SAFETY,  
NORTH CAROLINA, PITT CO.,  
August 15, 1774.

"At a general meeting of the Freeholders of the county aforesaid at the town of Martinsborough (now Greenville), John Hardee in the chair:

Resolved, That as the Constitutional Assembly of this colony are prevented from exercising their Rights of providing for the security of the liberty of the people, that right again reverts to the people as the foundation from whence all power and legislation flow.

Resolved, That John Simpson and Edward Salter, Esqs., do attend at the town of New Bern on the 23rd inst. in general Convention of this province and there to exert their utmost abilities preventing the growing system of ministerial Despotism which now threatens destruction of American Liberties, and that you our deputies may be acquainted with the sentiments of the people of this county, it is their opinion, that you proceed to choose persons to represent this province in a general Congress of America to meet at such time and place as may be hereafter agreed on. That these delegates be instructed to a declaration of American rights setting forth that the inhabitants thereof shall be and remain in due subjection to the crown of England, and to the illustrious family of the throne, Submitting by their own voluntary act, and enjoying their free chartered rights and liberties as British free subjects, and that it is the first law of Legislation and of the British Constitution that no man be taxed but by his own consent, Expressed by himself or by his legal Representatives. On motion the said meeting was then dissolved.

OCTOBER the 4th, 1774.  
At a meeting of the freeholders of the county of Pitt they made choice of

John Hardee, John Simpson, Robert Salter, Edward Salter, William Bryant, Edmond Williams, Benjamin May, George, Evans, Amos Atkinson—

To be a Committee for that County, to be called the Committee of Safety.

Martinsborough. The Committee met and made choice of Col. John Hardee to be Chairman and Edward Salter, Clerk and then adjourned to the first Thursday in November next."

MARTINSBOROUGH, Nov. 3, 1774.  
The committee met pursuant to adjournment. Present, John Hardee, chairman; John Simpson, Robert Salter, Wm. Bryant, Wm. Robson Edmond Williams and Edward Salter.

On motion the committee, considering the present unhappy situation of the inhabitants of the town of Boston, and the miserable distress the poor inhabitants of said town are reduced to by the effects of several late acts of Parliament blocking up the port and harbor of the said town of Boston, and the poor of said town cannot exist nor support themselves and families without the assistance of the neighboring colonies, in order to relieve and support said poor of Boston, as far as our situation and circumstances admit, we appoint Jno. Hardee, Esq., Wm. Bryant, Robert Salter, John Knowis, Jr., James Graham, Samuel Calhoun, John Pagge, John Williams, Henry Ellis, George Evans, George Mafe, Wm. Travis, James Armstrong, Robert Salter, James Latham, David Perkins, Godfrey Stansel, John Tison, Allen Sugg Aaron Tison, Charles Forbes, James Brooks, Jacob Blount and Laze Parie to assist the gentlemen of the vestry of St. Michael's Parish in collecting for the support of the said sufferers in said town of Boston, from such generous persons of this county as may give by subscription for support of said sufferers, such persons with the vestry to have subscription for that purpose, payable to the committee heretofore mentioned, them or either of them, they and each of them keeping a plain and regular account of what they receive and to give each person a receipt of said donation, and to furnish this Committee of this county with a copy of the original of their accounts for their inspection and correction, which donations are to be collected from each receiver by the direction of said committee, to be shipped for the benefit of said Poor of Boston to any port on the continent that the committee may think best beneficial. All the net proceeds thereof to be ordered into hands of the committee appointed to receive the

several donations from the different counties, towns, &c. on the continent.

Resolved, That this committee will be thankful to any person or persons for any advice that may be of service to the committee in general.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this committee be open for inspection of the inhabitants of this county, he or she being a friend to the freedom of American Liberty.

Ordered that John Hardee, John Simpson, and Edward Salter, Esqs., sign the standing committee of this province, that a committee of this county, both formed themselves and are ready to communicate and receive advice from them. The committee then adjourned till this day 2 weeks signed by the members of the committee present."

The Committee met as it appears from the record Nov. 17th, 1774, and "an abstract of the proceedings of the Continental Congress was exhibited and read, wherein it is recommended, that every county, by freeholders make choice of a committee." The freeholders then met on the 9th of December, and did elect a committee in conformity with said resolution of Congress and made choice of twenty-one members. On the 17th of Decr., 1774, they elected John Simpson, chairman. We find also on the same day the following:

The association of the Continental Congress held at the city of Philadelphia on 20th Oct. past was Read—Resolved, that this committee doth approve of said association—whereas there is many complaints that the Trading Vessels and others have raised on the price of Salt, occasioned by the scarcity of that article, which is contrary to the resolution of the Continental Congress that traders are not to take an advantage of the scarcity of Goods—the committee therefore recommended that Salt should not be sold for more than three shillings and four pence per bushel at Gorham's landing and above and below that place in proportion with freight and loss; any person acting contrary to the same will be deemed an enemy to his country. The committee adjourned till 26th day of Jan. next—signed by the members present."

"The committee met and appointed John Simpson to write to the Northward for a vessel in order to carry the Donations of this county for the relief of the poor of Boston" and on the 10th of March they met and elected "John Simpson, Ed. Salter, Jas. Graham, James Lanier and William Robson to act as Deputies to meet the next provincial convention."

These gentlemen allowed no one to speak disrespectful of Congress and of themselves in particular, for we find that first of May, 1775, the committee met and the "association of the Continental Congress lately held at Philadelphia was produced and read." Resolved unanimously by every member of this committee that we and every one of us do highly approve and will strictly observe the said Resolves in Testimony whereof Each Member subscribe the same. It having been represented to this committee that John Tison hath frequently spoken disrespectfully of the proceedings of the Congress in general and of this committee in particular, on a supposition that such charge is true, it must be owned that the said Tison highly deserves to be stigmatized, but as it is not yet reduced to a certainty whether he guilty or not, or if he is, it may have proceeded from unguarded heat or ignorance and as it is the intention of this committee to proceed in their censures with charity and circumspection, it is therefore ordered that Mr. George Evans, Mr. James Lockheart and Benjamin Maye or either two of them do attend the said John Tison to remonstrate, either in person before this committee when he shall next sit on the 13th day of May then and there to answer a charge."

It seems that old John did not appear at the meeting of the 13th on the 20th they "Resolved that Jno. Tison be advertised in the public papers." Affairs became too hot for John, for we find that on 23d September, 1775, he came to Martinsborough, "being called upon by this committee to answer for his conduct in that respect hath exhibited the following confession as his own act and deed, viz.:

"I John Tison of my own free will and consent do Swear on the Holy Evangelist that I will not hereafter directly or indirectly do anything that shall be injuriously to my country, knowingly and willingly and that I am willing to conform to the association as far as I have seen that is

now in this county. All this I do Swear in the true faith of a Christian to help me God.

Signed John Tison.  
Being present James Lanier, Peter Rives.

The freeholders met June 23, 1775, and elected ninety-one new members to be added to the committee.

On July 1, 1775, the committee at Martinsborough (now Greenville) formed the following association: "We the Freeholders and inhabitants of the county of Pitt and town of Martin, being deeply affected with the present alarming state of the Province and of all America—

Resolve that we will pay all due allegiance to his majesty King George the third and continue the succession of his crown in the illustrious house of Hanover as by law established, against the present or any future wicked ministry, or arbitrary set of measures, at the same time we do determine to assert our rights as a sensible men that by the acts of Parliament the most valuable Liberties and Privileges of the Colonies are invaded and endeavor to be violated and Destroyed and that God the preservation of them depend on a firm union of the inhabitants and a sturdy spirited observation of the resolutions of the General Congress, being shocked at the cruel scenes now acting in the Massachusetts-Bay and determined never to become slaves to any power on earth, we do hereby agree and associate under all ties of Religion, Honour, and regard for Posterity that we will adopt and endeavour to execute the measures which the General Congress now sitting at Phila. may conclude on, for preserving our constitution and opposing the execution of the several arbitrary illegal acts of the British Parliament and that we will readily observe the directions of our General committee for the purpose of the Preservation of Peace and Good order and Liberty of Individuals and private property."

Signed, John Simpson, Chas. & 100 others.

These gentlemen formed themselves into 8 companies on July 1, 1775, and elected the following officers:

Company 1st. Col. John Simpson, Lieutenant, Colonel, Robt. Salter, Geo. Evans, Major; James Armstrong, second Major. July 29, 1775 they sat in an elected delegation to confer and attend at Hillsboro on the 20th day of August, to sit in general convention.

"The committee being informed that the vestry of this county had made a certain contract and agreement with the Reverend Nathaniel Blount to serve this Parish the term of twenty years, which has much divided the united plans of this county, the committee recommend that the church wardens advise Mr. Blount, in answer to his letter, that the people desire he may withdraw from the agreement as the only method to unite the people of the county."

Tradition has it that this old church stood at a place called Log Town, two miles below Greenville, not far from the waters of Hardee's creek.

No suit could be brought without consent of the committee. We find among several entries these singular

entries: "Sallie Rodgers have ordered that warrant Rich'd Henbar" and "Benjamin May have allowed Jos. Sulevans and Sam Albertson."

The opinion of this Committee that John Fry pay Nasset Mills shillings for corn lost at his mill the cost of the warrant."

The last entry:—"We the subscribers professing our allegiance to the King and acknowledging the constitutional executive power of Government do solemnly swear and testify and declare that we do absolutely believe that neither Parliament or constitutional law can have a right to impose taxes on these colonies to regulate the internal policy thereof and that attempts by fraud or force to establish and exercise such claims and powers are violation of the peace Security of the people and ought to be resisted to the utmost, and that the people of this province, singly and collectively are bound by the acts and resolutions of the Continental and provincial Congress because in both they are freely represented by persons chosen by themselves and we do solemnly and sincerely promise and engage under the sanction of virtue, honour, and the sacred love of liberty and our country to maintain and support every act, resolution and Regulation of the said Continental

Congress to the utmost of our power and abilities! In testimony whereof we have hereto set our hand this 23d day of August, 1775.

Signed: Isaac Noble, Jos. Hickman, Abram Rodgers, John Rodgers, Robert Sanders, John Perry, Rich'd Rives, Jas Little, Jas Everette, Henry Barnhill, James Lanier, Jno Ward Wm. Bell, Wm Stafford, Geo. Harreass, Benj Ling, Owen Craney, Abraham Belcher, Peter Cartwright, David Hines, Jr., Jesse Proctor, Abern Eason, Hugh Craney, Elige Ward, Christopher Ward, Christopher Mercer, Peter Albrinton, Mahew Cartwright, Obad Eas on Thomas Walton Thos Wallis, David Williams, Mathew Lafflor, John Jenkins, Israel Moble, Rich Mays, John Fry, David Poobler, Sterling Dupree, Wm Clark, Wm Corbett, Wm Daldum, Peter Rieves, John Tison, Benjamin Brown, Jonathan Jolly, Solomon Chary, Thomas Carson, Daniel Buntin, Phillip Pipkin, Jacob Blount, Joseph Oliver, Moses Tison, Noah Tison, Sharack Moore, John Mills, J. J. Williams, Wm Clemen, William Mills, Benj Arrington, John Harrelle Charles Harrell, Thomas Whitfield, Absalom Garom, Joseph Watse, Richard Williams, Thomas Mercer, Nathaniel Moore, George Sugg, Solomon Albertson, Trustrum Rodgers, John, Baptis Cartwright, George Spell, Jesse Summerlin, John Houed.

THE LAST CHAPTER.

Benjamin's thirty years on the Senate is the best history of the workings of our double-headed government as it has been called by some ill-natured men. It is short and may be read to advantage before entering upon the presidential campaign.

"CHAPTER C. C."—CONCLUSION.

Says Benoit: "I have finished the view which I proposed to take of the thirty years workings of the Federal Government during the time I was a part of it—a task undertaken for a useful purpose, and not exceeded, whether the object of the undertaking has been attained or not, the preservation of what God and the people have given, has been the object of my study, and I have seen, as well as the good, that I have seen, both of men and measures, which exhibit the good I have exulting in, and the evil I have deplored."

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### RICH MEN IN THE SENATE.

WHO THEY ARE, WHAT THEY ARE WORTH, AND HOW THEY ARE INTERESTED IN THE LEGISLATION.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The majority of the Senators are rich men. Edmunds, the President of the Senate, is probably worth half a million, and has a private law practice worth at least \$75,000 a year. Aldrich, of Rhode Island, is a rich wholesale grocer. Allison, of Iowa, is worth at least \$100,000 and has an independent income from his wife's estate. Anthony, of Rhode Island, owns a fine property in the Providence Journal, and has a good private income. Bayard, of Delaware, has a moderate fortune. Beck, of Kentucky, is in moderately comfortable circumstances.

Bliss, of New Hampshire, is a poor man. Bowen, of Colorado, is a millionaire. Brown, of Virginia, is a millionaire. Butler, of South Carolina, is poor. Call, of Florida, is well off. Capden, of West Virginia, is very rich. Cameron, of Wisconsin, has ample means. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, is worth \$4,000,000. Cockrell, of Missouri, is poor. Coke, of Texas, has a large plantation interest in his State. Colquitt, of Georgia, is rich and has been associated in many railroad speculations with Joe Brown. Conger, of Michigan, is in comfortable circumstances. Cullom, of Illinois, is poor. Dawes, of Massachusetts, has a moderate fortune. Dolph, of Oregon, is rich. Fair, of Nevada, is many times a millionaire. Farley, of California, has a large fortune. Frye, of Maine, is poor; so is Garland, of Arkansas. George, of Mississippi, has a number of large plantations. Gibson, of Louisiana, is very rich. Gorman, of Maryland, has a good property and so has his colleague, Groome. Eugene Hale married rich and inherited a great deal from Zach Chandler. Wade Hampton has a large property interest in South Carolina. Harris, of Tennessee, has plenty of money. Harrison, of Indiana, has a moderate fortune and a fine law practice.

Hawley, of Connecticut, is poor. Hill, of Colorado, has large mining interests and has great wealth. Hoar, of Massachusetts, has a good private income. Ingalls, of Kansas, is supposed to be poor, but he has a number of Western enterprises which must make him in the end rich. Jackson, of Tennessee, has private means. Jones, of Louisiana, is very rich. Jones, of Nevada, is rich and poor, according as speculation turns. He is believed at present to be very rich. Kennon, of West Virginia, is backed by one of the largest coal and railroad interests in his State. Lamar is poor. Latham

of New York, is well off. Logan, of Illinois, is poor. McMillan, of Minnesota, is well-to-do. McPherson, of New Jersey, is a capitalist who has a large fortune invested in stock. Miller, of New York, has large interests in the cattle business. Mahone, of Virginia, has large property interests in railroads and banks. Manderson, of Nebraska, is a rich man. Maxey, of Texas, is in moderate circumstances. McPherson, of California, is very rich, and one of the largest stockholders of the Elaska Fur Company. Miller, of New York, has large interests in the paper mills. Mitchell, of Pennsylvania, is poor. Morgan of Alabama, has a large private income. Morrill, of Vermont, has a large fortune, which he made by speculations during the war. Palmer, of Michigan, is said to have an income of \$175,000 a year from his private fortune. He has a winter residence in New York and owns property all over the country. Pike, of New Hampshire, is poor. Pendleton, of Ohio, must be very rich, because he spends from seventy-five to one hundred thousand dollars a year in mere entertaining and living. Platt, of Connecticut, is a lawyer of good practice but small means. Plumb, of Kansas, is making money all the time and has large investments in Western enterprises. Pugh, of Alabama, is a man of ample means. Ransom, of North Carolina, is poor and always hard up. Riddleberger, of Virginia, is not rich. Sabin, of Minnesota, owns a large milling interest, is supposed to have an immense income, in the neighborhood of \$75,000 or \$100,000 a year. Sawyer, of Delaware, is poor. Salter, of Wisconsin, is worth \$4,000,000. Sewell, of New Jersey, is worth a million. John Sherman is a millionaire. Slater, of Oregon, is a man of substantial property. Vance, of North Carolina, is well-to-do. Van Wyck has money from his wife. Venable, of Missouri, has an income of \$100,000 to \$200,000 a year from his law practice. Dan Voorhees is poor. Walker, of Arkansas, has to depend on his Senatorial salary. Williams, of Kentucky, has large farming interests in that State. Wilson, of Iowa, is a speculator and a heavy holder of railroad securities.

Nearly every commercial interest in the United States is represented in some way by the property-holders in the Senate. There is no question relating to public lands, to cable raising, to mining, railroad or telegraph that does not at once involve the interests of the Senators who are to pass upon them. If the rules are to be strictly adhered to that no Senator or member should be permitted to vote upon measures in which he is directly interested there would often be times in the Senate when there would be no quorum to consider the matter.—N. Y. World.

The House Judiciary Committee has reported unfavorably on the joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment to provide for female suffrage.

### DENTISTRY.

BY DR. B. L. HENDERSON,  
As a specialty, Dentistry has been practiced for over 7000 years. From the writings of Herodotus about 450 B. C., we learn that specialism was the order of the day. He says "Each physician applies himself to one disease only,—some for the eye, some for the teeth." It is not known to what degree the science of Dentistry reached, but we know that they had an idea of preserving the teeth by filling, also of replacing those lost by artificial ones. The celebrated Giovanni, noted for his discoveries in Egypt informs us, that in the ancient tombs artificial teeth of ivory and gold were found, some fastened on gold plates. Gold fillings have also been found in the teeth of mummies.

The improvements in Dentistry the last thirty years are wonderful; beautiful porcelain has taken the place of teeth carved from those of sheep and other animals, and from bone ivory. Pure gold in various forms for the preservation of natural decayed teeth by filling has taken the place of inferior and less durable materials. Badly decayed and often aching teeth that a few years ago were lost, are now often saved. Thousands are now published by the common tooth pullers and men unworthy of the name of Dentist. A well informed author estimates the number of teeth extracted in the United States yearly, at 20,000,000; one may vaguely ask the difference between Job and the unprincipled quack of these times, when alluding to his once prosperous days, "and I broke the jaws of the wicked, and plucked the spoil out of his teeth." The number of Dentists in the United States in 1820, did not exceed 100; now they number from 12,000 to 15,000; of course a great many of them are uneducated in the business. But if the people can be so informed as to know what ought to be required of the profession and refuse their patronage to charlatans, then will the profession have relieved itself of a reproach. To clean the teeth—after each meal, all particles of food should be picked from between the teeth, and the brush armed with a reliable dentifrice (if needed) should be used, so as to reach the surface of the teeth. It can be said as a rule, that all the patent preparations that claim to whiten the teeth, remove the tartar &c., are more or less injurious to the substance of the teeth, and it is unsafe to use them.—The Dentist can furnish you a more reliable preparation.

A decayed tooth never repairs itself; to save it the Dentist must be consulted and patronized. It is a common thing to have a person come into your office asserting that there is only one decayed tooth in his mouth, when on examination you find a dozen. Then again there are many who through ignorance or prejudice allow their teeth to go one by one, suffering the tortures of toothache, offensive breath, vitiated saliva, &c., and at last they are toothless. Many others through stinginess or poverty, have had their teeth badly filled with cheap material or by an ignorant and unprincipled Dentist and are unwilling to believe that finer fillings, made by skillful hands will give better satisfaction. Others have allowed the nerves to become exposed in their teeth, or ulceration of the roots, before having them filled, and because they did not turn out well, condemn all filling as a humbug. It would be just as reasonable to call in a physician when in the last stage of fever, and because the patient does not get well, refuse to believe in the healing power of medicine; or to let a horse burn nearly down, and because it cannot be saved, declare that the fire engine is a failure. There are others who have had some work on their teeth, and expect that when a tooth has been filled that filling should last the tooth for a lifetime. A person may be treated for any disease and restored to health, but there is no certainty that he will not be attacked again the next day or week; whereas, a good and well inserted filling at the proper time, will almost be sure to preserve the tooth for a number of years. The Dentist should be called on at least every one or two months, that he may examine his work, and see whether or not the fluids of the mouth, or the care of the patient are what they should be for every honorable Dentist takes a pride in his operations, and is anxious that his work shall be first class. But how can he be sure that a filling will last for months or perhaps a year; takes no care of his teeth, and perhaps in two years or so comes back growling about his filling coming out, and wants them put back for nothing. Many people keep away from the Dentist, because they are afraid he will find something to do when they should be glad that he does, for time, pain and expense are often saved by treating small decays.

Robert Lincoln has written a letter in which he declares that he is not a candidate for the nomination for either President or Vice-President.