

From the Farmers' Gazette. CONTENTMENT. Contentment—thou soul's calm sunshine, Blest contentment! be thou ever mine. Come, let me woo thee to this breast, Lean on my bosom! there forever rest. The heart that's pure and virtuous given, Finds thee its home, its balm, its heaven. Not so the wretch by passions tost— Thou art forever to him lost; Despair sits brooding o'er his mind, No peace, nor comfort doth he find. Then let me woo thee sweet content, Thou heaven-born gift to mortals sent. Come light my countenance, and control The inmost workings of my soul. M. M. V. H.

Miscellaneous. THE BATTLE OF QUEENSTOWN, AND LUNDY'S LANE.

After a signal defeat, (the defeat at Chippewa,) the British could not be induced to hazard another engagement. They abandoned their works at Chippewa, and burning their barracks, retired to Fort Niagara and Fort George, closely followed by Brown. Here he expected to receive some heavy guns and reinforcements from Sackett's Harbour; but on the 23d of July, 1814, he received a letter by express from Gen. Gaines, advising him that that port was blockaded by a superior British force, and that Commodore Chauncey was confined to his bed with a fever. Thus disappointed in his expectations of being enabled to reduce the forts at the mouth of the Niagara, Brown determined to disencumber the army of baggage, and march directly for Burlington Heights. To mask this intention and to draw from Schlosser a small supply of provisions, he fell back upon Chippewa.

In the mean time, Gen. Drummond, anxious to retrieve the credit of the British arms, had reinforced Gen. Riall with all the troops he could collect at York, and the other posts on the peninsula; and having taken the command of this army, advanced upon the Americans, who had fallen back to Chippewa. About noon on the 25th, Gen. Brown was advised by an express from Lewistown, that the British were following him, and were in considerable force in Queenstown and on its heights; that four of the enemy's fleet had arrived with reinforcements at Niagara during the preceding night, and that a number of boats were in view, moving up the river. Shortly after, intelligence was brought that the enemy were landing at Lewistown, and that the baggage and stores at Schlosser, and on their way thither, were in danger of immediate capture. In order to recall the British from this object, Brown determined to put the army in motion towards Queenstown, and accordingly Gen. Scott was directed to advance with the first brigade, Towson's artillery, and all the dragoons and mounted men, with orders to report if the enemy appeared, and if necessary, to call for assistance. On his arrival near the falls, Scott learned that the enemy was in force directly in his front, a narrow piece of woods alone intercepting his view of them. He immediately advanced upon them, after despatching a messenger to Gen. Brown with this intelligence.

The report of the cannon and small arms reached Gen. Brown before the messenger, and orders were instantly issued for Gen. Ripley to march to the support of Gen. Scott, with the second brigade and all the artillery, and Brown himself repaired with all speed to the scene of action, whence he sent orders for Gen. Porter to advance with his volunteers. On reaching the field of battle, Gen. Brown found that Scott had passed the wood, and engaged the enemy on the Queenstown road and on the ground to the left of it, with the ninth, eleventh, and twenty-second regiments, and Towson's artillery, the twenty-fifth having been thrown to the right to be governed by circumstances. The contest was close and desperate, and the American troops, far inferior in numbers, suffered severely. Meanwhile Major Jessup, who commanded the twenty-fifth regiment, taking advantage of a fault committed by the British commander, leaving a road unguarded on his left, threw himself promptly into the rear of the enemy, where he was enabled to operate with the happiest effect. The slaughter was dreadful; the enemy's line fled down the road at the third or fourth fire. The capture of General Riall, with a large escort of officers of rank, was part of the trophies of Jessup's intrepidity and skill; and, but for the impression of an unfounded report, under which he unfortunately remained for a few minutes, Lieut. General Drummond, had fallen into his hands, an event which would, in all probability, have completed the disaster of the British army. Drummond was completely in Jessup's power; but being confidently informed that the first brigade was cut in pieces, and finding himself with less than two hundred men, and without any prospect of support, in the midst of an overwhelming hostile force, he thought of nothing, for the moment, but to make good his retreat, and save his command. Of this temporary suspense of the advance of the American column, Gen. Drummond availed himself to make his escape. Among the officers captured was one of Gen. Drummond's aids-de-camp, who had been detached from the front line to order up the reserve, with a view to fall on Scott with the concentrated force of the whole army, and overwhelm him at a single effort. Nor would it have been possible to prevent this catastrophe, had the reserve arrived in time; the force with which Gen. Scott would then have been obliged to contend being nearly quadruple that of his own. By the fortunate capture, however, of the British aid-de-camp, before the completion of the service on which he had been ordered, the enemy's reserve was not brought into action until the arrival of Gen. Ripley's force, which prevented the disaster which would otherwise have ensued.

Though the second brigade pressed forward with the greatest ardour, the battle raged for an hour before it could arrive on the field, by which time it was nearly dark. The enemy fell back on its approach. In the order to disengage the exhausted troops of the first brigade, the fresh troops were ordered to pass Scott's line, and display in front, a movement which was immediately executed by Ripley. Meanwhile the enemy, being reconnoitred, was found to have taken a new position, and occupied a height at the head of Lundy's Lane with his artillery, supported by a line of infantry, which gave him great advantages, it being the key to the whole position. To secure the victory, it was necessary to carry his artillery and seize the height. For this purpose the second brigade advanced upon the Queenstown road, and the first regiment of infantry, which had arrived that day, and was attached to neither of the brigades, was formed in a line facing the enemy on the height, with a view of drawing his fire and attracting his attention, as the second brigade advanced on his left flank to carry his artillery. As soon as the first regiment approached its position, Colonel Miller was ordered to advance with the twenty-first regiment, and carry the artillery on the height with the bayonet. The first regiment gave way under the fire of the enemy; but Miller, undaunted by this occurrence, advanced steadily and gallantly to his object, and carried the heights and entrenchment in a masterly style. Gen. Ripley followed on the right with the twenty-third regiment. It had some desperate fighting, which caused it to falter, but it was promptly rallied, and brought up. The enemy being now driven from their commanding ground, the whole brigade, with the volunteers and artillery, and the first regiment, which had been rallied, were formed in line, with the captured cannon, nine pieces in the rear. Here they were soon joined by Major Jessup, with the twenty-fifth, the regiment that had acted with such effect in the rear of the enemy's left. In this situation the American troops withstood three distinct desperate attacks of the enemy, who had rallied his broken corps, and received reinforcements. In each of them he was repulsed with great slaughter, so near being his approach, that the buttons of the men were distinctly seen through the darkness by the flash of the muskets, and many prisoners were taken at the point of the bayonet, principally by Porter's volunteers. During the second attack Gen. Scott was ordered up, who had been held in reserve with three of his battalions, from the moment of Ripley's arrival on the field. During the third effort of the enemy, the direction of Scott's column would have enabled him, in a few minutes, to have formed a line in the rear of the enemy's right, and thus have brought him between two fires. But a flank fire from a concealed party of the enemy falling upon the centre of Scott's command, completely frustrated this intention. His column was severed in two; one part passing to the rear, the other by the right flank of platoons towards Ripley's main line.

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This was the last effort of the British to regain his position and artillery, the American troops being left in quiet possession of the field. It was now nearly midnight, and Generals Brown and Scott being both severely wounded, and all the troops much exhausted, the command was given to Gen. Ripley, and he was instructed to return to camp, bringing with him the wounded and the artillery. The pieces, however, were found in so dismantled a state, and such had been the slaughter of the horses, that to remove them at that late hour was found to be impracticable.

THE HUNTING SHIRT.—The hunting shirt, the emblem of the Revolution, is banished from the national military, but still lingers among the hunters and pioneers of the far West. The national costume, properly so called, was adopted in the outset of the Revolution, and was recommended by Washington to his army, in the most eventful period of the war of independence. It was the favorite garb with many of the line, particularly of the gallant Josiah Parker. When Morgan's Riflemen were made prisoners at the assault in Quebec in 1775, were returning to the South to be exchanged, the British garrison beheld with wonder these sons of the mountains and the forest. Their hardy looks, their tall, athletic forms, their marching always in Indian file, with the light and noiseless step peculiar to their pursuit of woodland game; but above all, to European eyes, their singular picturesque costume, the hunting shirt, with its fringes, the wampum belts, leggings and moccasins, richly worked with Indian ornaments, and beads and porcupine quills of brilliant and varied dyes, the tomahawk and knife; these, with the well known death dealing of these matchless marksmen, created in the European military a degree of awe and respect for the hunting shirt, which lasted with the war of the Revolution.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR WAR.—A practical, efficient, permanent substitute for war is the first want of the age; for if such a thing could be devised, thousands and tens of thousands would become active and earnest advocates for unbroken peace who now content themselves with wishing.—Advocate of Peace.

The brave require no substitute. They are always ready to fight their own battles when properly called upon. But with regard to the Peace Association, the case may be somewhat different—and could they offer a premium, the probability is that among the needy and starving genius of the country they would not long be in want of a substitute, in theory, at least, and as strongly fortified by reason as are the hopes of the advocates of peace. We, too, are advocates of peace—but we apprehend that our plan is rather more tangible than the one proposed by the Association. They can depend only upon mutual forbearance; while we would provide for contingencies. Their plan has never been reduced to practice; while the one we propose has withstood the experience of centuries. They would have us stand in the position of the lamb to the hungry wolf; we advise his destruction. In a word we propose "In time of peace prepare for war."

The following amusing article, in the European correspondence of the Southern Literary Messenger, appears to be a belated copy of an effort for the abolition of slavery:

At a late meeting of the "Society for the Diffusion of Knowledge," Lord Brougham took the Chair.

Sir Richard Vivyan, (the supposed author of the "Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation,") rose and said, that he heartily approved of all that had been said on the abolition of human slavery; but that the tie had now come for new views upon this subject. In order to exhibit this relation, from which he deduced such duties and consequences, he would beg leave to read the following:

PAPER AND RESOLUTION.

"The first step in the creation of life upon this planet, was a chemic-electric operation, by which simple germinal vassicle were produced; from this there was an advance under favor of peculiar conditions, from simplest forms of being to the next more complicated, and this the medium of the ordinary process of generation. This might be done by the force of certain eternal conditions operating upon the material system. It has pleased Providence to range that one species should give birth to another, until the second highest gave birth to man, who is the very highest—be it so, it is our part to admire and to submit. Hence some of the inferior species of animals were the ordinary process of generation, but by Law to which the law of "Like produces like" is subservient, the ancestors of the human species. This being the natural relation of inferior animals to man, let us consider their mental constitution. Common observation shows great general superiority of the human mind over that of animals; but this superiority is not greater than that of the Caucasian or the negro, for whom we are all so interested. The inferior animals possess means of communicating ideas, and as they were inferior before their offspring, man, there was language upon earth long ere the history of our race commenced.

"The difference between mind in lower animals and in man is a difference in degree only; it is not a specific difference. All who have studied animals by actual observation, and even those who have given no attention to the subject in books, must attain more or less clear convictions of this truth, notwithstanding all the obtrusive which prejudice may have engendered. We see animals capable of affection, jealousy, envy; we see them quarrel, and conduct quarrels, in the very manner pursued by themselves before their offspring, man, there was language upon earth long ere the history of our race commenced.

"Let dogs delight to bark and bite, For God hath made them so." "and wicked horses, as well as clever men and wicked men; and education sharpens the talents, and in some degree regulates the dispositions of animals as well as our own."

"I beg leave, therefore, to offer the following resolutions: 1st. That it is expedient and just henceforth to embrace the more intelligent of the inferior animals, as dogs and horses, elephants and monkeys, &c., in all our schemes for emancipation. 2dly. That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be sent to Lord Aberdeen, with a request to forward it to the Department of State of the United States. Several distinguished scientific gentlemen declared that the subject was worthy of consideration; and they wished time to be examined. One said it would be interesting to consider this subject in connexion with the doctrine of Metempsychosis. It might be that some of the inferior animals contained the souls of some near relatives, or dear friends. Lord Russell said that some folks would then have to give up sugar and cotton altogether, because both negroes and horses are employed in making them. And tea and coconuts also, since the monkeys are employed in gathering them. And butter, too, said another, because dogs churn it. Sir Robert Peel said that then the dogs and mules would clamor for representation in Parliament, and there were asses enough there already. The paper and resolutions were then laid on the table. Sir Richard said he would send over copies to his correspondents in the United States, and asked Mr. Macaulay to send some to that "large, enlightened, and respectable body of American citizens who hated slavery, &c.," as he had said in his eloquent speech. Mr. Macaulay assented, and said he would also send one to the American Secretary of State, hoping thereby to enlighten his mind. After all this the Society adjourned.

A WIFE WORTH HAVING.

The distinguished William Witt, within six or eight months after his first marriage, became addicted to intemperance, the effect of which operated strongly upon the mind and health of his wife, and in a few months more she was numbered with the dead. Her death led him to leave the country where he resided, and move to Richmond, where he soon rose to distinction. But his habits hung about him, and occasionally he was found in jolly and frolicsome spirits in bacchanalian revelry. His true friend expostulated with him, to convince him of the injury he was doing himself. But he still persisted. His practice began to fall off, and many looked upon him as on the sure road to ruin. He was advised to get married, with a view of correcting his habits. This he consented to do, if the right person offered. He accordingly paid his addresses to a Miss Gamble. After some months' attentions, he asked her hand in marriage. She replied:

"Mr Witt, I have been well sworn of your intentions for some time back, and should have given you to understand that your visits were not acceptable, had I not reciprocated the affection which you evinced for me. But I cannot yield my assent until you make a pledge never to taste, touch or handle any intoxicating drinks." This reply to Mr Witt was as unexpected as it was novel. His reply was, that he regarded the proposition as a bar to all further consideration on the subject, and left her. Her course to him was the same as ever—his resentment and neglect. In the course of a few weeks he went again, and again solicited her hand. But her reply was, her mind was made up. He became indignant, and regarded the terms proposed as insulting to his honor, and avowed it should be the last meeting they should ever have. He took to drink-

distinguished as such from those of human beings.

"More than this, the lower animals manifested mental phenomena long before man existed. While as yet there was no brain capable of working out a mathematical problem, the economy of the six-sided figure was exemplified by the instinct of the bee. Ere human musician had whistled or piped, the owl hooted in B flat, the cuckoo had her song of a falling third, and the chirp of the cricket was in B. The dog and the elephant figured the sagacity of the human mind. The love of a human mother for her babe was anticipated, by nearly every humbler mammal, the curranot not excepted.—The peacock strutted, the turkey blustered, and the cock fought for victory, just as human beings did, and still do. Our faculty of imitation, on which so much of our amusement depends, was exercised by the mocking-bird; and the whole tribe of monkeys must have walked about the pre-human world, playing off those tricks in which we see the comicality and mischief-making of our character so curiously exaggerated."

[Here was a general titter; some looked at Hood, some at Dickens, some at a portrait of Theodore Hook; while a few dropped a tear to the memory of Sydney Smith. At the same time Cruikshank was there taking a sketch of the scene.]

"To this view of the subject, I will add only one other. As man has been developed from the inferior animals, so a higher order of being may yet be developed from man. Are they to enslave us? If so, will we have any claim to freedom? We will be as much below those superior beings as the higher order of animals are below us, and our inferiors have the same right to freedom from us, that we will have from the higher type of man that is yet to come. All species are sprung the one from the other; it is all development; and shall we hold in bondage our ancestry, the animals? A Cuvier and a Newton are but expansions of a clown, and the person emphatically called the wicked man is one whose highest moral feelings are rudimental. Such differences are not confined to our species; they are only less strongly marked in many of the inferior animals. There are clever dogs," [just then, as if to prove that there might also be wicked dogs, two fine hounds that had followed their masters to the place of meeting, commenced fighting. Whereupon, a learned Bishop was heard to repeat,

"Let dogs delight to bark and bite, For God hath made them so." "and wicked horses, as well as clever men and wicked men; and education sharpens the talents, and in some degree regulates the dispositions of animals as well as our own."

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ing worse and worse, and seemed to run headlong to ruin.

One day, while lying in the outskirts of the city, near a little grocery or grog shop, dead drunk, a young lady, who it is not necessary to name, in passing that way to her home, not far off, beheld him with his face upturned to the rays of a scorching sun. She took her handkerchief with her own name made up on it, and placed it over his face. After he had remained in that way for some hours, he was awakened, and his thirst being so great, he went into the little grocery or grog-shop to get a drink, when he discovered the handkerchief, which he looked at, and the name that was on it. After pausing a few minutes, he exclaimed:

"Great God! who left this with me? who placed it on my face?" No one knew. He dropped his glass exclaiming,

"Enough! enough!" He retired instantly from the grocery, forgetting his thirst but not the debauch, the handkerchief or the lady—wowing, if God gave him strength, never more to touch, taste or handle intoxicating drinks.

To meet Miss G. was the hardest effort of his life. If he met her in her carriage or on foot, he would dodge the nearest corner. She at last addressed him a note in her own hand, inviting him to the house, which he finally gathered courage enough to accept. He told her if she still bore affection for him, he would agree to her own terms. Her reply was—

"My conditions now are what they ever have been."

"Then," said the disenthralled Wirt, "I accept them." They were soon married, and from that day he kept his word, and his affairs brightened, while honors and glory gathered thick upon his brow. His name has been enrolled high in the temple of fame, while his deeds, the patriotism and renown, live after him with imperishable lustre. How many noble minds might the young ladies save, if they would follow the example of the heroine-hearted Miss G., the friend of humanity of her country, and the relative of La Fayette.

THE EASTERN WORLD.

In the Chusan Archipelago, as we are told by Capt. Cunningham, the fishermen are very numerous, and they provide themselves with large quantities of ice, in which the fish caught are immediately packed, and thus bear without injury, transportation into the interior where they are consumed. Large depots of ice are placed along the coast, but the English were astonished to find that it was never used to cool the drinks of the inhabitants. In the hottest weather these people take every thing fluid in a warm state. The Chinese have extensive ice houses, and collect the article in large quantities. We imagine the cargoes said to have been sent from Boston to China will give but a poor return to the owners.

Of course where there is such an immense population as that of China, every possible art is resorted to, to make the soil productive. By diligent cultivation and constant manuring they get two and sometimes three crops a year from the same piece of ground. It seems almost to have long been known to them.

A singular cure for rheumatism was noticed on one occasion, and it is said to be one in general use. The invalid bared his back, and a comrade rubbed it with a handful of the copper coin of the country called cash, until the blood nearly rushed through the skin, and it was highly irritated and inflamed. Small pieces of flesh were plucked from his body, and pins were driven into the legs of the rheumatic. In our own country cash is a remedy for most of our chronic complaints, but it is not always effectual. Death claims his victim in spite of pill, potion, or fee.

The loss of life sustained by the Chinese in their battles with the English was more owing to their own fears, than the fire of the enemy. Upon entering one large town, the captives were horrified by the dreadful sights they witnessed. Tartar and Chinese soldiers, say our authority were lying dead in all directions; women either poisoned or with their throats cut by the hands of their own husbands and fathers, and children by those of their own mothers. Many a poor little infant lay helpless on the ground, deserted by its mother, who had hung or drowned herself. In one house alone sixteen women and children were found dead, some from the effects of poison, but the larger number with their throats cut from ear to ear.

It is a question indeed of no little moment how far the English have been justified in carrying destruction into a country which was only exercising its undoubted sovereignty in prohibiting the use of opium. There is the same inconsistency of character in Nations as individuals. The English are foremost in sending the Bible among the heathen; they have become the staunchest opponents of Slavery, and yet they could invade China under the flimsiest pretences, and scatter ruin and desolation among an unoffending people.

Self-destruction is practised among the Chinese very frequently, under the influence of supposed necessities.

Thus we are told, if a person in office has probably offended the Emperor, or has become ruined in his affairs, he calls his friends about him, gives them an entertainment, makes a verbal will, by which he disposes of his remaining goods, and then quietly seating himself before them, rips open his bowels and dies in their presence. So far from their endeavoring to persuade him from the act, he is encouraged to do it, and in many cases they quite envy the glory of his exit, and wish they too were ruined!

Very probably if this is a deep-seated and ordinary practice, the English government will raise a revenue from it by granting licenses to the unhappy to kill themselves. It is very certain that in India large sums were received for a time from the priests of Juggernaut under similar circumstances.

One of the peculiarities of the Chinese is their fondness for long finger nails. Capt. Cunningham speaks particularly of one of the proprietors of such a distinguishing mark, an old man who lived in a hermitage at a place called Po-too-ee, the nails of whose left hand were nearly eleven inches long. In order to preserve them, he had them bound up carefully between alipa of bamboo. One per-

son was reported to have them seventeen inches long.

The oath of a Chinaman in a Court of Justice is a curious one. Instead of appealing to his Gods to witness the truth of what he says, a fowl is brought in and its head taken off. The words used at the time are these, "I swear I am ready to cut off this fowl's head to the truth of what I say."

Our poultry little know that in the constant destruction of the feathered bipeds, they are swearing harder than "the army in Flanders."

An Irish sailor riding on horseback, stopped for a few moments when the horse in beating off the flies, caught his foot in the stirrup; "Avas, avast dobbin," cried the sailor; if you are going to get up, I'll get off, for I'll not ride double with you."

A book was printed during the time of Cromwell with the following title—"Eggs of Charity, layed by the Chickens of the Covenant, and boiled with the Water of Divine Love—Take ye and eat."

MODEST.—"Mr Van Clogmusbeach gottegoberger, will you join me in a glass?" "Thank you, I won't care if I will take a glass of beer with you this time, but I sh very seldom I drink nothing."

To attack ancient and favorite habits and prejudices, is not a very encouraging or agreeable undertaking. While error is venerated for its antiquity, truth is discarded for its novelty. But there is great consolation in the consciousness of having done our best to benefit our fellow men even if our good offices are not duly appreciated.

We ought not to shrink from the investigation of truth, however unpopular, nor conceal it, whatever the profession of it may cost. Though exertions of this sort are sometimes imputed to unworthy motives, and disinterested attempts to serve the best interests of humanity, are frequently rewarded with insult and reproach, we ought to reflect that this is the treatment which the advocates of truth have met with in almost every age.—Governor Miller's Message to the Legislature of North Carolina in 1815.

NEW FASHION.

I HAVE just received the new style of HAT BLOCKS, and now finishing Gentlemen's superfine FUR AND SILK HATS. Also, received by last arrivals, a large variety of Fur, Silk, Panama, Leghorn, and Palm Leaf Hats, all of which I will be pleased to sell on such terms as to enable me to sell very CHEAP. DAVID GEE.

May 17, 1845.—325-G.

JUST RECEIVED,

1 case sup. Port French Brandy, 1 do do Port Wine, 1 do do Madeira do, 1 do do Malaga do. For sale at the lowest prices by W. M. MARSH.

May 17, 1845. 325-3w.

BAKERY REMOVED.

JOHN NEETCEL, RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Fayetteville, that he has removed his Bakery to the house in the Brick Row, a few doors west of M. 1815 and Dan's Store, where he will keep a constant supply of fresh bread, cakes, &c., whose orders may be left and promptly attended to. He keeps constantly on hand, FRESH YEAST for sale. 325-2w.

State of North Carolina—Sampson county. Court of Equity—Spring Term, 1845. Patrick Murphy, administrator of Wm. McGee, deceased, vs. Thos. Stanford, admr of Thos. McGee, deceased, and others the next of kin and distributees of said deceased. Bill to account.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Thos. Stanford and wife Dorothy, two of the defendants in this suit, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the North Carolinian, published in Fayetteville, that the said Thos. & Dorothy Stanford, whose the Court doth order to be the next of kin and distributees of the Court House in Clinton, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, and then and there to answer, plead, or demur, or else this bill will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them. Witness, Patrick Murphy, Clerk and Master of the Court of Equity for the county of Sampson, at Office, the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1845, and 65th year of American Independence. PATRICK MURPHY, C. M. E. May 17, 1845.—325-Gt. per adv. 93 25.

State of North Carolina—Sampson county. In Equity—Spring Term, 1845. William Dawson and wife Mary and others, vs. Charles H. Butler and others. Petition for sale of land.—On motion petition amended.

IT is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolinian for six weeks, that unless the defendant, John Butler, appear at the next term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, and claim and show title to the sum of \$241 42, in the hands of the Clerk and Master of this Court, arising from the sale of the lands of Robert Butler deceased, the said sum will be distributed among the other heirs at law of said deceased. Witness, Patrick Murphy, Clerk and Master of the Court of Equity for the county of Sampson, at Office, the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1845, and 65th year of American Independence. PATRICK MURPHY, C. M. E. May 17, 1845.—325-Gt. per adv. 93 25.

ROBERT W. HARDIE, BOOKBINDER, BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

HAVING located himself in Fayetteville, on Hay street, 3 doors from Mr. Hale's Book store, will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Books and Stationery. He invites the public to call and examine his selections, whether by retail or wholesale, and provided with a complete set of tools and apparatus, he is prepared to execute all kinds of binding, from the plainest to the most costly. He solicits the patronage of his fellow citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding country. 261-3r. May 17, 1845.