

# RALPH GAZETTE

## AND NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1840.

NO. 13.

WESTON R. GALES,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.  
Subscription—Five Dollars per annum—half in advance.

Advertisements—For every 16 lines, first insertion, One Dollar; each subsequent insertion, 25 cents.

Count Orders and Judicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent. higher; but a deduction of 33 per cent. will be made from the regular price, for advertisements by the year.

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

All Letters to the Editor must be post-paid.

"WHERE DID HE GET THAT LAW."

In a neat and beautiful city, in one of the Northern States, lived a lawyer of eminence and talents. I do not know many particulars of his moral character; but he was notoriously profane.

He had a negro boy, at whom his neighbors used to hear him swear with awful violence. One day this gentleman met a decided Christian, who was also a lawyer, and said to him, "I wish, sir, to examine into the truth of the Christian religion. What books would you advise me to read on the evidences of Christianity?"

The pious lawyer, surprised at the inquiry, replied: "That is a question, sir, which you ought to have settled long ago. You ought not to have put off a subject so important to this late period of life."

"It is late," said the inquirer. "I never knew much about it; but I always supposed that Christianity was rejected by the great majority of learned men. I intend, however, now to examine the subject thoroughly myself. I have upon me, as my physician says, a mortal disease, under which I may live a year and a half, or two years, but not probably longer. What books, sir, would you advise me to read?"

"The Bible," said the other. "I believe you do not understand me said the unbeliever, surprised in his turn: I wish to investigate the truth of the Bible."

"I would advise you, sir," repeated his Christian friend, "to read the Bible." And he continued, "I will give you my reasons. Most infidels are very ignorant of the Scriptures. Now, to reason on subjects with correctness, we must understand what it is about which we reason. In the next place, I consider the internal evidence of the truth of the Scriptures stronger than the external."

"And where shall I begin?" inquired the unbeliever. "At the New Testament!"

"No," said the other, "at the beginning—at Genesis."

The infidel bought a commentary, went home, and sat down to the study of the Scriptures. He applied all his strong and well disciplined powers of mind to the bible, to try rigidly but impartially its truth. As he went on in the perusal, he received occasional calls from his professional friend.

The infidel freely remarked upon what he had read, and stated his objections. He liked this passage—he thought that touching and beautiful—but he could not credit a third.

One evening the Christian lawyer called, and found the unbeliever at home walking the room, with a dejected look, his mind apparently absorbed in thought. He continued, not noticing that any one had come in, busily to trace and retrace his steps. His friend at length spoke:—

"You seem, sir," said he, "to be in a brown study. 'Of what are you thinking?'"

"I have been reading," replied the infidel, "the moral law."

"What do you think of it?" asked his friend.

"I will tell you what I used to think," answered the infidel. "I supposed that Moses was the leader of a horde of banditti, that having a strong mind, he acquired great influence over a superstitious people; and that on Mount Sinai he played off some sort of fire-work, to the amazement of his ignorant followers, who imagined, in their mingled fear and superstition, that the exhibition was supernatural."

"But what do you think now?" interposed his friend.

"I have been looking," said the infidel, "into the nature of that law, I have been trying whether I can add any thing to it, or take any thing from it, so as to make it better. Sir, I cannot. It is perfect."

"The first commandment," continued he, "directs us to make the Creator the subject of our supreme love and reverence. That is right. If he be our Creator, Preserver, and Supreme Benefactor, we ought to treat him and none other, as such."

"The second forbids idolatry. That certainly is right."

"The third forbids profaneness; the fourth fixes a time for religious worship. If there be a God, he ought surely to be worshipped. It is suitable that there should be an outward homage significant of our inward regard. If God be worshipped it is proper that some time should be set apart for that purpose, when all may worship harmoniously and without interruption.—One day in seven is certainly not too much; and I do not know what is too little."

"The fifth defines the peculiar duties arising from the family relations."

"Injuries to our neighbours are then classified by the moral law. They are divided into offences against life, chastity, property and character. And, said he, applying a legal idea with legal acuteness, 'I notice that the greatest offence in each class is expressly forbidden. Thus the greatest injury of life is murder; of chastity, adultery; to property, theft; to character, perjury. Now the greater offence must include the less of

the same kind. Murder must include every injury to life; adultery, every injury to purity, and so of the rest. And the moral code is closed and protected only by a command forbidding every improper desire in regard to our neighbour."

"I have been thinking," he proceeded, "where did Moses get that law? I have read history; the Egyptians and the adjacent nations were idolaters; so were the Greeks and Romans; and the wisest and best Greeks and Romans never gave a code of morals like this. Where did Moses get this law, which surpasses the wisdom and philosophy of the most enlightened ages? He lived at a period comparatively barbarous, but he has given a law, in which the learning and sagacity of all subsequent time can detect no flaw. Where did he get it? He could not have soared so far above his age as to have devised it himself. I am satisfied where he obtained it. It must have come from Heaven. I am convinced of the truth of the religion of the Bible."

The infidel-infidel no longer—remained to his death a firm believer in the truth of Christianity. He lived several years after this conversation; about three I believe. He continued to pursue the study of the Bible—his views of the Christian religion expanding and growing correct. Profaneness was abandoned. An oath was now as offensive to him as it was familiar before. When his former gay companions used one, he habitually reproved them. He remonstrated with them upon its folly and want of meaning, and said he could never imagine before, how painful profane language must be to a Christian. But did he become a sincere disciple of Christ? He always expressed great doubt upon that point. He could hope for nothing from the world, and he was afraid that he might choose other pleasures from that circumstance without a radical change of heart.

I learned these particulars, a few years since, from one of the parties. The lapse of time may have caused some immaterial variation; but I believe no other. I have endeavored to be substantially correct, and have, therefore, left many important ideas unexpanded, as I understood them to occur, in the actual conversation.

Let the reader meditate on this history, for it is believed to be rich in practical instruction. The main thought is this, that the moral law is a monument—a sublime monument—in the delivery of the ten Commandments. But mark also the species of unbelief here exhibited; the improvement, made of a lingering disease; the judicious advice and kind attention of the Christian friend; the beautiful arrangement of Providence by which these occurred: the excellence of the moral law as explained and felt; and under the blessings of the Holy Spirit, the gloriously reforming powers of the Bible.

EVERY DAY RULES.

When our old school-master, shortly after the close of the revolution, left us, to settle in Pennsylvania, I remember he made us all stand up before his green desk, while he made a speech filled with good advice, for our practice through life, and among a great many good things, he gave us the following rules—I think I have found the practice of some of them of great advantage, and a thought struck me the other day when I chanced to come across them, written in an old copy book, that they might be acceptable at least to some of the young people who read the Emancipator. They are as follows:

1. When, in company, if the conversation turns on an absent person, and you are called to express an opinion—always fancy that very person is standing silent behind you, looking over your shoulder and listening attentively to what you say. You will then speak prudently, and with due regard to his character.

2. As far as it is possible, when you come to be your own master, avoid contracting debts—try to do without every thing you cannot pay for, and when prudence requires the contracting of a debt, be punctual to the day of paying it. Your affairs will then never get into confusion—you will always know exactly how you stand with the world.

3. Set a high value on your word in all things—be sure you never make a promise that you are not morally certain of being able to perform. The highest compliment your neighbours can bestow on you will be to say "His word is as good as his bond"—you may place implicit faith in what he says.

4. Always be ready to do an act of kindness when you can do it consistently with all your obligations. And always do it cheerfully, without a wry face or an apology.—But let those who oblige see and feel that you take delight in serving them. This will make you many friends—many who will be ever ready to oblige you in return.

5. If you receive an injury, sleep at least twelve hours before you make up your mind in what manner to treat it. Then palliate it as much as you can, and reflect well of what course will be at once most honorable, humane, and advantageous, in regard to it. Thus you will stand a good chance of acting wisely.

6. Choose your company among men of virtue, regular habits, and good sense—so that your own character, habits and manners may be formed in a good model. This will save you much trouble and redound in the end greatly to your advantage.

The old man had a choice collection of good rules and maxims, and never did a man practice what he taught by precept, more closely. He profited by it too, for he was afterwards a member of the Legislature, a Judge, and I believe, a Colonel of the Militia.—OLIVER OAKWOOD.

[SELECTED FOR THE REGISTER.]  
There were a few moments of as perfect stillness as if they had all been made dumb and motionless by the stroke of death. Jane was the first to break silence—

"Did she," she inquired of the old man, "express any penitence—any hope?"

John shook his head. "Them things did not seem to lay on her mind; and I did not think it worth while to disturb her about them. Ah, miss, the great thing is how we live, not how we die."

Jane felt the anxiety, so natural, to obtain some religious expression, that should indicate preparation in the mind of the departed.

"Surely," said she, "it is never too late to repent—to beg forgiveness."

"No Miss," replied John, who seemed to have religious notions of his own—especially when there has been such a short account as this poor child had; but the work must be all between the creature and the Creator; and for my part, I don't place much dependence on what people say on a death-bed. I have lived a long life, Miss Jane, and many a one have I seen, and heard too, when sickness and distress were heavy upon them, and death staring them in the face, and they could not sin any more—they would seem to repent, and talk as beautiful as any saint; but if the Lord took his hand from them, and they got well again, they went right back into the old track. No, Miss Jane, it is the life, we must look to.

"This child," he added, going to the bed, and laying his brown and shrivelled hand upon her fair young brow, now chill and changeless, "this child was but sixteen, she told me so. The Lord only knows what temptations she has had. He it is, Miss Jane, that has put that in our hearts, that makes us feel sorry for her now; and can you think that he is less pitiful than we are? I think she will be beaten with few stripes; but," he concluded solemnly, covering his face with his hands,—"we are poor ignorant creatures; it is all a mystery after this world; we know nothing about it."

"Yes, said Jane, "we do know, John, that all will be right."

"True," he replied; "and it is that should make us lay our fingers on our mouths and be still."—New England Tale.

From the Boston Mercantile Journal.

BITES OF A LIZARD.—We find in the last number of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, the following curious account, furnished by Dr. Samuel B. Cushman of Boothbay, Me., of a death consequent on the bite of a green spotted lizard—an animal, which has never been considered venomous. The case is worthy the attention of naturalists:

"On the 31st of August, 1836, I was called to a little girl, 13 years of age, the daughter of Capt. Joseph G. Rowe, of Georgetown, about nine miles from my residence in Boothbay, Maine. Thirteen days previously to my visit, this little girl, as she was gathering an armful of sticks, felt something pricking severely the inside of the left foot. On looking down she discovered a large, green spotted lizard fastened to her naked foot, which she extracted with a fold of her gown, and with that portion of skin on which it had seized. The next day she complained of numbness in the foot, as though it had been deprived of sensation by cording the ankle, and that occasional 'pricking' that occurs on the return of circulation. The numbness continued extending upwards—the whole limb became severely swollen, and the most excruciating pain on the slightest motion followed; and over the direction of the lymphatics, I observed the inflammatory blush. The muscles of the neck and jaw of that side were rigid and tender to the touch; much difficulty of swallowing; occasional delirium, particularly the first week, and a wonderfully increased mental acumen during her intervals of reason. The whole left side continued paralyzed, and the pain unabated. A short time before her death, the limb became spotted. She lingered along in great agony until the 21st day of the bite, when death terminated her sufferings."

VENERABLE AND HAPPY OLD AGE.

"The qualifications, then, which render old age venerable, make the evening of human life serene, and enable men to triumph over death, are those Christian attainments and habits, which result from a thorough discipline of human passions and affections, from the right culture, in the period of vigor, of intellectual and moral faculties, from sober, righteous and useful conduct, from deep impressions of Divine superintendence, and a sincere endeavour to do the will of God. No object of human acquisition is estimable, in comparison with these Christian qualifications; in their present effects and future rewards. These yield peace, which the world can neither give nor take away. The man who is conscious of a well spent life, whose trust is in God, and who has a well grounded hope of a blessed immortality through Jesus Christ, may be supported under the heaviest burden, and find consolation in every hour of affliction. With serenity he may pass through the changes of the world, and without amazement receive the summons of death. The testimony of a good conscience, and the attending hope of Divine favour, are treasures not subject to be lost; they will accompany us to the tribunal of Heaven, and no enemy can take them away."

In the State of Maine, as in nearly every other State, Whig Meetings have been held in many places, as at Augusta, Bangor, Portland, Gardiner, &c. at all of which the greatest unanimity appears to have prevailed in the approval of the nominations of Harrison and Tyler. This is as it should be.

It is a sad thing to think that we must die away from our home. Tell not the invalid who is yearning after his distant country, that the atmosphere around him is soft, and the gales filled with balu, and the flowers are springing from the green earth; he knows that the softest air to his heart, would be the air which hangs over his native land; that more gratefully than all the gales of the south, would breathe the low whispers of anxious affection; that the very icicles clinging to his own eaves, and the snow beating against his own windows, would be far more pleasing to his eyes, than the bloom and verdure which only more forcibly remind him how far he is from that one spot which is dearer to him than the world beside. He may indeed find estimable friends, who will do all in their power to promote his comfort and assuage his pains; but they cannot supply the place of the long known and the long loved; they cannot read, as in a book, the mute language of his face; they have not learned to communicate, without hesitation, all his wishes, impressions, and thoughts to him. He feels that he is a stranger; and a more desolate feeling could not visit his soul. How much is expressed by that form of oriental benediction—MAY YOU DIE AMONG YOUR KINDEED.—Thacher's Memoirs.

CHANGE OF AIR.

Dr. Darwin one day at Nottingham, assembled a large crowd round him, and standing upon a tub, thus addressed them: Men of Nottingham listen to me. You are ingenious and industrious mechanics. By your industry life's comforts are procured for yourselves and families. If you lose your health, the power of being industrious will forsake you. That you know; but you do not know that to breathe fresh and changed air, is not less necessary to preserve health than sobriety itself.

Air becomes unwholesome in a few hours, if the windows are shut. Open those of your sleeping rooms, whenever you quit them, to go to your workshops. Keep the windows of your workshops open, whenever the weather is not insupportably cold. I have no interest in giving you this advice.—Remember what I, your countryman, and a physician, tell you. If you would not bring infection and disease upon yourselves, and to your wives and little ones, change it many times a day, by opening the windows.

Boiling Potatoes.—An Irish Journal gives the following directions for cooking potatoes. Put them in a pot or kettle without a lid, with water just sufficient to cover them. After the water is come nearly to boil, pour it off, replace it with cold water, into which throw a good portion of salt. The cold water sends the heat from the surface to the heart, and makes the potato mealy. After they are boiled and the water is poured off, let them stand on the fire 10 or 15 minutes to dry.

CLOVER SEED.—A quantity of Fresh Red Clover Seed, a superior article. Also, a few bushels of Orchard Grass Seed. The above Seeds are for sale at the N. C. Book Store by

TURNER & HUGHES,  
Raleigh, Feb. 7.

BACON AND LARD.—I am in want of those articles, either on commission, or purchase. Feb. 6. [12 31] WILL PECK.

Raleigh Fire Company.—The Act of the General Assembly for the better provision of the City of Raleigh from losses by fire, provides that a Fire Company be annually established in the following manner: The Intendant of Police and Commissioners shall, in the month of January, enrol the free white male inhabitants of 21 years of age and upwards, and being thus enrolled, the said Intendant and Commissioners shall publicly invite such citizens as choose to volunteer their services to form said Fire Company, to consist of forty members. This invitation is, therefore, thus publicly made, and it is hoped will be promptly made, by signifying assent to the Clerk of the Board.

In case a sufficient number of volunteers do not offer their services before the last Saturday in February, the Act directs that the Intendant and Commissioners shall, on that day, make a draft from the enrolment, of such number of men as shall be wanting to form said Company. J. GALES, Intendant of Police, Jan. 25, 1840.

Andrew.—This distinguished Racer and Staller will make his next and last Season in Virginia, at New Market, within one mile of Petersburg, and be let to Mares at \$75 the season, payable when the Mare is taken away—\$120 insurance, with \$1 to the groom in all instances. The insurance money will be required as soon as the Mare is ascertained to be with foal, or parted with. The Season will commence on the 10th February, and expire the 1st day of July. Mares will be well fed at two shillings per day—pasture which is rich and extensive furnished gratis. No charge for servants sent with mares.—Every precaution will be taken to guard against accidents or escapes, but I cannot be responsible for either. This renowned son of Sir Charles, famed alike for his own and the performance of his progeny on the turf, is now in full health and vigor. He is a beautiful dark chestnut, without white except the near hind foot, rising fifteen and a half hands high, of perfect symmetry of form, united with immense power, and unrivalled action, in which latter particular he excels all horses I ever saw. His own performances on the Turf are too well known to need a recitation here. His get are now before the public, and although they are generally from obscure Mares, have distinguished themselves at all distances, from 1 to 4 miles, and thus from New York to Georgia—thus winning for their Sire a reputation as the getter of Race Horses, which should entitle him to the consideration and patronage of breeders. This will be the last opportunity of offering to him in this State, as I have had several of sops for him to go to other States. O. P. HARE, Petersburg, Jan. 1, 1840. 8 o'cwt

ALUM SALT.—W. & A. SMITH have at Waynesborough about 300 bushels Alum Salt, which they will sell, delivered there, at 65 cents per bushel. To persons wanting ten bushels or more, they will sell in Raleigh at \$1. Raleigh, Jan. 28, 1840. 9 1/2

OFFICE OF MARSHAL OF THE U. S.  
RALPH, February 1, 1840.

The following named persons have been appointed Assistant Marshals for the several counties of the State, to carry into effect an Act of Congress for taking the sixth Census, or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, to commence the 1st of June next:

Ashe, John Ray  
Anson, James Turner  
Bertie, Wm. S. Pruden  
Buncombe, E. H. McClure  
Bladen, Daniel G. Patterson  
Beaufort, Daniel Reed  
Brunswick, David Taylor

Burke, Wm. W. Avery  
Camden, H. B. Satterwhite  
Cabarrus, John J. Burgess  
Chatham, Robert Kirkpatrick  
Columbus, Robert Woody  
Cherokee, William H. Baldwin  
Carteret, Daniel P. Ramsaw  
Chowan, William H. Hunt  
Currituck, Thomas Hathaway  
Cumberland, William S. Harrison  
Duncan Buie

Craven, James Hayward  
Crawell, Charles Kelly  
Duplin, N. J. Palmer  
Dixie, James K. Hill  
Davie, Nathaniel T. A. Chafin  
Davidson, Joseph Davis  
Edgecomb, Robert Rix  
Franklin, William C. Foster  
Granville, James Beasley  
Guilford, Asa Hill  
John J. Edwards

Halifax, John A. Smith  
Hertford, Joseph A. McLean  
Hillsboro, Leonard Daniel  
Hoke, John Edmundson  
Hyde, James L. Grimes  
Iredell, David C. Cox  
Jones, William W. Battle  
Johnston, John Clayton  
Jones, William F. Cowan  
Lincoln, Edward Boykin  
Lenoir, Abner Green  
Macon, Daniel Seegles  
Mooresville, Moses T. Aternathy  
Montgomery, James W. Cox  
Mecklenburg, H. G. Woodfin  
Mint Hill, S. C. Bruce  
New Hanover, James Allen  
Nash, John L. Christian  
Northampton, Pearsall Thompson  
Onslow, Jessu Cooper  
Orange, Dugal M'Millan  
Person, Joel Buu  
Perquimans, Samuel Spruill  
Pitt, Richard H. Grant  
Randolph, Joseph Allison  
Rutherford, Thomas P. Aucutt  
Robeson, Thomas Morris  
Rockingham, E. L. Stephens  
Stokes, Miles Elliott  
Surry, Jesse H. Adams  
Taliaferro, Benjamin Austin  
Thompson, Thomas Hancock  
Wake, B. F. Hoover  
Wayne, W. R. Daniel  
Yancey, John Baber  
Archibald McNeill  
Peter Seales  
Robert Hill  
E. Hough  
Z. Brown  
Edward Vail  
Abraham Chesson  
Thomas Lenoir  
Michael Collins  
James Griswell  
Wesley Jones  
James A. Wilson.

The notice of these appointments has been thus early published, that the vast number of applicants for these offices may learn the result of their application to whom direct replies, even if it could be reasonably expected, time would not admit of being made. And also, with a view that the attention of the community may be drawn to the subject.

From the experience of the past, no ordinary embarrassments have attended the prosecution of the enumeration of the inhabitants, arising out of a want of knowledge on the part of that class of our citizens, whose situation and circumstances in life deprive them of the means of rightly understanding the intent of the law. Acting consequently, under erroneous impressions of its object, they either refuse to answer the interrogatories proposed, or cause much detention to the Assistant before they can be included in the list.—This inconvenience, it is believed, could in a great measure be avoided by some pains being taken by the better informed citizens, in enlightening the minds of the former on the subject, within the sphere of their social intercourse, previous to the commencement of taking the census; whose co-operation therefore, in this particular at least, is respectfully solicited, in carrying into effect a law in which all are interested—a law enjoined by the Constitution, and indispensable to a fair and equal representation of the people of the United States.

Blank Forms and general instructions, and all other papers appertaining to these appointments, will in due time be transmitted through the Mails to the several Assistants.

BEVERLY DANIEL,  
Marshal of the District of N. C.  
Raleigh, Feb. 3, 1840.

NOTICE.—TAKEN UP and committed to the Jail of Anson County, on the 17th of December, a Negro Man, who calls himself TOM, and says he belongs to JOHN SMITH, of Albemarle County, in this State. Said Negro is about 5 feet, 10 inches high, stout built, eyes coloured, and apparently about 24 years of age. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away; or he will be dealt with as the law directs. Y. H. ALLEN, Sheriff, Wadesboro, Dec. 14, 1839. 8-6m

NOTICE TO SILK GROWERS.—I have for sale, 10 or 12,000 Morris Mulliculla Trees of good size and warranted genuine. Persons wishing to engage in the Silk Culture, and others, can be supplied on very favorable terms. In order to obviate that great difficulty, (the scarcity of money,) I am willing to wait one year for one half of the purchase money, where the sum is \$100 and over, provided good security can be given for the payment of the same with interest. It is believed, that more than the amount that the Trees will cost, may be realized the first year, by making Silk from the leaves they will produce. The Trees may be seen at my place, in the Eastern Suburbs of this City.

I have, also, a few thousand Silkworm Eggs for sale. Persons wishing any further information, by addressing me, (post paid,) will receive immediate attention. ELIAZER COLEBURN, Raleigh, Jan. 17. 8 5/8p

A PRACTICAL PRINTER, who has had considerable experience in conducting a Newspaper, desires to take charge of a Newspaper establishment, as principal, in North Carolina, Georgia, or Alabama; he would have no objection to associate himself with any gentlemen embarked in the Printing business, in either of the States last named, as he is very anxious to plant his person, permanently, in Georgia or Alabama. His politics are of the Jeffersonian school, and consequently, at war with many of the leading measures of the present Administration.

Unexceptionable testimony of good character can be adduced. Address, "O. P. Q., Hillsborough, North Carolina," postage paid, Jan. 28, 1840.

A CARD.—MRS. HARDIE, grateful for the signature of patronage she has always received, would take this method of informing her friends and the public generally, that she has made a proper provision for supplying Families with ICE during the ensuing summer, on as good terms as it possibly can be obtained.

Those who have applied for several years back, but could not be supplied on account of the limited size of her Ice House, need not fear a like disappointment. She would be glad to have as early application made as possible, as she is anxious to secure a sufficient number of good Subscribers for the season, through January 10, 1840. 4 2m

THE EDITOR OF THE WILMINGTON CHRONICLE, having, by the fire of the 17th of January, lost all the materials of his office, on which there was no insurance, and being desirous of resuming the publication of the paper as soon as possible, in order to enable him to do so he makes an appeal to the public for an increase of his subscription list. The political character of the Chronicle is Whig. The Editor has ever aimed, however, to diffuse what he conceives to be true political sentiments, with justice and fair-dealing towards those entertaining different opinions, and to discuss matters with a courtesy proper among all men. This will be its future course. But independently of these considerations, there is now so large a portion of the State connected with Wilmington by the ties that grow out of frequent intercourse and commercial dealings, that the newspapers of that place should have an extensive circulation.

The price of the paper was \$2.50, in advance, but experience has proved that a paper cannot be afforded in Wilmington for that sum, and the subscription of the Chronicle will therefore be hereafter \$3.00 in advance. Wilmington, Jan. 30, 1840. 11 1/4

CAPITAL PRIZES.—\$50,000, \$20,000.—Lottery authorized by the State of Maryland, to erect a Town Hall and other buildings in the City of Baltimore. Class No. 3, for 1840. To be drawn at Baltimore, Maryland, on Saturday, 22d of February, 1840. D. S. GREGORY & Co., Managers.

14 Drawn Nos. in each package of 26 Tickets.

GRAND SCHEM.

4 prizes of	\$50,000	1 prize of	\$20,000
1 do	6,000	1 do	3,859
5 prizes of	2,000	40 prizes of	500
5 do	1,350	50 do	300
5 do	1,200	250 do	150
5 do	1,500	&c. do	&c.

Tickets only \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2.50. Certificates of Packages of 26 tickets.

10 tickets,	do	26 half do	65
20 do	do	26 quarter do	89

Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Scheme, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of the drawing sent immediately after it is over, to all who order from us. Address D. S. GREGORY & Co., Managers, Richmond, Va., or Washington City, D. C.

STOLEN from the Stable of Mr. James Cozman, in the suburbs of this City, on Friday night last, a Bay Horse, 4 years old last Spring, has one or two white feet behind, about 15 hands high and has a ear on the right side of his neck, adjoining his head, where he had been lanced for the distemper. Said horse is a Riding, but would be taken by many to be a Stud. I will give \$50 Reward for the apprehension of the thief, or \$10 for the recovery of the horse alone. Any information concerning the horse, communicated personally or by letter to the Editor of the Register, will be duly appreciated by the Subscriber. DAVID THOMSON, Raleigh, Feb. 3, 1840. 11 1/4

NOTICE.—FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, & TOOLS, &c. &c.—I will offer at Auction, on Friday the 14th day of February next, at my shop in this City, all my household and kitchen FURNITURE, amongst which are, a large Mahogany Sideboard and Tables, Secretary and Book Case; one first rate eight day Clock (an excellent time piece); one pair large gilt Looking Glasses; a handsome Mantle Case; together with a great many articles, too tedious to mention.

A Tennessee Spinning with six spindles, and a Carding Machine, both in good order; three sets Blacking Tools, complete, with S. Rogers, &c. &c. for a Carriage maker; Coach and Barouche Lamps, with faces and materials, consisting of a great many articles; all my benches, fixtures, and tools, in the wood shop, together with all the Harness Makers tools; one set Plating tools, with one Flating Mill, a first rate article; an excellent lot of Upper and Harness Leather, together with a number of articles too tedious to mention. Several CARRIAGES, Paints, &c. &c.

Terms of Sale.—Six months credit for all sums over \$10; all under, Cash. All over \$100, notes negotiable at either of the Banks in this City. THO. COBBES, Raleigh, Feb. 4, 1840. 11 3/4

JUST PUBLISHED, and ready for delivery, at the North Carolina Book Store, a Digest of all the reported Decisions of the Courts in North Carolina, commencing with the earliest Reporter and including the Decisions of the Supreme Court at their June Term, 1837. Prepared by Hon. James Ingham, Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

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