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WESTON R. GALES,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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TERMS.

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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.

THE OIL.

IMPORTANCE OF FEMALE EDUCATION.

Who is it that moulds and directs the character of our boys, for the first 10 or 12 decisive years of their life? Not their father, for such are his engagements, or such the reserve and stateliness of his manners, that his sons but rarely come in contact with him. No; it is in the nursery, it is in the gentle and attractive society of the mother, it is in her affectionate bosom and on her lap, that the blossoms of the heart and mind begin their bloom; it is she, who tends the twig, and thus decides the character of the tree.—How then ought she to be accomplished, for this important office! How wide and diversified her reading and information! How numerous the historic models of great men, with which her memory should be stored!—How grand and noble the tone of her character!

A COUNTRY SUNDAY.

Has any one ever marked the moral beauty of the still Sunday afternoon in some beautiful Country Village? What a contrast it presents to the noise and dissipation of a city!—The amiable pastor enters the house devoted to the worship of his Maker, followed by all the young, with reverence in their looks, and piety in their hearts. The buoyancy of youth with sometimes venture upon the innocent gambol, or a passing thought of gaiety, but it is so chastened down by the example and authority of the village fathers, that it acquires from this very circumstance an additional charm of amiability. The very trees, fields, and shining streams appear to feel delight and tranquillity on such an afternoon. The breeze sighs through the branches with all the softness and delicacy of youthful affection; the rich fields wave beneath the breath of heaven as if a feeling of ecstasy passed over them and streams travel on their road rejoicing, as the glittering bride of the East, covered with Persian rufies, approaches the splendid mansion of the West.

RIDICULE.

How dangerous a gift is the power of ridicule! It is most potent to unmask the pretender, and brand the hypocrite;—yet how often has it dissipated those gay illusions, which beguile the rough path of life,—how often, at its dread presence, have the honest boasts of patriotism, the warm expressions of piety, the generous purposes of beneficence, fluttered on the lips, and died away in the hearts.

The first Baptist Church of America was founded at Providence in 1539. Their sentiments spreading into Massachusetts, in 1651; the General Court passed a law against them, inflicting banishment for persisting in the promulgation of their doctrines. In 1658, Quakers making their appearance in Massachusetts, the Legislature of that Colony passed several laws against them.—No master of a vessel was allowed to bring any one of this sect into its jurisdiction on a penalty of one hundred pounds. Other still severer penalties were inflicted upon them in 1657, such as cutting their ears, and boring their tongue with a hot iron. They were at length banished on the pain of death, and four, refusing to go, were executed in 1659.

Nothing is so mighty and at the same time so timid, as the first youthful passion, before it is revealed to its object. It absorbs and governs the entire being, and holds in its tenacious grasp, both character and destiny; yet can the lightest footstep in a moment vanquish its most determined purpose, and the sweetest look make it quail with unutterable terror.

Our learning is often best, when it teaches most humility; but to be proud of learning is the greatest ignorance in the world. For our learning is so long in getting, and so very imperfect, that the greatest clerk knows not the thousandth part of what he is ignorant; and knows so uncertainly what he seems to know, and knows no otherwise than a fool or a child, even when told to him or what he guesses at, that except those things which concern his duty, and which God hath revealed to him, which also every woman knows as far as is necessary, the most learned man hath nothing to be proud of, unless this be a sufficient argument to exalt him, that he uncertainly guesses at some more unnecessary things than many others, who yet know all that concerns them, and mind other things more necessary for the needs of life and commonwealths.—Taylor.

Dr. Johnson, in one of his letters, observes, that small debts are like small shot; they are rattling on every side, and can scarcely be escaped without a wound; great debts are like cannon,—of loud noise, but little danger.

ADVICE.

It is observed that the young and the ignorant are always the most violent in pursuit. The knowledge which is forced upon them by longer acquaintance with the world, moderates their impetuosity. Study then to anticipate, by reflection, that knowledge which experience often purchases at too dear a price. Inure yourself to frequent consideration of the emptiness of those pleasures which excite so much strife and commotion among mankind. Think how much more of true enjoyment is lost by the violence of passion, than by the want of those things which gave occasion to that passion. Perseade yourselves that the favor of God, and the possession of virtue, form the chief happiness of the rational nature. Let a contented mind, and a peaceful life, hold the next place in your estimation. These are the conclusions which the wise and thinking part of mankind have always formed.—Blair.

AGRICULTURE.

He who has dominion over an acre, and rescues it from barrenness, and covers it with a smiling harvest, has more virtuous self-approbation, than the conqueror of large territories, waste and desolate. The culture of the earth savours of filial affection. It is our bounteous mother; it affords us nourishment, and shelter and shade—fertile streams—fragrant flowers and refreshing fruit. We should love it for the sake of the living, for the sake of the dead. A beautiful plant, or a luxuriant vine, may suggest to the poetical mind the spirit of the departed beauty, putting forth again from the earth where its form was inured.

SENSIBILITY.

We not unfrequently see the moral feeling discover itself in the roughest and hardest men; sailors for instance, whose lives have been exposed to continual danger from rocks and sands, and "death attendant in a thousand forms," who yet, when meeting with a brother seaman in distress, have had their sensibility excited so as to admit him to share with themselves the pittance they possessed, till somewhat has occurred permanently to relieve him; although, if you were to speak to such men about nervous susceptibility, they would not at all know what you mean. On the other hand, we too often find, that where there is a great pretension to exquisite nervous susceptibility, the moral principle has no existence; it is only a refined modification of selfishness.

WANT OF PUNCTUALITY.

Few things tend more to alienate friendship, than a want of punctuality in our engagements. I have known the breach of a promise to dine or sup, break up more than one intimacy. A disappointment of this kind rankles in the mind; it cuts up our pleasures (those rare events in human life, which should not be sported with) it not only deprives us of the expected gratification, but renders us unfit for and out of humor with every other; it makes us think our society not worth having, which is not the way to make us delighted with our own thoughts; it lessens our self-esteem, and destroys our confidence in others; and, having leisure on our hands, (by being thus left alone) and sufficient provocation withal, we employ it in raking up the faults of the acquaintance, who has played us this slippery trick, and in forming resolutions to pick a quarrel with him the very first opportunity we can find.

THE NUTMEG.

The nutmeg tree is a beautiful vegetable. The stem, with a smooth brown bark, rises perfectly straight. Its strong and numerous branches proceed regularly from it in an oblique direction upwards. They bear large oval leaves pendulous from them, some a foot in length. The upper and outer surface of the leaf is smooth, and of a deep agreeable green. The under and inner surface is marked with a strong nerve in the middle of the leaf, from the foot stalk to the point; and from this middle nerve others proceed obliquely towards the point and edges of the leaf; but what distinguishes most this inner surface, is its uniform brown colour, without the least intermixture of green, and as if strewn all over with a brown powder. The whole leaf is characterised by its fragrant odour, sufficiently denoting the fruit which the tree produces. This fruit, when fresh, is about the size and figure of a common nectarine. It consists of an outward rind, between which and the inward shell, is found a reticulated membrane or dividal skin, which, when dried, is called mace.—What is known by the name of nutmeg is the kernel within the shell, and is soft in its original state.

A RECIPE FOR MAKING BEER.

Boil 10 ounces of Hops in three pails and a half of water one hour, or until the leaves settle at the bottom of the kettle. Then strain it into a 20 gallon cask, in which must first be put 6 quarts and one pint of good molasses. Fill it up with cold water. Add one pint brewer's yeast. Roll it over, and shake it well. Let it remain in the cellar 24 hours with the bung out, after which it will be fit for use. If bottled, it will very much improve.

The progress of the lava is not so rapid as to prevent the escape of those who fly before it; but, like time, it overtakes the imprudent and aged, who, remarking its heavy and silent pace, think there is no difficulty in avoiding it.

METHOD OF DARKENING MARGOLANT.

Nothing more is necessary than to wash the mahogany with lime-water, which may be readily made by dropping a nodule of lime into a basin of water.

THE SCRIPTURES.

"I must confess to you," says Rousseau, "that the majesty of the Scriptures strikes me with admiration, as the purity of the Gospel hath its influence on my heart. Peruse the works of our philosophers, with all their pomp of diction; how contemptible are they, compared with the Scriptures! Is it possible that a book so simple and sublime should be merely the work of man? Is it possible that the sacred personage, whose history it contains, should be himself a mere man? Do we find that he assumed the tone of an enthusiast or ambitious sectarian? What sweetness, what purity in his manner! what an affecting gracefulness in his delivery! what sublimity in his maxims! what profound wisdom in his discourses! what presence of mind in his replies! how great the command over his passions! where is the man, where the philosopher, who could so live and die, without ostentation? When Plato described his imaginary good man, with all the shame of guilt, yet meriting the highest reward of virtue, he described exactly the character of Jesus Christ. The resemblance was so striking, that all the Christian fathers perceived it."

FREEZING.

"It is owing to the expansion of water in freezing that rocks and trees often split under intense frosts. According to the calculations of the Florentine academicians, a sphere, or little globe of water only one inch in diameter, expands in freezing with a force superior to the resistance of thirteen and one half tons weight. Major Williams also attempted to prevent this expansion, but during the operation, the iron plug which stopped the orifice of the bomb-shell containing the freezing water, and which was more than two pounds weight, was projected several hundred feet with great velocity, and another experiment the shell burst. The imbecility of man never appears so conspicuous as when he attempts to contract the operation of laws which were designed by infinite beneficence for his preservation and comfort. The law in question is eminent, important, and nature has made it unalterable. This property of water is taken advantage of in splitting slate. At Colly Western, the slate is dug from the quarry in large blocks, these are placed in an opposite direction to what they had in the quarry, and the rain is allowed to fall upon them, it penetrates their fissures, and the first sharp frosts freeze the water, which, expanding with its usual force, splits the slate into thin layers.

THE FAIR QUAKERS.

They are certainly a dangerous sect. There is more peril to be encountered beneath one of their coal-box drab bonnets, than in all the eyes that ever shone through artificial flowers. That coquettish simplicity of dress, its perfect neatness, so emblematic of purity, that latent smile just sufficient to dimple the cheek without uttering a sound, and above all, the snow-white stocking fitting exactly to the foot that cannot be concealed, have witchery about them, which we are suitably never entered into the contemplation of the good and honest Penn.

If there is a qualification in which the Female ought to excel, it is a thorough and practical acquaintance with the arts and duties of domestic life. She may be ignorant of other branches of human knowledge, and deficient in more refined attainments, with comparative impunity, but no embellishments can supply her deficiency in these. They constitute her peculiar and appropriate employment, and so far from being beneath her regard, they adorn and beautify the most distinguished of her sex.

The sentiment may not exactly accord with the notions of the present age, but it is one that ought to be inscribed on the heart of every female, that industry and economy are her true glory. There is no apology for a slothful woman. A slothful woman is no fit for a domestic drudge or the slave of an Eastern Despot, than for the elevated station which freedom, civilization, and Christianity, have assigned her. A woman who is occupied in little else than receiving the courtesies of the other sex, and having every want supplied by obsequious attendants, if she does not become torpid by inaction, is almost always the victim of that morbid sensibility, which, while it can sweep over the ideal scenes of a novel or a tragedy, has no interest in the affecting realities of human life, and passes through the world without communicating happiness, or acquiring respectability.—Spring's Sermon.

"REASON IN MADNESS."—It is reported that a man in Bedford made these observations:—"We that are locked up in here, are only called mad, because our madness does not happen to agree with that of the rest of the world. Every body thinks his neighbor mad, if his pursuits happen to be opposite to his own. His neighbor thinks the same of him—but then these two kinds of madness do not interfere with each other. Now find then, there comes an eccentric man, who taking a just view of things, thinks them all mad—him they catch and lock up here—'That's my case.'"

"Patrick," said an employer one morning, to one of his workmen, "you came too late this morning; the other men were at work an hour before you."
"Sure and I'll be even with them to-night."
"How, Patrick?"
"Why, I'll quit one hour before em' all, sure."

SIR ISAAC NEWTON.

The late Dr. Stukely says, that one day, by appointment, visiting Sir Isaac Newton, the servant told him he was in his study.—No one was permitted to disturb him there; but, as it was near dinner-time, dinner was brought in—a boiled chicken under a cover. An hour passed, and Sir Isaac did not appear. The doctor ate the fowl, and covering up the empty dish, bid them dress their master another. Before that was ready, the philosopher came down; he apologized for his delay, and added, "Give me but leave to take my short dinner, I shall be at your services; I am fatigued and faint." Saying this, he lifted up the cover, and, without any emotion, turned about to Stukely with a smile; "See," says he "what we studious people are. I forgot I had dined."

FRANKLIN particularly endeavoured to convince young persons, that no qualities are so likely to make a poor man's fortune, as those of *frugality and integrity*. I was never discouraged, says he, by the seeming magnitude of my undertakings, as I have always thought, that one man of tolerable abilities may work great changes and accomplish great affairs, among mankind, if he first form a good plan, and, cutting of all amusements and employments that would divert his attention, make the execution of the same plan his sole study and business.

Religion was designed by Heaven for the benefit of man alone. It teaches us to moderate our desires, calm our passions, and to be useful and beneficent to one another; and whatever does not contribute to these ends, ought not to be called by that name.

A REFORM.

A respectable Physician, not many years since, related to us, in substance, the following anecdote. When a young man, I acquired a habit of intemperance; but the admonitions and warnings of my friends, coinciding with my own reason, induced me to make a solemn promise never to drink another drop of ardent spirits. When I felt that gnawing and craving so well known to sipers, I used to cheat it, and would drink a little hot water, or chew some bitter leaves; nature soon acquired a better habit; I lost my craving inclination for liquor; recovered my reputation and health from the jaws of destruction, and have arrived to a healthy old age. Indeed, as to intemperance, there is no such thing as tapering off. No; it must be snapped as a pipe stem; thus I got this habit under my feet, and said he, stamping with his feet, I broke the neck of it!

Look Out!—Two offices were broken open on Sunday night last. Nothing gained. Geo. W. King, the fellow who stole the Rev. Mr. Turner's horse, has been taken up and lodged in Lancaster Jail, S. C. He had subsequently stolen another, and had both in possession.—Pay. Observer.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, N. C.

Pursuant to an Act of the General Assembly, it is hereby announced, that the 4th and last instalment of the State's subscription of 6000 shares to the stock of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company has been paid, and the certificate of the Company to that effect, taken and filed in the office of the Public Treasurer of this State.

C. C. BATTLE,

18 & Sec. Board Int. Improvements N. C.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—Will be sold at Auction, on the 19th March next, at the late residence of Alexander Campbell, deceased, all the Household and Kitchen Furniture of the said deceased, consisting in part of the following articles: One Sideboard, one large Table, one Clock, one Gold Lever Watch, one Bureau, one Desk, one set Chairs, two Lamps, &c.

TWO TANNERS.—I now offer for sale, that handsome building Lot, on which my Tan Yard is situated, immediately adjoining the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Depot. It contains one acre, with the necessary houses for a Tannery; together with all the fixtures—say one Marble Table, and Tools, together with a Bark Mill, &c. with an abundant supply of running water. As there is no Tan Yard in this place, and Bark is cheap, and Limes in abundance, it is considerably better than few, if any places, offer the same advantages to an enterprising man.

I will sell a great bargain in this property, if early application is made. Any communication directed to me on this subject, will be promptly attended to.

WILMINGTON ADVERTISER.—F. C. HILL, Editor and Proprietor.—The Advertiser is a Weekly Gazette, published in the town of Wilmington, N. C. at \$3 a year, and was purchased by its present Editor in 1837. Since then it has been honestly and zealously devoted to the diffusion of sound political doctrines and to the dissemination of full, early, and correct commercial intelligence. The superior mail facilities enjoyed by Wilmington enable the conductors of its newspaper-press to spread before the public, earlier and more authentic information of the state of the foreign and domestic markets, than those of any other portion of the State. It is chiefly upon this ground, that the Advertiser urges its claims upon the public—and all must see that the value of a newspaper chiefly consists in its ability to collect and disseminate the latest news of the day. In fine, if this appeal to the public be productive of such substantial benefits, as to justify the editor in continuing the publication of the Wilmington Advertiser, he will spare no exertions to render it an agreeable and instructive Political, Commercial and Literary newspaper Miscellany.

With these brief remarks, he earnestly solicits an extension of public patronage and confidently hopes every friend will lend his influence to the consummation sought.

Wilmington, N. C. Feb. 14, 1840.

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE, With neatness and despatch.

JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, for the growth, preservation and restoration of the Hair.—This is an excellent article, and has, in numerous instances, produced a fine growth of hair on the heads of persons who had been bald for years.

HAIR TONIC.—We call the attention of those afflicted with premature baldness, to the excellent "Hair Tonic" prepared by Dr. Jayne of this City. Having used it ourselves, we can speak of its virtues by experience, and we unhesitatingly pronounce it an invaluable remedy to prevent the falling off of the hair, and to restore it from a dead, to a fine, healthy appearance. We can also speak from personal knowledge of the cases of two or three friends who were predisposed to baldness, who by the use of Jayne's Hair Tonic, have now luxuriant hair. We have no disposition to puff indiscriminately, all kinds of remedies, for all diseases which flesh is heir to, but when we have tested the virtue of an article, we are free to say it is good.—Saturday Evening Post, Sep. 7, 1839.

JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC.—The efficacy of this elegant preparation in restoring the growth of the hair in bald places, is truly wonderful. Where the hair has been worn off from the top of the head, by the careless practice of carrying things in the crown of the hat, it is generally considered difficult if not impossible to restore it, but it is found by numerous examples that the Hair Tonic reaches these cases very promptly and effects a complete cure. Every gentleman (we say nothing to the ladies, it being a fair presumption that their hair is always in full luxuriance, at least it always seems so.)—every gentleman who finds his hair growing too thin, or becoming loose, should place a bottle of Jayne's Hair Tonic in his dressing case and apply it with a free use of the hair brush every morning. The result will be a full, strong and healthy head of hair. The cases that have fallen under our own observation warrant us fully in asserting this.—Weekly Messenger.

Attention is called to Dr. Jayne's Hair Tonic, for the preservation, growth, and restoration of the Hair. We are assured that several most remarkable cures have lately been effected by this remedy. It is certainly worthy a trial.—Philadelphia Saturday Chronicle.

JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC.—We have, heretofore, numbered ourselves among those who believed that the "Hair Tonic" prepared by Dr. Jayne, was one of the many quack nostrums whose virtues are never seen beyond the fulsome puffs of their authors. We are willing, at length, to make public acknowledgement of the error of our belief. An intimate friend, some two or three months since, all the top of whose cranium was as bald as a piece of polished marble, begged all our jesting and ridicule of the idea of attempting to cultivate so barren a spot, purchased a bottle of the Hair Tonic from Dr. Jayne, and according to his directions applied it. During the present week, the same friend ushered himself into our presence, and uncovering his hitherto naked head, astonished us with a thorough luxuriant growth of hair, from one end to the other, in length—upon the very premises we had believed an unyielding cultivation as the trackless and that skirts the Atlantic. This is no puff, but it is righteously true, and those who doubt the genuineness can be pointed out. What is more in favor of this "Tonic," the case here cited was not one of temporary baldness—no sudden loss of the hair—but one of years' standing, though the gentleman is but forty-five years of age.—Philadelphia Spirit of the Times, October 21, 1839.

The above excellent article, together with all others of Dr. Jayne's preparations, are for sale in Raleigh, by Williams & Haywood, P. Leburg, Dupuy, Ross & Jones, Wilmington, Dr. Ware.

ANDREW.—This distinguished Racer and Stagiaire will make his next and last Season in Virginia, at New Market, with one mile of Petersburg, and be let to Mars 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 paid as soon as the Mare is ascertained to be with foal, or parted with. The Season will commence on the 10th February, and expire on 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 performances 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 unrivaled 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 recapitulation here. Hisget 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 that 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 sending him to this State, as I have had several offers for him to go to other States.—O. P. HARRIS, Petersburg, Jan. 1, 1840. 8 o'clock

MEDICAL.

DR. WM. H. M'KEE offers his Professional services to the citizens of Raleigh and its adjacent country, in the practice of the various branches of his Profession. For the purpose of obtaining practical information, he spent the last year as resident Physician and Surgeon to the Philadelphia Hospital (Blockley) during which time, he witnessed and treated several thousand cases, comprising nearly every variety and species of disease. His Office is two doors North of the Post Office, on Fayetteville street, where he can be consulted, when not professionally engaged. Raleigh, December 2, 1833. 6

VALUABLE PROPERTY for sale or lease.—A large and commodious dwelling, with every convenience for a family Residence, adjacent to the Village of Enfield, in Halifax County, N. C. A well-improved Tract of Land of between six and seven hundred acres is attached; also a Tract of superior Land of near nine hundred acres about three miles from the Village; also a suitable Tavern for an extensive business. Also, a commodious Store House, with Ware House, Gin House and other conveniences connected with it. Said property is situated at a very convenient distance from the Raleigh and Wilmington Rail Road, and can be purchased separately or together, on terms to suit Purchasers. For further particulars, apply to F. A. SOUTHALL, Enfield, N. C. June 12, —18

BEACON & OMNIBUS.—The second number of this paper will appear on Wednesday next, the 4th of March. February 28, 1840. 16—11.

LAFAYETTE COURSE.—SPRING RACES.—The annual Spring Races over this course will commence on Tuesday, 10th March, when several new stables are expected to be on the ground, one from Tennessee. The Proprietors offer the following purses, viz:

TUESDAY—two mile heats—purses \$250
WEDNESDAY—three mile heats—purses 400
THURSDAY—four mile heats—purses 600
FRIDAY—mile heats, best three to five—purses 250

THE PROPRIETORS.

Feb. 6. 16 w.

CHINA, CROCKERY and GLASS WARE.—AT REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH.—Richmond, February, 1840.—The subscriber has now in store and about per ship Malacca, direct from Liverpool, the following Goods which he offers to the trade at prices corresponding with the times:

1000 sets Printed Teas, assorted colors
4000 " Common Painted do do do
600 doz. blue and green edged Plates
1200 " do do do Twiflers
250 " C. C. Chambers, assorted sizes
150 " Printed, painted & colored Chambers
200 " Colored Pitchers, assorted sizes
100 " C. C. do do do do
300 " Printed & Painted do do do
100 " Fancy do do do do
1000 " Printed, painted and colored Bowls, assorted sizes
200 " Edged Dishes do do
100 " Printed do do do and colors
300 " do Plates do do
600 " do Twiflers do do
Printed and edged Soup Tureens, Saucers do covered Dishes, Muffins, &c
200 doz. printed, painted and Glazed Tea pots
200 " do do Sugars and Cream do
200 sets (35 pieces each) China, various sets
50 do (67 do do) do do do do
300 do China, hand and unhand Teas
150 doz. printed, painted and C. C. Ewers and Basins
800 do 3/4 & 1 pint thin Tumblers
350 do 3/4 & 1 pint thick do rough bottom
450 do 3/4 & 1 pint do do ground do
200 do 1 pint do do rough & gr'd do
400 do Black Flasks
100 do Decanters

Together with a large stock of fine and common cut, pressed & plain Glass, German Silver, Britannia and Composition Castors, English and American Stoneware, &c. &c.

North Carolina State Bank notes taken at par in payment for Goods.

WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Late Smyth & Butler, Main st. Richmond, 3 doors above the Bell Tavern.

SADDLERY.

The Subscriber returns his thanks to his friends, customers, and the public in general, for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on him, in his line of business, and hopes by a diligent attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

There may be, at all times, found in his shop on Fayetteville street, one door north of the large brick building of B. B. Smith, Esq., a general assortment of the following articles, viz:

Gentlemen's best plain Saddles, Gilt and Shalloon do. Also, Bird's patent Spring Seat Saddles, of all kinds, gilt and plain. Common Saddles of all kinds, Ladies' Saddles, great variety. A very large supply of Carriage Harness, both brass and silver plated, Barouche Harness, Gig & Sulkey, do. Jersey Wagon, do. Saddle Bags, Trunks, Whips, and Spurs. In fact, all articles usually kept in such establishments; all of which will be disposed of at low prices for Cash, or on the usual credit to punctual customers.

Repairing of all kinds, done in the best style, and at the shortest notice.

C. W. D. HUTCHINGS, Raleigh, June 26, 1839 35—11.

STEEL.—This distinguished Race Horse, bred by Capt. John Eubank, Lunenburg county, Va. and foaled in 1834, will make his first season at his stable, Granville county, North Carolina, on the main road from Oxford to Boydton, Va. at the very moderate price of \$60 a mare, and \$100 to insure, with one dollar cash to the groom in all cases. The season money will be due on the 1st day of July next, at which time his services will cease, and the issue of any foal will be claimed as soon as the mare can be ascertained to be in foal, or parted with. Pasture will be furnished gratis, and mares will be fed at \$10 per month, and colored servants boarded gratis. No mare will be allowed to leave the plantation until her feeding expenses are paid.

Every possible care will be taken, both by myself and an experienced groom to prevent accidents or escapes, but I will not be responsible for any that may happen.

Steel is of the largest class of race horses, being sixteen hands high, of great substance and power, and of the most perfect symmetry of proportions; he has an uncommonly fine shoulder, and deep bridle, and perhaps his finest points lie in his back and loins; nothing could be better adapted to packing weight during a bruising race over a heavy track. He has a clean bony head and fine neck, his eye fine; a superior barrel, well ribbed out, and his quarters and stifles are uncommonly fine—his color a fine bay with black legs, mane and tail.

Steel, as a Race Horse, was equal to any horse of his day, winning twelve times out of thirteen, which was the last at Baltimore when positively out of order, though he received \$500 of the purse as the 2d best horse.

N. B. He challenged the winner immediately after the race to run her four mile heats, for ten thousand dollars aside, which was declined. He ran and won from Virginia to Georgia, carrying off every sweepstake and Jockey Club from one to four mile heats—except the last, his winnings amounting to \$13,990, exclusive of his own stakes.

He is now offered to the public with the fullest confidence in his proving a Valuable Stallion. For his performances in detail, see hand bills.

Pasture.—Steel was got by that capital Race Horse and most valuable Stallion, imported Fyde; his dam Dimont by Constitution, who was also the dam of the famous running mare Sally Eubanks; his grand dam by Ball's Floriz; his g g grand dam by Flag of Tusser; g g g grand dam by old C-ler; Good's Twig; imported Crawford; imported Silvereye; imported Monkey; imported Dabster; imported Bull's Rock; out of Bull's Rock's imported full sister.

EDMUND TOWNES, Near Lynneville, Granville county, N. C. February 12, 1840. 15 1aw44

NOTICE.—The undersigned having qualified as Administrator of the Estate of Alex. J. Campbell, deceased, requests all persons indebted to said Estate, either by note or account, to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the same, to present them for settlement within the time prescribed by law; otherwise, this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. E. SMITH, Administrator. Raleigh, February 24, 1840. 16