RALEIGH REGISTER.

AND NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

VOL. XLI. } SEMI-WEEKLY. { NO. 43.

TUESDAY, MAY 26, 1840.

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. Court Orders and Judicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher; but a deduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made from the regular prices, for advertisers 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*.

THE OLIO.

PRAISE AND CENSURE.

The truth and practical good sense of the following remarks from the Trenton Emporium, give them a claim to our notice. There are not a few who may be profited by the wholesome instructions they impart.

The world, some people say, is censorious—and it is, to a certain extent, true. But the world sometimes compliments very highly—and I have a strong inclination to say, that its praises do more mischief than its censures—I will say it. Censure, when applied where it is merited, often has a salutary effect. When bestowed where it is not deserved, it produces no injury on a well regulated mind. The strong and prevailing disposition among people to think more highly of themselves than they ought to think, needs some general corrective—and censure, though an unpleasant, is often, in these cases a very wholesome medicine.

Praise, on the other hand, touches a more dangerous key—it nurses instead of suppressing the dangerous propensity to pride. He's a genius, people said of my young friend Alcanzor—and it got to Alcanzor's ears, as such things will nine cases out of ten. The youth was promising fair for manhood—with industry and prudence to follow up the advantages he enjoyed, he would have become an ornament to society. But the idea of being a genius haunted him night and day.—He put on a thousand ridiculous airs and fell into as many ridiculous practices—became puffed up with vanity and self conceit, and let slip all his golden opportunities in grasping after the foolish phantoms that flitted before his bewildered brain. He turned out a poor creature. Praise did mischief. What a beautiful girl! the young gentlemen used to say when they passed Jane Seymour's window and got a glance at her fine face and pretty figure. It was no wonder they called her beautiful for she was so. But persuade a young lady she is beautiful—very beautiful—and she must be a girl of extraordinary good sense if she doesn't let the thing run in her head to the exclusion of more profitable thoughts. Jane once cultivated her mind—was industrious and ingenious with her needle, bid fair to become an excellent housekeeper—and she would have been a rare prize, if left to the guidance of her natural judgement. But she soon began to conclude that she was beautiful—that beauty compensated for every thing—and she neglected every thing else. Those of the beaux who were worth having thought differently—the others she would not accept, and this misunderstanding lost her a husband.

Praise has made more fools and coxcombs, than censure ever made misanthropes. They are both good things in their exact places—but it requires a great deal of judgment to place them there. When misapplied, the first flows generally from a better feeling than the last—and it is a pity friends should do one another an injury. These axioms ought to be always borne in mind.

THE SAILOR AND THE ACTRESS.

"When I was a poor girl," said the dutches of St. Albans, "working very hard for my 30 shillings a week, I went down to Liverpool during the holidays, where I was always kindly received. I was to perform in a new piece, something like those pretty little affecting dramas they get up now at our minor theatres; and in my character I represented a poor, friendless orphan girl, reduced to the most wretched poverty. A heartless tradesman prosecutes the said heroine for a heavy debt, and insists on putting her in prison, unless some one will be bail for her. The girl replies, "Then I have no hope, I have not a friend in the world."—"What! will no one be bail for you to save you from prison?" asks the stern creditor. "I have told you I have not a friend on earth," was my reply. But just as I was uttering the words, I saw a sailor in the upper gallery springing over the railing, letting himself down from the one tier to another until he bounded clear over the orchestra and foot-lights, and placed himself beside me in a moment. "Yes, you shall have *one* friend at least, my poor young woman," said he, with the greatest expression in his honest, sunburnt countenance, "I will go bail for you to any amount. And as for *you*, (turning to the frightened actor,) if you don't bear a hand and shift your mooring, you lubber, it will be worse for you when I come athwart your bows." Every creature in the house rose; the uproar was perfectly indescribable; peals of laughter, screams of terror, cheers from his tawny messmates in the gallery preparatory scrapings of violins from the orchestra; and amidst the universal din there stood the unconscious cause of it, sheltering me, 'the poor distressed young woman,' and breathing defiance and destruction against my mimic persecutor. He was only persuaded to relinquish his care of me by the manager's pretending to arrive and rescue me, with a profusion of theatrical bank notes."

To learn to talk well, learn first to hear.

BENEFIT OF CLERGY.

As the meaning of the term may perhaps, not be generally known to our readers, we give the following definition from a correspondent:—Felony, which comprehends almost numberless species of crimes, is subdivided into two classes—with or without benefit of clergy. Benefit of clergy at present, signifies an exemption from capital punishment, in all felonies where the Legislature has not taken away that benefit by express words. The origin of this principle, which is very little understood, is as follows: At the time the Catholic religion was the established one in this country, the clergy claimed an exemption from punishment for all secular offences, and the Legislature was so far duped by them as to grant them that privilege, therefore, whenever a priest was convicted of a crime, for which another man would suffer death, he was discharged without punishment, on proving himself to be an ecclesiastic. The clergy did not fail to avail themselves of this advantage; and, if any credit is to be given to historians, were guilty of all kinds of enormities and depredations. This induced the Parliament, at various times, to subject them to capital punishments for particular offences, by taking away from those offences the benefit of clergy. In those dark superstitious times, every person who could read was presumed, in law to be a priest in orders, and till the reign of Anne, a man who was not possessed of that qualification, was liable to hanged for an offence which one possessed of it would only be burnt in the hand for; but since that time, laymen are allowed the benefit of clergy, and, are entitled to claim it as often as they have occasion, and are exempted from the punishment of burning in the hand by the statute I Edward VI. which extends the same privilege to Peers of the Realm, whom it also exempts from capital punishment for the crimes of house-breaking highway robbery, horse-stealing, and robbing of churches. Felony, without benefit of clergy, are capital offences, of which Sir William Blackstone, in his time, enumerated 100, and since his death upwards of 50 have been added to the catalogue. We trust, that in the alterations in our criminal code about to be proposed by Mr. Peel, these circumstances will receive their due share of that gentleman's attentive consideration.—*English Paper.*

DISCONTENT.

How universal it is!—we never yet knew the man who could say, "I am contented." Go where you will, among rich or poor, the man of competence, or the man who earns his bread by the daily sweat of his brow, you hear the sound of mourning and the voice of complaint. The other day we stood by a cooper, who was playing a merry tune around the cask—"Oh," said he, "mine is a hard lot—forever trotting round like a dog, driving a hoop. "Heigh ho, sighed a blacksmith, in one of the hot days, as he wiped the drops of perspiration from his brow, while the red-hot iron glowed on his anvil, "this is life with a vengeance! melting and frying one's self over a burning fire." "Oh that I was a carpenter," ejaculated a shoemaker, as he bent over his lap stone, "here am I, day after day, wearing my soul away in making soles for others, cooped up in a little 7 by 9 room. "Heigh ho! I am sick of this out-door work," exclaims the carpenter, broiling under a sweltering sun, or exposed to the inclemencies of the weather; "if I were only a tailor!" "This is too bad," perpetually cries the tailor, "to be compelled to sit perched up here, plying the needle all the day long; would that mine was a more active life." "Last day of grace, Banks want pay, what shall I do!" grumbles the merchant, "I had rather be a truck horse, a dog, any thing!" "Unhappy fellow! groans the lawyer, as he scratches his head over some dry musty record, "I had rather hammer stone than cudgel my brains on this tedious question" And so through all the ramifications of society, all are complaining of their condition, finding fault with their peculiar calling. If I were only this or that or the other, I should be content, is the universal cry, any thing but what I am. So wags the world, so it has wagged, and so it will wag.

INGENIOUS DEVICE.

The following curious story is told of an old lady in Buckinghamshire, (England.)—Her husband had died without making his will; in consequence of which neglect, his estate would have passed away from his widow, had she not resorted to some expedient to secure it. She hit upon the following. She concealed the death of her husband and prevailed upon an old cobler, her neighbor, who was in person somewhat like the deceased to go to bed at her house, and personate him; in which character, it was agreed that he should dictate a will, leaving the estate to the wife. An attorney was sent for to draw up the writing. The widow, who, on his arrival appeared in great affliction at her good man's danger, began to ask questions of her pretended husband, calculated to elicit the answers she expected and desired. The cobler groaned aloud, and looking as much like a person about to give up the ghost as possible, feebly answered, "I intend to leave you half my estate, and I think the poor shoemaker who lives opposite is deserving the other half, for he has always been a good neighbor." The widow was thunderstruck at receiving a reply so different to that which she expected, but dared not negative the *will*, for fear the pretended husband would expose her, and she lose all, so allowed the attorney to record it.

EFFECTS OF PERSEVERING INDUSTRY.

GENERAL JOHN SULLIVAN.

One of the most distinguished officers in the army of the Revolution, was General JOHN SULLIVAN, a man of obscure parentage, bred in the humble ranks of poverty, who raised himself by his talents and industry, to the highest offices in the gift of his country.

He was the son of Scotch parents, who resided at Berwick in Maine, and in early life was the architect of his own fortune.—Desirous of procuring an education, he went to Portland, and offered his services to a Mr. Livermore, a Councillor at Law. He offered to take care of Mr. Livermore's horse, split his wood, &c., if Mr. Livermore would board him, and give him the privilege of reading his books. The bargain was concluded; John was faithful to his trust; and was enabled to spend much of his time in his employer's library. One evening, however, Mr. Livermore returned from an excursion, and John was not at hand to take care of his horse. It was found on inquiry of a domestic, that a client had called for Mr. Livermore to manage a case to be brought before a Justice that evening, and as Mr. L. was absent, John had offered his services, and had actually gone off with the man.

Mr. Livermore's curiosity was excited, and after taking care of his horse, he slipped quietly into the court, without being perceived by John. The case was managed with such ability and ingenuity, and so much native talent was displayed, that after his return home, Mr. L. addressed him "John, my kitchen is no place for you; follow on with your studies; give them your undivided attention, and you shall have what assistance you need from me until you are in a condition to repay it.

The result is well known—that he became eminent at the bar; and at the call of his country, he made a great personal sacrifice in leaving his profession to enter the army.—Here he shone as a star of the first magnitude, and will have his name handed down to posterity as the companion and confidential friend of the Father of his Country.—After the close of the Revolutionary war, he was President of New Hampshire 3 years, in which State he has many distinguished descendants.

James Sullivan, brother of John, who was afterwards Governor of Massachusetts, was, employed as a boatman on the Piscataqua River, between Exeter and Portsmouth. He was engaged in this business when both of his legs were broken, the marks of which he ever afterwards bore.

What NOBLE examples are here given to stimulate YOUNG MEN in the acquisition of knowledge, and the improvement of their natural talents.

ORIGIN OF GENIUS.

Columbus was the son of a weaver and a weaver himself. Rabelais the son of an apothecary. Claude Lorraine was bred a pastry cook. Moliere son of a tapestry maker. Cervantes served as a common soldier. Homer was a beggar. Hesiod was the son of a small farmer. Demosthenes, of a cutler.—Terence was a slave. Richardson was a printer. Oliver Cromwell the son of a brewer. Benj. Franklin a Journeyman Printer. Dr. Thomas, Bishop of Worcester, son of a linen draper. Daniel Defoe was a hosier, and the son of a butcher. Whitfield the son of an innkeeper at Gloster. Sir Cloudesly Shovel, rear admiral of England, was an apprentice to a shoe-maker, and afterwards a cabin boy. Bishop Prideaux worked in the kitchen at Exeter College, Oxford Eng. Cardinal Wolsey, a son of a butcher. Ferguson was a shepherd. Neibher was a peasant Thomas Paine, son of a stay maker at Thetford.—Dean Tucker was the son of a small famer in Candiganshire, and performed his journey to Oxford on foot. Edmund Hally was the son of a soap-boiler at Shoreditch. Joseph Hall, Bishop of Norwich, son of a farmer at Ashby. William Hogarth was put an apprentice to an engraver of pewter pots.—Doctor Mountain, Bishop of Durham, was the son of a beggar. Lucian was the son of a statuary. Virgil a potter. Horace of a shop keeper. Plutus, a baker. Shakespeare, the son of a woolstapler Milton, son of a money scrivener. Cowley, son of a hatter. Mallet rose from poverty. Pope, son of a shopkeeper. Gay was apprenticed to a silk mercer. Dr. Samuel Johnson was the son of a bookseller at Litchfield. Akenside, son of a butcher at Newcastle. Collins the son of a hatter. Samuel Butler, son of a farmer. Ben Johnson worked sometimes as a bricklayer. Robert Burns was a ploughman in Ayrshire. Thomas Chatterton, son of a sexton at Bedcliff Church, Bristol. Thos. Grey was the son of a money scrivener.—Matthew Prior son of a joiner in London.—Henry Kirk White, son of a butcher at Nottingham. Bloomfield and Gifford were shoemakers. Addison, Goldsmith, Otway, and Canning, were sons of clergymen. Person son of a parish clerk. The mechanic arts especially have reason to be proud of the contributions which their pursuits, leading to a directness and practical exercise of the intellectual faculties, have added to the glorious constellation of talent, which has illuminated the world.

NEWSPAPERS.—Newspapers always excite curiosity. No one ever lays one down without a feeling of disappointment.

NOTICE.—The undersigned wishes to hire, immediately, for the space of four or five months, five or six strong able-bodied men, to whom good wages will be given.

FRANCIS WALTHALL.

May 19, 1840. 41—tf

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, For the benefit of the Petersburg Benevolent Mechanic Association. Class No 5, for 1840. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday, May 30th, 1840.

CAPITALS

$30,000!—$10,000—5,000—3,500—3,070—3,000 2,500—40 Prizes of $1,500—50 of 250—60 of 200 &c &c.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets $130
Do do 25 Half do 65
Do do 25 Quarter do 32½

☞ Orders or Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, address

D. S. GREGORY & Co. Managers,
Washington City, D. C.
Or Richmond, Va.

Drawings sent immediately after they are over, to all who order as above. 35

MILITARY NOTICE.—Attention Officers of the 35th Regiment of North Carolina Militia! You are hereby ordered to appear at the Baptist Grove, in the City of Raleigh, at 12 o'clock the last Saturday of May instant, being the 30th day, fully uniformed and equipped for Regimental Drill and Court Martial. Herein fail not.

W. L. OTEY, Col. Com.

Head Quarters, Raleigh, May 7. 38.

DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE.—Intending to remove to another part of the City, I offer for sale my present Residence on Fayetteville street. To persons, not acquainted with the premises, it may be remarked that the Lot on which the Dwelling House is situated, contains about half an acre, in the heart of the business of the place, has an excellent Well and Ice House in the yard, and all convenient offices and out houses. The Dwelling is in the form of an L, is well arranged for the accommodation of a large family, and all in excellent repair. Appurtenant to the Dwelling, but on the opposite side of the street, is another half acre on which are situated a good Garden, Stables, Granary, Carriage House &c. &c.

A very liberal credit will be given to the purchaser, if desired.

CHAS. MANLY.

Raleigh May 6th, 1840. 38—

☞ The Washington Whig, and Wilmington Advertiser, will please insert 4 times and send their bills to me—C. M.

CAPE FEAR NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders in this Company will be held in the Town of Fayetteville, on Friday 29th May, instant.

E. L. WINSLOW, *Pres't.*

May 12, 1840 40

RAIL ROAD NOTICE.—The third Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Company, will be held at the Office of the Company, in Raleigh, on Monday, the first day of June next. A punctual attendance is requested in person or by proxy.

By order of the Board,

S. F. PATTERSON, *Pres't.*

Raleigh, May 6, 1840. 38 Sw.

☞ Petersburg Intelligencer 3 weeks.

GOODS! GOODS!! GOODS!!!—*More Goods than Cash!*—The Subscriber has lately returned from the City of New York, with a very general assortment of articles for the retail trade. Also, an extensive stock of all kinds of family finding goods, bought at the lowest Auction cash sales, and will be sold low to suit the times. Merchants from the Towns and Country, who may be out of such leading articles, will do well to call at the well known stand, immediately opposite to the old Concert Hall, on Fayetteville Street, and see for themselves, where they will find a great variety of finding goods, consisting of White and Black Silk Hose, White, Black, Blue, Mixed and unbleached Hose; all kinds of men's Cotton Socks, Black and White, and Colored Silk Gloves, White and Colored, Lille Thread Gloves, Men's Berlin and double-threaded Cotton Gloves, Tape Bordered and Worked Cotton and Bishop Lawn H'dk'fs. Black, White and Colored open-worked Silk Gloves, Pongee and Silk Pocket H'dk'fs. Ladies' French Corsets, Cambricks, Jaconet and Mull Muslins, Plain and Fig'd Swiss Muslins, Linings and Long Lawns; all kinds of Bobbinet Laces and Quilings, Velvet, Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, Hatters. Binding and Banding, Men's Satin Stocks Bosoms and Collars, Hemming best Needles 5 to 12, Ladies' low priced Bobbonet and Muslin Capes, Furniture and Stay Bindings, Linen and Cotton Tapes, Black and White Cotton Balls, Black and White Patent Thread, White, and all colors of Spool Cotton, Corsets and Stay Laces; all kinds of Suspenders, Black and White, Cotton and Lining, Buckrums, House Paper, Gerting, Flax Shoe Thread; all kinds of Paper and Pound Pins best Plated and Black Hooks and Eyes; all kinds of Gilt, Silk Lasting, Bone and Pearl Buttons; all kinds of French, Dressing, Tress and Side Combs, Purses and Wallets, Table and Tea Spoons; with a great variety of finding articles, not mentioned, for sale by

JOHN PRIMROSE.

May 19, 1840. 41—3tw

LAND FOR SALE.—On the Monday of August County Court next, I shall sell at the Court House door, in the City of Raleigh, a Tract of Land adjoining the lands of John Sym, Solomon Walker, Joseph Horne and John Smith, containing 448 acres, or thereabouts, belonging to the heir and devisees of William Phillips, dec'd. and sold under a decree of the Court of Equity, for the County of Wake.

TERMS.—Six and twelve months credit, with good security.

H. W. MILLER, C. M.

May 22, 1840. 42-6w.

SHOCCO SPRINGS.—The Proprietress respectfully informs the public that she will be prepared to receive visitors on the 10th of June. Additional accommodations have been provided and the greatest attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of invalids.

Families can board at the very reasonable price of *sixteen dollars* a month for each person; children and servants half price.

☞ The Springs are 12 miles from Warrenton Depot, on the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, whence there is a hack to Shocco three times a week, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

ANN JOHNSON.

May 22, 1840. 42 -7w.

BANK OF CAPE FEAR,
16th May, 1840.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO DELINquent Subscribers to the Stock of this Bank, that unless full payment be made on or before the 30th day of June next, all the unpaid Shares will be exposed to public sale at auction, agreeably to the provisions of the Act of Assembly, to amend the Charter of said Bank, passed at the Session of 1838-'39.

J. D. JONES, *Pres't.*

May 22, 1840. 42-4w.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
ALABAMA HERALD.

The Subscribers propose to establish in the Town of BARBOURVILLE, Wilcox County, a weekly Newspaper, entitled the ALABAMA HERALD, to be devoted to Political, Agricultural, Literary and Miscellaneous Intelligence.

In addition to the importance of a Press in Wilcox, in a political point of view, the convenience and interest of the people of this and the neighboring counties require that a Paper should be established in this region, congenial to its feelings and devoted to its interests. The growing importance of this section of South Alabama, and the wants of its citizens, give every assurance that we will be liberally sustained in the enterprize. And being *practical* Printers, we flatter ourselves that we will be able to render the Paper at once respectable and interesting.

While we disclaim any intention to act illiberally towards our political opponents, or to refuse them an opportunity of defending their principles, in an honest manner, through our columns, we wish not to conceal the fact, that our own sentiments are in accordance with those of the WHIG party; and of course, upon its members we must chiefly depend for encouragement and support. In common with the great majority of the American People, we look to Whig principles and to Whig measures as the only means of restoring the Government to its former purity, and of eradicating the pernicious and factious practices which corrupt Administrations have inflicted upon the country. We have witnessed and still witness the *servants* whom the people have called to administer the affairs of the Government, disregarding the clearly expressed wishes of their constituents, and openly contemning the known will of the people.—Nay, we have seen a President of the United States, chosen on account of his loud professions of *Democracy* and *Republicanism*, and coming into office with hypocritical declarations of attachment to popular rights, presumptuously accusing a large portion of the people with bribery and corruption, because they expressed, in a constitutional manner, their opposition to one of his propositions. We have seen sycophantic office-holders and unprincipled peculators plainly encouraged and protected in their acts of plunder and corruption. We have heard a "Democratic President" tell the people that they expected too much from their own Government, and that it was the duty of "the Government" (himself and his underlings!) to take care only of its own affairs, and leave the people to extricate themselves from their embarrassments—embarrassments which his own and his "illustrious predecessor's" capricious *experiments* had fastened upon them. We have seen honest and capable public servants contemptuously dismissed from office, because they dared to differ in political opinion with those who seem determined to rule the country with a rod of iron. And we now behold the authors of these wrongs, the perpetrators of these outrages, soliciting an approval of their course and a continuance of their power, at the hands of the American People.

It is against these practices, these doctrines, and these MEN, that we intend (if our undertaking shall meet with the favor of the public) to raise our humble voices. It is to open to the citizens of Wilcox and the adjoining counties a medium of making known and defending their political opinions, that we make this attempt to establish a Whig Journal in Barbourville.

In the approaching Presidential contest, the HERALD will cordially and zealously sustain the claims of *Wm. Henry Harrison* and *John Tyler*. Believing them sound in political opinion, and above all, "honest, capable and faithful to the Constitution," we shall cheerfully and honestly support their election.

Whigs of Wilcox, of Monroe, Clarke, &c. will you second our efforts? Will you lend a hand in establishing a Journal devoted to the advocacy of your own political sentiments, and inseparably attached to the cause and interests of the people? The cause in which we are engaged demands that we should be more active and zealous in advancing our political sentiments. Let us then imitate the zeal and industry of our opponents; let us be as active in circulating and defending political truth, as they are in disseminating misrepresentation and error. And how can this object be better effected, than by the establishment of an independent Press! We are confident in the hope that our call for support will meet with a hearty and cheering response.

The HERALD will be issued, on an Imperial sheet, as soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers can be obtained to justify the undertaking, and will be printed with good type and on fine paper.

TERMS.—Four Dollars per annum, if payment be made within three months after the commencement of the subscription; or Five Dollars if made after that time.

Communications should be addressed to the Subscribers at Selma.

JAMES H. CURTIS.
JOHN H. MARTIN.

April 10, 1840.

☞ Editors friendly to the undertaking are requested to give the above an insertion.

STAGE Fare reduced from Raleigh to Waynesboro' and Goldsborough.—From the date hereof, TWO DOLLARS only will be demanded from Passengers for Stage Fare from Raleigh to Waynesboro' or Goldsboro.' This Stage leaves Raleigh three times a week, *via* Smithfield, viz: on Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

E. P. GUION.

Raleigh, April 4, 1840. 29

COOKING STOVE FOR SALE.—The Subscriber has for sale on moderate terms, a first rate Cooking Stove, or would exchange for a smaller one his being too large for a single Family.

WESLEY WHITAKER.

May 1, 36—3w.

ALVARADO OR MULTIBOLLED COTTON SEED.—We have a small lot of the above, sent to us from Charleston, S. C on sale. Price, 5 cents per seed. Those seed were grown from seed which sold for 50 cents a piece in South Carolina and Georgia.

☞ Call at the North Carolina Book Store.

April 17. 33

LATE FRANCES STURDIVANT.—The Subscriber administered to the Estate of the late Frances Sturdivant, of Wake County, and is ready to pay to John Sturdivant, brother of the deceased or to the other Heirs of said Estate, whatever is coming to them therefrom, on application. Some of these heirs are residents of the State of Alabama, or some other of the Western States, and will take notice this advertisement.

HENRY STURDIVANT.

Wake County May, 18th 1840. 18—3w.

MEMOIRS & LETTERS OF MADame Malibran, by the Countess De Merlin. Just published and for sale by

TURNER & HUGHES.

May 19, 1840. (Star.) 40

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDS.—The Subscriber will offer for sale, on Monday, the 1st day of June, next, at the Dwelling House of the late Newton Wood, the following Tracts of LAND, in Wake County, pursuant to a decree of the Court of Equity, directing the sale, for the purpose of division, viz:

The Manor Tract, containing 1060 acres, adjoining Hartwell Horton and others, on which there is a comfortable dwelling house, and all other necessary out houses.

One other Tract, of about 600 acres, on Buffalow creek, on which there is a good Dwelling and out houses, and a good Grist and Saw MILL,—adjoining the lands of Paul Ferrel, Benj. Marriot and others.

Another Tract, known as the Chamly tract containing about 200 acres, on which there is a Dwelling and out houses—adjoining the lands of Benj. Marriot, and others.

Another Tract, known as the Murphy tract, containing about 150 acres, adjoining the lands of Jos. Jones, and others.

And one other Tract known as the Rabun Tract, containing about 200 acres, and adjoining the House Tract.

The foregoing Lands will be sold on a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months, with interest from the day of sale.

H. W. MILLER, Clerk and Master.

April 22, 1840. 34—*ts.*

TO BREEDERS OF HORSES.—The imported and thorough bred Race Horse Flexible, and the high bred American Race Horse Tuskeno, one of the finest looking Horses in the Country, will stand at Wilton the present season (1840.) For terms, see handbills.

ED. H. CARTER.

Wilton, Granville County, N. C. March 1, 1840. 22—12t

COMPANION TO MISS LESLIE'S Cookery.—The House Book; or A Manual of Domestic Economy, by Miss Leslie; containing directions for Laundry Work, Removing Stains, Cleaning Furniture, Waiting on Company, Carving, Making up Linen, &c. This day received at the North Carolina Book Store.

TURNER & HUGHES.

May 19, 1840. (Star.) 40

NOTICE.—TAKEN UP and committed to the Jail of Anson County, on the 17th of December inst. a Negro Man, who calls himself TOM, and says he belongs to JOHN SMITH, of Alabama, and was bought of DANIEL WILLIAMS, of Robeson County, in this State. Said Negro is about 5 feet 10 inches high, stout built, copper 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

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, Bertie County, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1840. James R. Rayner v. James V. Russell. Attachment. B. B. Russell, Garnishee.

It appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that James V. Russell has removed beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for six weeks, for the said James V. Russell to make his appearance at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, and defend the said suit, or Judgment by default will be entered against him.

By order of the Court,

SOL. CHERRY, C.P.C.

May 15, 1840. 40

LAW NOTICE & GENERAL LAND AGENCY.—HENRY B. S. WILLIAMS, Attorney at Law, will attend to the adjustment and collection of claims throughout the Western District of Tennessee and also act as Gen'l Land Agent in selling lasting and clearing old disputed titles. Persons residing at a distance, especially North Carolinians, whose interest is so extensive in this country, would do well to notice more strictly the situation of their Land claims.

*** Office at Somerville, Tenn.

Refer to Col. Samuel King, Iredell County, N. C.
Thomas P. Devereux, Esq. Raleigh, "
William Hill, Sec. of State, "
[illegible] "
Turner & Hughes, "
Brown, Snow, & Co. "
W. M. Lewis, Milton, "
Etheldred J. Peebles, Northampton, "
John Huske, Fayetteville, "
John McNeil, Cumberland County, "

February 18, 1840. 15—6m.

STRAYED,—From the Subscriber, some time last month, a SORREL MARE four years old this Spring, about four feet two inches high, her left hind leg white and a blaze in her face. Any information respecting her will be thankfully received, and if delivered to me at J. W. Harris', Wake Forest N. C. a reasonable reward will be paid.

W. F. FORT.

April 20, 1840. 34—5w.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA—*Washington County.* IN EQUITY—Spring Term, 1840. Sarah Ann Keith v. William Keith; Bill for Divorce.

On motion, and it appearing to the Court that two Subpoenas to answer the Bill of Complaint issued to Bertie county, against Wm. Keith, have been returned by the Sheriff that he is not to be found in that county; and also, that the said William Keith is not an inhabitant of this State, or not within the jurisdiction of this Court: the Court doth order that advertisement be made for thirteen successive weeks in the "Raleigh Register and North Carolina Gazette," advising the said William Keith that, unless he appear before the said Court, at the Court house in Plymouth on the second Monday of September next, and plead, answer or demur to the Complainant's Bill of Complaint, it will be taken *pro confesso*, and such decree made thereupon, as shall be considered just.

Test, TH: TURNER, C. & M. E.

UNIVERSITY.—The Public Anniversary Examination of the University of North Carolina will be held at Chapel Hill on Monday the 25th day of May next, and be continued from day to day until Thursday the 4th day of June, being the first Thursday in the month, which last mentioned day is appointed for the Annual Commencement of the College.

The following Trustees compose the Committee of Visitation.

His Excy. Gov. E. B. DUDLEY, *Pres't. ex officio.*
Hon. D. L. SWAIN, *President of College.*

George E. Badger	Michael Hoke
Simmons J. Baker	Edward Jones
John L. Bailey	Willie P. Mangum
John H. Bryan	Charles Manly
Duncan Cameron	James T. Morehead
James W. Clarke	Samuel F. Patterson
Isaac Croom	Romulus M. Saunders
John R. J. Daniel	James S. Smith
Robert B. Gilliam	Richard D. Spaight
John D. Hawkins	John D. Toomer
Louis D. Henry	Lewis Williams
Charles L. Hinton	

By a resolution of the Board, the Commissioners are desired to appear at Chapel Hill on Monday preceding Commencement.

By order,

CHAS. MANLY, *Secretary.*

Raleigh, April 20—33tj.