

RALEIGH RECORDS

AND NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1840.

NO. 46.

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WESTON R. GALES EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. TERMS. Subscription—Five Dollars per annum—half in advance. Advertisements—For every 10 lines, first insertion, One Dollar; each subsequent insertion, 35 cents. Count Orders and Judicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent. higher; but a deduction of 25 per cent. will be made from the regular prices, for advertisements by the year.

our trust in God; whether this hope, and confidence be able to produce in us resignation, acquiescence, and submission. It may, therefore, be argued, from the general economy of things around us, that this life was meant for a state of probation; because it contains, what ought to be found in such a state, that admixture of good and evil, which fits it for its ultimate end, the production, exercise, and improvement of virtue.

the varied forms of life, activity, and pleasure, which he observes at every step in the field, lead him irresistibly, one would think, to the source of being, beauty and joy.

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 sale, and will be sold low to suit the times.

TO THE PUBLIC.—The undersigned having procured the rooms in the large and commodious Brick Building, belonging to Herndon & Farrar, adjoining his present residence, has the pleasure to announce, that he will be prepared to Board Families during the Summer Months, in the most comfortable manner. The Rooms are large and airy, and sufficiently private; and the undersigned feels no doubt that he will give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their company.

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.

Such of my readers, as are conversant with the writings of the elegant and perspicuous Dr. Paley, will easily recognize his masterly hand in the following essay. Some parts of the original I have been compelled reluctantly to omit; others I have compressed, and in a very few instances I have ventured to make some slight alterations. The subject is important. The arguments are close and irresistible; and the conclusions cannot fail, I think, of being highly consolatory to every pious and well-disposed mind.

It might easily be shown in what manner most of the evils of life are adjusted to this purpose, and how they are contrived to soften and elevate themselves and one another. But I will confine myself on this occasion, to one species of suffering; to sickness, as the road which leads to the close of all probation; not so much as a preparation for death, as the trial of virtue, the most arduous perhaps the most pleasing to the Almighty God.

cherish, at home or abroad, the dear ties of kindred, and in all the change of your earthly pilgrimage never, never forget the obligations which they entail upon you. Summon back often, the bright visions of boyhood. Call up the stream, the hill-side and the woodland—call him up whose face so often reflected the joyousness of your own, and whose hand at night was warmly clasped in yours—call up her whose voice, like every sister's voice, was around your sunny path like music—call up all those who with you

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.

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 Linens, &c. This day received at the North Carolina Book Store.

Prospectus continued... While we disclaim any intention to liberally towards our political opponents, or to relax 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 Wise party; and of course, upon its members we must chiefly depend for encouragement and support.

Of all the various views, under which human life has been considered, there is not one which seems so reasonable, as that which regards it as a state of probation; a state calculated for trying us; for improving us; and by these means, of preparing us for a higher and better state of existence. A state of complete enjoyment and happiness is certainly not. "The hopes, the spirits, and inexperience of the young are apt and very willing to see it in this light. To them, life is full of entertainment; their relish is high; their expectations unbounded. For a very few years it is possible they may go on without check or interruption; but they will be cured of this delusion. Pain and sorrows, disease and infirmity, accident and disappointment, losses and distress, will soon meet them in their acquaintance, their families or their persons.

Ent sickness also reconciles us to the thoughts, the expectation, and the approach of death; and becomes in the hands of Providence, an example of one evil being to correct another. To the christian, the calm and gentle approach of his dissolution has no terror. In that sacred custody, in which they that sleep in Christ, will be preserved, he sees a rest from pain and weariness, from trouble and distress; gradually withdrawn from the cares and interests of the world; more and more weaned from the pleasures of the body; and feeling the weight and pressure of his infirmities, he may be brought almost to desire, with St. Paul, to be no longer absent from Christ; knowing, as he did, and as he assures us, that "if our earthly house of this tabernacle were dissolved, we have a building of God, a house not made with hands, eternal in the Heavens."

A BROTHER'S LOVE. O! cherish, at home or abroad, the dear ties of kindred, and in all the change of your earthly pilgrimage never, never forget the obligations which they entail upon you.

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 Alamance, and was bought of DANIEL WILLIAMS, of Robeson County, in this State. Said Negro is about 5 feet 10 inches high, stout built, copper colored, and, apparently, about 34 years of age.

LANDS FOR SALE.—The following valuable property is now offered for sale, to wit: Tract No. 289, 4th district, Wilkinston county. Section No. 3, 5th do do do (104 2/3 ac.)

Prospectus continued... 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.

But since amidst so much happiness, and so many contrivances for happiness, misery does still exist, it becomes a natural inquiry, to what end this mixture of good and evil is properly adapted? and I think the Scriptures place before us the only rational and satisfactory answer that can be given: "That it is intended for a state of trial and probation."

WASHINGTON IN RETIREMENT. I am just beginning to experience the ease and freedom from public cares, which, however desirable, it takes some time to realize; for, strange as it may seem, it is nevertheless true, that it was not until lately I could get the better of my usual custom of ruminating, as soon as I awoke in the morning, on the business of the ensuing day; and of my surprise on finding, after revolving many things in my mind, that I was no longer a public man, or had any thing to do with public transactions. I feel, as I conceive a wearied traveller must do, when after treading many a painful step, with a heavy burden on his shoulders, he is eased of the latter, having reached the haven to which all the former were directed, and from his house-top is looking back, and tracing with an eager eye the meanders by which he escaped the quicksands and mires which lay in his way, and into which none but the all-powerful Guide and Dispenser of human events could have prevented his falling. I have become a private citizen on the banks of the Potomac; and, under the shadow of my vine and my own fig tree, free from the bustle of a camp, and the busy scenes of life, I am sojournin myself with those tranquil enjoyments, of which the soldier, who is ever in pursuit of fame—the statesman, whose watchful days and sleepless nights are spent in devising schemes to promote the welfare of his own, and perhaps the ruin of other countries, as if this globe was insufficient for us all—and the courtier, who is always watching the countenance of his prince, in the hope of catching a gracious smile—can have very little conception. I am not only retired from all public employments, but am retiring within myself, and shall be able to view the solitary walk, and tread the paths of private life, with heart-felt satisfaction. Envious of none, I am determined to be pleased with all; and this, my dear friend, being the order of my march, I will wear gently down the stream of life, until I sleep with my fathers."

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a state, totally incapable of misery, could not be a state of probation. The existence of a large class of virtues and vices, of almost all the social duties, depends on the existence of misery, as well as of happiness in the world. Compassion, charity, humanity, benevolence, nor even justice, could have any place, where there were no human conditions to excite them; objects and sufferings upon which they might operate; misery, as well as happiness, which might be affected by them. But there is another class of most important duties, which would be totally excluded. They are the severest, the sublimest, perhaps the most meritorious, of which we are capable—I mean patience and composure under distress, pain, and affliction; a steadfast keeping up of our confidence in God, and our dependence upon his final goodness, even at the time that every thing present is discouraging and adverse; and, what is no less difficult to retain, a cordial desire for the happiness and comfort of others, even then, when we are deprived of our own. The possession of this temper is almost the perfection of our nature. But it is only possessed when put to the trial; and tried at all it could not have been, in a life made up only of pleasure and gratification. Few things are easier than to perceive, to feel, to acknowledge, to extol the goodness of God, the bounty of Providence, the beauties of Nature when all things go well; when our health, our spirits, our circumstances, conspire to fill our hearts with gladness, and our tongues with praise. This is easy. This is delightful. None but they who are sunk in sensuality, selfishness, and affection, or whose understandings are distracted by frivolous pursuits; none but the most giddy and insensibles, can be destitute of these sentiments. But this is not the trial; this is not the proof. It is in the chamber of sickness; under the stroke of affliction; amidst the pinching of want; the groans of pain; the pressure of infirmity; in grief; in misfortune through gloom and horror; that it will be seen, whether we hold fast our hope, our confidence,

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