

RALEIGH REGISTER AND NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1840.

NO. 50.

WESTON R. GALES,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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

Advertisements—For every 10 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 33 1/3 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.

THE WEEKLY MONITOR.

XXV.

SENTS FOR THE FORMATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE FEMALE CHARACTER.

In the last number of the Monitor, I promised to conclude, in a succeeding paper, some rules and observations, which I had arranged for the perusal of the young ladies of this community. I this day perform my promise; not over anxious to gain, but desirous to deserve, their approbation; and willing to hope, that the follies of a week, have not drawn their attention altogether to other subjects.

Next to the performance of the great duties of religion, let me earnestly entreat you, my fair readers, to acquire the government of your temper. Many, there are, who leave their humbleness in the closet, and their devotion at church; who are constant in the observance of all the solemn ordinances of Christianity, but forget that golden rule of good will to all, without which all prayers, and forms, and ceremonies, are but as a sounding brass, or a tinkling cymbal. They would not neglect on Sunday, to hear the word of God; but they suffer their tempers, all the rest of the week, to run counter to the mild and peaceful spirit of the gospel; and sometimes it is to be feared, they return from the sacred altar of the Lord, to exercise a harsh dominion over their unfortunate dependents at home. But you, my friends, be not like them. Have your servants, whose comfort is in a great measure in your power? Remember that you, also, have a master in Heaven. To your superiors in age and experience, be respectful and attentive; be open and unaffected, cheerful, and obliging to your equals; be just and sincere, disinterested and courteous to all. Nothing can justify a single act of caprice, sullessness, or ill-humour. If you would be happy yourself, strive to make all about you happy. It is the law of your nature, and the equity of Heaven, you cannot destroy the peace of others, without wounding your own.

Lay your imagination under the severest discipline. Young people, especially of your sex, are willing victims of the illusions of fancy. You enter upon life, as an enchanted country. The world, in your eyes, has no caprice; fortune, no vicissitude; friendship is without insincerity; attachment without bitterness; and marriage is all happiness, without alloy. But trust not these smiling delusions. Experience will not realize them. Look through them with the eye of reason, and see things as they are.

The world at best, is but a checkered scene of good and evil. Such vain expectations will destroy your relish for rational pleasure, and leave you neither resolution to perform the duties of your station, nor fortitude to encounter the unavoidable calamities of life.

In the choice of books, consult the wisdom and experience of some tried friend, on whose judgment you can safely rely. This is a matter of great importance. The enemies of virtue are ever on the alert. In the tale of fancy, in the poet's song, in the light pages of a novel, in the columns of a newspaper, and shame on the unworthy prostitution of talents! even in the sober and dignified records of history, you will find the subtle poison of irreligion. Every snare is spread, and every disguise assumed, to complete the ruin of innocence. Beware, then, how you read; and guard your little library from the intrusion of the dangerous and seductive volume, with as much care, as you would guard your heart from impure and wicked thoughts.

Without delicacy, no woman can be lovely. It is the sacred fence of female honour, and is never broken down without fatal consequences. Delicacy extends to every thing where woman is concerned. Conversation, looks, pictures, attitude, gesture, should all be under its salutary restraints. If a girl ever loses it, farewell! a long farewell, to all her greatness!—If this salt have lost its savour, where with shall it be seasoned?—How unfit are many parents to educate a daughter!—What injudicious pleasantries do they sometimes use, even in their presence! A young girl should hear, she should see, nothing that can call for a blush, or even stain the purity of her mind.

There is a vice which your sex is generally reproached. The darts of slander, grieve to say it, are thrown, too often, by the hand of a female. But I trust, your example will repel the charge, and prove, once more, that indiscriminate censure is never just. Where you can praise justly, praise freely; where you find nothing to approve, be silent. The female voice is never less pleasing, than when raised to enumerate the faults of others; never more melodious, than when exerted to vindicate the honour, or palliate the failings of an absent friend.

Although every stage of your life is full of danger, and exposed to difficulties, peculiar to itself; there is one period of time most perilous indeed.—"If I was called upon," says a charming author, "to write the history of woman's trials and sorrows, I would date it from the moment, when nature has pronounced her marriageable. If I had a girl of my own at this critical age, I should be full of the keener apprehensions for her safety; and, like the great poet, when the tempter was bent on seducing our first parents from their innocence and happiness, I would invoke the assistance of some guardian angel, to conduct her through the slippery and dangerous path."

Marriage is, doubtless, the most natural, innocent and useful state, if you can form it to any tolerable advantage.—It bids fairest for that little portion of happiness, which this life admits; and in some degree, a duty, which you owe to the world. How defenceless is a single woman! She cannot move beyond the precincts of her house, without apprehension. She cannot go with ease or safety into public. As she goes down the hill of life, her friends gradually drop away from her, like leaves in the autumn, and leave her a pining, solitary creature.

Yet, "they that enter into the state of marriage," says an old English writer, "cast a die of the greatest contingency, and yet of the greatest interest in the world, next to the last thro' for eternity. Life or death, felicity or lasting sorrow, are in the power of marriage. Yet a woman ventures most, for she has no sanctuary to retire from a cruel husband. No! she must weep at home, and brood over her own sorrows. She may, indeed, complain to God; but in the causes of unkindness, she has no other appeal.—Now, therefore, summon to your aid, all that reading, observation, the advice of parents and friends, and long-lived experience, have power to bestow. Pause before you tie that Gordian knot, which death alone can untie; and before you decide on a measure of such incalculable importance, be sure that reason approves your conduct, and forget not to implore the direction of Heaven.

If a person come to a serious declaration in your favour, affect no prudish airs of reserve. If you really feel an affection for him, and can indulge it with prudence, do not scruple to acknowledge it, or to treat him, with the greatest openness and candour. This will engage forever the esteem of every liberal and honest man. If you cannot receive him as a lover, you will not fail to retain him as a friend. Suffer not your imagination to be dazzled with mere splendour. The glitter of wealth and equipage has induced many a poor girl to sacrifice her peace at the shrine of vanity; and her nightly pillow steeped in tears and bitter regret, has soon told her, that "better is a dinner of herbs with love, is than a stalled ox and hatred therewith."—Never suffer yourself to think, with partiality, of a person who is not guided by religious principles. A good man alone is capable of true attachment, fidelity, and affection. Others may feel a fugitive passion; but on this, alas, you can place no dependence.—Nothing but religion is permanent, always consistent and always the same. Look for a person of a domestic cast. Of what consequence to you are the good qualities of your husband, if he is seldom at home? It has been often asserted, that a reformed rake makes the best husband. It may be so; but I would not have you to risk your peace on so dangerous an experiment. Although not absolutely necessary, yet it is highly desirable, that the man with whom you are to spend your days, should be a man of sentiment and taste. These qualities will variegated every hour with fresh pleasure, every scene with animated remarks, and every incident with the liveliest interest. Fortune surely should be considered as proportioned to your habits, education, and station in life. But if you find the other requisites, be as moderate as possible in this. A morsel thus sweetened will be pleasant to the taste. In a cottage so enlivened, joy will spring. The Almighty will look down from Heaven with approbation, and crown the happy pair with the choicest of his blessings!

And now, my young friends! I commit you to the care of him, who is the tender father of all his creatures. The world is before you, full of difficulty and danger. Pleasure will spread her thousand snares to deceive you; your passions will solicit unbounded gratification, and even your own heart will prompt you to deceive yourselves; but you are in the hands of the greatest and best of beings; and, whatever your lot may be, health or sickness, the state of marriage, or a single life, you will be still beneath his watchful eye. Fear not. Be virtuous, be cheerful, be contented. See that your heart be right, strive to do your duty, and leave the rest to him.

* The Rev. Mr. Bennett. His excellent letters to a young lady, which I have already had occasion to recommend, and of which it is impossible to speak in terms of too high approbation, furnished most of the reflections, which occur in this and the preceding number. I was anxious to impress on the minds of my fair readers some of the most important precepts, that have been delivered for the regulation of their conduct; and his invaluable production afforded all that I could desire. I have ventured to intersperse some thoughts of my own, and to connect some passages which were scattered through different parts of the work. But where I found the sentiments which I wished to convey, expressed in his own eloquent language, I adopted them without alteration, as that which has flowed from his mastery pen could not be easily improved.

There is not a creature in the world, wherein we may not see enough to wonder at; there is no insect, no spire of grass, no leaf, wherein we see not traces of a divine hand.

One asked a philosopher, whether he should marry his daughter to a poor man of worth, or to a rich man of no character.—"I should prefer," was the reply, "a man without money, to money without a man."

PROOF OF AFFECTION.
BY OURS.

When a boy, I was one morning playing marbles in the village ball alley, with a light heart and lighter pocket. The globe and the jest went gaily round, when suddenly there appeared among us a stranger of a very remarkable and very cheerful aspect; his intrusion was not the least restraint upon our merry little assemblage—on the contrary, he seemed well pleased, and even delighted; he was a benevolent creature, and the rays of infancy (after all, the happiest we shall ever see,) perhaps rose upon his memory! I see his fine form, at the distance of half a century, just as he stood before me in the ball alley, in my childhood. His name was Boyse; he was the restor of New Market. To me he took a particular fancy. I was winning and full of waggery, thinking every thing that was eccentric, and by no means a miser of my eccentricities; every one was welcome to a share of them, and I had plenty to spare, after having freighted the company. Some sweet meats easily bribed me home with him. I learned from poor Boyse my alphabet, my grammar and the rudiments of my classics. He taught me all he could, then sent me to the school at Middleton. In short, he made a man of me. I recollect it was about five and thirty years afterwards, when I had risen to some eminence at the bar, and when I had a seat in parliament on my return from Court, I found an old gentleman seated alone in my parlour; his feet familiarly placed on each side of the Italian marble chimney-piece, and his whole air bespeaking the consciousness of one quite at home. He turned round—it was my friend of the ball alley. I burst instinctively into tears. Words cannot describe the scene that followed.—"You are right, sir—you are right." The chimney-piece is yours—you gave me all I have—my friend—my father—my benefactor! He dined with me; and in the evening I caught a tear glistening in his black eyes, when he saw poor Jack, the creature of his bounty, rising in the House of Commons to reply to a right honourable—Poor Boyse he is now gone—and no suitor had a larger deposit of benevolence in the Court above.—This is wine—drink to his memory!

USEFUL MAXIMS.

The following maxims, if pursued, will not only make the man in love with marriage, but cause them to be good husbands.—"The first is to be good yourself. To avoid all thoughts of managing a husband. Never try to deceive or impose upon his understanding; nor give him uneasiness, but treat him with affection, sincerity and respect.—Remember that husbands at best are only men, subject like yourselves, to error and frailty. Be not too sanguine, then, before marriage, or promise yourself happiness without alloy. Should you discover any thing in his humor or behaviour not altogether what you expected or wished, pass it over, smooth your own temper, and try to mend his by attention, cheerfulness, and good nature. Never reproach him with misfortunes, which are the accidents and infirmities of human life; a burden which each has engaged to assist the other in supporting, and by which both parties are equally exposed; but, instead of murmurings and reflections, divide the sorrows between you; make the best of it, and it will be easier to both. It is the best office of the softer sex to smooth the troubles of the other. Resolve every morning to be cheerful for the day; and should any thing occur to break your resolution, suffer it not to put you out of temper with your husband. Dispute not with him, be the occasion what it may; but much rather deny yourself the trifling satisfaction of having your own will, or gaining the better of an argument, than risk a quarrel, or create a heart-burning, which it is impossible to foresee the end of. Implicit submission in a man to his wife is ever disgraceful to both; but implicit submission in a wife is what she promised at the altar; what the good will reverse her for, and what is in fact, the greatest honor she can receive.

Be assured, a woman's power, as well as her happiness, has no other foundation than her husband's esteem and love; which it is her interest, by all possible means, to preserve and increase. Study, therefore, his temper and command your own. Enjoy with him his satisfaction, share and sooth his cares; and with the utmost assiduity conceal his infirmities. If you value your own and your husband's ease, let your expenses and desires be ever within the reach of his circumstances; for if poverty should follow, you must share the evil. Be very careful never to give him any cause of jealousy.—Let not many days pass without a serious examination into your conduct as a wife; and if, on reflection, you find yourself guilty of any foibles or omissions, the best atonement is to be more careful in future.

PROSPECTUS OF THE HIGHLAND MESSENGER, a weekly paper published at Asheville, N. C. Devoted to Religion, Morality, Science, Politics, and General Intelligence.

Edited by D. R. McAnally & J. Roberts.

In proposing to publish a new Journal, and thereby to swell the number of periodicals already flooding our country, it will naturally be expected of us to give an outline of the principles by which we expect to be governed. This we will do as concisely as possible;—

1st. While we cautiously exclude all sectarian controversies on abstract and disputed points in Christian Theology, we will carefully and constantly hold up the Bible and the Christian Religion as indispensable to the moral, social and political interests of any community.

2d. We shall industriously labor to set forth and maintain sound principles of morality, correct taste and good manners. Vice in all its varied forms shall meet its merited rebuke, and a decided stand will be taken against all immorality of expression or representation, as all clownishness and vulgarity. In short, no pains will be spared to make our paper a welcome Messenger to the virtuous and good of every age and of every sect.

3d. A liberal share of our attention shall be devoted to those branches of natural science so necessary to be at least partially understood by every farmer and every mechanic of the country.

4th. The Political Department will be under the immediate and sole control of J. ROBERTS, who believes himself to be a true Republican, and as such, and will not, support the leading measures of the present Administration. On this subject, his course will be calm, though decided. He will, at all times, take the liberty of promptly and plainly expressing his opinions on all subjects bearing on the political interests of the community, without, at any time, prostituting his paper to the unwholesome purposes of detraction and abuse. His course will be decidedly independent. He is pledged to no party, and will always write and publish what he believes will tend to the public weal and suppress what in his judgment would be injurious.

And finally, as we shall ask the favor of exchanging with the best papers of the country, we hope to be always ready to keep our readers informed of the important transactions passing at home and abroad.

TERMS.—The "Highland Messenger" will be published with a new press and type, and on a large sheet at \$2.50 per annum, if paid in advance, or \$3.00 at the end of the subscription year.

No subscription will be received for a less period than twelve months, nor will any paper be discontinued, except at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are settled.

Asheville, June 5, 1840.

LANDS FOR SALE.—The following valuable property is now offered for sale, to wit: **Lot No. 285, 3d district, Wilkinson county, Fraction No. 3, 13th do do (1044 acs) Lee.**

227, 13th do do
255, do do do
258, do do do
32, 3d do do
34, 12th do do
160, 3d do do
161, 14th do do

1065, 3d do 1st do do
No. 23 & 30, Starbuck, Lee co. (Growth lots.)
Seven hundred and twenty acres, Trainsall county on the A. Tamahaw River, adjoining lands of Amherst Gordon and others.

These lands are offered to be sold at private sale, but if not disposed of in this manner to our satisfaction, they will be sold to the highest bidder, on the first Tuesday in December next, at the Court house door in the city of Milledgeville, one-third cash, the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest, not unadjusted personal security.

We offer for sale also two splendid settlements of land, in Baker county, one containing 1250 acres, the other 2250 acres. The first settlement embraces the following lots: Nos. 28 and 3, 8th district Baker; Nos. 19, 20, and 22, 7th district Baker—1250 acres.—The other settlement contains the following lots of land, to wit: Nos. 225, 256, 265, 293, 294, 296, 297, 229, 252—2250 acres, and all in the 2d district Baker county.

In regard to the character of these two last named settlements of land or plantations, it is sufficient to say, they have been pronounced by competent judges to be inferior to no body of land north of the Sabama River. Their location, fertility, and production, for corn and cotton, cannot be surpassed; they lie between the Chattahoochee and Flint River; a section of our State that is rapidly attracting public notice, and in a very few years will stand unrivalled as a cotton growing section of the Southern States. These were selected with great care and expense, by one of the best judges of such property in his life time, for his special use and accommodation.

The undersigned are very desirous to dispose of these two bodies of land, in two separate plantations, and will do so at private sale, to a fair purchaser, and on good time. But if not so arranged, they will be offered at the same time and place, and on the same terms, as the first mentioned settlement of land, lot by lot, and they are offered to the public at this early notice, in the hope of their receiving the strictest personal examination.

R. S. WILLIAMS,
J. J. WILLIAMS, Esqrs.
N. G. WILLIAMS,

In regard to the character of these lands, reference may be made to Gen James Hamilton, Custodian, S. C. J. Cowles, Macon, Ga.; Thomas B. Stubbs, Milledgeville, Georgia; and William Densard, Baker County Georgia; and the last named gentleman will show the land to any person desirous of a personal examination. All communications on this subject addressed to either of the Executors, or Joseph T. Williams, Milledgeville, Ga.

Milledgeville, March 3, 1840.

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 requiring a Newspaper should be established in this region, competent in 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 maintained in the enterprise. 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 deal liberally towards our political opponents, or to raise them an opportunity of defending their principles, in an honest manner, through our columns, we will not conceal the feeling, that our own sentiments be in accordance with those of the Whig party, & of course, upon its members we must chiefly depend, for encouragement and support. In common with the great majority of the American People, we believe in 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 introduced upon the country. We have witnessed and will witness the abuses which the people have called to administer the affairs of the Government, discarding the clearly expressed wishes of their constituents, and openly contending the known will of the people. Nay, we have seen a President of the United States, chosen on account of his long professional acquaintance with 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, being they expressed in a constitutional manner, their position to one of his propositions. We have seen sophisticated office-holders and unprincipled pecuniary plunderers, encouraged and protected in their acts of plunder and corruption. We have heard a Democratic President tell the people that they expected a much from their own Government, and that it was the duty of the Government (himself and his undertakers) to take care only of its own affairs, and let the people to extricate themselves from their embarrassments—embarrassments which his own and a numerous predecessors' 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 were determined to rule the country with a rod of iron. And now behold a man at the head of these wrongs, the perpetrator of these extravagances, soliciting an approval of their course and continuance of their power, at the hands of the Just American People.

It is against these practices, these doctrines, and these acts, that we intend (if our undertaking will meet with the favor of the public) to raise our halcyon voices. It is open to the citizens of Wilcox and the adjoining counties a matter of making known and defending their political opinions, and we mark 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 initiate the zeal and energy of our opponents; let us be 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 Barbourville, Wilcox County.

JAMES H. CURTIS,
JOHN H. MARTIN,

April 10, 1840.

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

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.

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 best 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, 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.

Raleigh May 6th, 1840.

CHEAPER STILL.—Our Domestic Shirts are offered still cheaper. We will thank those who want a article, to call and see how low it is. Our Cotton Yarns are also put still lower.

WILL. PECK.
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HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY.—The Fall Session will begin on Thursday, the 16th of July. This being the commencement of the Academic year, a class of beginners will be received.

JOHN A. BINGHAM.
W. J. BINGHAM.

Assisted by A. C. LAYTON, and S. W. HERRING, the former of whom devotes a portion, and the latter the whole of his time to the English Department. Catalogue as heretofore, payable in advance.

June 6, 1840.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BOOK AND STATIONERY ESTABLISHMENT IN PETERSBURG, VA.—James Woodhouse & Co. deal extensively in Books in the various departments of Literature.

Country Merchants and others will find at their Establishment, in addition to the many Books suited to their wants, a large and general assortment of Stationary and Fancy articles; and pronounce that they will compare in price to quality and kind with any house, South of the Potomac.

Music, Musical Instruments and Musical Merchandise of every description at wholesale and retail.

June 16, 49

J. W. & Co.

THE EXERCISES of my School will be resumed on Monday, the 22d inst. in the East Building, recently occupied as the Episcopal School.

P. L. MESSURIER.

Raleigh, June 8, 1840.

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.

Raleigh, May 30, 1840.

JOB PRINTING
EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE,
With neatness and despatch.

Raleigh, June 13, 1840.