

WESTON B. 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 33 1/3 per cent. will be made from the regular prices, for advertisements by the year.  
Advertisements, inserted in the Semi-Weekly Record, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.  
All Letters to the Editor must be post-paid.

### THE WEEKLY MONITOR.

XXVIII.

OF THE DUTY OF CARRYING THE SPIRIT OF DEVOTION INTO THE COMMON OCCURRENCES OF LIFE.

With a sincere desire to improve the minds, and to promote the happiness of my fellow-citizens, it is my endeavour to gain their attention by occasional selections from some favourite authors, whose writings appear to be well calculated to promote the end in view. The extracts on devotion, which concluded the preceding number, could not fail, I think, to charm most of my readers. To-day, I invite them to the perusal of a work of a different character; and I am willing to hope, that uncommon strength of argument, perspicuous elucidation, and close reasoning, affording conclusions the most satisfactory, and drawn from premises unquestionably true, will, in some minds, produce a serious and lasting effect. Mine indeed is an humble office. The ample field of moral and religious literature is before me; and a thousand flowers, planted by the hand of Genius and Piety, are diffusing their sweets on every side. It is my pleasing task to collect their scattered fragrance, and so to arrange their varied beauties, as to render them not unworthy public acceptance; happy if I can excite the good affections of my readers, and by detaching them, if possible, from the unsatisfactory topics of the day, awaken them to reflect on the infinite importance of the awful truths of religion.

Devotion is neither private nor public prayers; but prayers, whether private or public, are particular parts or instances of devotion. Devotion signifies a life given or devoted to God.

He, therefore, is the devout man, who lives no longer to his own will, or the way and spirit of the world, but to the sole will of God; who considers God in every thing, who serves God in every thing, who makes all the parts of his common life, parts of piety doing every thing in the name of God, and under such rules as are conformable to his glory.

We readily acknowledge, that God alone is to be the rule and measure of our prayers, that in them we are to look wholly unto him, and wholly for him; that we are only to pray in such a manner, for such things, and such ends, as are suitable to his glory. Now, let us see how we may attain to this.

As sure, therefore, as there is any wisdom in praying for the spirit of God, so sure is it, that we are to make that spirit the rule of all our actions. As sure as it is our duty to look wholly unto God in our prayers, so sure is it, that it is our duty to live wholly unto God in our lives. So that unreasonable and absurd ways of life, whether in labour or diversion, whether they consume our time, or our money, are like unreasonable and absurd prayers, and are as truly an offence unto God.

irreligion as to neglect our prayers, or to use them in such a manner, as to make them an offering unworthy of him. The short of the matter is this: Either reason and religion prescribe rules, and ends to all the ordinary actions of our life, or they do not. If they do, then it is necessary to govern all our actions by those rules; as it is necessary to worship God. This is the common devotion which our blessed Saviour taught in order to make it the common life of all Christians. Is it not therefore exceedingly strange, that persons who profess to believe the truths of christianity, should neglect these common duties of our ordinary life, which are commanded in every page of the gospel?

If the doctrines of christianity were practised, they would make a man as different from other people as to all worldly tempers, sensual pleasures, and the pride of life, as wisdom is different from folly; and it would be as easy to know a Christian by his outward course of life, as it is now difficult to find any body that lives it. For it is notorious, that Christians are now not only like other men in their frailties and infirmities (this might be in some degree excusable) but the complaint is, that they are like heathens in all the main and chief articles of their lives. They enjoy the world, and live every day in the same tempers and the same indulgences, as they did who knew not God, nor had any hopes of happiness in another life. Every one that is capable of reflection, must have observed this to be the case.

But how different an effect did the goodness of God intend, for his creatures, by the wonderful scheme of redemption! How greatly different in their nature and tendency, are the doctrines and precepts of our blessed Saviour and his apostles! They call us to renounce the world, and differ in every temper and way of life, from the spirit and way of the world; to renounce all its goods, to fear none of its evils, to reject its joys, and have no value for its happiness: to live in spiritual watching, in holy fear, and heavenly aspiring after another life; to take up our daily cross, to deny ourselves, to profess the blessedness of mourning; to seek the blessedness of a meek and quiet spirit; to forsake the pride and vanity of riches; to take no thought for the morrow; to live in the profoundest state of humility; to rejoice in worldly sufferings; to reject the lust of the flesh, the lust of the eye, and the pride of life; to bear injuries; to bless our enemies, and to love mankind as God loveth them; to give up our whole hearts and affections to God, and to strive to enter through the straight gate, into a life of eternal glory.

**YANKEE DECISION.**  
Some time between the years 1812, and 13, when considerable animosity existed between the people of Canada and the States, and when some of the British subjects, who were "dressed with brief authority," looked upon the Yankees as but little better than brutes,—the following is said to have taken place at the Custom House at St. Johns.

A Yankee of considerable dimensions entered the office and informed the officer that he wished to enter his load and receive a passport. The officer cast a sarcastic look at him, and said that it was customary for people when they entered his office to receive passports, to take off their hats, and requested him to do so instantly.

"No, I thank you," said the Yankee, "I paid four dollars for that hat to keep my head and ears warm."

"You impudent puppy," says the officer, working himself into considerable of a passion, "how dare you insult me? Off with your hat immediately."

"No sir, can't do it, keeps my head proper warm."

After several orders of a similar kind, accompanied with curses and threats, which met with no better success, he stepped up to him and gave him a blow that sent it to the adjacent corner of the room.

The Yankee paid no attention to this but waited patiently until he had received his passport, folded and deposited it safely within his wallet and was ready to pursue his journey, when turning to the officer he requested him to pick up his hat, and put it on his head.

The officer much wrath, ordered him to leave the office or he might get into trouble—for he did not often make words with men of his description.

"I say mister," says the Yankee, "you must pick up my hat and that in just about one minute's time, or feel the weight of the death maul," shaking his fist rather nearer his lordship's face than was agreeable.

The officer raved and swore all to no effect, and finally threatened to cane him if he did not depart.

"Mister," says the Yankee, "time flies considerably kinder fast," and at the same time beginning to unbuckle his coat, "and you had better be going after that hat."

After several more threats, which had the desired effect upon his opponent, and the time set being nearly expired, he sneaked off and picked up the hat and offered it to its owner; but he was not satisfied with that, and ordered him to place it on his head precisely as he found it. The officer hesitated, but seeing the determination of the Yankee, he set it upon his head, and was about to depart, when he was collared and ordered to place it as he found it.

"Here," says the Yankee, "tuck this ear under, now the other one, pull it down a little more in front, &c." All of which orders the officer reluctantly fulfilled. "There sir, that's about right," says the Yankee, "now friend, before I leave I will give you a word of good advice—never meddle with a Yankee's hat, unless you are prepared to take a peep into futurity. "Good day sir."

### PRAIRIE SKETCHES.

NIGHT GUARDING.

It is midnight and the moon does not rise till one. A hand is laid upon the shoulder of a sleeper, who, stretched upon a buffalo robe, with a saddle beneath his head and a blanket above him, is enjoying that slumber which is the attendant only of true weariness. After a shake or two and a name being called, the sleeper utters a grunt expressive of dissatisfaction, and then exclaims, perhaps, with a pause and start,

"Hullo? Who's that?"

"Come—guard!" is the reply.

The aroused sleeper, after a stretch, and a roll and perhaps a hearty oath, throws off his blanket and pulls his rifle from beneath his buffalo robe. After securing his arms, and belting perhaps a thick blanket coat around him, he moves toward the expiring camp fire, when he examines his watch to see that he has not been called too soon, or perhaps pulls a pipe from his pocket, which having duly filled and lighted, he places in his mouth, and then off he goes disappearing in the gloom to take his station outside the camp. An instant or two elapses, and the relieved guard is heard whispering some merry dancing tune as he comes from duty, to amuse himself a few moments, throwing fresh sticks on to the fire, perhaps exchanging a joke and a laugh with some messmate who has been awakened by the disturbance of changing guard, or perhaps he digs into the ashes for an ear of corn which he had left there to roast when he went out to guard, and now he plumps down cross legged before the fire to enjoy a delicious midnight lunch. Half of the hot ear is probably broken off and thrown in generous sportiveness at his waking messmate, who instantly seizes and devours the favorite morsel, throwing back in return, perhaps, a pocket liquor flask, by way of "acknowledging the corn."

This little affair being arranged, the return guard draws his solitary buffalo bed a little nearer to the fire and disposes himself for the remainder of his night's slumber, talking facetiously to an imaginary wife, telling her to lay over and not use both pillows, to give him more room, draw the curtain and behave yourself. Such are very apt to be his closing words as he drops to sleep, and in a few moments the camp is again wrapped in silence.

Now let us pay a visit to the guard whom we have just despatched on duty. There he stands in the dark, leaning upon his rifle in utter silence, by the side of the farthest stake outside of the camp. What can the eye distinguish in the darkness? Knowing the wagons are there, you can discover their white tops, but otherwise you might fancy the faint light came from some clearing away of the clouds in that direction. In addition to this, you recognize a man's form and a few of the nearest horses and mules, all else is black. What is heard? The mules munching the grass; if it is near a water course, the ripple or rush of the wave; if buffalo are near, you hear their low bellowing, like a distant ocean surge, or like wind mourning through hollow caverns; perhaps an opposite sentinel whistles or sings a merry air, but this might serve to guide an enemy and is not often indulged in; these sounds you may hear; but at times death itself is not more solemn or more still.

Hush! Observe! The male beside the sentinel lifts its head from the grass, gives a short blow with its nostrils, pricks back its ears and stares before it into darkness. Mark the sentinel! The instant he observed the action of the mule he crouched upon the ground and cocked his rifle, and now observe with what intent watchfulness he peers into the pitchy depth in search of danger. Suddenly a footstep is heard approaching, and instantly the stillness is broken by the quick challenge of the sentinel.

"Who goes there? Speak!"

The answer shows the person to be the captain or sergeant of the guard, taking his solitary walk round the encampment; and now the sentinel is sure to want a dry cap for his rifle, or a bit of tobacco, or the loan of a pipe, any thing to detain the sergeant a few moments in conversation; and should the sergeant be in a social humor, perhaps they may both set down upon the grass and while away fifteen minutes in guessing how long the travel will continue to be through the dangerous country, where the disagreeable duty of guarding is considered necessary.

The sentinel is again alone, and hush! Again the grazing male shows tokens of alarm! You hear the faint clack of the rifle as the guard suddenly cocks it, and again he prostrates himself in the grass, with his head cautiously raised and his eye fixed in the direction indicated by the gaze of the startled mule. Something moves—no; the silver moon is rising, but the light is yet so indistinct as to be even more perplexing than the darkness; but something does move. It is not the waving of a tuft of grass in the night breeze, for it has changed its position. The guard is aimed at this, and steadily keeping his rifle aimed at the moving object, he gives the challenge.

"Who goes there?—Speak!—Speak!" and his fore finger is curled around the trigger to fire, when he takes an instant more to pause, and as the moonlight falls more clearly upon the earth he becomes aware that the intruder is a wolf prowling around the camp in search of food. Relieved from his alarm at the same moment that the cheering modern beams came to enliven his solitary duty, the sentinel laughs at his mistake, and perhaps examines his watch, peering closely at it by the moon, or feeling the hands with his fingers, to see how long he has got to remain on guard.

And how gloriously does the moon rise upon the prairie! How beautiful is the moon, rising in any clime or upon any scene! But that sympathy, that notion of companionship which some spirits seem to find in the silver night Queen, can never appear so like a real and actual influence as when you are removed far from your fellow men, and feel yourself alone in the wilderness. Then you see that heaven still smiles on you though man is distant, and your soul whispers that the God that made you can be as near, perhaps nearer, to you there than when walked around by a circle of friends and kindred. The moon is a sweet chasterer. It may be a silly love, yet it is harmless to love the moon.

### From the Agricultural MECHANICS.

If any class of citizens can claim equality with the yeomanry of the country, the cultivators of the soil, it is the hard-fisted and industrious mechanics. Long have they been looked upon as inferiors and vassals—of whom? Of the virtuous, the good, and the great? No; but of the self-willed, the haughty, the irresponsible, the speculators, the shavers, the idlers, the rebellious, the swindlers, the lovers of pleasure more than the lovers of God, with which the Lind is infected. Among a certain class, the name of a mechanic is often viewed with reproach, and it is frequently the case that it is considered disreputable and condescending to walk the streets, or be found in converse with a plain and honest shop-labourer. Are they a mere dreg in the community, and not fit associates for the very cream of the best society? It has been said in days long gone by, that

"An honest man is the noblest work of God," and has this noble sentiment become trite and unfashionable, in these days of flimsy refinement and high life, upon the earnings of those who would not deign to violate the solemn behest, that man should gain his living by the "sweat of his brow?" From the odium that is wont to be cast, we are constrained to ask, who are these "homespun" sturdy mechanics, that are not equal to nature's greatest noblemen? They are the inventors and makers of all the world's necessities. They are the individuals that make our houses, our furnitures, our fixtures, and our garments, and are they not great indeed? To them we are indebted for every convenience and almost every luxury of life; and if farmers can, with propriety, be styled the "back-bone of society," mechanics should, at least, claim to be pillars and supports of the fabric.

To appreciate this venerable profession, it must be considered that mechanics is a science which has claimed the attention of the intelligent of all stations and all nations. The term is from a word in Greek, which signifies a machine, a contrivance, and is the science which treats of force and motion. Forces acting upon bodies may either produce rest or motion. In the former case they are treated of under statics, and in the latter dynamics. The first machine constructed of which we have knowledge, was the universe, "whose maker and builder" is the Author of all things. In this grand machinery wisdom and might are displayed, beyond comprehension of man. Worlds upon worlds have been put forth, all subject to the same gravitating power that holds each in its place; and this should not be astonishing when we reflect that it was this Arch-Mechanist that "stretched out the north upon the empty place, and hung the earth upon nothing," that it is He who has "measured the waters in the hollow of his hand and meted out heaven with a span, and comprehended the dust of the earth in a measure, and weighed the mountains in scales and the hills in a balance." This is the only evidence of an illustrious mechanic. Jesus Christ himself was a carpenter, and the Apostle Paul a tent-maker. But time would fail to speak of the honored, and truly honorable mechanics of the world. The name of Franklin, if not the example, is deeply graven upon the hearts of the American people; and the name of Judge Buell will never be defaced from the memory of the patriotic and the good as was the man who set his own type and worked his own press, while he was accumulating the rich stores of knowledge, with which the farming community have been so richly blessed.

Thousands of examples are faithfully recorded in the world's history, of men who have distinguished themselves for their knowledge and usefulness, that have guided the plane, driven the shoe-maker's awl, and indeed in following every working pursuit, by which man has been able to procure an honest living. We hope to see the time come when mechanics will be esteemed, by the most intelligent, as ranking high among the useful and respected citizens of the land. Let the young be educated and trained for some mechanical avocation, instead of the almost useless and empty professions, and their station will soon become enviable and respectable.

A great hue and cry is made against Gen. Harrison, because he was appointed Governor of Indiana, by John Adams.

George Washington received office at the hands of Mr. Adams, viz: he was appointed Lieutenant General, and Commander in Chief of the army.

Who dare impeach the name of Washington for it.

John Marshall received office at the hands of Mr. Adams, viz: he was appointed Secretary of State of the United States.

Who dare impeach the memory of John Marshall.—*Whilmington Chronicle.*

Hannover Stock is rising so fast, that there is no keeping up with the prices. Now is the time for Van Buren speculators to make their jack by turning.

**LAW NOTICE & GENERAL LAND AGENCY.**—HENRY B. WILLIAMS, Attorney at Law, will attend to the adjustment and collection of claims throughout the Western District of Tennessee; and also act as General Land Agent in selling 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, Tredell County, N. C.  
Thomas P. Devereux, Esq. Raleigh.  
William Hill, Sec. of State.  
Tanner & Hughes,  
Brown, Saw, & Co.  
W. M. Lewis, Milton.  
Eubank & Pugh, Northampton.  
John Haskie, Fayetteville.  
John McKee, Cumberland County.  
February 18, 1840. 15—5m.

**NOTICE.**—Lost or mislaid, a Note, made payable to Willie Simmons, by Bennett Gooch and Lewis Daniel, for Eleven Dollars and fifty five cents endorsed by Henry Simmons, dated the 17th November 1836, and due the 1st Nov. 1837. All persons are hereby forewarned from trading for the same, or the owner from paying the same to any person, but myself or agent—Given under my hand, the 28th June 1840.  
HENDERSON H. ROGHELL.  
June 25, 1840. 53—3v.

**NOTICE.**—Land for Sale. The subscriber having a wish to remove to the Western country, offers his Tract of Land for sale lying eight miles north west from Raleigh on the lower Hillsborough Road, containing 280 Acres, with a framed Dwelling House, and out Houses, an excellent Clover Lot and open ground for five or six hands. A further description is unnecessary, as any person desirous to purchase will view the premises. Early application is desired, as the Subscriber is desirous of moving early in the Fall.  
W. F. SMITH.

**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.  
Raleigh May 6th, 1840. 38—

**BUFFALO SPRINGS.**—These Springs, situated in the County of Mecklenburg, Va., are again ready for the reception of visitors, with some additional improvements, since the last season. Of the healing effect of these waters in cases of dyspepsia, liver complaints, and cutaneous affections, it is needless to say anything, as the numerous visitors who have experienced their benefits, will attest their efficacy and virtues, more fully and satisfactorily than can possibly be done by an advertisement. With other amusements for the entertainment of visitors, we have provided a select band of Music, and every necessary to render the visit of those who may choose to patronize us, both pleasant and beneficial.

Mr. Field will again take charge of the establishment, and flatters himself, with the experience of the past season, will be able to give general satisfaction. The charge for board per day \$1, for a single meal 50 cents—children under 12 years of age, and servants, half price—bathes 75 cents per day.  
JOHN S. FIELD.  
ALEX. S. JONES.  
June 13 49—w4w

**FOR SALE.**—That pleasant situation, 4 miles from Raleigh, on the Chapel Hill road, well known as the Streeter place. It contains about 140 acres, 35 or 40 of which are cleared and in cultivation, the balance is woody. There is a small orchard of first rate fruit of early and late Apples, besides other fruits, and an orchard of 2000 Mulberries, which, alone, will, (when day breaks next November and the people get to work again,) pay what is asked for the place. It is deemed useless to mention all the advantages of the situation, the fine range for cattle, &c. as whoever wishes to purchase will look at the premises.  
J. T. C. WIATT.  
June 29th, 1840. 54—f

**UNION ACADEMY, Of Orange.**—The exercises of this School will close for the present session on the 15th of June, and will be resumed on the 15th of July, for the Fall Session. The terms, for board and tuition, will be the same as heretofore.

Tuition in the preparatory collegiate course, per session, \$12 50  
In the English, 7 50  
Board can be had in respectable families at six dollars per month.

The subscriber deems it unnecessary to burden the public with a tedious advertisement, setting forth the local advantages, and the usual et ceteras of a patronage on the proficiency of his scholars alone to School notice: but is willing to base his claims. He would be glad that those who design sending their sons, would do so at an early stage of the session.  
JOHN R. HOLT.  
Orange, May 15. 43 onw4w.

**STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, FRANKLIN COUNTY.**—Superior Court of Equity, Spring Term 1840. Bill for sale of Land.

Nathaniel Dunn, of Franklin County, Ann and William Merritt infants, by their guardian, Daniel R. Merritt, of the State of Kentucky, complainants, against Mary Cooper, John Dunn, Gray Dunn, John Broom and his wife Nancy, Charles F. Deloach and his children and Thomas Dunn, fire of the defendants in this cause, are not inhabitants of this State and reside beyond the jurisdiction of this Court. It is thereupon ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks in Raleigh Register and N. C. Gazette, that the said defendants make their personal appearance at the next Superior Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Franklin at the Court-house in Louisburg on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and shew their cause, answer, or demur to said Bill of complaint, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex-parte as to them and decrees made accordingly.

Witness, Samuel Johnson, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, the second Monday after the fourth Monday in March, A. D. 1840.  
SAM. JOHNSON, C. M. E.

**JAMES HERRON,**  
CIVIL ENGINEER.  
Inventor of the improved construction of Rail-ways.  
Address, Baltimore, Maryland.

**LANDS FOR SALE.**—The following valuable property is now offered for sale, to wit: Half Lot No. 289, 4th district, Wilkinson county. Fraction No. 3. 5th do do (104 1/2 ac.)

227, 13th do	Lee
228, do do	do
250, do do	do
52, 3d do	do
241, 12th do	do
106, 3d do	do
101, 14th do	3d sec. Cherokee
1065, 3d do	1st do do

Now, 23 & 30, Starkeville, Lee co. (town lots.) Seven hundred and twenty acres, Ta. all county on the A. tamsaw River, adjoining lands of Ambrose 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 Millersville, one-third cash, the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest, and undoubted 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. 25 and 2, 8th district Baker; Nos. 19, 20, and 23, 7th district Baker—1250 acres. The other settlement contains the following Lots of Land, to wit: Nos. 225, 256, 265, 298, 294, 296, 297, 229, 232—2250 acres, and all in the 3d 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 Saline 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 settling lands, 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, } Ex'ors.  
N. G. WILLIAMS,  
In regard to the character of these lands, reference may be made to Geo. James Hamilton, Charleston, S. C.; J. Cowles, Macon, Ga.; Thomas B. Stables, Millersville, Georgia; and William Densard, De Kalb 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, Millersville, Ga.  
Millersville, March, 3, 1840. 29 m10m

**MORE NEW GOODS.**—The Subscribers have just received their new Spring and Summer Goods, consisting in part of the following article: Superior black and blue-black Silks, fancy colored dyes, Bleached Dom. unbleached do; Gents. Gloves of every kind; Ladies' superior hose—also do; also white and black Silk, white and black Fickwick Gloves, Handkerchiefs and Scarfs; Gents. Summer Clothing of every description; Straw Matting; Ladies' fine colored Shoes, also black ditto; Printed Muslins, &c. &c.

We are determined to sell for the smallest advance for Cash. Those wishing to buy any of the above named articles, will do well to call and examine our Stock.  
TOWLES & CALDWELL,  
Fayetteville Street.  
May 30, 1840. 45

**BLANK BOOKS, PAPER, &c.**—500 Reams Foolscap Paper—500 do. Letter do.—50 do. Wrapping do.—**BLANK BOOKS**, of every description, viz: Ledgers, Journals, Registers for Courts, Day-Books, Invoice, Letter Books, Receipt and Bill Books, Memorandum, Bank & Pass Books, Cypthering and Copy Books, &c. &c.  
For sale low at the N. C. Book Store.  
N. B. Book Binding executed in all its varieties with neatness and despatch, &c. T. & H.

**BOOK BINDING.**—The Subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of this and the adjacent Counties, that he still carries on the Book Binding business, in his various branches, from plain to ornamental, and at Northern prices. Great care will be taken to bind all Periodicals to pattern and match volumes.

Grateful for past favors, he still hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

His bindery is at the Raleigh Register Office, where all orders in the above line will be promptly attended to.

F. S. Blank Books, of every description, made up ruled to any pattern, and quickly done, and a liberal discount made on a large job.  
JOHN H. DE CARTERET.  
Raleigh, May 30, 1840. 47

**SHOCCO BALL.**—There will be a BALL at Shocco Springs, on Wednesday evening, the 15th of July. A fine band of Music will be in attendance.

ANN JOHNSON.  
Warren County, June 17. 50

**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BOOK AND STATIONERY ESTABLISHMENT IN FAYETTEVILLE, 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. & C.

**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 this 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 Complaint's Bill of Complaint, it will be taken pro confesso, and such decrees made thereupon, as shall be considered just.

Test, TH: TURNER, C. M. E.  
MATCHES.—50 Gurney's Patent Friction Matches—a superior article, for sale by the Grocer or in smaller quantities, at the North Carolina Book Store.  
TURNER & HUGHES.