

Weston M. 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.

Letters to the Editor must be post-paid. SELECTED FOR THE REGISTER.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. ANNALS OF QUODLIBET, &c.—We know not how to describe this book.

THEODORE FOG'S figure is above six feet, lean and bony, and with a stoop which inclines a little to the right, so as to bring his left shoulder nearer to the ear than his opposite.

He stood for some time bowing and waving his hat in return for the clamorous approbation with which he was greeted; and when, at length, silence was restored, he began his speech:

Countymen and Friends: you of Quodlibet, Bickerbray, Tumbledown, and the adjacent parts, hear me! I am an old, tried and true, unfinching and unflinching Quodlibetarian, New Light Democrat—Flan Sucker, bring us a tumbler of water—tangle it, Flan—no hypocrisy in me, gentlemen, I go for the ardent. You all know I am, and was from the first, opposed to the iron railing—(here arose a cheer from the Anties)—but I don't come to talk to you about that. You know, moreover, that I am an anti-nomination man—I'm out on independent grounds, every man for himself, as the jacksass said, to the chickens (a loud laugh). I want to say a word about a Gamecock Flag—Commonly called Ag-Flag. Who's he? Look at them gold spectacles and you will see what he is at once.

When the plastic hand of Dame Nature set about the fabrication of that masterpiece of human mechanism, a genuine out-and-out thorough-sifted New Light Democrat, she never thought of sticking upon him a nose to be ridden by two gold rings hanging over it like a pair of saddle-bags—(loud laughter). We have other uses for our gold—we want it for mind-drops—old Tom Benton's mint drops—to be run into them, to give the honest poor man something better, when his week's work is done, than Copperplate Bank rags, signed Nicodemus Han-

Yours, &c. &c. &c. I am a True Grit! (Great applause.)

me that water. Flan. I call myself one of the Royal Family of the Sovereign People—(renewed laughter and applause.) I am no kid-glove Mandarin Democrat—I am no milk-and-water, fish and fowl, half-Hawk and Buzzard Muddling Democrat—I am to all intents and purposes, toties quoties in puris naturalibus, a True Grit, a whole hog True Grit, and nothing but a True Grit—(Here Theodore was obliged to pause a full minute on account of the cheering.)

"Now this brings me," he continued, after drinking off the potation which Flan Sucker had assiduously placed upon the stand for his use, "to Andy Grant. Andy Grant has told you a great deal about General Jackson's pledges, and his changes, and what not—Well, sirs, he did change—what of it? Is democracy like the laws of the Medes and Persians? Is that great sublime truth which vivifies the patriot's heart, resuscitates his ambition and sparkles in the human breast, like a stone in the bottom of a well for loads to sit on? or is it the divine rainbow spanning the earth with its arch, and changing with the sun, now in the east, now in the west? Is a post set up in a stream for the liquid elements of human policy forever to roll by and leave behind it or is it the mighty mass of steam power that not only floats upon that element, but flies onward across the great ocean of mortal things forever changing in its career? Is not democracy itself the march of intellect? I hear you all answer, with one accord, Ay, ay, ay! ('Taking the word from the orator, there was a loud affirmative response to these questions.)

"Well, then, Jackson did change. He was for the single term—he was against it; I confess the fact. He was for the protective system—he was against it: I agree to it. He was for a national bank—he was against it: what of that? He was for the distribution of the surplus, and again he was against it: I know it. He was for internal improvements—he changed his mind—he was against them. Then again, sirs, he was against the interference of officers in the elections—he was sorry for it, and took the other tack. He was against the appointment of members of Congress—in theory—in practice he was for it. He was against the sub-Treasury—and perhaps he is now for it. It is all true, as Andy Grant has told you—it is in the documents—I don't deny it. Sirs, it is the glory of his character that he has been for and against every thing; and as Mr. Van Buren promised to follow in his footsteps, he, of course, was for and against every thing—I know him. He would not have been a genuine New Light if he were not for and against every measure. We are all (and here Fog raised his voice to the highest key, and struck the board sharply with his hand) for and against every thing! How else can we be with the majority? What is the New Light, Quodlibetarian Democracy, but a strict conformity to the will of the majority? Against that and that only we never go! (tremendous applause.) As Levi Bardsley said, Perish Commerce, Perish Credit! and I say Perish Currency, Banks, Sub-Treasury, Constitution, Law, Benton, Amos, Van—I had almost said peris: Old Hickory—but always go with the MAJORITY!"

After this burst, which may be said to be truly eloquent, Theodore made a very happy hit in touching upon the natural hostility between the rich and the poor, showing with great point of remark, how impossible it was for these two classes to have any Christian feeling towards each other; and arguing from the great New Light Democratic principle, that, in every department of the Government, any man who holds property ought to be deprived of all influence, and that it was the poor man's right to legislate away the rich man's possessions. "Do we not know," said he, "that in every community the majority are poor? that there are two men without property for every one man with it? Of course, then, it follows logically that, as two heads are better than one, the sole right, as well as the sole power, of legislation is in the poor; and that they make laws for the government of the rich, but the rich cannot make laws for the government of the poor. Besides, who would be the most impartial in such a matter, the man legislating for his own property, or the man legislating for his neighbors? This requires no reply."

Upon the subject of the anti-nomination, Fog avowed boldly his non-committalism. "I am not sure, at this moment," said he, "how the land lies. I wait to ascertain the sentiment of the majority, which, without taking sides, I rather incline to think is against the measure. I judge from the vote of the New Lights two years ago—although I confess that two years are a long period for a New Light to look back, and that is rather over the usual time in which custom requires we should change. I shall wait for events."

Towards the conclusion, which was very pathetic, the orator turned to those strangers amongst us who had come over from Bickerbray and Melpenny Railroad. "Gentlemen," said he, "you stand in a peculiarly interesting relation to the New Lights. You are strangers; and, as the poet says, 'Stranger is a sacred name.' Therefore, it is our wish to take you in—You have not been over sixty days in our State; you are separated, many of you, from your sweethearts—some of you from your wives—all of you from your homes; wife, sweetheart, home! Affecting words! Where is the man with soul so dead Who never to himself hath said 'This is my own, my native land, and to forsake Do not despair. The New Lights are your friends; and not only shall you find wife, sweetheart,—ay, and children, in Quodlibet, but if you are here next month, we will see

if some of you are not entitled to a vote, that's all. I have no doubt a large portion of your respectable body are better voters than you think you are. And at all events, if you are not, it becomes us as a Christian People to extend to you that privilege. I go for the repeal of all laws which tyrannically require a year's residence in the State before a stranger is allowed to vote."

"Hurrah for Fog!"—hurrah for Fog!" burst forth in loud chorus from the new comers. "But," said Theodore in continuation, "as I scorn concealment, I must be frank with you. The stranger should be grateful to his friends; and I therefore, for one, never can consent to extend the invaluable privilege of suffrage to an unworthy man. He must be a New Light, an ardent, unblenching Quodlibetarian Democrat, ready to go in whatever way we who take the trouble to do his thinking for him require; it is but reasonable. We think, study, burn the midnight lamp, and toil, when he sleeps, and all for the good of the man who has no time to do these things for himself—what is his duty in return. Why, to stand by us who makes these sacrifices for his welfare—clearly, uncontestably."

"And now, fellow-countrymen, one and all—men of Quodlibet, men of Bickerbray—and especially men of old Tom mbleadown long my home, and never absent from my heart, I have exposed to you, frankly, freely, unhesitatingly, my principles and professions. You see me as I am—naked, guileless, and robed in the simplicity of my nature. Flan, another glass of that stuff, my boy. I do not imitate my friend Andy Grant—for he is my friend—and I, we can differ in politics and break no score! I do not, like him and the Whigs, entertain you with frothy declamation, appealing to your passions or prejudices—I scorn such stratagems. No, I address myself solely and severely, sternly, without a flower, prosaically without a figure, soberly without a flight, to your cool, temperate, and unadorned capacity of logical deduction. Yes, gentlemen, I, a poor man, do battle against the hosts of the rich. I, the friend of honest labor, struggle against the huge monopoly of hoarded wealth, hoarded by grinding the faces of sterling but destitute laboring men—alone, I strive against these braided powers—will you desert me in this strife?"

"Never," shouted Flan-Sucker, and Ben Inky, and six more of Fog's principal men—"Never, never!" "Then I am content. Come weal, come wo, here is a heart that will never—or rather gentlemen, let me say in the words of the poet—(it became now quite obvious that Theodore was beginning to be very seriously affected by the frequent refreshment which Flan Sucker had administered during his speech):

"Come one, come all, this rock shall fly From its firm base as soon as I!"

In conclusion, all I have to say to this: we are about to part. When you go to your homes, and with hearts enraptured by all a father's and a husband's failings—feelings—you take your seats by the old family fire-sides, and with the partner of your bosoms getting supper, and your interesting progeny clustering on your knees—in the midst of all these blessings pause to ask yourselves, what are they? Your hearts will answer, they are our country! How then, you will inquire, is that country to be preserved, as a rich inheritance to those cherubs? who, by this time, have climbed as high as your waistcoat pockets, into which they have, with the natural instinct of young New Lights, thrust their little fingers. The response will be ready—Go to the polls in May—go, determined to sustain the everlasting principles of the New Light, Quodlibetarian democracy—go, with a firm resolve to support no Mandarin, no Muddling, but to sustain an unadulterated True Grit—go, to vote for Theodore Fog, and your country shall be forever great, prosperous, and happy."

THE LIGHT HOUSE. There is a point on which the eye of the voyager lingers the latest, and on which it fixes the soonest;—a point of farewell to the outward bound, and of greeting to the home bound—It is the light house. To the parting it is the sign of tears; to the returning, of smiles. It stands on the extremity of one element, and gleams over the other. It burns when other lights are dim. It shines to guide and save—not to lure and destroy. It has furnished poetry with its own beautiful and expressive image, and has given eloquence another trope to express the superiority of erudition and intellect over the common mass of passion and instinct. The Pharos of Mind—the light house of intellect—the flash of thought across the troubled sea of doubt and uncertainty, are grand images derived from a common and usual convenience found on every civilized shore.

A part of the sublimity of thought connected with the far seen light house arises from its unchangeable position. Storms may howl around, and blend ocean, sky, and land, in a seeming chaos; the clouds may be torn by tremendous whirlwinds, and run, rugged and frightful, close under the lee of a pitiless horizon;—yet, unmoved and calm and bright through all, the light house sends out its ray of hope amidst the black darkness and wild commotion. So Christian, shines the heavenly promise of the Father, when the pestilence smites in wrath—when war howls—when famine, lean and hungry, blows abroad its midday breath and so shines thy Saviour's face when a chill that nature abhors shall freeze thy heart, and thou shalt feebly ask—can this be death? So smiles Eternity over the ruins of time!

BERNARD DUPUY, No. 10, FAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH.



Has the pleasure of announcing to his friends and the public at large, that he has received from New-York and Philadelphia, an extensive, rich, and fashionable stock of Goods, which he will sell at New York prices. The assortment consists in part of

WATCHES. Gold independent seconds, duplex, anchor, Lever Watches, a general assortment of Silver do. of every price and quality. JEWELRY. Gold guards, fob, and neck Chains, Seals, Keys Diamond Pins & Rings, Ruby and Emerald do. neck and head ornaments, rich cameos & mosaic Pins & Earrings, gold Pencils, Thimbles, Vinigrets, Medallions, gold Hearts and Crosses, Jet do. and a great variety of other rich Goods.

SPECTACLES. Gold, Silver, Blue, and polished steel Spectacles to suit all persons and all eyes. Very superior flint glasses, that may be adjusted in any frame, at a moment's notice.

SILVER AND PLATED WARES. Silver Cups, Spoons, Ladles, Sugar Tongs, Salt and Mustard Spoons, Butter Knives, silver mounted Cocks, Castors, Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays, Waiters, Cake Baskets, Coffee Greuges, Britannia Wares, in sets and single pieces, &c.

FANCY GOODS. Mantel Clocks, and Lamps, Plated and Japaned Waiters, Gold and Silver Mounted Canses and Whips, Chess men and Backgammon Boards, Visiting Card Cases, Gold and Silver Pencil Cases, Patent Steel Pens, Rogers' superior Razors, Congress Knives and Scissors, Sanders' celebrated razor Strop, Gold Collars, do. Calls, silk Purses, Pocket Books, Imitation Fruits, Guns and Pistols, Ladies' Toilet and work boxes, toilet bottles, and HARRISON Breast Pins, Medals, Canses, and Boxes, &c. &c.

PERFUMERY. Farina's celebrated genuine Cologne, Rose, Lavender, Florida, and Bay Waters; Guirlain's Cream of Soap, Naples, and Saponaceous compound for Shaving, Rose, Almond, Camphor and Windsor Toilet Soap, pearl Powder, cold Cream, Pomatum, bear's Oil, hair, tooth, and shaving Brushes, and a variety of other articles for the toilet.

MUSIC. Spanish Guitars, Violins, Clarionets, Flageolets Flutes, Oboes, &c. Fics & Accordions. Preceptors for all the above. Guitar and Violin strings Extra Violin bows, &c.

Clocks and Watches of all descriptions cleaned and repaired in his accustomed superior style Gold and Silver manufactured to order, with expedition and punctuality; highest price given for old gold and Silver.

COPPER, TIN AND SHEET IRON FACTORY.—The Subscriber having taken the house on Fayetteville Street, formerly occupied by Dr. Hinton, and nearly opposite the Post Office, would respectfully inform the public that he intends carrying on the Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware Manufactory in all its various branches. He wishes also to inform the inhabitants of Raleigh and its vicinity, that he can, and is determined to sell his Wares as low as can be purchased in any Northern city, by wholesale or retail, for Cash. Merchants and others wanting articles in his line, are respectfully invited to call before they purchase elsewhere. Old work neatly repaired, and at the shortest notice. A few Stills on hand which will be sold at a very small per cent. for cash.

Copper, Tin and Zinc Roofing on the most approved plan. N. B. Orders from the country will be promptly attended to. J. H. KIRKHAM. Raleigh, July 26, 1840

KIRKHAM'S Patent Chinese Kailer. The Subscriber also offers for sale at his Factory a few of those valuable Steamers, known to be the surest remedy for clearing Bedsteads of these tormenting Bugs. The Chinese Steamer is made up by himself, and is warranted never to burst, and at all times to clear Bedsteads perfectly, without the least damage to the finest carved work.

Having had in use the above Machine, for many years, I have no hesitation in saying, that it is the best means that has ever been formed for destroying Chincies, and would recommend every person to use it. B. F. HALSEY.

This will certify, having frequently used Mr. J. F. Kirkham's Chinese Steamer, I cheerfully recommend it to the public as a simple and easy way to destroy them, and without any damage to the Furniture. F. G. MARSHALL. Halifax, July 25, 1840.

Piano Fortes, Guitars, Violins, Violin strings, &c.—The Subscriber would respectfully announce to their friends and acquaintances in Raleigh, and throughout North Carolina, that they have now on hand a large assortment of NUNES & CLARK'S Piano Fortes, which, for brilliancy of tone and unparalleled touch and durability, are not surpassed. They wish to say, that they will not demand pay for any Piano sold, until it is tried by the purchaser, for which they will allow any reasonable time. They have also Violins of a superior quality, from \$1.50 up to \$50; a large selection of superior Violin Strings; Guitar Strings; all kinds of Wind Instruments for Military Bands, as Horns, Bugles, Fifes, Trombones, Serpents and Bells; Superior Flutes and Flageolets, single and double; French Accordions, of a pattern and tone never before seen here; Drums and Bass Drums, of all dimensions; an assortment of superior Guitars, together with the largest assortment of MUSIC ever before imported here.

The Subscribers will be glad to furnish Schools and others with Music; and being both Teachers of the Piano Forte, they hope to be enabled to select for their friends what is agreeable and pleasing, useful and improving. They respectfully solicit the favor and patronage of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Raleigh, and throughout the State of North Carolina. CHARLES BERG & CO. Petersburg, Va. March 31, 1841.

NEW HAVEN FAMILY SCHOOL.

In Union in the English and Classical branches Board, room, fuel, light, and all necessary expenses except for Books, Stationery, and Clothing for laid under twelve, \$50 per quarter; for those over that age, \$60 per quarter, payable in advance. From this charge a deduction of ten per cent. will be made when two are admitted from the same family or neighborhood. Instruction in the French, Spanish, and Italian Languages, per quarter, \$6. Music and Drawing, at the charge of the Master. Board in vacation, \$4 per week. The months of April and October are vacations, the terms beginning with the month of May and November. The number of pupils is limited to sixteen, and no one will be admitted who is over fourteen years of age.

The Institution offers to Parents and Guardians an opportunity of placing their Children and Wards under the care of a Physician, whose whole time is devoted to the School, at an expense when errors in diet and regimen often lay the foundation of disease and debility for life. A knowledge of the human frame and constitution, and of the laws of health, seems indispensable to those who are entrusted with the physical, mental, and moral training of youth, to whom too much or too little exposure, excessive or deficient food or mental labor, are alike productive of evil.—For want of this knowledge, the child born with a feeble constitution is often unnecessarily doomed to physical weakness for life, and many are made to experience in hypochondria and insanity the evils of over-tasking the brain in childhood. The Institution offers another advantage, in the opportunity given of excluding from promiscuous intercourse with others, and from the influence of older boys, while it gives to them all the advantages of an education in a community of equals. The plan of the School is to secure, first, as most important, perfect accuracy of recitation in all cases admitting of it—full opportunity for every Pupil to make such progress as he may be able, without regard to that of others, and only in entire subordination to these two objects, the advantages of study in classes. It is believed that by a proper arrangement, the latter may be to some extent secured without detriment to the former. The ordinary mode of measuring merit by the degree of approach toward accuracy, while the Student is forced through an author at a given rate, puts an end to the pleasure and utility of knowledge, and to certainty, its very essence. A person educated under such a system, knows very little. His assertions may be generally correct, but if not admitted immediately by others, he begins himself to question their truth. The Pupil is, after a certain time, to be fit for a College or a Counting-house, but is found unfit to enter either, or obtains admission only to drag along under the burden of past inaccuracies. The system adopted in the FAMILY SCHOOL has been tested during an experience of several years, with entire success, even in the case of some whose habits were formed under different methods. The English, Classical, Scientific, and Mathematical branches are taught solely by the Principal, who is thus enabled to secure uniformity of teaching and discipline, and, as far as possible, to guard against exacting too much or too little labor upon any pupil. One great object aimed at, is to give a knowledge of principles, and the power of applying them; and the test of merit is the ability to produce the results, and not the mere repetition of a rule, or the exhibition of a solution, effected partly by chance, it may be, and partly by the aid of others.—Occasional pedestrian excursions will be made into the country, in the company of the Principal.

The location of the School, at the head of the New Haven Bay, is healthy and delightful, combining every facility for exercise and sea bathing, at a suitable distance from the noise and temptations of a City, at the same time that its proximity to Yale College enables the Principal to secure the aid of eminent Teachers for the Modern Languages, and the more ornamental branches of Education. Address, WILLIAM H. RUSSELL, M. D. REFERENCES.—Faculty of Yale College; Rev. W. W. Eells, E. A. Anderson, M. D. Wilmington, N. C.; Wm. E. Washington, Esq. Newbern.

New Haven Conn. April, 1841.

FRENCH SCHOOL.—(CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH).—My School Room being now completed, I take the opportunity to make known the terms and conditions upon which I shall hereafter conduct my school.

1st. Every Classical or Mathematical Student will pay me \$17 00 a session of five months. All others \$12 00.

2d. No student, over sixteen, will be received without an assurance on the part of himself or Parent, of good behavior, attention to business, and an orderly obedience to the rules of the School.

3d. No deduction of price to be made for absence, unless caused by protracted sickness.

4th. Only thirty students to be at any time in the School.

5th. From April to September, time occupied in school, 7 1/2 hours. The remaining part of each session, proportionably less.

I take this public manner of pledging myself to the faithful performance of my own part in preparing for College those who desire it, and in giving useful knowledge to others; always bearing in mind those cardinal branches of learning, to wit: Reading, Spelling, English Grammar and Arithmetic.

The first session will close on Friday, the 28th of May. The second will commence on Monday, the 14th of June. JOHN Y. HICKS. Raleigh, April 1, 1841. 14 Avecu.

LAW SCHOOL IN RALEIGH.—The undersigned propose to open a Law School in the City of Raleigh, on the first of June next, provided a sufficient number of Students (eight at least) can be obtained, to justify the undertaking.

The most approved course of Studies will be adopted, and oral and written instruction will be given, showing the alteration of the Law as laid down by Blackstone, arising from our Acts of Assembly, and the decision of our Courts. The Students will be required to undergo frequent and stated examinations; and when they shall have become sufficiently advanced, it is proposed that they shall have a moot Court, where they may argue legal questions, and be made acquainted with the forms of Pleading and Practice in the Courts of this State. A complete course of Studies will embrace two years, but Students will be received for any shorter period. The terms for instruction, and the use of our Libraries, will be \$100 per annum, or \$16 per month for any shorter period than a year. JAMES IREDELL. WILL H. BATTLE. Raleigh, April 1, 1841. 28

W & W. H. RICHARDSON, EXTENSIVE UMBRELLA MANUFACTURERS, No. 6, South Third Street, Philadelphia. Respectfully inform their customers and Merchants generally, that they have for sale a large and superior Stock of SILK & COTTON UMBRELLAS, comprising some thousands of every description, with a handsome assortment of PARASOLS, (part of which are manufactured of Silk imported expressly by themselves), with, they trust, be found worthy the attention of their customers and the Public, as they will sell at the lowest prices, and warrant their Goods to be of such manufacture as can be depended upon.

LITCHFORD'S HOTEL, (OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE), FAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, in returning thanks to the numerous friends who have uniformly patronized him since he has owned the above establishment, would cheerfully appeal to them, to say, whether the premises he made upon opening the same, viz: a general and quiet house, well furnished and neat apartments, a table supplied with the best of Market affords, attentive servants, and moderate charges, have not been fully redeemed. To those who have not yet favored him with their company, he would state, that the principles upon which at the outset he determined to conduct the Hotel, will, so long as he manages it, be faithfully carried out. Families from the country, intending to make Raleigh their Summer residence, will oblige by making early application. JAMES LITCHFORD. Raleigh, May 13, 1841. 40 St.

FEMALE ACADEMY, Warrenton, N. C.—The undersigned having purchased the dwelling and grounds owned by the late Kemp Plummer, adjoining the Town of Warrenton, with the view to establish a Female Seminary of the first class, have the pleasure to inform the public that they have now engaged Teachers of high characters and qualifications, under whom the School will be opened on the 1st Monday of July next.

The School will be under the immediate direction of Mr. GRAVES, of Delaware, and his Lady, who will be assisted by other competent Teachers. Mr. Graves has, for six years, been engaged in Newark College, Delaware, as Principal of the Preparatory School, and adjunct Professor of Mathematics. He will take charge of the Departments of Composition, Rhetoric, Logic, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and Mental and Moral Philosophy; and Mrs. Graves will give instruction in Botany, and the various kinds of Needle work. Music, Drawing and the French Language will be taught by a Lady of superior accomplishments, and Spelling, Reading, Writing, and English Grammar, by Mr. WILCOX, also of Delaware, a gentleman of undoubted qualifications and a successful and experienced Teacher.

The Session will close by a Public Examination, on the last day of November, and the Exercise of the School will be resumed on the 1st day of January, and again close on the last of May, thus dividing the year into two Sessions of five months each.

Board may be had in the family of Mr. Graves, and in other respectable families in the village, at \$50 the Session; the price of Tuition will be for all the various branches (except Drawing and French and Needle-work) \$12 the Session, and Music \$50; for French, Drawing and Needle-work, a reasonable extra charge will be made.

The undersigned feel warranted by the high and healthy situation of the village, the retired and eligible site of the buildings attached to the Academy, and the superior qualifications of the Teachers, in recommending the School to the patronage of the public. WM. PLUMMER, THOMAS WHITE, H. L. PLUMMER, J. B. SOMERVELL, WM. BARTON, Jr. Warrenton, N. C. April 14, 1841. 36 saw-ly

NEW GOODS. MRS. MARTHA ANN HARRAY. Respectfully informs the Ladies of Raleigh, that she has just received a small, but very rich and fashionable assortment of articles in her line, which will be sold for a small advance on cost. Her assortment consists of the following articles, viz: Fine Florence, Broad, Leghorn and Straw Bonnets, Modena, do. a new style and splendid. Fine Silks and Lawns for making Bonnets. A splendid article of Silks for dresses. Very fine Black Bombazine for dresses. French Neck Shawls and Collars. Silk Nets and Kid Gloves. Flowers and Ribbons assorted. Grapes and Muslins assorted. All kinds of materials for making and trimming Bonnets, and a variety of other articles. Raleigh, May 14th 1841. 40

IMPORTED FELT. This very celebrated English Race Horse and most capital Stallion will make his present season (at my Plantation in Mecklenburg county, Va. 12 miles Northwest from Warrenton, and 18 miles Southwest from Boydston) at the very reduced price of \$50 the Season; the within the Season, and \$100 to insure, due whenever the Mare is ascertained to be with foal, or period with, and \$1 to the groom. Mares will be fed and attended for 33 cents per day, and good and extensive pasturage furnished free of charge; also board of black servants. Every accommodation and attention shall be bestowed on foaling and all other Mares, and the greatest care and attention used to prevent accidents or escapes, but no responsibility for any which may happen. I shall bestow my personal attention upon Mares sent to Felt, and am very sanguine of giving universal satisfaction to my friends and patrons. JAMES BURNEY.

PAINTING, &c.—The Subscribers are prepared to execute all kinds of HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING. Execution of every variety of Marble, and of all kinds of Wood, as Wall Papering, Paperhanging, Gilding, Glazing, &c. attended to at the shortest notice, and done in a superior style of workmanship. Persons wishing Painting of any description executed, by calling at the Shop next door to the Bank of the State, may expect to have it done to their satisfaction. C. & S. FRAZIER. Raleigh, March 1, 1841. 19 Bm.

DANIEL R. GODDIE, ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Has located at Lenoir, N. C. and will attend the Courts of Franklin and Granville. REFERENCES: Hon. E. B. Gilliam, Oxford, N. C. R. & H. Kingsbury, Raleigh, N. C. Shaw & King, Lenoir, N. C. N. Patterson, Lenoir, N. C. R. Noble, Lenoir, N. C. Quin & W. L. Norton, Lenoir, N. C. Dunn, McIlwaine & Browley, Lenoir, N. C. March 27, 26 Bm.

NEW SPRING GOODS.—JAMES M. TOWLES has just returned, and is now receiving from the Cities of Baltimore and Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of fashionable FANCY and STAPLE GOODS, embracing almost every variety and quality. He flatters himself that if his friends will call at the stand lately occupied by Trices & Callan, a few doors North of the New Market, they cannot fail to be pleased, as his Goods must be sold for Cash only, at so punctual customers, and therefore on the most possible terms. April 29th, 1841.

BLANK DEEDS, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.