

Wesley A. 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 per cent. will be made from the regular prices, for advertisements of the year.
Advertisements, inserted in the Semi-Weekly *Raleigh Record* will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.
Letters to the Editor must be post-paid.

SELECTED FOR THE REGISTER.

THE YOUNGER BROTHER.

Very few people, Sir, but the parties themselves, can conceive what a sad thing it is to be a younger brother, or can imagine a tithe of the annoyances which we poor devils undergo, who are launched into the world of fashionable extravagance, with no other means of carrying on the war than a commission in the army, or an odd five thousand pounds. We are neither provided for by our relations, qualified for shifting for ourselves. However blunted and cramped by circumstances, we are conscious of powers that, in another rank of life, would have enabled me to make my way with credit;—but to the Hon. Major to work for his bread! what a solemnism in the nature of things! Sir, the miseries of a younger brother begin from the cradle;—and the line of distinction between the cadet and the titled superior, (no *perpetrator* like that of the military, but a straight-forward, bold, broad-dash,) is strong-drawn by the nose, as the herald. Servants are quick at seizing the difference between uncommunicable blood, and wealth which is to be won by flattery and sycophancy; and the rascals can be as insolent to a lord John, as to a tradesman. At schools, things generally go somewhat better, the natural unsophisticated spirit of boyhood ending powerfully towards equality. But, then there, tutors know who is who, and distinguish with an instinctive sagacity the emulous denaries and livings, from the unfeignedly dependent upon the family patronage. At this, however, I do not so much complain. It would indeed be better for us, if we were pushed much further; for our destiny in life is so different from that of our fortunate elders, that the less we are assimilated and associated, the better. Why should we be permitted to partake of the privileged idleness of the life tenants of the family estates; or why, by participating in their lavish expenditure of pocket-money, should we be encouraged in the habits of indulgence so unsuited to our future habits? and my brother were on the best possible terms, and at College all our amusements were in common. We hunted, shot, drank, &c. together; and at the end of three years my debts were nearly as large as his. By this time likewise I had acquired the same aptitude for application, the same distaste for labour, and the same devotion to trifling and a lounging life. Thenceforward our position became widely different. My brother could borrow as much and often as he chose, while I had no estate to anticipate. With the same taste for extravagance as he, I found I could not Post Office as dear to my prayers as a lawyer to a *forma pauperis* client. My father, it is true, pushed me up the stick in my regiment, and more than once paid my debts; but he was himself a man of expense, and had daughters to portion. A thousand times in my better hours I have lamented that chance had not placed me in a mechanic's shop and learnt some industrious occupation; a thousand times, in the depression of *ennui* and apathy, I have cursed my stars for not having made me the child of my uncle the Bishop. All my four cousins have snuggled in the church, and two of them are ready dignitaries; while my honorable self is not a shilling to ring on a mile stone, and but for the privilege of Parliament, for which I am indebted to my brother, I should be unable to walk the streets. Even here the chances are against me. Ours is an old Wing Family, and my lord is too fond to rat; so that I am cut out of all the good things going;—the governorships and abbeys;—and God knows if I ever shall take a regiment, if the present men keep in place. The contrast between the situation and the circumstances of our class comes home to us in a world of particulars;—from the tyranny of the ministerial whipper-in, to the insolence of the Duke's porter, who resists our "agony" an entrance into his master's doorway; from the haughtiness of the princesses of Almack's to the contempt of the unpaid waiting-maid, the cut-mutton Lord Charles and the Hampton-court Lady Mary's, are the butt of all sorts of indignities. Even in my mother's lifetime, my sister was regarded by her *femme de chambre* as a natural enemy; but now, when they are in my brother's house, but not of it, when they were considered as much burden on the family establishment as on the family estate, they are viewed in no other light but as servants, than as interpreters of face, and the odd trinkets, and as troublesome guests who give no vaile.

Young men of our rank generally come from the University, where they have figured in gold or silk, with a pretty strong conviction of their own importance; and the fiery guardian's uniform is little calculated to abate the failing. I had likewise the additional advantage of a good person and a

confident address. Judge then of my astonishment, on my entrance upon London life, at finding that I was an object of the decided neglect and abhorrence of all prudent mothers;—at discovering, that their equally prudent daughters had as instinctive a conviction that I was "not at all the sort of thing that would do." My brother, who by the by is as lively as my Lord Chancellor's woolsack, was one in all the snug dinners and family parties of the speculating mammas; while I was thrown upon the mezzanine and the club-house; and if by chance I could now and then prevail on a disinterested Lady Cecilia or Lady Jane to trust herself with me in a walk, neither fan nor fire could thaw the ice of her looks and demeanour. Not, however, that that was of much consequence. All the Lady Janes in the world might go to the devil for any interest they had with me; but then, Clara! poor Clara! she had a heart; and I also was only too well convinced that, had I been born to my brother's estate, we might have been happy! Even now, when I see her dragging through the world the intolerable load of her doated lord, her fine form faded, and her lovely eyes involuntarily confessing her bankrupt hopes, it requires all my knowledge of the world to preserve the calmness of my exterior, and all my affections not to urge her upon guilt and shame. But I do not mean to be pathetic; younger brothers have no right to the luxury of love, and I was a fool, with Malthus staring me in the face, to think of it. A summer in Spain, and a ball through the thorax at Badajoz, have almost driven the lovely Clara from her position in my heart; and I do not wisely thus to recall her image. What then is left for me! I am no longer young, yet I have neither purse nor habits for growing decently old. I pass my winters in London in an endless round of gaieties, which are no longer gay, without occupation, without pursuit. I am too giddy to drink, too poor to gamble, and too shattered to intrigue. I pass my nights in sleeping over debates I do not understand, and in voting on interests I do not comprehend, according to the implicit instructions of my fraternal nominator. I listen to operas that have ceased to charm, and attend Assemblies as uninteresting as a Conference to an infidel. My summers are no less wasted in the country seats of anybody who will be charitable enough, to give me shelter from my creditors, and from the worst of all duns, myself. There I visit horse-races, to bet on other men's horses; I hunt with other men's hounds, shoot on other men's preserves, talk with other men's ideas, and save money to pay my tailor, and my club-house subscription for the next winter's campaign. With just sense and spirit enough to detest the thing I am, I want both activity and motive for becoming any thing else. A burthen to my country, my family and myself, my life slips away, in weak repinings and unavailing regrets. In the mean time I daily witness the rising eminence of those individuals, my contemporaries in school and in college, who were then the objects of my childish contempt; and I see the virtues by which, from the circumstance of my birth, I have been excluded, obtaining rewards, to which titled poverty may look up in vain. Yet, unhappy as I am in individual person, I am by no means the worst of my class. With many of its vices and follies I have still avoided its graver crimes. I have not beggared a minor at play; I have not married a wealthy dowager to break her heart; I have not trafficked in the liberties of my country. I am not an ordained pluralist, nor a lay dealer in sinecures; a fungus in the State (to adopt the Professor's words), an excrescence on society, nurtured at the expense of honest industry, under the false plea of decorating the "Corinthian capital." I am no hired stumbling block in the way of reform; no standing advocate for every abuse. All this, my brother would call radicalism, and my uncle denounce as irreligion; and for aught I know, they may be right in their denunciations! But this I can tell them, that, if such things must be maintained for the benefit of social order, none suffer more severely from their establishment, than those who are supposed to profit by it the most directly. As I hope to be saved, if I had the world to begin over again, and could choose between being a younger brother or a brewer's horse, I should not have a moment's hesitation in preferring the service of the fermentator, to dragging in the harness of dependence.—*English Paper.*

THE IVY.
Why is it that every one is pleased with the common ivy? There is a charm about that plant which all feel, but none can tell why. Observe it hanging from the arch of some old bridge, and consider the degree of interest it gives to that object. The bridge itself may be beautifully situated; the stream passing through its arches clear and copious; but still it is the ivy which gives the finish and picturesque effect. Mouldering towers and castles, and ruined cloisters interest our feelings in a degree more or less by the circumstance of their being covered or not by the ivy. Precipices, which else would exhibit only their naked barren walls, are clothed by it in a rich and beautiful verdure. Old trees, whose trunks it surrounds, assume a great variety of aspect; and indeed, it is a most important agent in forming the beauty and variety of rural landscape. It is also as useful as it is beautiful; and among its uses I would include the very thing of which I am now speaking; for I have no idea that the forms and colors in nature please the eye by a sort of chance. If I admire the ivy clinging to, and surmounting some time-worn

tower, and the various tints that diversify the parts of the ruin not hidden by it, I can only refer the pleasure I experience to the natural construction of the human mind, which the Almighty has formed to feel a pleasure in contemplating the external world around it. Who is insensible to the beauties of nature at the rising and setting of the summer's sun? Who can behold the moonbeams reflected from silent river, lake, or sea, and not feel happy in the sight? None, I believe, in early life. When hardened in the ways of men—when the chief good pursued is the accumulation of wealth; the acquisition of power, or the pursuit of pleasure, so-called—then mankind lose a sense of the beauties of nature, but never, perhaps till then. A love for them, inherent in the mind, almost always shows itself in the youth; and if cherished at that period, by education, would seldom be destroyed, or become dormant in after life, as it now so generally is. The ivy is of vast advantage to the smaller birds, as it affords them shelter in winter, and a retreat for building their nests in spring and summer. It supports an infinity of insects in autumn, while its berries are a store of nutriment for many birds in early spring. Drummond.


COMMON SCHOOLS.
Though common, these humble seminaries are mighty agents; they are the lever which has raised New England to her high position. Much as we are indebted to Colleges, Academies, and other similar institutions, we owe more,—inespecially more,—to Common Schools. Opening their doors to all, sowing the seeds of learning broadcast over the land, their contributions to intelligence, and consequently to prosperity and enjoyment, though bestowed in small portions to each, yet in the aggregate swell to a vast amount. From these primary assemblies ooze out the rills, which commingling, form the streams, that are ever washing out our moral and political stains. Stop the flowings of these waters, and our fair lands would fast blacken with ignorance, vice, and crime.—Liberty would lose her richest nourishment, philanthropy her most invigorating draughts, Christianity her invaluable supplies. Christians, Philanthropists, and Patriots cherish these nurseries of the mind and hearts of the next generation. Place them so high that the children of the rich shall be sent here with those of the poor; here let all classes early take lessons in republican equality; let the children of the wealthy here learn in early life, that they are being trained up for scenes in which the most industrious, the most intelligent, the most deserving are to be at the head of the class; here, let the poor boy learn, that when he outstrips the rich man's son in the race of learning or moral excellence, the prize of distinction or approbation will be bestowed upon himself.

When Mr. Wilberforce was chosen member of York, (in England,) his daughter in walking home from the scene of the election, was cheered by an immense crowd, who followed her to her own door, crying, "Miss Wilberforce forever! Miss Wilberforce forever!" The young lady turned as she was ascending the steps, and motioning to the populace to be quiet, said very emphatically, "Nay, gentlemen, if you please, not Miss Wilberforce forever!" which sent them all home in a good humor.

The good of wanting a nose.—A man who has lost his nose, says an old Scotch Journal, has peculiar advantages; he cannot follow his nose, but then he cannot be said to be poking it into every thing. He cannot blow his nose, but then he saves pocket handkerchiefs. He cannot be snuffed up in his nose, but then he cannot take snuff which is however, another saving. If he goes to sleep you cannot tickle his nose; and when he is awake, he cannot run his nose against a post. Let him drink what he will, he will never have a red nose, and never be exposed to the nickname of "Nosey"; and let him be as impertinent as he will, he may defy you to pull his nose. "Sir," said a man to another, with a false nose—"I'll pull your nose." "Sir," said he, "I shall put my nose in my pocket."

EDGEWORTH SCHOOL.
In this Institution, the Scholastic year is divided into two Sessions of five months each. The next Session will commence on the 24th May, 1841. The Directors of this School cannot too urgently request the early entrance of Pupils. The following Branches will be taught, viz:
Spelling, Reading, Writing, Grammar, Geography, Rhetoric, Composition, Latin Letters, Elocution, Logic, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Astronomy, Nat. Philosophy, Mental do. Moral do. Chemistry, Botany, Civil History, Ecclesiastical do. Music, French, Drawing and Painting, Shorthand, and Book-keeping.
For Board and Tuition per Session, \$75.
Extra Charges per Session.
French, \$10—Music on Piano, \$20—on the Guitar, \$15—Drawing and Painting, \$10—a course of Instruction in Wax Work, \$10—Shell Work, \$5—Worsted Flowers, \$5.
Books, Stationery and Music, kept for the use of the School, and furnished at moderate Prices.
This Institution has been established at great expense, and from the number and experience of the Teachers employed, it is confidently believed, it will compare favorably with any similar Institution in the Union.
D. P. WEIR, Principal.
The Faculty of the Caldwell Institute.
The Faculty of the University of North Carolina.
The Judges of the Supreme Court.
Greensboro', N. C. May 7, 1841.

JOB PRINTING.
Executed with neatness and despatch, AT THIS OFFICE.

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 and 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 & Ear-rings, gold Pencils, Thimbles, Vinegrets, Medallions, gold Hearts and Crosses, Jet do. and a great variety of other rich Goods.
SPECTACLES.
Gold, Silver, Bone, 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 Coozons, Castors, Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays, Waiters, Cake Baskets, Coffee Graces, Britannia Ware, in sets and single pieces, &c.
FANCY GOODS.
Mantel Clocks, and Lamps, Plated and Japaned Wares, Gold and Silver Mounted Canees 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, Dog Collars, do. Calls, silk Pursees, Pocket Books, Imitation Fruits, Guns and Pistols, Ladies' Toilet and work boxes, toilet bottles, and HARRISON Breast Pins, Medals, Canees, and Boxes, &c. &c.
PERFUMERY.
Faints celebrated genuine Cologne, Rose, Lavender, Florida, and Bay Waters; Guirland's Cream of Soap, Nappes, 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, Octave, &c. Pianos & Accordions. Preceptors for all the above. Guitar and Violin strings Extra Violin bows, &c.
Guitars, Violins, 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 gold and Silver.
November 2, 1840.

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 Kipper.
The Subscriber also offers for sale at his Factory a few of those very valuable Steamers, known to be the surest remedy for clearing Bedsteads of these tormenting Bugs. The Chinese Steamer is made only 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 26, 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 NUXE & 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 P. reacher, 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, Flutes, 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 MUSICAL EVER before imported here. The Subscriber 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 to pleasing, useful and interesting. They respectfully solicit the favor of end patronage of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Raleigh, and throughout the State of North Carolina.
CHARLES BERG & CO.
Petersburg, Va. March 31, 1841.

20,000 Feet of Flooring Weatherboard and Paneling.
The Subscriber has the above Lumber, mostly second-hand, together with a large and increasing assortment of other descriptions, which he will sell for a lower price than the same article can be bought in Wake:—The larger the bill, the lower the price. Prompt attention to all orders addressed to the Subscriber, P. M. Wakefield.
A. J. FOSTER.

NEW HAVEN FAMILY SCHOOL.
Tuition in the English and Classical branches, board, room, fuel, light, and all necessary expenses except for Books, Stationery, and Clothing, for last 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 age 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 a little more of the 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 a little more of the 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.

PAINTING, &c.—The Subscribers are prepared to execute all kinds of HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING. Imitations of every variety of Marble, and of all kinds of Wood; also, Wall Papering, Paper-hanging, 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 entire satisfaction.
C. & S. FRAZIER.
Raleigh, March 1, 1841.

DANIEL R. GOODLOE—Attorney at Law.
He is located at Lenoirburg, N. C. and will attend the Courts of Franklin and Granville Counties.
Hon. R. B. Giffen, } Oxford, N. C.
R. R. H. Kingsbury, }
Shaw & King, }
N. Patterson, } Lenoirburg, N. C.
R. Noble, }
Quinn & W. I. Morton, } Petersburg, Va.
Dunn, McIlwaine & Brownley, }
Raleigh, N. C. March 27, 1841.

NEW SPRING GOODS.—JAMES M. TOWLES has just returned from the City 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 Towles & Oulhine, a few doors North of the New Market, they cannot fail to be pleased, as his Goods must be sold for Cash only, or to punctual customers, and therefore on the lowest possible terms.
April 29th, 1841.

State of North Carolina—Onslow County.
Superior Court of Law, March Term, 1841.
Rebecca Harrell, } Petition for Divorce.
vs. }
Peter Harrell. }
It appearing to the Court that a subpoena, duly issued in this case, was returned "not to be found," and proof being made that a copy of this process was left at the last place of abode of the Defendant, in the county of Onslow; and it further appearing, that an alias subpoena has also issued and been returned in like manner, Proclamation is publicly made at the Court House door, according to the Act, in such cases provided, and the Defendant failing to answer, it is ordered that publication be made in the "Williamston Advertiser" and "Raleigh Register" for three months, for the Defendant to appear at the next Term of this Court, and plead, answer, or demur to the said Petition, or the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and set for hearing.
Witness, Bryan S. Koonce, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday of March, A. D. 1841.
BRYAN S. KOONCE, C. C. 1841.
Pr. Adv. \$10.

State of North Carolina—Onslow County.
Superior Court of Law, March Term, 1841.
Henry Dickson, } Petition for Divorce.
vs. }
Rebecca Dickson. }
It appearing to the Court that a subpoena, duly issued in this case, was returned "not to be found," and proof being made that a copy of this process was left at the last place of abode of the Defendant, in the county of Onslow; and it further appearing, that an alias subpoena has also issued and been returned in like manner, Proclamation is publicly made at the Court House door, according to the Act, in such cases provided, and the Defendant failing to answer, it is ordered that publication be made in the "Williamston Advertiser" and "Raleigh Register" for three months, for the Defendant to appear at the next Term of this Court, and plead, answer, or demur to the said Petition, or the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and set for hearing.
Witness, Bryan S. Koonce, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday of March, A. D. 1841.
BRYAN S. KOONCE, C. C. 1841.
Pr. Adv. \$10.

LAW SCHOOL IN RALEIGH.—The undersigned proposes 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 application 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 Mock 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 of instruction, and the use of our Libraries, will be \$500 per annum, or \$10 per month for any shorter period than a year.
JAMES REDDIE.
WILLIAM H. BATTLE.
Raleigh, April 1, 1841.

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