

Weston M. Gales,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.

Subscription. Five Dollars per annum—half in advance.
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Letters to the Editor must be post-paid.

SELECTED FOR THE REGISTER.

THE STRANGER AND THE MAIDEN.

BY MRS. CAROLINE LEE HUNT.

'Twas a festive eve. The lamps sent down their trembling rays, reflected by shining crystal and wreathing silver on myriad forms of beauty and grace. The music sent forth the merry, gladdening strains, and bounding feet kept time to the joyous melody. Evening shades deepened into midnight shades without, yet still the gay notes were heard, and the unwearied revellers continued their graceful evolutions.

Just as the clock struck twelve, a stranger entered the banqueting room, and as she passed slowly on unannounced, and unaccompanied by any guide or protector, every eye was turned towards her.

'Who can she be?' whispered a young girl to her partner drawing closer to his side. He answered not; so intently was he gazing on the figure, which now stood in the centre of the hall looking calmly and unmoved on those around. Her white robes fell in long and slumberous folds to her feet: her hair shining hair floated back from her face, like fleecy clouds, tinged by the moonbeam's radiance, and the still depths of her azure eyes shown with a mysterious unfathomable lustre.

'Why are ye gathered here?' asked she of the young maiden, who shrunk back as she glided near her, with noiseless step. 'What mean these glad strains and the flow'ers that decorate your brows?'

'The low thrilling melody of the stranger's voice echoed to the remotest corners of that spacious hall, and the minstrels paused to listen.

'Tis a festive eve,' answered the trembling maiden, and we have met in joy and mirth to commemorate the era.'

'Why is this night chosen as a season of festivity?' asked the sweet-toned stranger. 'It is Christmas eve,' replied the maiden, the birth-night of our Saviour, and it is our custom to celebrate it with music and dancing.'

'It was once celebrated in ancient days,' said the stranger, 'with a splendor and beauty that would shame the decorations of these walls. While the shepherds of Chaldea were watching their flocks beneath the glories of midnight, they heard the strains of more than mortal melody gushing around them—rolling above them—the thrilling of the invisible harp, accompanied by celestial voices, all breathing one sweet triumphant anthem—Glory to God in the Highest; on earth, peace and good will to men.'

While he listened in adoring wonder, one of the stars of Heaven glided from its throne, and travelling slowly over the depths of either, held its silver lamp over the manger where slept the babe of Bethlehem. Then the wise men of the East came with their costly offerings, and laid them down at the feet of the infant Redeemer. And where are your gifts?' continued she, turning her still shining eyes from one to the other of the throng 'what have ye brought this night to lay at your Saviour's feet in commemoration of your gratitude and love? Where is your gold, your frankincense and myrrh? Where are the gems from the heart's treasury, that ye are ready to sacrifice on the altar of your Lord?'

The young maiden whom she had first addressed, cast one fearful, earnest glance on her gay companions; then unbending the roses from her brow, the jewels from her neck, and drawing from her fingers each golden ring. 'Where is the altar she cried, that I may place my offering there?'

'Come with me,' said the stranger, 'and I will lead you where you can find more precious gifts than these—gifts that will retain their beauty when the garland shall wither, and the diamond and fine gold become dim.'

The maiden took hold of the stranger's hand, and passed through the hall, which she had so lately entered in thoughtless vanity and mirth. Her companions pressed round her and impeded her way.

'Oh, stay with us!' they exclaimed, 'and follow not the steps of the stranger; your eyes are dim, your cheeks are pale, shadows are gathering over your face. She may lead you to the chambers of death.'

'Hinder me not,' cried the fair maiden: 'I may not slight the voice that summons me. Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I fear no evil.'

A celestial smile beamed on the face of the stranger, and the young girl uttered these words, and they disappeared from the festive ball. Through the long sweeping shadows of midnight they glided on; till they came to a wretched hovel through whose shattered casements the night gust was moaning, making most melancholy music. By the dim light of a taper they beheld a pale moth-

er, cradling her wasted infant in her arms, striving to hush its feeble wailings, looking down with hollow eyes on the fearful ravages of famine and disease, then raising them in agony to Heaven, imploring the widow's and the orphan's God to have mercy on her.

'Lay down your golden offerings here said the stranger, 'and your saviour will accept the gift. Have we not read that whosoever presenteth a cup of cold water to one of the least of my disciples, in his name, giveth unto him?'

'The maiden wept, as she laid her offering in the widow's emaciated hand. Again the beautiful stranger smiled.

'The tear of pity,' said she, 'is the brightest gem thou hast brought.'

She led her forth into the darkness once more, and held such sweet and heavenly discourse, that the heart of the maiden melted within her bosom. They came to a dwelling whence strains of solemn music issued, and as the light streamed from the arching windows, it was reflected with ghostly lustre, on the marble stones without.

'They breathe forth a requiem for the dead, said the stranger; and she entered the gate through the willows that wept over the path. The music ceased and the low, deep voice of prayer ascended through the silence of night. The maiden knelt on the threshold, for she felt that she was not worthy to enter the temple. She hardly dared to lift her trembling eyes to heaven; but bending her forehead to the dust, and clasping her hands on her breast, she exclaimed, 'God be merciful to me a sinner.'

'Thy Saviour will accept thy offering,' uttered the stranger in her ear, the prayer of a broken and contrite spirit is an incense more precious to him, than all the odors of the East.'

'You shall see me again,' said the stranger, when he led the young maiden to her own home, by the light of the dawning day; 'you shall see me again, and we will walk together once more—but not among scenes of sorrow and death, for they shall have fled away. Neither will we walk through the shades of midnight, for there will be no night there. There will be no moon nor stars to illuminate the place, 'for the glory of God shall lighten it, and the lamb be the light thereof.' Farewell—I may not dwell with you, but you shall come and abide with me, if you continue to walk the path where I have guided your steps.'

Never more were the steps of that young maiden seen in the halls of mirth or the paths of sin. She went about among the children of sorrow and want, binding up the wounds of sorrow and relieving the pangs of want. She hung over the death bed of the penitent, and breathed words of hope into the dull ear of despair. Men looked upon her as an angel visitant, and they blessed her in her wanderings. Her once companions turned aside, shrinking from communion with one whose eyes now spoke a holier language than that of earth. They felt that she was no longer of them, and after wandering and speaking of her a little while, she was forgotten by them in the revelries of pleasure.

At length she was no longer seen by those who watched for her daily ministrations. Her place was vacant in the temple of God. The music of her voice was no longer heard in prayer and praise. On a lowly couch in her own dark room, that young beautiful maiden was reclining. Her face was pallid, and her eyes dim, and her mother was weeping over her. Flowers were strewn over her pillow, whose sweet breath stole lovingly over her faded cheek; and as the curtains of the windows waved softly in the light breeze, the moonbeams glided in and kissed her wan brow. The mother heard no steps, but she felt the air part near the couch, and looking up she saw a figure standing in white flowing robes by her daughter's side with a face of such unearthly sweetness, that she trembled as she gazed upon her.

'Maiden,' said she, 'I have come once more. I told thee we should meet again, and this is the appointed hour. Does thy spirit welcome my coming?'

'My soul has thirsted for thee,' answered the faint voice of the maiden, even as the blossom thirsts for the dew of the morning; but I may not follow you now, for my feeble feet bare me no longer over the threshold of home.'

'Thy feet shall be as the young roe on the mountain,' answered the white-robed stranger; 'thou shalt mount on the wings of an eagle.'

Then bending over the couch and breathing on the cheek of the maiden, its pale hue changed to the whiteness of marble, and the hand which her mother held turned cold as an icicle. At the same moment the folds of the stranger's robe floated from her shoulders, and wings of resplendent azure softening into gold, fluttered on the gaze. Divine perfumes filled the atmosphere, and a low, sweet melody, like the silvery murmuring of distant waters, echoed through the chamber. Awe struck, and bewildered, the mother turned from the breathless form of her child, to the stranger, when she saw it gradually fading from her sight, and encircled in its arms there seemed another being of shadowy brightness, with outspread wings and fleecy robes, and soft, glorious eyes fixed steadfastly on her till they melted away.

The mother bowed herself in adoration and submission; for she knew she had looked on one of those angel messengers who are sent to minister to those who shall be heirs of salvation. She had seen, too, a vision of her daughter's ascending spirit, and she mourned not over the dust she left behind.

RUNNINGS FROM OLD MANUSCRIPTS.

During the battle at Whiteplains, General Washington seeing the Americans falling under the raking fire of the enemy, he ordered Major Laurens to go down and order a retreat. The Major went, and on his way was shot down, being literally cut in two by a cannon ball. The whole army witnessed it. Washington then turned to Maj. G. and said, 'You have heard the order just given to Maj. Laurens, Sir: communicate it to the troops.'

By this time G. calculated that the British had just time enough to load again. But the order must be obeyed, and off he went: 'and,' said he, 'never did any man go down that hill faster. He nobly delivered the order and fortunately returned unhurt.'

The circumstance as related in Cooper's Spy, of a summary punishment described in that work, actually occurred at Whiteplains. A person of suspicious appearance was observed by the guard. They saw him swallow something; the man was brought before the General, who sent for a surgeon to administer an emetic. This medicine not operating, other was used. The result was the discovery of a small silver ball of the size of a buckshot, hollow and fastened by a screw, containing despatches for the enemy. Without the form of trial, and by unanimous consent of the officers, the spy was immediately hung on a neighboring tree.

ORIGIN OF THE AMERICAN INDIANS.

The origin of the Indians, inhabiting this country on the arrival of the English colonists, is involved in much obscurity, and several different answers have been given by learned men to the inquiry, whence did they come to America. The opinion best supported is, that they originated in Asia, and at some former period, now to be ascertained, they emigrated from that country to America, over which, in succeeding years, the descendants spread. This opinion is rendered the more probable by the fact, that the figure, complexion, dress, manners, customs, &c. of the nations of both continents are strikingly similar. That they might have emigrated from the eastern continent is evident, since the distance between the Eastern Cape of Asia, and Cape Prince of Wales in America, across the straits of Behring, is only about 40 miles, a much shorter distance than savages frequently sail in their canoes. Besides, this strait is sometimes frozen over.

RALEIGH SEMINARY.—Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies.—*Mr. and Mrs. DORRATT* respectfully inform the inhabitants of Raleigh and its vicinity, that they have opened an establishment for the instruction of YOUNG LADIES, in the usual branches of an English Education, and on the model of the best London Institutions.

The course of instruction will comprise Reading, Writing, Grammar, Composition, and Letter writing; Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, History, the French, German, and Italian Languages, Music, Instrumental and Theoretical, Oil Painting, Drawing and Perspective, Embroidery and Ornamental Needle work. French will be constantly spoken in the establishment.

Terms per Session of five months, payable the half session in advance. \$20

The only extras are \$10
Oil Painting, per session, 15
Instrumental Music, 10
Italian, 10
German, 10

Pupils, who enter in the middle of a month, are charged from the beginning. No deduction made for absence unless protracted illness be the cause.

Board at the Seminary, \$50 per Session. The Pupils finding their own Beds, Bedding and Towels. Payments for Tuition and Board are to be made in full and in advance by Boarders, or those who come from a distance.

N. B. Mr. DORRATT having relinquished his connection with the Raleigh Institute, will be enabled to devote his whole attention to the studies of Young Ladies.

Hours of attendance from 9 to 1, and from 3 to 5. The first Session began on the 1st of June, 1841. References, &c. can be seen on application at the Seminary. Raleigh, July 26. 61

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

Medical Department.—The Lectures in this Department of the University, commence with the general course, on the 1st of September, and terminate with the fourth of July ensuing.

The great length of the session, compared with other Medical Institutions, is more than equivalent to two years of their course, and enables three Professors to perform all the duties usually assigned to six. The plan of instruction is by daily examinations and lectures, and is so arranged as to allow the student to commence as well as to complete his Medical studies in this Institution,—thus combining all the advantages of private pupillage, with public lectures. The great utility of this plan has been fully tested by the education of more than six hundred Medical students.

The entire cost for the session of ten months is \$248, including fees to Professors, board, lodging, washing and servant's attendance, fuel and lights, use of public rooms, dissecting fee and cost of subjects. The Professors are:

Henry Howard, M. D., Professor of Pathology and Practice of Medicine, Obstetrics & Med. Jurisprudence.
John P. Emmet, M. D., Professor of Chemistry, Pharmacy and Materia Medica.
James L. Cabell, M. D., Professor of Anatomy, Physiology and Surgery.

W. H. WOODLEY,
Professor U. of Va.
July 13. 59

TO THE PUBLIC.—Having had recently understood that it is rumored in the lower Counties of the State, that Scarlet Fever and Whooping Cough prevail at and about Shocco Springs, I deem it due to the public and myself to contradict the rumor, and assure my friends that in case either disease has occurred at Shocco during the year; and that, so far as I know or believe, there is not a case of either in the vicinity of my place. The public may be assured that a regard for my own interest, as well as their comfort would forbid any imposition upon them with regard to the health of Shocco, which all know to be one of the most salubrious situations in the State.
ANN JOHNSON,
July 24th. 6136

J. W. COSBY,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND ARCHITECT.
Raleigh, N. C.

WASHINGTON INSTITUTE.—This establishment for the education of Boys, is situated in Thirteenth street, between Broadway and the Third Avenue; two miles from the City Hall, and in the immediate vicinity of Union Place. The site is uncommonly desirable, having been chosen with reference to its present use; and the buildings well arranged, being erected for the purpose to which they are now appropriated.

The School (five in number), are fitted up with particular attention to neatness, comfort, and convenience, as well as the specific objects to which they are devoted; and are furnished with the best means of instruction, under the care of separate teachers. The parlors, dining-room, and sleeping apartments are large, commodious, and airy; and the play grounds attached to the house, spacious, elevated, and well enclosed. Sheltered places are provided for recreation and exercise, when the weather is bad.

The fundamental maxim of the establishment is, that *EXERCISES* should embrace simultaneously the *physical constitution, the mental powers, and the moral faculties*; and to the due development and cultivation of each, the Conductors of the Institute have, at all times, directed their closest attention.

With these views, the pupils in their hours of relaxation as well as of study, are kept under constant supervision; and the Principals and Teachers associating with them as members of one household—now participating in their sports, and now aiding them in their lessons. And for the more thorough care of their habits and manners, they take their places with the family at table, where the most exact propriety of deportment is strictly required. The not unfrequent presence of visitors adds to the beneficial influence of this arrangement.

Of the course of instruction, it may suffice to say, that it embraces the widest desirable range of learning and accomplishment; and that experienced Professors and Teachers are placed in charge of each department.

The hours of study and recreation are distributed through the day, and so alternated with those of amusement, as to relieve the mind from weariness, and be promotive of health. Pupils are received at an early age, and are fitted for such pursuits in life as their friends may designate—whether professional or commercial.

It is intended that the pupils, according to their respective capacities, shall learn the value and practice the duties of activity, order and punctuality; of accuracy in scholarship, kindness in disposition, refinement in manners, and honor and integrity in principle. The discipline and modes of instruction by which it is attended to secure these desirable ends, are the result of much observation and experience. They have for many years received the full approval of judicious parents, and the decided preference of intelligent pupils.

T. DWIGHT PORTER,
THEODORE W. PORTER.

July, 1841.

TERMS AND REGULATIONS.

Board and Tuition in all the branches of a thorough English and Classical Education, and in the French language—for

Pupils under twelve years of age (washing and mending included.) Per annum, \$250 00
For those over twelve, (washing and mending included,) 300 00

Spanish, or other Modern Languages, than those above mentioned, Per Quarter, 10 00
Stationery, with the use of Maps, Globes, &c. 2 00
Seat in Church, 2 00

Music, (use of Piano, \$1 00) taught only 20 00
Drawing, when required, 12 00
Fencing and Dancing (with \$5 ed. entrance), each 10 00

Payment to be made Quarterly, in advance. Every Pupil must be furnished with such a quantity of the various articles of clothing, that he may at all times appear respectably; and also with a single bed or mattress, bedding, towels, combs, brushes, and test and table spoons.

The Pupils are not permitted to leave the Institute, unless in company with a Teacher, on any day of the week except Saturday, when such as have leave, visit their friends; and those who spend the Sabbath with their Parents or Guardians, are required to return at evening.

All engagements are by the quarter. Three months' notice to be given previous to the removal of a Pupil, and no allowance made for absence.

Vacation during the month of August.

Persons wishing further information respecting the School, are invited to call at such hours as they may find convenient; and Parents are requested to be present at the class exercises of their Children, whenever they may be so disposed.

Inquiry concerning the Institute, by those who have not the opportunity to examine for themselves, may be made of the gentlemen named below:

Rev. Dr. Matthews, Chanc. Wm. W. Ellsworth, Esq.
Unit. N. York. Wm. W. Ellsworth, Esq.
Prof. Torrey and J. M. Hartford, Esq.

Rev. Dr. Schroeder, W. W. Woolsey, Esq.
Jona. Goodhue, Esq.
Jno. B. Lassa, Esq.

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Jno. B. Lassa, Esq.

NEW GOODS!—NEW GOODS!!

Confectionary, Fancy, Mustic, Jewellery and DRY GOODS.—The Subscribers, thankful for past favors, inform the public that they have now opened their large and choice collection of GOODS, brought from the North, and fitted themselves they have as fine an assortment in the Confectionary, and Fancy Line, as ever has been in this market. The following are a few of the articles:

Artificial Flowers, 16 doz.
Fancy Mugs, 8 doz. of Glass, Britannia and Silver plated.

Fans, Ladies' Ringlets and Puffs, 4 doz
Shell Side Combs, and others. Pin-cushion Screws.

Looking-Glasses, 3 and 4 feet square.
Steel, Whalbone and other Cane.

Metallic Razor-straps. Painted Trunks, for children.
Baskets, New Silver Combs. Spoons.

Knives and Forks, Dinner Bells, &c.
Snuff-boxes, from 5 cents to \$5 a piece.

Beads, a large assortment.
Woolen Clocks, 1 doz. (cheap.)

Tivoli Billiards, 4 feet long.
Mathematical Instruments, in Boxes.

Thermometers, Sun Dials.
Pistols, Dirk, Pen, and Pocket Knives.

Locofoco Matches.
Paper, Pens, Ink, etc. Fancy Boxes.

Gold and Silver Breastpins, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Thumb-nails, Pencils.

Spectacles, Chess-men, Graces, and a variety of games.
Dolls, Kaleidoscopes, and all other sorts of Toys.

Scissors, Percussion Caps.
Powder Flasks. Shot Belts. Cork Screws.

Fine Smoking Pipes. Wallets.
Shaving Apparatus.

Soap, Cattle and many other sorts.
Rose Oil, (Genuine,) Perfumes.

Seidite and Soda Powders, in 1 doz. boxes.
Anchorline, a fresh & cheap article; only 25 cents a pound.

Prunes, Sweet Oil, Pickles.
Oranges and Lemons. Fine Apple Cheese.

4 Barrels Dills' Crackers, and Sugar Cakes, viz:—
Soda, Butter, Lemon and Sugar Crackers.

Philadelphia Porter, in bottles.
New Jersey Baked Oiler, (sweet.)

Segars, Tobacco, Candies.
Snuff—Macaboy and Mrs. Miller's.

Mustard in tin.
Chocolate, 2 sorts, sweet and common.

Macaroni, Dates, Nuts, Nutmegs, Cinnamon.
Green Swiss Cheese. Brandy Fruit. Figs.

Peppercorns.
Champagne, Muscat and Rhenish Wines, 10 boxes, best quality. &c. &c.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
Finest Violins, bows, strings, bridges, &c.

do Guitars and strings.
do Flageolets, Piles, Clarionets and Flutes.

do Accordions and Brass Trumpets.

BOOKS.
Spanish, French, German and English Grammars.

and Readers, Geography, Russell's Modern Europe, Primers, Spelling, Picture and Song Books. The Key of Heaven or Manual Prayer, (Catholic,) only a few volumes on hand.

FENCING AND BOXING APPARATUS.
Fois, Swords, Gloves, Masks, Hats, Boxing Gloves.

A Lot of DRY GOODS, CHEAP! CHEAP!
From 25 to 50 per cent. less than the regular price, being bought at Auction; consisting of 40 pieces of Prints, from 10 to 22 cents per yard; 46 doz. Children's Handkerchiefs, 31 cents a doz.; *Mousseline de Laines, Shallice, Cambric, Jeans, Drillings, Paris's Linen Collars, Beavertons, Satinets*; 100 yards of, fine Irish Linen Diaper; a quantity *Twisted Silk* for Tailors; *Linen Pantaloon Stuffs, Vestings*, &c. and also a great many articles too numerous to mention.

G. W. & C. GRIMME,
Fayetteville Street.

Opposite the Market House, Raleigh.
July 15, 1841. 53 2

DRUG AND APOTHECARY STORE.—Dr. N. L. STITH having situated the Store lately occupied by Wm. M. MARSH & Co. known as the sign of the Golden Mortar, and immediately adjoining the Store of WILLIAM C. TUCKER, respectfully offers to the public an extensive assortment of

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYE-STUFFS, PERFUMERY, &c. &c.

The greater part of which is just received from the North; and he assures his friends, that while the quality may be relied on, each article shall and will be offered for Cash, at fair and moderate prices.

Having engaged the services of a competent assistant, the greatest attention will be paid to the dispensing of Physicians' and Family Prescriptions, at any hour of the day or night.

The *Soda Fountain* has been thoroughly repaired, and is open from 5 a. m. to 10 p. m., daily. (Sundays excepted)—on which day, the doors will be closed during divine service.

N. L. STITH,
July 15th, 1841. 55

FOR SALE.—The entire establishment of the RECORDEE AND WATCHMAN, is offered for sale on reasonable and accommodating terms—possession to be given January 1st, 1842. The materials in the Office, including Press, Stone, Stands, Cases, Chases, and Type of various sorts, are nearly new, and in a good state of preservation. The subscription list is sufficient to support the Paper handsomely; and to a person capable of giving proper attention, a considerable amount of JOB WORK may be secured. To a Practical Printer, of industrious habits, and who could impart a proper degree of energy to the collecting department, the establishment would doubtless prove a source of usefulness and profit. Application made to the Editor, by letter or otherwise, will receive immediate attention.

Raleigh, July 17. 59

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.
This is to certify, that about two years ago, while we lived in Wake County, 10 miles North of Raleigh, my Wife was reduced so low by the Bilious fever, that myself and the visiting neighbors thought she was really in a dying condition. The best Physicians in the neighborhood had exerted themselves to cure her, but without success. As a last, and almost hopeless resort, I hastened to Mr. FLEMING, in Raleigh, for a box of Brandreth's Pills, and in two hours after taking ten of them, she discharged a quantity of thick bile, and was instantly much relieved. Another dose of eight Pills, gave her complete relief, and she recovered fast, and soon was more healthy than she had been before, and continues so to this time. I use no other medicine in my family but the Pills, and those, with the most successful results.

THO. F. CHRISTMAN,
Johnston County, 26 miles from Raleigh, June 24th, 1841. 53 4

To the Sportsmen of the Field.

M. W. YARRINGTON, formerly of Petersburg, Va. respectfully informs the inhabitants of Raleigh and surrounding country, and the public generally, that he has taken the house on Fayetteville street formerly occupied by Mr. John T. West, and more recently by Mr. Edmunds, which he has where he intends carrying on the G