

RALEIGH AND NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

VOL. XLIII.

SEMI-WEEKLY.
FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1842.

NO. 23.

Weston A. Gales,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.
Subscription.—Five Dollars per annum—half in advance.
Advertisements.—For every sixteen lines, first insertion, One Dollar; each subsequent insertion, Twenty-five 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 advertisers by the year.
Advertisements, inserted in the SEMI-WEEKLY REGISTER, will also appear in the WEEKLY Paper free of charge.
(Letters to the Editor must be POST-PAID.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

A CHAPTER ON PROPOSALS.

It will be deemed vanity at my age to say that at twenty-five I was possessed of a full share of the ordinary personal charms of youth. Within a little of the Chesterfieldian standard of height, five feet ten, with locks black and glossy as the raven's wing (alas! the driven snow is not whiter now!) with fair complexion, cheeks glowing with the red tide of youth and health, and possessing what is generally considered sufficient good sense and education for all the practical purposes of life, it may be thought that my experience in matters of the heart ought to have proved an exception to the rule that 'the course of the true lover never did run smooth.' But, alas! not so! It was my fortune to become acquainted with a young lady possessed of many charms, mental, moral, and personal, and so superlative in each, that it was indeed impossible for me to avoid falling, as I did, desperately in love with her.

As far as glances of the eye, tremors of the voice, and occasional invasions might go, I doubt not that I succeeded in imparting to her a knowledge of the state of my heart; and I will not presume upon your patience so much as to detail the ecstasy of joy with which I first discovered, through similar media, a reciprocity of feeling on the part of the young lady. Let it suffice to say that this was the case, and that the time came when it was incumbent on me to make a distinct avowal of my love. This after long and perplexing mental debate, I resolved to do by letter; and after some forty epistles on as many sheets of gilded paper, I finally succeeded in forming a letter, amounting to about six lines, containing as I thought the condensed quintessence of every thing that could or ought to be said on the subject. Of this precious *morceau*, I retain now but slight recollection. That it abounded with terms expressive of pure, warm, ardent, glowing, undying, everlasting and unsurpassed affection; I have not the least doubt. But unfortunately, this little specimen of epistolary excellence was scarcely finished, when, chancing to peruse some of the experience of a predecessor in the paths of love, I read that nothing was more unwise or dangerous, than making an offer of one's hand and heart by means of pen and paper.

With the credulity of a simple mind, I at once gave implicit credence to this doctrine, and frightened at the fearful precipice which I had so narrowly avoided immediately destroyed my letter, and resolved to declare myself in person, with my own lips and voice, and to hear with my own ears the reply which was to seal my destiny.

Never did an Alexander, Wallace, or a Napoleon, feel the inspiring effects of a heroic resolution more powerfully than I felt the influences of this. I had resolved I would execute! I walked the streets with a proud consciousness of the heroism of my resolution; and in the height of my pride, fairly feared lest in the words of the poet I should strike the stars with my lofty head. But sensible of the imperfection of human powers, and conscious that mine in particular were liable to fail in a delicate emergency, I resolved at least to write and commit to memory my declaratory speech. This undignified and foolish thing I did. Instead of trusting to the warm outpouring of an ingenious heart; which in some way at least would have managed to make itself understood and felt, I committed to memory a cold formula of words, to be delivered as the school boy recites his speech, of which it is sufficient for the purpose of this article to recollect the following sentence: "Miss Adams! will you allow me to offer you my hand and heart?"

The fearful hour arrived. The evening of my wonted visit approached, and I found myself seated by the side of my adored, in the summer evening twilight. The last rays of the setting sun had gradually disappeared from the rosy cloud, that lingered above the west. The full moon rose high in heaven, and one by one the glorious stars became visible:

"In such a night
Stood Dido with a willow in her hand,
Upon the wild sea banks, and waved her love
To come again to Carthage."

The open window by which we sat looked out upon a garden stored with a profusion of rich and rare flowers, from which there exhaled, and arose around us, a delicious fragrance, forming a fit atmosphere for such a scene. The time, the silence, the scenery, every thing was appropriate; and she, the beautiful, the almost unearthly, seemed, by intuition, to understand my thoughts and intentions, as with head bent down she gazed (with a slight blush upon her fair cheek around which her auburn curls were playing,) upon a moss-rose, which she was

earnestly engaged in pulling to pieces. I was employed in the equally serious occupation of opening and shutting a small fancy snuff-box which I held in my hand.

Alas! where now was the Alexandrian or Napoleon courage that inspired me? I felt my valor oozing out of the palms of my hands. But at length, summoning resolution, like a man upon a scaffold who wishes to die with at least seeming fortitude, or to use a more forcible illustration, gathering together and concentrating, as it were, all the energies of my mind, after the manner of one about to submit to that most inhuman of earthly tortures, the extraction of a tooth: I say, with such energy as this, I raised my eyes to those of Isabella, and in the language of my prepared speech said, "Miss Adams!"

The uncertainty and startling emphasis with which this rather formal commencement was delivered very seriously frightened both parties. The rose dropped from her fingers, the box from mine, and I was only able to follow up this impressive exordium with some common-place remark about the beauty of the evening after which we relapsed into our former silence.

Gathering, however, energy from defeat, I made after a slight pause a second attempt. "Miss Adams," said I, in a slow, solemn sepulchral voice, "will you—will you—will you—allow me to offer you—to offer you—a pinch of snuff?"

"With pleasure, sir," replied a soft sweet voice, which in contrast with my own, sounded like a strain of soft music following up the ramblings of an earthquake. I felt my eyes starting from my head. I felt that the veins on my forehead were swollen like the streams of spring. I felt the blood mantling over face, brow, and neck. I heard the loud beating of my heart; and in an agony of both bodily and mental pain to which the rack, the wheel, and the gibbet were paradise, I rushed from the room, hurried to my home, entered my own chamber, locked, doubtfully, locked my door, lest any one should observe my shame, and vented my spleen in idle imprecations on my own stupidity.

An hour's walk across my chamber served, however, to calm my spirits; and with a composure that seemed really supernatural, compared with my recent agitation, I sat down and wrote:

"DEAR ISABELLA—Take pity on an unhappy Youth, who is too deeply in love with you to utter two consecutive words in your presence. I am miserable till I hear from you."

The note was immediately despatched, and in half an hour I was the happiest man in the universe. My Isabella proved a pattern of excellence. I was never offended with her but once, and then she dispelled my wrath by asking me, in a mock serious tone of voice, "Will you—will you—allow me to offer you—a pinch of snuff?"

THE GENTLEMAN.

True gentlemen are to be found in every grade of society. The ploughman, with his broad sun-burnt hand, his homely dress, and his open countenance, is often found to be possessed of more real attributes of a gentleman than the enervated man-milliner, who is much more careful of his gloves than of his honor; whose shirt bosom must be as a virgin's face; and who, if one curl of his glossy woe were displaced, would be thrown into strong convulsions. The blood which flows in a rich and generous stream through the heart of a Russian serf, is as pure in the sight of God, as the life current which eddies round the princely fountain of the highest of England's noblemen. It is a false, illiberal idea, that, because a man cannot claim alliance with the proud and wealthy, his name should be stricken from the list of gentlemen. We are all created alike—our mothers suffer the same pangs; and shall the one who is ushered into life upon a silken couch spurn him whose limbs were first laid on a truss of straw? Which class, from time immemorial has shed honor and glory on the earth—the proud aristocrat, or the peasant? Whose names are enrolled in the dazzling pages of history—the man of fashion, or the man of nature? Whose voices are most heard, and to most effect, throughout the world? Why, those men born in poverty, but clothed by truth with the jewelled robe of honor. Does the mere fact of a man's being able to make a bow with scrupulous exactness, constitute him a gentleman? Shall the children of one mother be divided, because one portion are gifted with gracefulness of action and comeliness of demeanor, while the others will not stoop to cringe at flattery's fawn, or waste the hours given them by Heaven to improve, in the useless study of the puerile forms of fashion? Oh, how glad it makes one's heart, to see the 'painted lizards' trodden under foot by the gentlemen of nature! to see them shrink away at the approach of honest men—fearing that they may be called upon to acknowledge their own inferiority!

Who is the gentleman? He who can boast of nothing but a name upon which dishonor has never thrown its leprous poison. He who can lie down upon his pillow at night, knowing that he has done his neighbor no injury; whose heart is never closed to pity, and whose arm is always nerved to redress the injuries of the oppressed. Who smiles not at misfortunes, and who mocks not the affliction of his fellows. He who looks upon all men as equals, and fears not to stand in the presence of a king. The man who is guided by moral honor, and not obliged to have laws made for his observance. He who has the true democracy in his soul—who desires and gives to every man the enjoyment of his own opinions, provided those opinions do not infringe the de-

crees of justice in its most rigid sense. Such a man, and only such a one, should dare lay claim to the proud appellation of "gentleman." Thank God! we are in a country where the field of honor and renown is open to all. The lowest freeman in the land is in part the governor of its proudest officers. He who tills the earth walks erect in the proud dignity of natural right, knowing that he cannot be oppressed while he respects himself. There is no distinction of classes here—the blacksmith and the senator—the shoemaker and the President—all hail each other as "gentlemen."—*Crescent City.*

EARLY MARRIAGES.

We happened to hear a long argument the other evening upon the policy of early marriages.

It is unnecessary to repeat the pro and con—it is unnecessary for us to hear it, because under ordinary circumstances, and in ordinary situations, there can be but one side to the question. As soon as a man's mind is matured enough to make his choice, and at twenty-two or three it is, he should be ready to be married. The common arguments against early matches, that the husband cannot be "worth enough," peculiarly, is not only a fallacy in itself, but productive of false calculations and hopes on the part of the bride, and of the tendency to produce the very distress it is intended to avert.

Thus it is that arises the morbid disposition so prevalent among misguided parents of wishing their daughters to bestow their hands and hearts upon those who bring pelf alone as a recommendation. With whom virtue and talent has no weight, nor moral worth, correct deportment, and industrious disposition has no influence. So the young suitor possesses wealth, it is sufficient to make him appear in the eyes of the narrow-contracted and avaricious parent, the very paragon of perfection and excellence. Thus it is, that proud matrons, who are puffed up with inflated vanity, imbibe a feeling of utter abhorrence and disgust for a young man, who pleads for her daughter's hand, with no other accompaniment than purity of character, honesty of heart, and bright accomplishment of intellect, and whose only crime is poverty.

When one weds now, it is presumed as a natural inference that he has the income of the "expectation" which will warrant the couple in extravagance. He may be honest and sensible enough to tell his wife to the contrary—and he may have good sense sufficient to indicate to her what is her proper course in relation to expenses. But the whole round of gossiping acquaintance are not so easily put off—the couple are thus reluctantly beckoned, persuaded, and driven into fashionable extravagance, upon first setting out. They strive to step at once into competition in style of living and expense, with people of the most extravagant and spendthrift character, and to ape the misnamed hospitalities of those who entertained them in their own state of single blessedness.

If a couple are so weak minded as to think they must pursue such a course as this, it is no matter how late they marry—and better late than never. If they make up their minds to a moderate and sensible establishment—if they understand their character, and have strength of mind to abide by a good resolution the earlier they marry the better. The cost of almost any one vice or folly into which bachelors are betrayed, by lack of employment and a home, the follies into which they run to supply that place in their hearts and in their time, which a good wife fills so happily, the unnecessary bachelor expenses in which they indulge from mere ennui, would more than twice support a family.

Marriages in the middle ranks are much more happy than those of the extreme poor or the extreme rich. By the middle ranks, we mean those who have a trade, profession or avocation, which insures them a living income, and an opportunity to make provisions against the day of reverse. Such persons from the great body of our industrious population, the great body of our intelligence, and the true independent portion of the community. They enjoy the golden mean, and escape the tyrannical dictates of a senseless fashion on the one hand, and the pinchings of abject poverty on the other. They can contract marriages when they please, without any reference to any thing but their own situation, wishes and happiness, and their union is therefore the most felicitous, and made with the least parade.

Bachelors, especially in cities, is a position of more danger and exposure, than men are capable of occupying with safety. The best of us need a monitor and a guide after the direct influence of a mother becomes lessened, or the son is removed from it.

It is always better to laugh than to cry, and a cheerful countenance is ever a pleasant companion. The human system is so constituted that it is wrought upon by melancholy to its delight or detriment, its woe or woe. Cheerfulness is its sanative, nay its 'matchless sanative,' sorrow and sighing its bane. Melancholy destroys not only the mental but bodily vigor. We say then—hence loathed melancholy! There is no use in rubbing one's eyes and blubbering over all the ills that flesh is heir to. Take the evils with the good, and bear it like a philosopher. Red eyes and faces of a longitude-like that of a horse, are any thing but agreeable, pleasant or greeting companions; in fact they are scandalous looking affairs. The best way is always to keep a jovial or cheerful heart. Take the world as it goes; the good and evil as they each severally come along, without repining, always comforting yourself, if fortune frowns, with that philosophical ejaculation of Jacob Faithful, 'better luck next time.'

The two richest merchants in the United States, during the last ten or fifteen years, have risen from humble life, by industry, perseverance, and a thorough mastery of their respective business.

Stephen Girard, whose property at his death was over twelve millions, was a friendless orphan, struggling for years for a bare living, and at manhood commanded a mere sloop in the West India trade. Step by step, investing here a little, and there a little, watching the fluctuations of trade, taking advantage of the mutations of markets, saving with rigid economy, he amassed thousands after thousands, till his thousands became millions, and the humble sailor became the richest man in the Union.

John Jacob Astor, now living, is another illustration of this gradual rise; by diligence, attention to business, and carefully securing and appropriating his gains, he has accumulated a property greater than that of any other American. He began life a small merchant in the fur trade; little by little he has cultivated his business, until he is the greatest of our 'millionaires.' Mr. Astor has said that it was harder to make his first thousand than his last hundred thousand, so difficult is it to begin; so easy, once fairly started, to push onward.

The Rothschilds of Europe, whose property is estimated at about thirty millions of dollars, are the sons of a poor teacher, who being exceedingly indigent sought this profession for a living. Realizing a little from his labors, he abandoned the pursuit and began a trade in ancient coins; which proving lucrative, he was able to advance by degrees till he established a banking house at Frankfurt. At his death in 1812 his five sons continued the banking business, and on the cornerstone of their father's industry built up their more than princely fortunes.



THESE PILLS have now been more than eight years before the public, and their just pretensions to the character claimed for them closely examined and tested by a great number of persons, too intelligent to be deceived, and too deeply interested in the results not to observe with care, and judge with-out favor. Experience has not weakened these pretensions, but strengthened and confirmed them; by a mass of testimony of such respectable character as has never sustained any article in this form in any country. The original design was to relieve Dyspepsia, and those functional derangements upon which it commonly depends. They were however found, by preserving the stomach and bowels in a healthy state of action, to tend greatly to ward off those "bilious attacks" to which many are liable, but not as an *Anti-Bilious Pill*, in the common signification of the term. Those, therefore, who expected in them an *active purgative* (though to many they are such) may have been disappointed; yet, for instances of failure have been ascertained among those who have faithfully employed the pills according to the design, where relief might reasonably have been expected. In addition to this habitual dyspepsia, those who from custom or frolic necessity, as in traveling or business, take their meals hastily, find in the use of these Pills great protection, or relief from consequent occasional attacks of indigestion; and, indeed, all those habits or pursuits, are salutary, may take them with safety and benefit.

The chief objection urged against them is, that they encourage indolence in the pleasures of the table by the impunity they give from the painful effects of excess. That the public may feel assured that no imposition is attempted to be practised upon them, the Proprietor has obtained permission to refer to the following gentlemen, (among many others) who, from personal experience of the efficacy of these Pills, are willing to recommend them to their friends, viz: Mr. Van Buren, late President of the U. States, Hon. George E. Badger, L. L. D., late Sec. Navy, Rev. L. S. Ives, D. D. Bishop of North Carolina, Hon. James Iredell, late U. S. Senator and Governor of N. C., Hon. J. P. Polk, District Judge U. S. Court, Hon. B. R. Tucker, Law Professor, William and Mary College, Hon. Wm. Preston U. S. Senator, N. C., Hon. John Henderson, U. S. Sen. Miss, Hon. N. P. Tilden, U. S. Senator, New York, Wm. A. Muhlenberg, Penn., Hon. E. Stanley, M. C., Hon. J. H. B. Quay, M. C., Connecticut, Hon. Richard Hines, M. C., N. C., Hon. Charles Fisher, late M. C., N. C., Hon. J. H. Keiskell, Circuit Judge, Tenn., Rev. P. F. Hawks, D. D. New York, Rev. Wm. McPheters, D. D. N. G., Rev. George W. Freeman, D. D. Columbia, M. S., Rev. B. T. Blake, Wake, N. C., Rev. Stephen Cooke, Miss, Rev. J. K. Brockway, Couna, Rev. A. Marsh, Conn., Rev. J. K. Burck, Kentucky, Rev. J. Wiley, Wake Forest, N. C., Dr. C. H. Bond, Halifax, N. C., Dr. E. J. Craig, Ind. Ind. Dr. J. Y. Young, Tenn., Dr. Jos. Manly, Braukert, N. C., Dr. F. J. Johnston, Natchez, Miss., Dr. Calvin Jones, Tenn., Dr. N. L. Stith, Raleigh, N. C., Dr. E. Marks, Columbia, S. C., Dr. E. G. Mygatt, Hannibal, Mo., Wm. Irving Hyslop, Esq. N. Y., E. P. Glavin, Raleigh, N. C., Wm. Hill, Esq. Sec'y. State, N. C., Abner Neale, Esq. Washington, N. C., J. Bonni, Esq. Bath, N. C., J. G. Stanley, Esq. Newbern, N. C., Walker Anderson, Esq. Florida, T. P. Dargatz, Esq. Roanoke, Major Samuel McComb, Greenville, Georgia, J. S. Skinner Esq. Asst. P. M. Gen., Washington City, Maj. John Board, Florida.

Prepared solely by the Proprietor Dr. J. H. Beckwith, at Raleigh, N. C. to whom all orders must be addressed.

Raleigh, Feb. 20, 1842. 16—3m

A. J. KATTE,
Commission Merchant and General Agent,
FOR ALL KINDS OF BUSINESS,
(Except dealing in Spirituous Liquors.)
WILMINGTON, N. C.

REFERENCES:
Gov. E. Dudley, W. A. Stith,
A. Borden, Rev. D. Thompson,
Weston & Harrison, Rev. J. McDaniel,
February 25. 17 (Myl)

The Subscriber offers his services for the Engraving or Copying Deeds, Postings, Books, &c. in any business requiring the aid of a Copyist or Engraver. Communications left at the Office of the REGISTER, or at the residence of Mr. J. H. BECKWITH, will meet with prompt attention.
THO. L. JUMP.

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

THE REV. ALDERT S MEDES, of the City of New York, designs to open a School for Young Ladies, in the City of Raleigh, N. C., on the 12th day of May next.

This Institution is to furnish a thorough and elegant Education, equal to the best that can be obtained in the City of New York, or in any Northern School.

The School Buildings, situated in a beautiful and elevated Oak grove, furnish the most spacious accommodations. The Dormitories are separated into Alcoves, for two Young Ladies each, of a construction to secure privacy and at the same time a free circulation of air.

Every article of furniture is provided by the School, except bedding, (beds will be furnished) and towels. Tuition.—For Board, (including washing and incidental expense, with Tuition in English, Latin, &c. \$100 per Session, payable in advance.

The extra charges will be for French, Italian, Music, Drawing, Painting and Ornamental Needle-work, at the usual prices of the Masters. There will be no other extra charge.

Pupils will be admitted at any age desired. No Pupil, except by a written request of the Parent or Guardian to the Rector of the School, will be allowed to have an account at any Store or Shop in the City. A disregard of this prohibition will be followed by an immediate dismissal from School.

Day-Scholars will be received from such Parents or Guardians as reside in the place.

The year will be divided into two terms of five months each. The former commencing, after the 1st of October, on the 15th of May, and terminating on the 15th of October. The latter commencing on the 20th of November and terminating on the 20th of April.

REFERENCES.
City of New York.—The Rev. B. T. Onderdonk, D. D. The Rev. Drs. McVickar, Hawks, and Taylor. Chief Justice Jones, the Hon. G. C. Verplanck and R. B. Minturn, Esquires.

NEW JERSEY.
Burlington.—The Rev. G. W. Doane, D. D. L. L. D. Princeton.—The Rev. G. H. Hare and John Potter, Esquires.

VIRGINIA.
Richmond.—The Rev. A. Empey, D. D. and the Rev. William Norwood. Petersburg.—The Rev. N. H. Cobbs and Messrs. White & Blume. Norfolk.—The Rev. B. M. Miller, and George Rowland, Esq.

NORTH CAROLINA.
The Rt. Rev. I. S. Ives, D. D. and the Clergy of the Diocese generally.

Raleigh.—The Hon. Duncan Cameron, the Hon. James Iredell, the Hon. Richard Hines, the Hon. Geo. E. Badger, the Hon. Romulus M. Saunders, the Hon. John H. Bryan, William H. Haywood, George W. Mordecai and Charles Manly, Esquires, Drs. Watson and Beckwith, Charles L. Hinton, W. R. Gales, and Edmund B. Freeman, Esquires.

Fayetteville.—Louis D. Henry, Charles T. Haigh, Charles P. Mallett, and E. H. Hale, Esquires.

Wilmington.—William C. Lord, Esquire, and Dr. T. H. Wright.

Newbern.—Hon. J. R. Donnell, Hon. Charles Shepard, James W. Bryan, and John M. Roberts, Esq's.

Washington.—Dr. D. C. Freeman, Major Thomas Blount and Eli Hoyt, Esq.

Bath.—Joseph Bonner, Esq.

Plymouth.—B. F. Maitland and John Beasley, Esq's.

Lake Scuppernon.—Hon. E. Pettigrew, and Josiah Collins, Esq's.

Edenton.—Drs. James Norcom, M. Page, and William Warren; Augustus Moore, and Josiah Skinner, Esquires.

Elizabeth City.—The Hon. William B. Shepard, Charles R. Kinney, and John McMorine, Esquires.

Herford.—Benjamin Skinner and T. F. Jones, Esquires.

Windsor.—J. B. G. Roullac, and Wm. Gray, Esq's.

Waynesborough.—R. Washington, and James Griswold, Esquires.

Pullock's Ferry Roanoke.—T. P. Devereux, Esq. Halifax.—F. S. Marshall and Thos. B. Hill, Esq's.

Tarboro.—Theophilus Parker, Esq.

Kinston.—J. C. Washington, Nathan G. Blount, George Whitfield, Esquires.

Greenville.—Drs. N. Joyner and George D. Baskerville, Esquires.

Henderson.—John S. Eaton, Esq.

Wilmington.—Thos. Turner, Esq.

Oxford.—John C. Taylor and Russel Kingsbury, Esquires.

Orange County.—Chief Justice Ruffin, Hon. Willie P. Mangum and Hon. Wm. A. Graham.

Chapel Hill.—President Stan.

Pittsboro.—William H. Hardin, Esq. and Dr. Hall.

Wadesboro.—William E. Tice, Esquire and Dr. W. G. Jones.

Salisbury.—William Chambers, Esq.

Charlotte.—William J. Alexander, Esq.

CONFECTIONARY, FANCY, MUSIC, JEWELLERY & DRY GOODS.
G. W. & C. GRIMME.

Thankful for the encouragement they have heretofore received, inform their friends and the public in general, that they have opened, at the new stand, corner Fayetteville & Hargett Streets, a choice assortment of Goods in the above branches, by far larger than formerly kept, and as they always sell at very moderate prices, they hope to merit a continuance of favors.

Part of the new supply consists in: 300 lb fresh Raisins, 25 boxes Candles, Sperm 35 etc. Tallow 20 etc. and the celebrated Hull's patent; Soaps, white, yellow, castile perfumed &c. Sperm Oil, winter strained best; 800 lb Crackers, butter, lemon, ship-bread; best Porter, fine Wines, and French Cordial; Cheese 3 sorts; Chewing Tobacco, 25 box Segars, Figs, Prunes, Dates, Filberts, Palm, Wall & Cocoanut, Almonds, Sweet Oil, Preserves, Brandy Fruit, Oranges, Lemons, Sultana and Soda, Powders, Macaroni, Currants, Citron, Stewed Candies, Pease's Hoopboud, Candy; Chocolate, P. persicae, Pickles, Lemon Syrup, Nutmegs, Liquorice, Cinnamon, Sardines, Anchovies, Bologna Sausages, Smoked Tongues, very best Mustard, Starch, Tea.

PERFUMERY. Oil of Roses, Macassar, Nears, Antique Oils, Cologne, Florida and Lavender Waters, Shaving soap, Essences, Opod-Ide, pink Sausers and Lilly White, Frecklewash, Bergamott.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. Musical Instruments, Violins, stringed, bridges, screws, Fingerboards, Guitars, Flageoles, Flutes, Plates, Clarinets, Accordions, Brass Trumpets.

BOOKS. Books, Spanish, French, German and English Grammars and Readers, Almanacs, Geography, Primers, Spelling, Picture and Song Book, Key of Heaven, (Catholic).

Fencing and Boxing Apparatus. Foils, Swords, Gloves, Masks, Hats, Breastplates, Fancy Goods, etc.

Painted Glass Mugs, artificial Hair and Flowers, Mohair Caps, Ladies Work and Fancy Boxes, Looking-glasses 3 and 4 feet square, Ba-kets, Snuff-boxes from 3 cts to 4; Combs, shell and other; Clocks, wooden and metal; Walking Canes, finest Razors and shaving utensils; Thermometers, Compasses, Dirk, Pen and Pocket Knives of the finest quality. P. tools, Teeth, Cloth, Hair, Hat and She-brushes, Blacking; Slates, Bells, Fishing Utensils, Coffee-cans, Pins, Needles; 6 gross Matches, Fireworks, Glass 14 x 18 Lamp and Candlesticks, Purses, Pocket-books, Night Tapers, Powder flasks, Shot-bells, Birdbags, Percussion caps, Smoking Pipes, Corkscrews, Whips, Scissors, P. needles and Beads, Paper, Pens, Quills, Ink and Inkstands, Wafers, Sealingwax, Letterstamp, Pens, Buttons, Pictures.

GAMES. Games, Chessmen, Backgammon, Keno, T. cards, Dominoes and Ball Games for Ladies, slapping ropes, Tivoli billiard, Rollat.

TOYS. Toys of every description, as Marbles, Humming Tops, Drums, Rattles, Whistles, Mouth Organs, Harps, Trumpets, Magic Lantern, Paintboxes, Magneto Toys, False Faces, Cannons, Dolls, Malaccaes, Microscopes, painted Trunks for children, etc. etc.

JEWELLERY. Fine gold and silver, as well as german silver, viz. Breastpins; Ear-rings, Pencils, Finger-rings, Thimbles, of german silver and pinelback. Table and Tea Spoons, Desert Knives and Forks, Side, Pocket, and other cutlery, German Silver Combs, Hand, T. bells, Watchgards, Chains and Keys, Beltbuckles, Spectacles.

DRY GOODS. Pantaloons stuffs, Vest patterns, Handkerchiefs, Camlet, Jeans, Linen Collars and Bosoms, Stockings, Gloves, Stockings, Irish Linen, Satinett, bleached and unbleached Cottons, Flannel, etc.

In fact the variety of articles is too numerous to mention, all of which will be sold on very reasonable terms for cash.

G. W. & C. GRIMME.

Corner of Fayetteville and Hargett Streets

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.

JEWELLERY. Gold guards, fob, and neck Chains, Seals, Keys Diamond Pins & Rings, Ruby and Emerald do. neck and hand Ornaments, rich cameos & mosaic Pins & Ear-rings, gold Pencils, Thimbles, Viinigrates, 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 flin 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 Cooconuts, Castors, Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays, Waiters, Cake Baskets, Coffee Grinders, Britannia Wares, in sets and single pieces, &c.

FANCY GOODS. Mantel Clocks, and Lamps, Painted and Japaned Waiters, 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 Strip, Dog Collars, do. Cattle, silk Purses, Pocket Books, Imitation Fruits, Gums and Pistols, Ladies' Toilet and war boxes, toilet bottles, and HARRISON Breast Pins Medals, Canees, and Boxes, &c.

PERFUMERY. Fairina's celebrated genuine Cologne, Rose Laven der, Florida, and Bay Waters, Gairlain's Cream of Soap, Naples, and Saponaceous compound for Shaving, Rose, Almond, Camphor and Windsor toils Soaps, pearl Powder, cold Cream, Pomatum, hair's Oil, hair, tooth, and haying Brushes, and a variety of other articles for the toilet.

MUSIC. Spanish Guitars, Violins, Clarinets, Flageoles, Flutes, Octave, &c. Pifes & Accordions. Preceptors for all the above. Guitar and Violin strings. Extra Violin bows, &c.

Gold 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.

DOCTOR N. L. STITH tenders his services to the citizens of Raleigh, and the adjacent country, in the various branches of Medical Science. He can be found at all times, unless professionally engaged, at his Drug Store, one door below William C. Tucker's.

Raleigh, June 29, 1841. 35

ROOMS FOR RENT.—I have two very desirable Rooms for rent, over my Drug Store, N. L. STITH'S Drug Store, One door above W. & A. Stith.

Apply at
Feb. 1, 1842. 21—

DOCTOR N. L. STITH tenders his services to the citizens of Raleigh, and the adjacent country, in the various branches of Medical Science. He can be found at all times, unless professionally engaged, at his Drug Store, one door below William C. Tucker's.

Raleigh, June 29, 1841. 35

ROOMS FOR RENT.—I have two very desirable Rooms for rent, over my Drug Store, N. L. STITH'S Drug Store, One door above W. & A. Stith.