

Weston H. Gates, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. SUBSCRIPTION.—Five Dollars per annum—half in Advance. ADVERTISEMENTS.—For every Sixteen Lines, first insertion, One Dollar; each subsequent insertion, Twenty-five Cents.

THE STREAM OF LIFE. The following beautiful and impressive illustration of life is from the celebrated Bishop of Heber's farewell sermon, delivered many years since upon the eve of his departure for India, to his parishioners at Hudnet, in England: "Life bears us on like the stream of a mighty river. Our boat, at first, glides swiftly down the narrow channel through the playful-murmurs of the little brook, and winding of its grassy borders. The trees shed their blossoms over our young heads; and the flowers on the brink seem to offer themselves to our young hands; we are in hope, and we grasp eagerly at the beauties around us; but the stream hurries us on, and still our hands are empty."

OUR course in youth and manhood is along a wilder and deeper flood, and amid objects more striking and magnificent. We are animated by the moving picture of enjoyment and industry passing before us, we are excited by short lived success, or depressed and rendered miserable by some short lived disappointment. But our energy and our dependence are both in vain. The stream bears us on, and our joys and griefs are left behind us; we may be shipwrecked but we cannot anchor; our voyage may be hastened but cannot be delayed; whether rough or smooth the river hastens towards its home—the roaring of the waves is beneath our keel and the land lessens from our eyes and the floods are lifted up around us, and we take our last leave of earth and its inhabitants, and of our further voyage there is no witness but the Infinite and Eternal. And do we still take so much thought for the future days, when the days which have gone by have so strangely and uniformly deceived us? Can we still set our hearts upon the creatures of God, when we find, by a sad experience, that the Creator only is permanent? Or shall we not rather lay aside every sin which does most easily beset us, and think of ourselves henceforth as way-faring persons only, who have no abiding inheritance but in the hope of a better world, and to whom even the world would be worse than hopeless, if it were not for our Lord Jesus Christ, and the interest which we have obtained in his mercies?"

HORSE TAMING. The following is said to have been the secret of Sullivan, the celebrated Irish horse-tamer, mentioned in the Perry Anecdotes: "The plan mentioned by Mr. Callin, as adopted by the Indians in subduing and taming the mekos or wild horses, by covering the eyes and breathing into the nostrils, has been tried, by Mr. Ellis, in Yorkshire, and with singular success. One of the animals experimented upon was remarkably headstrong, and apt to rear and kick with his fore feet, rendering it very difficult to get at his head, which was only effected by climbing a tree to which the filly was tied, and leaning over as far as practicable. The moment one nostril was breathed into all was easy. W, who is very skilful in the management of a horse, coaxed it, and rubbed its face, and breathed from time to time into the nostrils, while the horse offered no resistance. In about ten minutes he declared his conviction that the horse was subdued; and he then unfastened it, and to the great and evident astonishment of the owner, (who had been trying all the morning in vain to get a mastery over it) it quietly away with a loose halter—Stopping in the middle of the field, with no one else near, he quietly walked up to the horse, placed his arm over one eye and his hand over the other, and breathed into the nostrils. It was pleasing to observe how agreeable this operation appeared to the horse who put up his nose to receive the 'puff.' In this manner, he led the horse through all the fields to the stable yard, where he examined the fore-feet, and then the hind feet of the horse, who offered no resistance, but, while he examined the hind feet, bent his neck round, and finally bit the horse with a rope. During the whole of these operations, the horse did not offer the slightest resistance nor did it flinch in the least degree."

AMUSING. It is not a little extraordinary how many of our most important discoveries owe their existence to chance. Every body knows the anecdote about Sir Isaac Newton and the apple, Dr. Jenner and the milk-maid, John Bunyan and Perkin, &c. &c. But every body does not know the anecdote of Sir Peter Panipon, who found the bottom of a coal mine by chance. I proceed therefore to relate it. Sir Peter had been quarrelling with one of his workmen the day previous to the catastrophe I am now relating relating to wages. There are two ways of descending into coal pits. The usual way is to be wound down in a machine; but they do whom the exit and entrance are matters of custom, content themselves in descending by grasping a rope which communicates to a counteracting pulley. The weight of the individual thus carries him downwards without dislocation. Sir Peter, on the day in question, adopted the latter expedient, as usual, in utter darkness. Judge of his horror when, on reaching the extremity of his journey, he found that his feet failed to touch the ground. He instantly thought that the workman with whom he had quarrelled had in revenge cut short the rope. He screamed and twisted till he was hoarse, but all the operatives had sojourned to their dinner. At length his strength failed him; he let go his hold, expecting to be dashed to atoms in the unfathomable abyss, and found that he had been for a full half hour screaming about three inches from the ground!

Here was a discovery which nettled Sir Peter sorely; inasmuch that he felt half angry with himself for not having been precipitated some hundred feet, according to his reasonable expectations.

THE ALAMO. Col. Latham, of the Fort Pickering Eagle, who has just returned from Texas, whither he had gone on a "wolf hunt"; thus describes the ruins of the Fort where Crockett fell with his brave companions in 1836: "The Alamo is an immense irregular stone edifice, surrounded by a thick wall of ten or fifteen feet high, enclosing about an acre of ground. The wall is entirely battered down and the edifice itself but a pile of ruins. It has some twelve or fifteen apartments, separated by walls of stone several feet thick. It was in these rooms that Crockett and his brave companions retired, after several days sanguinary fighting, and when reduced to so few in number as to be longer unable to defend the long lines of wall. Pursued into these rooms by the enemy, who had made a breach through the wall, the remnant of the lion-band hewed down their assailants, until butwarks were formed of their dead bodies, and until overpowered by numbers and the fatigue of slaughter, the last one mingled his blood with that of his combating enemy, finishing his glorious work of liberty by expiring on the dead body of their foe. Of one hundred and eighty defenders of the Alamo, not a soul escaped death. But sixteen hundred Mexicans were made to bite the dust, the recollection of which declares how immensely dear the cost of conquering this small but lion-hearted band of American heroes; and by an enemy, too, more than thirty times greater in number. Had the Texans not had so long a line of wall to defend, and been confined in an area of one fourth the size, they in all probability would never have been sacrificed on the fortress taken."

The Alamo was built by the Spanish, in 1773, as a Missionary establishment, under control of the Franciscan Friars, to civilize and catholicize the Indian natives, and also as a military post, to check the progress of French settlements on Red river, a portion of the Spanish dominion. By the exercise of great cruelty and duplicity, the holy fathers made poor progress in civilizing the natives, although hundreds of them were taken and inveigled into the fortress and other missions established in the vicinity, and forced to adopt the lessons and views of their holy masters. As an evidence, however, that their labors made some impression on the character of the natives, the cross is still a religious sign with most of the Indian tribes scattered over the country. San Antonio was first settled by some fifty inferior families, of a low order, sent from the interior of Spain, at considerable expense, mainly to check, as before stated, the intrusive settlements of the French on Red River."

THE YANKEE. He has the convenient capability of adapting himself to every situation, and it has been said, that if you place him on a rock in the midst of the ocean, with a penknife and a bunch of shingles, he would manage to work his way on shore. He sells salmon from Kennebec to the people of Charleston; had-dock, "fresh from Cape Cod," to the planters of Matanzas; raises coffee in Cuba; swaps mules and horses for molasses in Porto Rico; retails ice from fresh pond in Cambridge, to the East Indies, nutron from Brighton to New Orleans and South America; manufactures 'morua multicaulis' for the Governor of Jamaica; becomes an admiral in a foreign nation; starts in a cockle-shell craft of fifteen tons, loaded with onions, mackerel and other notions, (too numerous to mention) for Valparaiso; baits his traps on the Columbia river; catches wild beasts in Africa for Macomber & Co's caravan; sells granite on contract to rebuild San Juan de Ulloa; is ready like Ledyard, to start to Timbuctoo "tomorrow morning"; exiles himself for years from home, to sketch in their own wilderness the "wild men of the woods," and astonishes refined Europe with the seeming presence of the untutored savage; introduced to Metternich, he asks him "What's the news?" says "How do you do marm?" to Victoria; and prescribes Thompson's eye water to the mandarins of China!

He is found foremost among those who sway the elements of society—is the school-master for his country, and missionary for the whole heathen world. He is unequalled in fact, and instead of travelling over round about ways, starts across lots to any desired point. He has come nearer to the discovery of perpetual motion than any other man, and if ever it is made, we guess he will be the lucky chap to do it. He is the man to "bid the harbors open, public ways extend. Bid temples, worthy of his God, ascend. Bid the broad arch, the dangerous food contain. The mole projecting, break the roaring main. Back to his bonds, the subject sea command, And roll the obedient waves through the land."

PETERS PILLS. THESE UNRIVALLED PILLS having now acquired a celebrity and a popularity unequalled in the annals of Medicine, and also having obtained the entire confidence, and being used in the private practice of almost the whole body of the Medical Faculty in the United States, Europe, Asia, South America, the West Indies, and a great part of Africa, it is unnecessary to advertise them at length, or to say any thing further of their merits, than by stating the complaints which they are most effective in the cure of, and which are as follows:—yellow and bilious fever, fever and ague, dyspepsia, erump, liver complaint, sick head-ache, jaundice, asthma, dropsy, rheumatism, enlargement of the spleen, piles, colic, female obstructions, heart burn, furred tongue, nausea, distensions of the stomach and bowels, incipient diarrhoea, flatulency, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, bloath or sallow complexion, and in all cases of torpor of the bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping nor debility.

THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.—The next session of this Institution will commence on the 1st day of October, and terminate on the 4th of July following. The Schools of the University, with their respective Professors, are: 1. Ancient Languages.—Dr. Gesner Harrison. 2. Modern Languages.—Dr. Charles Kraitsir. 3. Mathematics.—Mr. Edward H. Courtenay. 4. Natural Philosophy.—Mr. Wm B. Rogers. 5. Civil Engineering.—the subjects of which are divided between the Professors of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. 6. Chemistry and Materia Medica.—Dr. John P. Emmet. 7. Medicine.—Dr. Henry Howard. 8. Anatomy and Surgery.—Dr. James I. Cabell. 9. Moral Philosophy.—Mr. George Tucker. 10. Law.—Judge Henry St. Geo. Tucker.

RICHMOND MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The winter term of Lectures in this Institution will commence on Monday, the 31st of October, and continue 4 months. John Cullen, M. D. Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine. L. W. Chamberlayne, M. D. Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics. N. L. Bohannon, M. D. Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children. Th. Johnson, M. D. Professor of Anatomy and Physiology. Aug. L. Warner, M. D. Professor of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy. S. Manrin, M. D. Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

WILLIAM THOMPSON, Cabinet and Furniture Warehouse, RALEIGH, N. C. THE Subscriber has now on hand at his furnishing Ware Rooms, just in the rear of Messrs. Turner & Hughes' Book Store, a general assortment of Articles in his line, made in the most faithful manner, after the newest and most fashionable patterns, and which will be warranted. They will be sold at such prices, as to leave no excuse for vending to the North for Furniture. Call and look, before you send from home, to WILLIAM THOMPSON, Raleigh, April 4, 1842.

WANTS LEAD.—Just received a supply of the best WHITE LEAD, which I can sell cheaply, at the store of N. L. STITTS, August 22, 1842. RIO COFFEE by the Sack, very prime. WILL: PECK, Raleigh, August 5. INFANT SCHOOL.—The Infant School will re-open the 1st of September. August 13. JOB PRINTING. Our Office being supplied with the greatest variety of Fancy Job Type, We are prepared to execute PAMPHLETS, CARDS, ORDERS, HANDBILLS, &c. In a style not inferior to any Office in the State.

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DR. KUHLE'S MEDICINES: RESTORER OF THE BLOOD, FOR CHRONIC AND OTHER DISEASES. WHETHER produced by life, phlegm, from internal morbid matters, arising from badly cured old disorders, from the use of mercury, calomel, bark, &c.; or (in females) from the change of life, as specified in the Pamphlet. Price per Bottle: Pint \$1.50; Quart, \$3. Anti-Syphilitic Syrup.—This Medicine is in all Venereal Disorders, a certain remedy, and the patient will feel himself somewhat benefited in twenty-four hours. Price per Bottle: Pint \$1.50; Quart, \$3. Ague and Malaria, celebrated for its speedy and certain removal of Gonorrhoea and Gleet; also of the best results consequent on its improper treatment. A benefit will be visible in 12 hours. Price, fourth of a pint \$1.50; half pint, \$3; pint, \$5. Gold-Alice Balsam, for Bilious and Nervous Affections, Colds, &c. Price, 50 Cents. Aromatic Extract, a Liniment for Indigestion, Colic, in the Stomach, Numbness or Weakness in the Limbs, Rheumatism, &c. Four ounces, 50 cents, half pint, \$1. Depurative Powder, for Bilious Affections, Bilious Fever, Headache, Diarrhoea of the Eyes, &c. which is to be taken in the Restorer. 50 cents per box. Japan Ointment, for Piles, which is to be applied inside the Restorer. 50 cents per box. Beriberi Ointment, for Tetan, Ringworm, Salt Rheum, Scald-head, Eruptions of the Skin, and Foul Ulcers; is to be applied besides the Restorer. 50 cents per box. Universal or Strengthening Plaster, for Diseases of the Chest, Dyspepsia, Inflammatory Rheumatism, Palsy, Paralysis, &c. which is in most all those cases to be used besides the Restorer. 50 cents per box.

TO THE CITIZENS OF NORTH CAROLINA. Dr. Kuhl's Restorer, respectfully announces to his friends and the public in general, that he has, besides his Office in Richmond, Va., opened an Office at Raleigh, N. C., opposite the City Hall, for the sale of his Medicines, as above specified. Persons wishing to procure any of them, will please to direct their orders, with the amount, (post-paid,) to Dr. KUHLE'S Office, Raleigh, N. C. The discount by wholesale on Medicines at my Office in Raleigh, N. C. is regulated as follows, on \$5, discount \$1; on \$12, discount \$2; on \$25, discount \$5. The amount is to be transmitted by mail, on my risk, (post paid) in N. C. or S. Carolina notes, or notes of the Bank of Richmond, Va.; and the Medicines shall be sent free of freight to any part of North Carolina.

AGENTS IN NORTH CAROLINA. Bramock & Woolen, W. H. Stoen, J. & B. Stoen, James Brantley, Hargrave, Galtier & Co., Jenkins & Biles, J. M. A. Drake, Price, Dickinson & Co., James R. Callum, S. Perry, C. C. Henderson, B. Oates, J. F. & V. Phifer, James T. Horne, Dr. N. L. Sutt's Drug Store, Raleigh, Greensborough, Guilford, Lexington, Durham, Salisbury, Rowan, Yadkin, Randolph, Vance, Wilkes, Caswell, Milton, Caswell, Kernersville, Stokes, Lincolnville, Charlotte, Concord, Patsboro, Chatham, Dr. N. L. Sutt's Drug Store, Raleigh.

DISEASE A UNIT. Impurity of the BLOOD the only Disease. HOW simple, yet how wise, how good and beautiful are all the laws of nature! Simplicity and beauty stamped upon every law of the creation—the mighty world which rolls in space in every degree of velocity and direction, all governed by the traction of matter to matter. The human body, viewed Philo., attract all impurities of the blood to the bowels, which organ expels them from the body. Attraction and disease are both units. All accidents or infections only affect the body in proportion as they occasion impurity of the blood. The bowels for instance are active—the most important organ is closed—the consequences to a great accumulation of impurities, which, as they cannot get out by their usual passage, are forced into the blood, occasioning impurity of blood. Thus Fevers, Rheumatism, Rheumatism, Gout, and Oiditis are often produced. But let Brandott's Pills be used in such doses as will effectually evacuate the bowels, and health is restored at once. The authority here counterfeited the Doctor's Medicine so extensively, that his travelling Agent is now taking in all the old houses, and putting new ones of a different figure, with 25 Pills in their place. Some are just received at WILLIAM PECK'S Office, Raleigh, March 1, 1842.

Have you a Cough? Don't neglect it! Sherman's Cough Lozenges. Are the most safe and effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Tightness of the Lungs or Chest, &c. The proprietor has never known an instance where they did not give perfect satisfaction. Several thousand lozenges have been sold with the last year, restoring to health persons in almost every stage of consumption, and those laboring under the most distressing coughs and coughs. They do not check and dry up the cough, but render it easy, promote expectoration, allay the tickling or irritation, and remove the proximate cause of existing coughs. They are made from a combination of the most valuable expectorant, or cough medicines, and are unobscured by anything in their use for those complaints. Hundreds upon hundreds of certificates have been received from medical virtuosi, from those who have been cured from an untimely grave, and restored to perfect health, by using them. The above Medicines may be obtained at the Drug Store of Messrs. Williams & Hayward, and of Dr. N. L. Sutt, with full directions accompanying each box.

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