

Address by the late Hon. Wm. Gaston,
BEFORE THE TWO LITERARY SOCIETIES OF OUR
UNIVERSITY, JUNE 20, 1832.

You, my young friends, who are standing at the threshold, and
waiting with eager impatience the signal for entrance upon life,
must not think that I mean to alarm you with idle fears, because
I thus warn you of the approaching conflict. The enraged bull
may close his eyes before he rushes upon his foe, but rational
courage calmly surveys danger, and then deliberately prepares
and determines to encounter it. Apprized of your peril, and
armed for the encounter, enter on your course with resolved
hearts, and fear not for the issue.

So sweet are the notes of human praise, and so abhorrent the tones
of reproach, that it is among the highest efforts of magnan-
imity to pursue the straight forward course of duty, without being
turned aside by commendation or reproof, by flattery or calumny.
Whatever be our journey through life, like the princes in the
East, we are sure to hear around us the confused sounds of bland-
ishment and solicitation, of menace and insult, until with many
of us, the giddy head is turned, and we are converted into monuments
of warning to those who are to follow life's adventure.
Rare, indeed, is that moral courage, which, like a prudent Paridae,
closes its ears against the impression of these sounds, and
casts not an eye behind until its destined course be accomplished.
Rare, however, as may be this excellence, and in its perfection
perhaps unattainable, there can be no true dignity and decision of
character without a near approach to it. Let youth be ever mod-
est, ever deferential to the counsels, the suggestions and the
claims of others. But in matters of right and wrong, whatever
be the lures, the taunts, or the usages of the world, or whatever
the supposed inconveniences of singularity, let judgment and con-
science always rule with absolute sway. Carry this maxim with
you through life, whatever be the station you are to occupy, or
the business you are to pursue; and carry with it another kindred
maxim: rely for success in your undertakings, not on the patron-
age of others, but on your own capacity, resolution, diligence, and
exertions. Rise by merit, or rise not at all. Sifted as these in-
junctions are believed to be to all, they are peculiarly addressed
to those among you, who, panting for renown, are resolved to en-
ter upon a public career, and long "to read their history in a na-
tion's eyes."

"How wretched," exclaims the Poet of Nature, "is that poor
man who hangs on Princes' favours." Miserable is the condition
of every being who hangs on the favours of creatures like himself.
Deserve, and strive by desert to win, the esteem of your fellow-
men. Thus acquired, it decorates him who obtains, and blesses
those who bestow it. To them it is returned in faithful service,
and to him in aid of the approbation of conscience to animate
diligence and reward exertion. Those too, who engage in public
service, are bound to cherish a hearty sympathy with the wants,
feelings, comforts and wishes of the people, whose welfare is
committed to their charge. It is essential for the preservation of
that confidence which ought to subsist between the principal and
the agent, the constituent and the representative, that all haugh-
tiness and reserve should be banished from their intercourse. It
sometimes happens, that he who has lived too constantly among
books, manifests a disgust in an association with the uneducated
and unrefined, which mortifies and repels them. This is absurd
in him, and unjust to them. It is absurd, for he ought to know,
and know well, those for whom, and upon whom, he expects to
act—they constitute, in fact, one of the first and most appropriate
objects of his study; and it is unjust, for not unfrequently under
their roughness which shocks the man of books, is to be found a
stock of practical information, in which he is miserably deficient.

Banish, then, all superciliousness, for it is criminal and ridicu-
lous. Honestly seek to serve your country, for it is glorious to
advance the good of your fellow-men, and thus, as far as feeble
mortals may act up to the great example of Him to whose image
and likeness you are made. Seek also, if by honest arts, to win
their confidence, but beware how you prefer their favor to their
service. The high road of service is indeed laborious, exposed
to the rain and sun, the heat and dust; while by the path of favor
has, apparently, at first, much the same direction, and is bordered
with flowers and sheltered by trees, "cooled with fountains and
murmuring with waterfalls." No wonder, then, that like the
son of Absentia, in Johnson's beautiful Apologue, the young
adventurer is tempted to the happy experiment of "uniting
pleasure with business, and gaining the rewards of diligence
without suffering its fatigues." But once entered upon, the path
of favor, though found to decline more and more from its first
direction, is pursued through all its deviations, till at length even
the thought of return to the road of service is utterly abandoned.
To court the fondness of the people, is found, or supposed to be
easier than to merit their approbation. Meanly ambitious of
public trust, without the virtues to deserve it; intent on personal
distinction, and having forgotten the ends for which alone it is
worth possessing, the miserable being concentrated all in self,
learns to pander to every vulgar prejudice, to advocate every
popular error, to chime in with every dominant party, to fawn,
flatter and deceive, and becomes a demagogue. How wretched
is that poor being who hangs on the people's favor! All man-
liness of principle has been lost in this long course of meanness;—
he dare not use his temporary popularity for any purposes of
public good, in which there may be a hazard of forfeiting it; and
the very eminence to which he is exalted, renders but more
conspicuous his servility and degradation. However clear the
convictions of his judgements, however strong the admonitions of
his, as yet, not thoroughly stilled conscience, not these, not the
law of God, nor the rule of right, nor the public good—but the
caprice of his constituents, must be his only guide. Having risen
by artifice, and conscious of no worth to support him, he is in
hourly dread of being supplanted in the favor of the deluded
multitude by some more cunning deceiver. And such, sooner
or later, is sure to be his fate. At some unlucky moment, when
he hears his blushing honors thud upon him, (and well may some
dexterous demagogue,) he is jerked from his elevation by some more
dexterous demagogue, and falls unprepared, never to rise again.—
And can this be the lot of him who has been trained to
admire and love high-minded excellence—who has been taught
by high classical authority to regard with the same fearless and
immoveable indifference, the stern countenance of the tyrant and
the wicked ardor of the multitude, and who has learned from a
yet higher and hofter authority, to hold fast on "whatsoever
things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things
are just, whatsoever things are pure, to abhor that which is evil
and cleave to that which is good?" Believe me, however, this
is no fancy picture. The original may be found in the world
every day. Nor will it surprise those who have had occasion to
see how the vain heart is swain, and the giddy head turned, how
honesty of purpose and manliness of spirit, are perverted by
popular applause. It is but the first step that costs. Once yielded
to the suggestion, that a little deceit or prevarication, a slight
sacrifice of principle and independence, a compromise of con-
science in matters not absolutely fundamental, may be excused,
when the immediate gain is obvious and the end in view impor-
tant, and the downward path becomes every day more and more
smooth, until, in its descent, it reach the very abyss of vulgar,
trading, intriguing, electioneering, office-hunting politicians. If
in this lowest depth a lower deep can be found, none of us, I am
sure, have the curiosity to explore it.

His last appearance in public forms an anecdote which, as re-
lated by his biographer, is illustrative of the whole man. Think-
ing his country needed his services as a legislator, he offered
himself as a candidate in his county. As he appeared to his
constituents on the morning of the election, the people thronged
about him in mass, and gazed upon him with that feeling of awe
and reverence with which the great and noble benefactors of
mankind are ever beheld.
A clergyman present, raising his voice in reproof against the
people, said, "Why do you follow Mr. Henry about with so much
adoration—he is not a god, but a man?"
Mr. Henry replied with a *patois* which sufficed all to tears
who heard him. "No, no, indeed, my friend, I am not a god,
but a poor worm of the dust, as fleeting and unsubstantial as the
shadow of the cloud that floats over your field—it disappears,
and it is remembered no more forever."

Dear deceit!"
We honor the chivalrous deference which is paid in our land
to woman. It proves that our men know how to respect virtue
and pure affection, and that our women are worthy of such re-
spect. Yet woman should be something more than mere woman
to win us to their society. To be our companions, they should
be fitted to be our friends; to rule our hearts they should be
deserving the approbation of our minds. There are many such,
and that there are no more, is rather the fault of our own sex
than their own; and despite all the unmanly scandals that have
been thrown upon them in prose and verse, they would rather
share in the rational conversation of men of sense, than listen
to the silly compliments of fools; and a man dishonors them as

PATRICK HENRY—BY WINSLOW TRACY.
"It is the mind that makes the body rich;
And as the sun shines through the darkest clouds,
So honor 'preach in the meanest habits."

Among those of our proud land who have reared for them-
selves on the solid foundation of real merit, a fame which shall
stand, a monument of glory, amid the solitudes of time, no one
has commenced lower and risen higher than Patrick Henry. In
claiming for Mr. Henry this proud station, I would not detract in
the least from the dearly-bought and well-deserved fame of his
worthy compatriots; many of whose names appear more con-
spicuous on the page which records the great events of our
country's history. In the hearts of their countrymen, in the
thanks and plaudits of the millions who are yet to come along
the tracks of glory, there is glory and honor enough for them all.
Their names have not been written in the sand; that the first
gale that sweeps along the plain might bury them in oblivion.
They have been interwoven with the very fabric of our free
government, and can be erased only when that shall have crum-
bled and washed away in the vortex of political dissolution.

The heroism of a Washington might lead a brave people to
victory; the wisdom of a Jefferson direct the decisions of sage
legislators; but it required the eloquence of a Henry to arouse
that feeling of patriotism which prompted the heroes of Seventy-
six to that soul-troubling struggle for freedom. And when the A-
merican people cease to honor his name, we shall behold them
in chains—weeping at the tomb stone of liberty. He was the
first American legislator who opposed the odious and obnoxious
stamp act. When the Continental Congress had assembled, he
first dared to break through the gloomy cloud of fearful anxiety
which overhung that venerable body, and portrayed with un-
equalled skill the oppression of colonial wrong. He first ex-
claimed, the 'war is inevitable; let it come.' He proposed
and headed the first military movements in his own native State,
in support of the cause of independence. He was the first Re-
publican Governor in the State of Virginia. Then may we not
agree with America's great statesman, in saying, "Mr. Henry
certainly gave the first impulse to the ball of the revolution?"
That first impulse was given in a speech by Mr. Henry, in the
House of Burgesses of Virginia, in which the character of the
King for the first time in America, was publicly arraigned and
denounced. It was during his speech that he gave utterance to
that memorable sentence, which created against him, from the
minds of an arbitrary Prince, the cry of *Treason!* He said,
'Caesar had his Brutus, Charles I. his Cromwell, and George III.
may profit by their example.'

Patrick Henry was a prominent example that Greek and Latin
alone do not form the man; that true greatness is native in the
man, not dependent upon external conditions. At twelve years of
age he was an idle fishing boy—at fifteen a clerk in a count-
ing house—at twenty honestly delving the dusty earth with his
own hands to obtain a livelihood—at twenty four a bankrupt
merchant—at twenty seven suddenly bursting from obscurity
into a rich popularity, by a bold, noble, and astonishing display
of those manhood powers of mind which had so long remained
shrouded in darkness by the mantle of his own sublime contem-
plation—at forty the first orator in America, and in the language
of Thomas Jefferson, 'the greatest orator that ever lived.'

There is something in genuine eloquence at once so supremely
grand and majestic, as to constrain us to confess it the summit
of human dignity. The artist may please the eye, the musician
the ear, the poet the imagination, and the inspiring power of
song, and the sweet melody of the vocal harp, attuned in har-
monious unison, may warble forth their loftiest strains, and gratify
for a while the finer feelings of our nature; but it is left to the
orator to combine all these super-eminent powers in *thought,
word and action;* for the orator to strike all the pleasure giving
chords of our being's nature, and make them vibrate sympathies
of delight to the human heart.

The cunning of logic may convince the understanding. Elo-
quence does more. It unlocks the human heart, unbinds
obscure, hurls down superstition, arouses to real and engaged
activity, *elevates, charms, and enraptures* all the ennobling
energies, sways the judgement, and shakes the human soul.
Such was the power wielded by Patrick Henry; and never
was a power wielded in a better cause, and with better success.
His genius was an accurate mirror of the human heart, and re-
flected in all its *Proton like* shapes and chameleon hues, which
enabled him to spring the chord appropriate to the occasion, and
always command the feelings of his hearers. His eloquence
came from the full fountain of his understanding, and flowed in
a channel far superior to the splendid decoration of art, because
it was nature's own.

At times, like the limpid stream, it perled along the grassy
dale, mourning in tones of silvery sweetness; then, in comic
playfulness, dashing down some little steep; then swelling into
a broad stream, winding and rolling onward through beautiful
woodlands and verdant landscapes, enriched by the choicest
evergreens of fancy, tintured by the various coloring of pas-
sion, then making many circumlocutions, unobstructed, in the
extensive field of argument—then in matchless grandeur, like
the roaring cataract, with boundless force, plunging down a huge
precipice, overhung with high rocks and craggy mountains, or
the deep torrent's swift and irresistible overwhelming opposition
in the depths of its waters. He did not resemble the eccentric
meteor, which shoots along the sky, dazzles, and sinks below
the horizon, but exciting our wondering curiosity. Nor did he
resemble the silvery moon, effulgent with borrowed light; but
like the sun, he shone with his own original lustre—like that
emblem of superior greatness, he ever presented the same ap-
pearance. He was always the ardent lover of liberty—the pa-
triot, the philanthropist, and the orator. He rose with the
splendor of the morning sun, illuminated an ever glorious day,
and set amid the grandeur of moral sublimity.

His motives pure—his objects noble—his achievements great—
he won Liberty for his countrymen, and immortality for him-
self.
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and reverence with which the great and noble benefactors of
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and that there are no more, is rather the fault of our own sex
than their own; and despite all the unmanly scandals that have
been thrown upon them in prose and verse, they would rather
share in the rational conversation of men of sense, than listen
to the silly compliments of fools; and a man dishonors them as

well as disgraces himself, when he seeks
their circle for idle pastime, and not for
the improvement of his mind and the cultivation
of his heart.

Dry Goods Establishments.
New Goods! New Goods!
R. TUCKER & SON,
ARE daily receiving their Fall supply of Staple
and Fancy Dry Goods, and would especially
call attention to their rich and varied assortment of
Ladies' Dress Goods, consisting in part of
Changeable Satin Du Chene,
Lapin's best Merino
Cherry, Green, Crimson, Scarlet and Maroon,
Silk stripe Clarendons,
Embossed Cashmeres,
Broadened Chamelons,
Solid and fancy Cashmeres,
Black Groe' de Rhine,
Plaid and Fancy Silks,
Silk velvet trimmings of all colors,
**Ladies' and Gentlemen's French Kid Gloves,
Best and Novel Ribbons of all styles and colors,
Black and changeable French Veils,
Wrought Lace Capes,
French work Collars,
Lisle and Thread Edgings,
Lapin's best Merino Insertings,
Thread Bobbin, Victoria Cord, &c. &c.**
September 21, 1849. 76

JUST RECEIVED
BY EXPRESS.
MOHAIR Laces,
Cherry colored Crapo Scarfs,
White Kid Gloves,
Oil Print,
Black Alpaca,
Black French Cloth,
Fancy Cashmeres,
Together with other articles.
ALSO,
Just to hand an additional supply of Men's Kip
Shoes and Youth's Boots.
HEARTT & LITCHFORD. 83
Oct. 16, 1849.

HATS AND CAPS.
A FRESH supply of Mole skin, Beaver, Mexican
and California Hats; together with Men and
Boys Fur and Cloth Caps, daily expected.
T. A. MITCHELL. 81
October 18, 1849.

NEW GOODS.
Rich imported Tapestry Brussels,
Do do English do
Do do 3 Ply Imperial Ingrained.
Do do extra super do
Do do and American superfine and
fine do.

TASTY AND BEAUTIFUL.
JUST to hand from New York and Philadelphia,
embracing every variety of style and fashion for
the FALL and WINTER Trade of 1849, say:
Rich embroidered, and Satin Striped Delains,
Red and White Flannels,
Cashmere, Chamelons, and Tartan Plaids,
Plaid Orleans Cloth, and high colored Delains,
(for Children)
Rich Chamelon Mohair Lustrres,
Drab and Mole colored Alpacaes,
Mole colored Parannats, and Mouselings,
Superior Blk, Plaid, and changeable Alpacaes,
Beautiful Broadened Chamelons Lustrres (of every
kind)
Jenny Lind Calicoes, and Loudon Chintz. (of new
designs.)
Five Plaid and embroidered Gingsams,
Super Groe' de Rhine, and elegant Silks,
Swiss and Jaconet Muslins, Bishop Lawn,
Irish Linen, Long Lawn, and Thread Bkts.
Beautiful China Pearl, and Leghorn Bonnets,
Rich Bonnet, Cap, Neck and Belt Ribbons,
Silk Fringes and Velvet Trimmings, (of every
shade).
Thread Laces, Edgings, and Muslin Trimmings,
Bobbin Edgings, Silk and Worsted Braids,
Bleached and Unbleached Cotton Shirtings,
Red and White Flannels,
Woolen Shirts and Drawers,
Plaid and Ombre shaded Linseys,
Embroidered Cashmere, and Rich Cashmere and
Woolen Shawls.
Five Colored and Cashmeres,
Greening and Kentucky Jeans,
Silk and Gingham Umbrellas.
T. A. MITCHELL.
Raleigh, Oct. 19, 1849. 84 61

**PLAIN LINSEYS, MARLBORO STRIPES
OREGON PLAIDS,**
Drapers, Tickings and Towellings,
Tweeds, Satinets, Kentucky Jeans,
Pilot Cloth, Over Coatings, Kerseys,
Washington Plains, and Pennsylvania Stripes,
Rough and Ready Cashmeres, &c. &c.
Just received and for sale by
R. TUCKER & SON.
Raleigh, October 5, 1849. 80

CHEAP TWEED COATS.
150 Tweed Cassimere Coats, cut in good
style and well made, for \$5
E. L. HARDING.
Oct. 30. (Standard) 86

ANOTHER SUPPLY.
MOLE SKIN HATS—NOVEMBER Style
—to day received.
R. TUCKER & SON.
Raleigh, Oct. 13, 1849. 87

**FALL AND WINTER
GOODS.**
JUST to hand an elegant stock of Ladies' Dress
Goods, as follows:
"Satin du chene,
Printed and Plain Cashmeres—great variety,
do de Mouslin de Laines,
French Merinos,
Chamelons Lustrres,
do Silks,
Brocade, do
Queen's Grey do
Foulard Silks,
Alpaca Lustrres,
Embroidered Ribbes,
Capes, Collars, Gloves, Mitts,
Bonnets and Cap Ribbons,
Velvet Trimmings. ALSO,
Swiss, Mull, Book and Jaconet Muslins,
Muslin Trimmings, &c. &c.
HEARTT & LITCHFORD.
Sept. 18, 1849. 75

Peebles Scott & White,
**Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,**
Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va.,
HAVE received a superior assortment of For-
eign and Domestic Goods, suitable for the
Fall and Winter trade, embracing all the styles of
Foreign and American Manufacture, including a
complete assortment of Carpets, Rugs, &c., all of
which will be sold upon pleasing terms. They re-
spectfully invite the attention of purchasers gener-
ally.
Petersburg, Sept. 20, 1849. 76 w2m

Just Received,
CHEAT PRIME GUN TEA, also, Black
Tea, and for sale by
J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, October 16, 1849.

Dry Goods Establishments.
To Day by Express,
AN Additional supply of Ladies' Dress Goods,
Consisting of
Pink Colored Mouslin De Lains and Cashmeres,
Mole and Cherry Colored French Merinos,
Flax, Blue and White Tartan Muslins,
Fancy Silk Braids,
Bonnets and Belt Ribbons,
Black Twisted Silk Egyptian Mitts,
Ladies Long White Kid Gloves,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cold Kid Gloves,
Superior Black Cloth,
Embroidered Cashmere Vestings,
Black and Fancy French Cassimere, &c. &c.
October 8th, 1849. R. TUCKER & SON. 81

SHAWLS, BLANKETS, &c.
REBROIDED AND PLAIN MOLE COL-
ORED CASSIMERE SHAWLS,
Black Merino and Cassimere Figured and Plain do,
Heavy Woolen, Rob Roy, and Plaid Blanket do,
Large Plaid Cashmere and Double Knit Woolen do,
Bed Blankets of various sizes, Blue, Green, and
Checked Blankets, Servants Blankets by the piece
or dozen.
For sale by R. TUCKER & SON.
Raleigh, October 5, 1849. 80

Gentlemen's Hats.
FALL STYLE FOR 1849.
R. TUCKER & SON, have just received their
Fall supply of Fashionable Beaver and Super
Mole skin Hats.
In the production of the article just mentioned,
the most fashionable models of European Style have
been consulted, and by uniting some of their most
prominent features with American habit and taste,
the present Fashion has been found, and its appropri-
ateness to the other portions of the Gentlemen's
Fall and Winter costume cannot fail to recommend it
to the fashionable Community.
Our customers and the public are respectfully in-
vited to call and examine for themselves.
Raleigh, August 29, 1849. 69

**IMPORTED AND AMERICAN
CARPETS.**
SEPTEMBER 25, 1849.
WE invite attention to our assortment, import-
ed by ourselves, and just to hand per ship
CALEB GRIMSHAW, via New York. Also a
great variety of
American Manufacture,
Embracing some entirely new designs and patterns
not to be found elsewhere. In the assortment will
be found
Rich imported Tapestry Brussels.
Do do English do
Do do 3 Ply Imperial Ingrained.
Do do extra super do
Do do and American superfine and
fine do.

NEW FALL DRY GOODS.
OCTOBER 1, 1849
WE invite attention to our Stock just to hand,
Embracing a full assortment for
Ladies, Gentlemen and Servants;
Consisting of the Newest Styles in
Foreign and Domestic.
Our Stock is always large and commanding, to
which we weekly additions through the Sea-
son. Citizens of Raleigh and adjoining Counties,
that visit the Market, would do well to examine
the assortment before purchasing elsewhere.
JOHN STEVENSON & CO.,
Bollingbrook street, a few doors from Sycamore,
Petersburg, September 30, 1849. 79 w

NEW GOODS.
FALL AND WINTER Supply of Family
Groceries just to hand and constantly receiving,
which we will sell for small profits.
Santa Cruz, Porto Rico,
New Orleans Crushed and Refined Sugars,
Java, Rio and Laguna Coffee,
Imperial and Gun Powder Teas,
Molasses and Vinegar,
Pepper, Ginger and Spice,
Starch and Coppermoss,
Calf and Lining Oils,
Shoes and Shoe Threads,
Sole and Upper Leather,
Beck and Plow Lines,
Cigars and Snuff,
Shoe Blacking and Lamps,
Axes and Hand Belows,
Brown and white Soap,
Sperm, Adamant and Tallow Candles,
Belting and Gunpowder, buying Goods to
order, and all other articles of daily use,
Stone ware assorted,
Nails and Buckets,
Flour, Meal, Bacon and Lard,
Cut and Roe Herrings,
Shin and Mullet,
Dundee and German Bagging,
Rope and Twine,
Airtight and Box Stores.
WM. PECK & SON.
Raleigh, Sept. 19th, 1849. 78 w

TO THE PUBLIC.
THE Subscribers take this method of informing
their Country friends, and the public in general,
that they have made large purchases of Goods at
the North, and are anxious to do a jobbing business in
the true sense of the word. They go for small profit
and quick sale. They most respectfully solicit a call
from any person visiting Petersburg, buying Goods to
order, as they know they can offer such inducements
as to secure customers from going elsewhere.
Terms, Cash only.
DAVIS & HYMAN,
Corner of Sycamore and Bank Street,
Petersburg, Aug. 30th, 1849. 70 m

**PEEBLES, WHITE & DAVIS,
Grocers and Commission Merchants
Old Street, Petersburg, Va.,**
KEEP always on hand a large and well assort-
ed supply of Groceries, and pay particular at-
tention to the sale of Cotton, Tobacco, Wheat,
Flour, and all other kinds of produce. They re-
spectfully invite the attention of purchasers gener-
ally.
LEWEL PEEBLES,
THOMAS WHITE,
PETER R. DAVIS, Jr.,
Petersburg, July 20, 58 17

**SUPERIOR CHEWING TOBAC-
CO,** Just Received.
ALSO, Just to hand,
English Mustard, Sup. Carb. Soda, a prime article
for Family use; Wire Feeders, Carpeting, Hearth
Rugs and Carpet Binding; Looking Glasses, Brass
and Fancy Cast Adornments; Brass Hand and Com-
mon Shovels and Pans; Tongs, Belows, Spades
and Shovels; Collins' Axes, Broad Axes, Hatchets,
Pick Axes, Hand Saws, Files and many other
Tools.
Premium, Cambridge, checked, Plain Swiss and
Mull Muslins; Garment and Furniture Dimity,
Cotton Fringes, Thread Laces, edging and Inserting;
Swiss and Jaconet Edging and Inserting; Lute Ed-
ging and Lace, Plain and Figured Bobbinets, Black
Merino, and High Colored Shawls Cotton Hand-
kerchiefs, Black and Fancy Colored Cravats, Hand
Gro' de Rhine Silks.
For Sale on reasonable terms, by
J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, October 18, 1849. 84

**A LOT OF PRIME GOSHEN CHEESE, IN
BOXES,** For sale by
R. TUCKER & SON.
Raleigh, October 5, 1849. 80

Jewelry Establishments.
New Jewelry Store.
W. H. THOMPSON
WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of
Raleigh that he has just opened and occupied
a choice stock of Watches and Jewellery,
and a part of the stock occupied by Mrs. Thompson
as a Millinery establishment, where he offers for
sale,
Gold and Silver Watches, warranted correct time
keepers; the latest styles of
FASHIONABLE JEWELRY;
such as Guard, Vest and Fob Chains; Cameo, stone
and mourning Brooches; Plain, Chained and Stone
Rings; Gold Pens and Pencils; Gold and Silver
Thimbles; Sticks, Cellular Silver Buttons, Hat
Rings; Gold and Silver Spectacles, &c., Fancy
Goods and Fine Cutlery; all of which will be sold
cheap. Watches, Clocks and Jewellery repaired in
superior style. Old Gold and Silver taken in ex-
change for new.
Sept. 31, 1849. 76 m

Samuel Kirk & Son,
Gold and Silver Smiths,
No. 172, Baltimore Street
Baltimore, Md.,
MANUFACTURE and have always on hand,
a large amount of Silver, Table, and Tea
Spoons, Forks of all sizes, Sugar Tonges, Soup Ladles,
Butter Knives, Salt Spoons, Silver Tea Sets, Pitch-
ers, &c., &c. They are continually receiving direct importations,
all the new style Plated Castors, Baskets,
Candlesticks and Waiters, as early as they appear in
the Foreign markets. Also, fine Table Cutlery,
Gold, Patent Lovers and Lipine Watches—Jewelry
of every description.
January 10. 16 y

WINDOW GLASS.
75 BOXES from 9 x 10 to 24 x 28 in store,
and for sale low by
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.
Sept. 17, 1849. 75

Family Flour. An excellent article on
hand. WILL. PECK & SON.
October 16. 83 3w
Bagging and Rope. A good supply to
hand. WILL. PECK & SON.
October 16. 83 3w
Old Java Coffee and Crushed Sugar
just received.
ALSO ON HAND.
A few pieces of WHITE FLANNELS, suitable
for the season. J. BROWN.

Arrow Root. 1 Case best Bermuda, just
to hand.
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & Co.
July 19th, 1849. 59

By the Rev. Charles Beecher.—The
Incarnation, or the picture of the Virgin and
her Son For sale by H. D. TURNER.
Raleigh, July 5, 1849. 54

Cotton Bagging and Rope.—A heavy
article of Bagging just to hand. Bale Rope a
good supply. WM. PECK & SON.
Hats and Caps—Caps and Hats
AT EVERY DESCRIPTION, STYLE AND
PRICE, CAN BE FOUND BY CALLING
ON
TUCKERS.
Sign of the Bronze Hat
Raleigh, October 5, 1849. 80

BY EXPRESS FROM PHILADELPHIA.
200 PAIR ROBINSON'S SHOES, for
Ladies, Misses and Children; this day
received by R. TUCKER & SON.
Abbott's New History—Queen Mar-
Antoinette, of France, with numerous engrav-
ings; by John S. C. Abbott, author of Kings and
Queens Just received at
TURNER'S.
Stoves—Box and six-tight Stoves, a good
article. WILL. PECK & SON.
October 16. 83 4w

Just to hand, a lot of Robinson's Shoes;
Consisting of Ladies' Walking Shoes,
"Black Kid Slippers,
"White do
"Black do
Misses and Children's Gait and Button Shoes.
R. TUCKER & SON.
Superior Family Flour, For Sale by
R. TUCKER & SON.
Oct. 23. 83
A Few pieces Figured Turkey Red Curtain
Muslin, For sale by
R. TUCKER & SON.
Oct. 23. 85

Shoes, Slippers, and Gaiters.
JUST received and now opening, a first rate as-
sortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Shoes of
almost every description, from Philadelphia
&c. &c.
T. A. MITCHELL.
Raleigh, October 18, 1849. 84 6t

Head Ache.
IF you are subject to a Nervous Head Ache, send
to PESCUDO'S Drug Store, and get a bottle of
Spohn's Head Ache Balm—or if you are Deaf, get
a bottle of McNaie's Acoustic Oil.
P. F. PESCUDO.
NOTICE.
A young gentleman who is a Graduate of the
University of N. C., can bring good recommendations;
and has some experience in teaching, is desirous of
obtaining a situation as a teacher of a good school.
Address A. B. Hamilton, Martin County N. C., or
the Editor of this paper.
Oct. 19, 1849. 84

By His Excellency Charles Manly,
Governor of the State of North Carolina.
A PROCLAMATION.
WHEREAS the General Assembly did, at their
last Session, adopt a Resolution in these
words, "Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State
of North Carolina, that the Governor of the State
for the time being, be directed to set apart a day
in every year, and to give notice thereof, by Pro-
clamation, as a day of solemn and public thank-
sgiving to Almighty God, for past blessings, and of
supplication for his continued kindness and care
over us as a State and as a Nation;"
Now, in compliance with the direction therein given,
I do hereby set apart THURSDAY, THE
FIFTEENTH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT,
to be observed throughout this State as a day of
solemn Thanksgiving and Praise to Almighty God;
and I do recommend and earnestly desire that all
secular employments may be suspended during that
day, and that all Ministers of the Gospel, with their
congregations, may assemble in their respective
Churches, and unite in rendering gratitude and
praise to the Creator and Governor of the earth, for
the blessings of Peace; for exemption from the ravages
of Pestilence; for the abundant fruits of the
earth; and for all the other manifold bounties of his
Providence, that have crowned the year;—and to
implore of him the continuance of his Fatherly good-
ness and Almighty protection over us and the whole
people of the United States; that we may be dis-
tinguished by the Lord as walking in his holy way,
and that peace and happiness, truth and justice, re-
ligion and piety may be established among us for all
generations.

Given under my hand and the Great
Seal of the State, at the Executive De-
partment, in the City of Raleigh, this
1st day of October A.