

TERMS.
For the Semi-Weekly Paper, \$5 per annum.
For the Weekly Paper, \$3 per annum.

VOLUME XL.

RALEIGH, N. C., NOVEMBER 10, 1849.

NUMBER 90.

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

But Integrity sure to meet here its merited reward? Unquestionably not. If it were, and the fact generally known, there would scarcely be room for choice, and men would be honest from the want of a plausible temptation to be otherwise. But it is not too much to say, that, in general, Integrity has a tendency to promote the interest of him who pursues it, and it is therefore recommended to our adoption by prudence, not less than by principle. Success in the acquisition of any extrinsic object is necessarily uncertain, since it depends on contingencies which cannot be foreseen, and which, if foreseen, are frequently beyond our power. It is not in mortals to command success. No talent, no courage, no industry, and no address, can be certain to affect it. But when it is attempted by cunning, disingenuous means, it is usually rendered more difficult of attainment, because of the complexity of the scheme, and the risk of detection and counteraction. Honesty, in the long run, is therefore the surer policy. It is impossible to thrive without the reputation of it, and it is far easier to be honest indeed, than to cheat the world into the belief of integrity where it is not. The crooked stratagems, the arts, toils, concealments and self-denials, which are necessary to carry on a successful imposition, are far more onerous and painful, than all the duties which a life of probity enjoins; while the consciousness of an upright deportment, diffuses through the whole man that security and serenity, which infinitely outweigh all the advantages of successful cunning. Nor is recommending a spirit of independence, as it is intended to procure the acceptance of friendly aid, freely tendered, and won by no mean solicitation. Children of the same common family, we are bound to help each other in the trials and difficulties of our common pilgrimage, nor should we ever be too proud to receive from others that assistance, which it is our duty to render to them. Now such aid is not only more likely to be bestowed, but comes with far greater effect, when there has been a manly and sustained effort to do without it. The spindling plant which has always been supported by a prop, is not only unable to stand alone, but can scarcely be sustained by props when the season of fruit arrives; whereas, the slightest assistance then bestowed on the hardy tree, that self-sustained has always braved the breeze, will enable it to bear up under the heaviest and richest burden. He who trusts to others, must necessarily be often disappointed, and the habit of dependence creates a helplessness which is almost incapable of exertion. Fancy dwells on expected aid, until it mistakes its own creations for realities, and the child of illusion wastes life in miserable day-dreams, unable to act for himself, and confidently relying on assistance which he is destined never to receive.

Deeply rooted principles of probity, confirmed habits of industry, and a determination to rely on one's own exertions, constitute then the great preparation for the discharge of the duties of man, and the best security for performing them with honor to one's self and benefit to others. But it may be asked, what is there in such a life of never ending toil, effort, and privation, to recommend it to the acceptance of the young and the gay? Those who aspire to heroic renown, may indeed make up their minds to embrace these "hard doctrines;" but it may be well questioned whether happiness is not preferable to greatness, and enjoyment more desirable than distinction. Let others, if they will, toil up the steep where Fame's proud temple shines afar; we choose rather to sport in luxurious ease and careless glee in the valley below. It is, indeed, on those who aspire to eminence, that these injunctions are intended to be pressed with the greatest emphasis, not only because a failure in them would be more disastrous than in others, but because they are exposed to greater and more numerous dangers of error. But it is a sad mistake to suppose that they are not suited to all, and are not earnestly urged upon all, however humble their pretensions or moderate their views. Happiness, as well as greatness, enjoyment as well as renown, have no friends so sure as Integrity, Diligence, and Independence. We are not placed here to waste our days in wanton riot or inglorious ease, with appetites perpetually gratified and never palled, exempted from all care and solicitude, with life ever fresh, and joys ever new. He who has fitted us for our condition, and assigned to us its appropriate duties, has not left his work unfinished, and omitted to provide a penalty for the neglect of our obligations. Labor is not more the duty, than the blessing of man. Without it, there is neither mental nor physical vigor, health, cheerfulness, nor animation; neither the eagerness of hope, nor the capacity to enjoy. Every human being must have some object to engage his attention, excite his wishes, and rouse him to action, or he sinks, a prey to listlessness. For want of proper occupations, see strenuous idleness resorting to a thousand expedients—the race course, the bottle, or the gaming table, the frivolities of fashion, the debasements of sensuality, the petty contentions of envy, the grovelling pursuits of avarice, and all the various distracting agitations of vice. Call you these enjoyments? Is such the happiness which it is so dreadful to forego?

"Vast happiness enjoy thy gales allies!
"A youth of follies, an old age of cares,
"Young yet enervate, old yet never wise;
"Vice wastes their vigor and their mind impairs.
"Vain, idle, dissolute, in thoughtless ease,
"Reserving woes for age, their prime they spend;
"All wretched, hopeless to the evil days,
"With sorrow to the verge of life they tend;
"Grieved with the present, of the past ashamed;
"They live and are despised, they die, no more are named."
If to every county of Providence there be annexed, as assuredly there is, some obligations as a condition for its enjoyment; on us best as we have been, and as we now are, with the choicest gifts of Heaven here below—with freedom, peace, order, civilization and social virtue—there are unquestionably imposed weighty obligations. You whom I now address, will, in a few years, be among the men of the succeeding age. In a country like ours, where the public will is wholly unfettered, and every man is a component part of that country, there is no individual so humble who has not duties of a public kind to discharge. His views and actions have an influence on those of others, and his opinions, with theirs, serve to make up that public will. More especially is this the case with those who, whatever may be their pursuits in life, have been raised by education to a comparative superiority in intellectual vigor and attainments. On you, and such as you, depends the fate of the most precious heritage ever won by the valor, or preserved by the prudence, or consecrated by the virtue of an illustrious ancestry—illustrious, not because of fictitious titles, but nature's nobles, wise, good, generous and brave! To you, and such as you, will be confided in deposit, the institutions of our renowned and beloved country. Receive them with awe, cherish them with loyalty, and transmit them whole, and if possibly, improved to your children. Yours will, indeed, be no insecure office. As the public will is the operative spring of all public action, it will be your duty to make and to keep the public will en-

lightened. There will always be some error to dispel, some prejudice to correct, some illusion to guard against, some imposition to detect and expose. In aid of these individual efforts, you must provide, by public institutions, for diffusing among the people, that general information without which they cannot be protected from the machinations of deceivers. As your country grows in years, you must also cause it to grow in science, literature, arts and refinement. It will be for you to develop and multiply its resources, to check the faults of manners as they rise, and to advance the cause of industry, temperance, moderation, justice, morality and religion, all around you. On you, too, will devolve the duty which has been too long neglected, but which cannot with impunity be neglected much longer, of providing for the mitigation, and (as it too much to hope for in North Carolina?) for the ultimate extinction of the worst evil that afflicts the Southern part of our Confederacy. Full well do you know to what I refer, for on this subject there is, with all of us, a morbid sensitiveness which gives warning even of an approach to it. Disguise the truth as we may, and throw the blame where we will, it is Slavery which, more than any other cause, keeps us back in the career of improvement. It stifles industry and represses enterprise—it is fatal to economy and providence—it discourages skill—impairs our strength as a community, and poisons morals at the fountain head. How this evil is to be encountered, how subdued, is indeed a difficult and delicate enquiry, which is not the time to examine, nor the occasion to discuss. I felt, however, that I could not discharge my duty, without referring to this subject, as one which ought to engage the prudence, moderation and firmness of those who, sooner or later, must act decisively upon it.

I would not depress your buoyant spirits with gloomy anticipations, but I should be wanting in frankness, if I did not state my conviction, that you will be called to the performance of other duties unusually grave and important. Perils surround you and are imminent, which will require clear heads, pure intentions, and stout hearts, to discern and overcome. There is no side on which danger may not make its approach, but from the wickedness and madness of factions, it is most menacing. Time was, indeed, when factions contended amongst us with virulence and fury; but they were, or affected to be, at issue on questions of principle; now, Americans band together under the names of men, and wear the livery, and put on the badges of their leaders. Then, the individuals of the different parties were found side by side, dispersed throughout the various districts of our confederated Republic; but now, the parties that distract the land, are almost identified with our geographical distinctions. Now then has come that period, foreseen and dreaded by our WASHINGTON, by him, "who more than any other individual, founded this our wide-spreading Empire, and gave to our western world independence and freedom"—by him, who with a father's warning voice, bade us beware of "parties founded on geographical discriminations." As yet, the sentiment so deeply planted in the hearts of our honest yeomanry, that union is strength, has not been uprooted. As yet, they acknowledge the truth, and feel the force of the homely, but excellent aphorism, "United we stand, divided we fall." As yet, they take pride in the name of "the United States"—in the recollection of the fields that were won, the blood which was poured forth, and the glory which was gained in the common cause, and under the common banner of a united country. May God, in his mercy, forbid that I, or you, my friends, should live to see the day, when these sentiments and feelings shall be extinct! Whenever that day comes, then is the hour at hand, when this glorious Republic, which at once national and confederated Republic, which for nearly half a century has presented to the eyes, the hopes, and the gratitude of man, a more brilliant and lovely image than Plato, or More, or Harrington, ever feigned or fancied, shall be like a tale that is told, like a vision that hath passed away. But these sentiments and feelings are necessarily weakened, and in the end must be destroyed, unless the moderate, the good and the wise unite to "frown indignantly upon the first dawnings of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to efface the sacred ties which now link together its various parts." Threats of resistance, secession, separation—have become common as household words, in the wicked and silly violence of public declaimers. The public ear is familiarized, and the public mind will soon be accustomed to the detestable suggestion of DISUNION! Calculations and conjectures, what may the East do without the South, and what may the South do without the East, sneers, menaces, reproaches, and recriminations, all tend to the same fatal end! What can the East do without the South? What can the South do without the East? They may do much; they may exhibit to the curiosity of political anatomists, and the pity and wonder of the world, the "dissecta membra," the sundered bleeding limbs of a once gigantic body instinct with life and strength, and vigor. They can furnish to the philosophic historian, another melancholy and striking instance of the political axiom, that all Republican Confederacies have an inherent and unavoidable tendency to dissolution. They will present fields and occasions for border wars, for leagues and counter-leagues, for the intrigues of petty statesmen, the struggles of military chiefs, for confiscations, insurrections, and deeds of darkest hue. They will gladden the hearts of those who have proclaimed, that men are not fit to govern themselves, and shed a disastrous eclipse on the hopes of rational freedom throughout the world. Solon, in the Code, proposed no punishment for parricide, treating it as an impossible crime.—Such, with us, ought to be the crime of political parricide—the dismemberment of our "father land." "Cari sunt parentes, cari sunt liberi, propinqui, familiares, sed omnino mortales caritates patria una complexa est: pro qua quis bonus ubi est mortem oppeteret at ei sui profuturus? Quo est detestabilior istorum immanitas qui laceraunt scelere patriam. Et in ea funditus delenda occupati et sunt et fuerunt."

If it must be so, let parties and party men continue to quarrel with little or no regard to the public good. They may mistify themselves and others with disputations on political economy, proving the most opposite doctrines to their own satisfaction, and perhaps, to the conviction of no one else on earth. They may deserve reprobation for their selfishness, their violence, their errors, or their wickedness. They may do our country much harm. They may retard its growth, destroy its harmony, impair its character, render its institutions unstable, pervert the public mind, and deprave the public morals. These are, indeed, evils, and sore evils, but the principle of life remains, and will yet struggle with assured success, over these temporary maladies.—Still we are great, glorious, united and free; still we have a name that is revered abroad and loved at home—a name which is a tower of strength to us against foreign wrong, and a bond of internal union and harmony—a name, which no enemy pronounces but with respect, and which no citizen hears, but with a throb of exultation. Still we have that blessed Constitution, which, with all its pretended defects, and all its alleged violations, has conferred more benefit on man, than ever yet flowed from any other human institution—which has established justice, insured domestic tranquility, provided for the common defence, promoted the general welfare, and which, under God, if we be true to ourselves, will insure the blessings of Liberty to us and our posterity.

Surely, such a Country, and such a Constitution, have claims upon you, my friends, which cannot be disregarded. I intreat and adjure you then, by all that is near and dear to you on earth,—by all the obligations of Patriotism—by the memory of your fathers, who fell in the great and glorious struggle for the sake of your sons whom you would not have to blush for your degeneratey—by all your proud recollections of the past, and all your fond anticipations of the future of your nation—preserve that Country, uphold that Constitution. Resolve, that they shall not be lost white in your keeping, and may God Almighty strengthen you to fulfil that vow!

Dry Goods Establishments.

JUST RECEIVED
BY EXPRESS.
M. O'HARRIS
Cherry colored Craps Sparks,
White Kid Gloves,
Oil Print,
Black Alpaca,
Black French Cloth,
Fancy Cassimeres,
Together with other articles.
ALSO,
Just to hand an additional supply of Men's Kip
Shoes and Youth's Boots.
HEART & LITCHFORD,
Oct. 16, 1849. 83

BEARS 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,
October 18, 1849. 81 61

NEW GOODS.

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 Delaines,
Plain and Satin Striped Merinos and Cassimeres,
Cassimeres, Chamois, and Tartan plaids,
Plaid Orleans Cloth, and high colored Delaines,
(for Children)
Rich Chamois Mohair Lustras,
Dress and Modes colored Alpacaes,
Swiss and Jacquet Muslins, Bishop Lawn,
Superior Blk. Plaid, and changeable Alpacaes,
Beautiful Brocade Chamois Lustras (of every
hue)
Jenny Lind Calicoes, and London Chintz. (of new
designs)
Fine Plaid and embroidered Gingham,
Super Gros de Rhine, and changeable Silks,
Dress and Modes colored Alpacaes,
Irish Linen, Long Lawn, and Thread Hfcs.
Beautiful China Print, and Leghorn BONNETS,
Rich Bonnet, Cap, Neck and Belt Ribbons,
Silk Fringes and Velvet Trimmings, (of every
shade)
Thread Laces, Edgings, and Muslin Trimmings,
Robbin Edgings, Silk and Worsted Braids,
Bleached and Unbleached Cotton Shirtings,
Red and White Ribbons,
Woolen Shirts and Drawers,
Plaid and Ombre shaded Linseys,
Embroidered Cassimeres, and Rich Cassimeres and
Woolen Shawls.
FIVE CLOTHS and CASSIMERES,
Overcoating and Kentucky Jeans,
Silk and Gingham Umbrellas
T. A. MITCHELL,
Raleigh, Oct. 12, 1849. 84 61

PLAID LINENS, MARLBORO STRIPES.

OREGON PLAIDS,
Bays, Tickings and Trimmings,
Tweed, Suiting, Kentucky Jeans,
Pilot Cloth, Over Coatings, Kerseys,
Washington Plains, and Pennsylvania Stripes,
Rough and Ready Cassimeres, &c., &c.
Just received and for sale by
R. TUCKER & SON,
Raleigh, October 5, 1849. 80

CHEAP TWEED COATS.

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

ANOTHER SUPPLY.

MOLESKIN HATS—NOVEMBER Style
—to day received by
R. TUCKER & SON,
Raleigh Oct. 13, 1849. 87

FALL AND WINTER

JUST to hand an elegant stock of Ladies' Dress
Goods, as follows:
Chamois Lustras de Soie,
do Satin de Chine,
Printed and Plain Cassimeres—great variety,
do de Mouslin de Laine,
French Merinos
Chamois Lustras,
do Silks,
Broad, do
Queen's Grey do
Foulard silks,
Alpaca Lustras,
Embroidered Robes,
Capes, Collars, Gowns, Mitts,
Bonnet and Cap Ribbons,
Velvet Trimmings, &c. Also,
Swiss, Mull, Book and Jacquet Muslins,
Muslin Trimmings, &c. &c.
HEART & 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
respectfully invite the attention of purchasers gener-
ally.
Petersburg, Sept. 20, 1849. 76 w2m

Just Received,

CHEST PRIME GUN TEA; also, Black
Tea, and for sale by
J. BROWN,
Raleigh, October 18, 1849.

MEN'S, BOYS' and Children's Hat-
Caps, as follows:
R. TUCKER & SON,
Raleigh, November 6, 1849. 89

WHITE and Black Oat, Soft Beaver, Tam-
poco and Mexican HATS. A new supply
just to hand.
R. TUCKER & SON,
November 6, 1849 89

LADIES' Walking Shoes, and Children's Red
Waist, a handsome article just opened at
R. TUCKER'S,
November 6, 1849. 89

300 SACKS Liverpool and Ground Alum Sulf.,
just in Store, and for sale by
R. TUCKER & SON,
October 6, 1849. 89

BY EXPRESS: THIS DAY.
VELVET TRIMMINGS, DRAB, &c.
Coats, 300 Spool Cotton,
Black Legra Cotton Hose,
Colored Spool Cotton.
J. BROWN,
Raleigh, October 30, 1849. 87

JOB PRINTING
Neatly executed at this Office.

Dry Goods Establishments.

To Day by Express,
Additional supply of Ladies' Dress Goods,
Consisting of:
Mode Colored Mouslin De Laine and Cassimeres,
Mode and Cherry Colored French Merinos,
Pink, Blue and White Tartan Mantins,
Fancy Silk Braids,
Bonnet and Belt Ribbons,
Black Twisted Silk Egyptian Mitts,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cold Kid Gloves,
Superior Black Cloth,
Embroidered Cassimeres Vestings,
Black and Fancy French Cassimeres, &c. &c.
October 8th, 1849. R. TUCKER & SON, 81

SHAWLS, BEANKETS, &c.
EMBROIDERED AND PLAIN MOLE COL-
LIERED CASSIMERES BY WIS,
Black Merino and Cassimeres Figured and Plain do,
Heavy Woolen, Rob Roy, and Plaid Blanket do,
Large Plaid Cassimeres and Double Knit Woolen do,
Bed Blankets of various shades, Blue, Green, and
Checked Blankets, Serazines 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 Su-
perior Mole Skin Hats.
In the production of the article just mentioned
the most successful 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 appo-
propriateness 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

CARPETINGS,
SEPTEMBER 25, 1849.
WE invite attention to our assortment, import-
ed by ourselves, and just to hand per ship
CALLED 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.
Also Russia and Star Carpeting, Rugs, Floor
Cloth, Bays, Oil Cloths, Hair Linens, Carpet
Bindings, &c., all of which we will take pleasure in
showing.
JOHN STEVENSON & CO.,
Bollingbrook street, a few doors from Sycamore,
Petersburg, September 30, 1849. 79-80

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;
Combining the Newest Styles in
Foreign and Domestic.
Our Stock is always large and commanding, to
which we make weekly additions through the Season
Citizens of Raleigh and adjoining Counties,
that visit this 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 6w

NEW GOODS.

FALL AND WINTER Supply of Family
Groceries, just to hand and constantly receiving,
which will sell for small profits.
Superior Family Flour, and set of
New Orleans Crushed and Refined Sugars,
Java, Rio and Laguna Coffee,
Imperial and Gun Powder Tea,
Molasses and Vinegar,
Pepper, Ginger and Spice,
Sausages and Coppers,
Calf and Lining Skins,
Shoes and Shoe Threads,
Sole and Upper Leather,
English and Fine Lines,
Cigars and Snuff,
Shoe Blacking and Lamps,
Aces and Hand Bellows,
Brown and White Soap,
Spermac, Adamant and Tallow Candles,
Tin ware assorted,
Castings and wood Ware,
Stone ware assorted,
Nails and Burkes,
Four, Metal, Bacon and Lard,
Oat and Roe Herrings,
Sbad and Mulletts,
Dundee and German Bagging,
Rope and Twine,
Airtight and Box Stoves.
WM. PECK & SON,
Raleigh, Sept. 19th, 1849. 74 8w

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 profits
and quick sales. They most respectfully solicit a call
from any person visiting Petersburg, buying Goods to
sell again, as they know they can offer such inducements
as to attract customers from going elsewhere.
Terms, Cash only.
DAVIS & HYMAN,
Corner of Sycamore and Bank Street,
Petersburg, Aug 30th, 1849. 70 3m

PEEBLES, WHITE & DAVIS,

Grocers and Commission Merchants
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.
LEMUEL PEEBLES,
THOMAS WHITE,
PETER R. DAVIS, Jr.
Petersburg, July 20. 58 1y

SUPERIOR CHEWING TOBAC-
CO, Just Received. ALSO, Just to hand,
English Mustard, Sap, Carb. Soda, a prime article
for Family use; Wire Fenders, Carpeting, Harsh
Hugs and Carpet Bindings; Looking Glasses, Brass
and Fancy Cast Appliances; Brass Hand and Com-
mon Shovels and Fancy Tongs, Bellows, Spades
and Shovels; Collins Axes, Broad Axes, Hatchets,
Plaid Shaws, Hand Saws, Files and many other
Tools.
Jaquet, Cambric, checked, Plain Swiss and
Mull Mantins; Garment and Furniture Dimity,
Cotton Fringes, Thread Laces, edging and Inserting;
Swiss and Jacquet Edging and Inserting; Lute Ed-
ging and Lace, Plain and Figured Bobolines, Black
Merino, and High Colored Shawls; Cotton Hand,
berchiefs, Black and Fancy Colored Cravats, Black
Gore De Rhine Silk.
For Sale on reasonable terms, by
J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville Street,
Raleigh, October 18, 1849. 84

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 and its vicinity, that he has open-
ed a choice stock of Watches and Jewelry, for
sale, part of the store occupied by Mr. Thompson
at Military establishment, where he offers the
following:
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 Bracelets; Plain, Chased and Stone
Rings; Gold Pens and Pencils; Gold and Silver
Thimbles; Studs, Collar and Sleeve Buttons, Ear
Rings, Gold and Silver Spectacles, &c. Fancy
Goods and Fine Cut Glass, which will be sold
cheap. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in
superior style. Old Gold and Silver taken in ex-
change.
Sept. 21, 1849. 76 6m

Samuel Kirk & Son,

Gold and Silver Smiths,
No. 173, East-Corner of
Market-Street, Raleigh, N. C.
MANUFACTURE and have always on hand,
A large amount of Silver, Table, and
Spoons, Forks of all sizes, Sugar Tongs, Soup Ladles
Butter Knives, Salt Spoons, Silver Tea Sets, Pitch-
ers, Vases, Urns, Dishes, and Jewellery, suitable
for the season. They are continually receiving direct im-
portations, all the new style Plated Castors, Baskets,
Candlesticks and Water, as they appear in the
Foreign markets. Also, fine Table Cutlery,
Gold, Patent Letter and Lining Watches—Jewelry
of every description.
January 10, 1849. 16 y

WINDOW GLASS.

75 BOXES of 8 x 10 to 24 x 28 in store,
and for sale by
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.,
Sept. 17, 1849. 75

Family Flour. An excellent article on
hand. WILL. PECK & SON,
October 16. 83 3w

Baggins 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,
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.,
July 19th, 1849. Druggs. 59

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

Cotton Bagging and Rope.—A heavy
article of Bagging just to hand. Bale Rope,
Gold, Patent Letter and Lining Watches—Jewelry
of every description.
W. M. PECK & SON,
Raleigh, October 5, 1849. 80

Hats and Caps—Caps and Hats:
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, STYLE AND
PRICE, CAN BE FOUND BY CALLING
AT
TUCKER'S,
Raleigh, October 5, 1849. 80

BY EXPRESS FROM PHILADELPHIA.
200 PAIR ROBINSOON'S SHOES, for
Ladies, Misses and Children, the very
best received by
R. TUCKER & SON.

Abbott's New History—Queen Mar-
garet, Antoinette of France, with numerous En-
gravings; by John S. C. Abbott, author of Kings and
Queens. Just received at
TURNER'S.

STOVES—Box and eight-light 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,
Spartan, Boston, and Buckle Shoes,
" White do do
" " " do do
Misses and Children's Goat and Braine Boots.
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.
T. A. MITCHELL,
Raleigh, October 18, 1849. 84 61

Head Ache.

IF you are subject to a Nervous Head Ache, send
to PESCUD'S Drug Store, and get a bottle of
Spohn's Head Ache Elixir—or if you are Deaf, get
a bottle of McNair's Acoustic Oil—and be relieved
P. P. PESCUD.

NOTICE.

A Young Gentleman who is a Graduate of the
University of N. C., can bring good recommendations,
and has some experience in teaching a 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
"application for his continued kindness and care
"over us as a State and as a Nation."
Now in compliance with the direction therein giv-
ing, I do hereby set apart THURSDAY, THE
FIFTEENTH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT,
to be observed throughout this State as a day of gen-
eral Thanksgiving and Praise to Almighty God,
and I do recommend and earnestly desire that all
secular employments may be suspended during the
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 ravage
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 im-
plore 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 a peo-
ple fearing the Lord and walking in his holy ways,
and that peace and happiness, truth and justice, reli-
gion 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
15th day of October A. D. 1849, and the
74th year of American Independence.
CHAS. MANLY,
By Order of the Governor,
LANGDON C. MANLY,

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

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 25
per cent. will be made from the regular price, for
advertisements by the year.
Advertisements, inserted in the Semi-Weekly Pa-
per, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of
charge.
Letters to the Editor must be sent early.

S. F. PHILLIPS
ATTENDED THE COURTS in the County
of Orange, Alamance, Wake and Chatham,
Cape Hill, N. C., May 24, 1849.

Bed Blankets and Sheetings.
A LARGE Supply of Blankets, of every de-
scription, and Sheetings, just received, at the
Store of
T. A. MITCHELL,
October 18, 1849. 84 61

FOR RENT.

THE large and convenient Dwelling, near the old
Baptist Meeting-house Grove, within the main
part of houses and two acres of land attached.
Possession will be given the first of January next.
Raleigh N. C., 1849. 85

\$2000 WANTED.
THE Subscriber is authorized to receive propo-
sals for a loan of Two Thousand Dollars, in
Bonds of the City of Raleigh, for Five Hundred Dol-
lars each, payable after twelve months from the date
at the pleasure of the parties, and bearing interest
at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable
semi-annually.
S. W. WHITING,
City Treasurer,
Raleigh, May 13, 1849. 81

HATS—LATEST STYLES.
Just