

# The Greensborough Patriot.

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There is something very touching and beautiful in these "Thoughts of a Dying Hebrew," addressed to his Maker:

"I have known Thee in the whirlwind,  
I have known Thee in the hill,  
I have loved Thee in the voice of bird  
Or the music of the rill;  
I dreamed Thee in the shadow,  
I saw Thee in the light.  
I heard Thee in the thunder peal,  
And worshipped in the night.  
All beauty, while it spoke of Thee,  
Still made my soul rejoice,  
And my spirit bowed within itself  
To hear Thy still small voice."  
I have not felt myself a thing  
Far from thy presence driven;  
By flaming sword or waving wing,  
Shut out from Thee and Heaven;  
Must I the whirlwind reap because  
My father sowed the storm;  
Or sink, because another sinned,  
Beneath Thy red right arm?  
Oh! much of this we dimly scan,  
And much is all unknown,  
But I will not take my curse from Man,  
I turn to Thee alone!  
Oh! bid my fainting spirit live,  
And what is dark reveal,  
And what is evil, oh! forgive,  
And what is broken heal!  
And cleanse my nature from above  
In the deep Jordan of Thy love!"

## The Use of Learning.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

"I'm tired of going to school!" said Herbert Allen to William Wheeler, the boy who sat next to him; "I don't see any great use, for my part, in studying geometry, and navigation, and surveying, and mensuration, and the dozen other things that I am expected to learn. They'll never do me any good. I'm not going to get my living as a surveyor, or measurer, or sea captain."

"How are you going to get your living, Herbert?" his young friend asked, in a quiet tone, as he looked up in his face.

"Why, I'm going to learn a trade; or at least father says that I am."

"And so art I," replied William. "And yet my father wishes me to learn everything that I can, for he assures me that it'll be useful some time or other in my life."

"I am sure I can't see what use I'm ever going to make, as a saddler, of algebra and surveying."

"Still, if we can't see it, Herbert, perhaps our fathers can, for they are older and wiser than we are. And we should endeavor to learn, simply because they wish us to, even if, in every thing we are expected to study, we do not see clearly the use."

"I can't feel so," Herbert replied, tossing his head; "and I don't believe that my father sees any more clearly than I do, the use of all this."

"You are wrong to talk so," his friend said, in a serious tone; "I would not think as you do for the world. Our fathers know what is best for us, and if we do not confide in them, we shall surely go wrong."

"I am not afraid," responded Herbert, closing the book over which he had been poring reluctantly for half an hour, in the vain attempt to fix a lesson on his unwilling memory; and taking some marbles from his pocket, commenced amusing himself with them from the teacher's observation.

William said no more, but turned to his lesson with an earnest attention. The difference in the character of the two boys is too plainly indicated in the brief conversation we have recorded, to need further illustration. To their teacher it was evident, in numerous particulars in their conduct, their habits and manners. William recited his lessons correctly, while Herbert never learned a task well. One was always punctual at school—the other a loiterer by the way. William's books were well taken care of—Herbert's were torn, disfigured, and broken, externally and internally.

or was poorly clad, and seemed sad and dejected.

"I can't say that I do very well, Mr. Wheeler," the mechanic replied in a tone of deep despondency. "Work is very dull, and wages low, and with so large a family as I have, it is tough enough to get along under the best circumstances."

"I am really sorry to hear you say so, Mr. Allen," replied the merchant in a kind tone; "how much can you earn in a week now?"

"If I had steady work, I could earn nine or ten dollars a week. But our business is very bad, the substitution of steam engines on railroads for horses upon turnpikes, has broken in seriously upon the harness making business. The consequence is, that I do not average six dollars a week the year round."

"Is it possible that railroads have wrought such a change in your business?"

"Yes—the harness making branch of it—especially in large cities like this, where the heavy wagon trade is almost entirely broken up."

"Did you say that six dollars a week were all that you could average?"

"Yes, sir."

"How large is your family?"

"I have five children, sir."

"Five children, and only six dollars a week?"

"That is all, sir. But six dollars a week will not support them, and I am in consequence going behindhand."

"You ought to try to get into some other business."

"But I don't know any other."

The merchant mused for a while, and then said, "Perhaps I can aid you in getting into something better. I am President of a newly projected rail-road, and we are about putting on the line a company of engineers, for the purpose of surveying and engineering, and as you studied these sciences at school at the same time that I did, and I suppose have still a correct knowledge of both; if so, I will use my influence to have you appointed surveyor. The engineer is already chosen, and at my desire will give you all requisite instructions, until you receive your early knowledge of these matters. The salary is one hundred dollars a month."

A shadow still darker than that which before rested there, fell upon the face of the mechanic. "Alas! sir," he said, "I have not the slightest knowledge. It is true I studied it, or rather pretended to study it at school—but it made no permanent impression on my mind. I saw no use in it then, and am now as ignorant of surveying as if I had never taken a lesson on the subject."

"I am very sorry, Mr. Allen," the merchant replied in real concern. "If you were a good accountant, I might, perhaps, get you into a store. What is your capacity in this respect?"

## Paying an Old Debt.

A MERCHANT, very extensively engaged in commerce, and located upon the Long Wharf, died February 18, 1806, at the age of seventy-five, intestate. His eldest son administered upon the estate. This old gentleman used pleasantly to say, that for many years, he had fed a very large number of the Catholics, on the shores of the Mediterranean, during Lent, referring to his very extensive connection with the fishing business. In his day he was certainly well known; and to the present time is well remembered, by some of the "old ones down along shore," from the Gurnet's Nose to Race Point. Among his papers, a package of very considerable size, was found after his death carefully tied up, and labelled as follows:—"Notes, due-bills, and accounts against sundry persons, down along shore. Some of these may be got by suit or severe dunning. But the people are poor; most of them have had fishermen's luck. My children will do as they think best. Perhaps they will think with me, that it is best to burn this package entire."

"About a month," said my informant, "after our father died, the sons met together, and, after some general remarks, our elder brother, the administrator, produced this package, of whose existence we were already apprised, read the superscription, and asked what course should be taken in regard to it. Another brother, a few years younger than the eldest, a man of strong, impulsive temperament, unable at the moment to express his feelings by words, while he brushed the tears from his eyes with one hand, by a spasmodic jerk of the other, towards the fireplace, indicated his wish to have the package put into the flames. It was suggested, by another of our number, that it might be well, first, to make a list of the debtors' names, and of the dates, and amounts, that we might be enabled, as the intended discharge was for all, to inform such as might offer payment, that their debts were forgiven. On the following day, we again assembled—the list had been prepared—and all the notes, due-bills, and accounts, whose amount, including interest, amounted to thirty two thousand dollars, were committed to the flames."

"It was about four months after our father's death," continued my informant, "in the month of June, that, as I was sitting in my eldest brother's counting-room, waiting for an opportunity to speak with him, there came in a hard-favored, little old man, who looked as if time and rough weather had been to windward of him for seventy years. He asked if my brother was not the executor. He replied that he was administrator, as our father died intestate. 'Well,' said the stranger, 'I've come up from the Cape to pay a debt I owed the old gentleman.' My brother," continued my informant, "requested him to take a seat, being at the moment engaged with other persons at the desk."

"The old man sat down, and putting on his glasses, drew out a very ancient leather pocket-book, and began to count over his money. When he had done—and there was quite a parcel of bank notes—as he sat, waiting his turn, slowly twisting his thumbs, with his old gray, meditative eyes upon the floor, he sighed; and I knew the money, as the phrase runs, *came hard*—and secretly wished the old man's name might be found upon the forgotten list. My brother was soon at leisure, and asked him the common questions—his name, etc. The original debt was four hundred and forty dollars—it had stood a long time, and, with the interest, amounted to a sum between seven and eight hundred. My brother went to his desk, and, after examining the forgotten list attentively, a sudden smile lighted up his countenance, and told me the truth at a glance—the old man's name was there! My brother quietly took a chair by his side, and a conversation ensued between them, which I never shall forget. 'Your note is outlawed,' said my brother; it was dated twelve years ago, payable in two years; there is no witness, and no interest was ever paid; you are not bound to pay this note; we cannot recover the amount.' 'Sir,' said the old man, 'I wish to pay it. It is the only heavy debt I have in the world. It may be outlawed here, but I have no child, and my old woman and I hope we have made our peace with God, and wish to do so with man. I should like to pay it,' and he laid his bank notes before my brother, requesting him to count them over. 'I cannot take this money,' said my brother. The old man became alarmed. 'I have cast simple interest for twelve years and a little over,' said the old man. 'I will pay you compound interest, if you say so. The debt ought to have been paid long ago, but your father, sir, was very indigent—he knew I'd been unlucky, and told me not to worry about it.'

"My brother then set the whole matter plainly before him, and, taking the bank bills, returned them to the old man's pocket-book, telling him that, although our father left no formal will, he had recommended to his children to destroy certain notes, due bills, and other evidences of debt, and release those who might be legally bound to pay them. For a moment the worthy old man appeared to be stupefied. After he had collected himself, and wiped a few tears from his eyes, he stated that, from the time he had heard of our father's death, he had raked and scraped, and pinched and spared, to get the money to-

gether, for the payment of this debt. 'About ten days ago,' said he, 'I had made up the stuff with-in twenty dollars. My wife knew how much the payment of this debt lay upon my spirits, and advised me to sell a cow, and make up the difference and get the heavy burthen off my spiritus. I did so—and now what will my old woman say? I must get back to the Cape and tell her this good news. She'll probably say over the very words she said when she put her hand on my shoulder as we parted—*I have never seen the righteous man forsaken or his seed begging bread.*' After a hearty shake of the hand, and a blessing upon our old father's memory, he went upon his way rejoicing."

"After a short silence—taking his pencil and making a cast—'There,' said my brother, 'your part of the amount would be so much—contrive a plan to convey to me your share of the pleasure, derived from this operation, and the money is at your service.'"

Such is the simple tale which I have told, as it was told to me.—*Boston Transcript.*

## Thoughts on Light Reading.

BY MRS. S. T. MARTIN.

Can any serious observer doubt, that the re-prints and translations now flooding the country, many of them from the very hotbeds of prurient vice, in foreign novel manufactories, are exerting a most deleterious influence on the intellect, the morals, and the faith of the people of our country? These novels, romances, &c., have within the last few years been multiplied by tens of thousands, and scattered broadcast over the length and breadth of the land. Every steamboat and railroad car seems freighted with them, and they are read, too, by multitudes who read nothing else. The moral poison is left to do its work on such minds without antidote; and can the effect be otherwise than evil? Then may a bitter fountain send forth sweet waters, and a corrupt tree bear good fruit. If the wives and mothers of America are to obtain their ideas of woman's dignity and woman's duties from such writers—if their moral sentiments and religious faith are to be gathered from free thinking novels and romances—will they be qualified to educate the future legislators and guardians of our republican institutions? This is a question of vital interest to every lover of his country, and to all who seek the improvement and elevation of the human race.

The morals of a country are intimately connected with its popular literature, and in a reading community, inseparable from it. What avail all the appliances of moral suasion, the Gospel ministry and the word of God, if a corrupt literature for six, not to say seven days in the week, is to pre-occupy and saturate the mind of the young, with infidel and licentious principles?—if this marked Gorgon, like the devil who sat at the ear of Eve,

"Forging dissembled, discontented thoughts,  
Vain hopes, vain aims, inordinate desires,  
—is to have access to the social circle and the domestic sanctuary, unquestioned and unsuspected?"

The women of our country are responsible for the character and circulation of immoral and corrupting books in society. Independently of the effect of their own personal example in reading, or refusing to read such works, they may, as wives, mothers, and members of society, exert a salutary or injurious influence on others. It is an established and most important fact, that no social evil has continued to exist, against which the whole force of intelligent and virtuous womanhood was once brought to bear. It is because the influence God has given us for the noblest ends, is so frittered away by vanity and folly, so wasted on unworthy objects, or perverted for unholy purposes, that there is such an amount of unrebuked evil, and unmitigated misery throughout the world. Let every mother, as the guardian of the domestic circle, know what is the character of the books read by her children, and carefully preserve them from the contamination of the works of which we have spoken, as she values their present happiness, or their future interest. In the scenes of nature which surround us, in the wonders of air, earth and sky—in the structure and economy of animal and vegetable life—in the history of nations and the moral scenery of the world, enough will be found to engage the attention of the youthful reader, and to occupy the short period of time we can call our own. Works of biography, of voyages and travels, of natural history, or of profane and ecclesiastical history, present a rich variety of useful and amusing reading, which may safely be placed in the hands of all.

The man or woman who wades through a slough of pollution to seek the pearl of truth, as the price of the jewel would never repay."

## Apprenticeship.

One of the most serious obstacles to the progress of the Mechanic Arts, among us, is the brief and irregular apprenticeship served. No greater mistake can be made than to suppose that a trade can be acquired in a few months. Without the instruction, practice and discipline of a regular apprenticeship no one can become so good a mechanic as he is capable of becoming. It is true

that one who has good mechanical talents may in a short time get a limited and superficial knowledge of a trade, and be able to do a plain job in a bungling way. But such a person has no right to the proud title of "Mechanic." Besides, he must always labor under great disadvantages. His work will never command high prices, nor will he find ready and constant employment, unless there is a great scarcity of workmen in his particular business. Our standard of qualification for Mechanics needs elevating. Until this is done we shall have bunglers instead of workmen. While so few of our Mechanics can do first-rate work, our people will go to the North and to Europe for their manufactures, machinery, &c. All our talk about encouraging home industry and talent, dependence upon ourselves, &c, will amount to just nothing at all.

Nothing need now to be more strenuously urged than that, among all classes of Mechanics, a full and regular apprenticeship be in all cases insisted upon. Justice to the apprentice, to the master and to the public requires this. And it is the dictate of policy as well as of justice. Nothing short of this will insure to the apprentice such a knowledge of his business as will fit him to undertake business on his own account; nothing short of this will give the employer a proper remuneration for his instruction; nothing short of this will give character and standing to us as a class.

In Germany, the young man is not only required to serve a regular apprenticeship, but he is then required to travel three years, through the principal cities and towns in his country, laboring awhile in each to pay the expenses of his journey, and to give him a knowledge of all the new discoveries, inventions and improvements in his trade. Thus he becomes a thorough Mechanic. For this reason we never see a bungling workman from Germany. No Mechanic is allowed to become a master, or boss, until he can show specimens of the highest excellence of workmanship. Laws, rendering all this obligatory, might be out of place in our Government, but we wish that custom, which is law in another form, might require, most peremptorily, a regular apprenticeship in all cases. Let this important point be not lost sight of by the Mechanics of the South.—*American Mechanic.*

## Life's Changes.

From manhood of thirty to old age of eighty seems a great change; but in this present life, there is a change which is greater and more sudden, and it is at the time when a youth first makes out what it is to be a man, and, instead of a dreamer, he has suddenly come to be a doer and a sufferer. Often let a youth know himself to be a man, and then he will not shrink much from the thought of being an old man and a dying man. For he has known and outlived the greatest vicissitude, when of a youth he became a man. Because the world to come is not stranger than the reality of this world is to a young man, sometimes; and for him to feel the strangeness of it, and part with his hopes and old feelings, is not less painful, nay, is worse, than parting with the flesh. One way or another, we most of us have changes come over us that frighten us more than death, and at the first feeling of which we every one of us said, perhaps, "Would God that I might die!" These seasons it is well for us to remember and live over again. And we will do it. We shall have tears in our eyes the while, and a choking in our throats, perhaps. But our minds will be the better for such recollections, and our hearts will open the more earnestly into prayer. And when we feel how God was in our sorrows, we shall trust the more blessedly that he will be in our deaths.—*Mounford's Euthanasia.*

## Communications.

For the Patriot.

UNION INSTITUTE, RANDOLPH COUNTY. The Annual Exercises of this institution have passed, but not without leaving agreeable and interesting impressions on the minds of all who heard them. The first day was occupied in examining the students in the several English and classical branches of science, and the last day in the delivery of original speeches by selected students of the Institute, and also by the Address to the literary society.

I had not the pleasure of hearing the exercises in the examining department, but I heard them favorably spoken of by others who were present. A large number of the patrons and friends of the institution as well as themselves pleased and satisfied with its present prospects, and manifested much interest in its future prosperity and welfare.

This institution of learning has been in operation about seven years—is under the charge of the Rev. Mr. B. Craven, A. M. and is principally indebted to his industry and perseverance for its present prosperous and flourishing condition. It has now about sixty students, principally from Randolph and the adjoining counties, but some of them from the most remote parts of the State. Its location is in the north-east part of Randolph county, equidistant from Ashboro', Greensboro', Salem and Lexington, and in one of the most healthy, moral, intelligent and enterprising communities in the State. The students board with the Principal or in families near the Institute at the most reasonable prices. The tuition fees are in like proportion, accommodated to humble means, and hence to a more extended and useful influence. Its influence has been equal to any similar institution in the State in enlightening good morals and diffusing useful know-

ledge. Some of its students have joined the University and other colleges in and out of this State, and many others have received thorough English and classical educations; or, contenting themselves with a liberal and practical education, have been or are now engaged as teachers in the common schools or in other useful and honorable pursuits.

I have not had the honor of a personal acquaintance with Mr. Craven, the Principal of the Union Institute, more than a year or so, but I have heard favorable mention of him and his school, as well as watched its progress with interest and attention a much longer time. And I therefore take pleasure, at this appropriate time, in offering in these and the few succeeding lines some passing token of respect to his worth and merit. He is indeed a gentleman of a high order of moral and intellectual attainment, yet so modest and retiring in his literary career that he is not sufficiently known and appreciated in the State.

Modest in deportment, pure in principle and in feeling, practical in his habits, amiable and courteous in his temper, and free and accessible in conversation, he is loved and respected by all who know him. He succeeds easily in winning the respect and esteem of his students, and in imbuing their minds with a love of virtue and science. I cannot imagine a more enviable reputation than that which he has won for himself. Without fortune, and with few friends even to encourage him, and with only a common education in the commencement of his study and labor as a teacher,—he has found time in his humble retreat, while not engaged in the school-room, to devote himself to the study and pursuit of the sciences and polite literature, and has succeeded in mastering the ancient languages, many of the most difficult branches of mathematics, and had the satisfaction not a year since of receiving from Randolph Macon College the degree of Master of Arts. He is therefore now competent to give as thorough instruction as can be given at preparatory schools. He has scarcely passed the middle age of life, and with a mind so active, industrious, susceptible of improvement, he must attain an elevated position among literary gentlemen. The influence of such minds on the rising youth of our country is of the most desirable character. Their minds and hearts are disciplined to thought and study and stored with correct principles of mental and moral science. And clothed in such a panoply of moral and mental beauty and grandeur, their success and influence in society must be commensurate with the progress of virtue and science and pure principles. And the man who aspires to such a laudable ambition is worthy of a niche in the temple of a grateful and admiring country, as one of her greatest and best benefactors and man's most devoted and gifted friend. He lives, while he lives, in the hearts of his students and in the gratitude of numerous friends and patrons; and dying, his virtue and genius are seen and felt in virtuous and noble deeds. Hence it was that while returning from my professional pursuits I felt perturbed to turn from the wayside and visit this fair flower of science, reared and cherished by virtue and intelligence, and offer it my passing respect and homage. I need scarcely add that I felt rejuvenated and transported in memory to college scenes, in appearing in a place created also to the "love of virtue and science," in breathing again pure and fragrant zephyrs fanned by the forest foliage, which meanwhile were casting their varied and manifold shadows on this classic scene, and reminding congenial spirits of sweet communion there.

Here the sires as well as the young devotees of literature—the grave and the thoughtful as well as the gay and volatile citizens and youth of society were assembled, together with a large attendance of those ministering angels of beauty and love who are always present to encourage and crown worth and merit with their smiles and their prayers, commingling in a common wave of affection and applauding and approving whatever was patriotic and philosophical, or humorous brilliant and beautiful in the speeches of the young gentlemen.

In the morning speeches were delivered by Messrs. Trotter, Thom and Tatum of Guilford, and in the evening by Messrs. Whitin, of Carteret, Wilson, Masten and Gamble of Forsythe, Holmes of Davidson, and Hoover, Johnston and Brown of Randolph. The exercises were well delivered and characterized by much good practical sense, as well as by some beautiful imagery and happy flights of fancy. The modest graceful and impressive style and eloquence of some of them would commend them to favorable notice any where. Some of the speakers dwelt with much force and truth on the comparative degree of public spirit and state pride in North Carolina and her sister States. And while sketching a graphic and beautiful view of the varied landscape scenery in our State; and alluding to the great natural resources which, if developed by the art and genius of man, would make her great and prosperous, but which, alas! were passed by in neglect; and then the influence of North Carolina mind upon the Union,—it was natural to feel a momentary thrill of State pride; but succeeding this pulsation, I could but blush and hope it were otherwise than true. I feel encouraged however to hope for better things in future, when our young men in the several colleges and schools of the State, as well as most of our educated and gifted statesmen and private gentlemen, are making the present inactive and inglorious state of North Carolina an eloquent theme for the forum, the rostrum, and the private circle. And I have great confidence in the final success of whatever enterprise a virtuous and enlightened public sentiment recommends.

Another distinguishing characteristic of the speeches was a patriotic devotion and attachment to the Union, and our civil and religious institutions. I could recognise in this feature a fair expression of virtuous public sentiment on this present delicate and important question, withdrawn as they are from the partial influence of the political arena.

And still another not less worthy feature was the delicate and thoughtful admission of the influence of the female sex on the success and happiness of man—honored to their hearts and minds and significant of a virtuous career.

Among the evening exercises a class of the students in agricultural chemistry, accompanied in a procession by all the students, and each member of it carrying in his hand his implement of

labor, and each member of it carrying in his hand his implement of

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# THE PATRIOT

GREENSBORO, N. C.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1849.

## CONVENTION.

The annual parade of the officers and militia of Guilford having been appointed at Greensboro, on the 11th and 12th of October, renders that time somewhat objectionable for holding the Railroad Convention.

We know of no more suitable day than that suggested by our Davidson correspondent, to wit: Wednesday, October 17. If there be no serious objection by friends at Raleigh, Salisbury and elsewhere—let that be the day.

LEXINGTON, Sept. 3, 1849.

Messrs. Strain & Sherwood:

I see it is proposed in several of the papers to hold another Rail Road Convention, in Greensboro, in October. The friends of the North Carolina Rail Road in Davidson county approve the propriety of said meeting, and desire me to suggest Wednesday, the 17th of said month, as the most convenient time. The County Court of Cabarrus is the only court held in that week along or adjacent to the proposed line of the Road.

In the mean time, I would suggest the expediency of a similar effort being made in each county directly interested as has been made with success in this county, to wit: let a few active men find twenty or twenty-five others who will guarantee the quota of stock required of each county, with the reasonable assurance which has already been given of being contractors of said Road. I do not mean conditional subscriptions, but absolute, based upon reasonable presumption that the contractors will act in good faith to the State, and that they can do the work as cheap as any foreigners, and make money by the contract;—otherwise, who will take contracts? I do not wish to discourage the taking of small subscriptions; for the more that are interested in the work, the more assurance of its final success. Nor will this suggestion interfere in the least. Its object is to insure immediate success and to remove the incubus of doubt and indifference on the minds of many.

I would also respectfully invite all persons who desire to be one of a company of fifty, to take the balance of the stock not subscribed, to attend said Convention. And finally, I would most respectfully request each county to send up a moneyed expression of its confidence in the success of this great enterprise, which is at last the argumentum ad hominem. Yours, &c.

## PRESIDENT TAYLOR.

The President is on a northern tour, having already visited York, Harrisburg, Lancaster, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Pittsburg and other places in Pennsylvania. At the last accounts he was at Erie, (Pa.) where he had suffered with severe illness, but was recovering, and expected to remain at that place until the 5th or 6th of September. He expects to proceed by Buffalo, Niagara Falls, &c., on as far north as Boston.

There is in Gen. Taylor a downright honesty of purpose, a simplicity of character, a homely sympathy with the common people, which, united to his freshness of fame, secures to him wherever he goes a hearty cordiality of welcome seldom found in the formal receptions given to distinguished men. It is remarked that democrats as well as whigs have greeted him with the warmest enthusiasm, and become attached to him for his political and personal honesty.

He is no orator. He makes no pretensions to oratory. Yet he speaks his mind in a plain direct manner which no body can misunderstand. We have seen several of his replies to speeches of welcome at places he has visited in Pennsylvania. They are necessarily the same in substance, so far as they embody his views of public affairs. The following is a report of General Taylor's remarks at Pittsburg, in reply to a welcome on the part of the citizens delivered by Walter Forward:

Sir, it is with unmingled pleasure, and at the same time with great distrust of my own abilities, that I have to return my acknowledgments to the citizens of Pittsburg, may I should say the citizens of Allegheny county, the second in consideration of the great State of Pennsylvania, and Pittsburg, the first city for manufactures in the whole Union. I say it is with feelings of unmingled pleasure that I thus have an opportunity of meeting you. (Great cheers.)

Sir, I have served more than forty years in the military service of my country, most of which time has been spent on the extreme borders in the protection of our inhabitants from the red arm, and in carrying war into the enemy's country. (Cheers.)

It cannot, therefore, be expected of a man whose whole time has been devoted to action in the field of strife, to make any display of eloquence on the present occasion, or even to do justice to his own feelings. I would not be a man of words. I wish to be what I have always endeavored to be—a man of action. (Great applause.)

Sir, you have kindly alluded to my services. They have been, for the most part, the services of the camp, and in the achievements gained by our arms, I claim but a small share.

They are mainly due to the strong arms and bold hearts of our regulars and volunteers in which the citizens of Pennsylvania held no inconsiderable part in the memorable war against the Mexican Government. (Loud cheers.)

The operations of the American soldiers in Mexico, and among them the volunteers of Pennsylvania, have convinced the world that they are equal, not only to defend their own country, but to carry successfully their arms into the country of an enemy, and to maintain their position wherever their banners may be unfurled. (Immense cheering.)

But, sir, while I speak with pleasure and with pride of the scenes that occurred in Mexico, I am emphatically a man of peace; and I would here observe that the great difficulty with our people is to restrain them from military enterprise, whether in self defence, or in carrying war into an enemy's country. (Rapturous cheering.)

Although I have been bred to the profession of arms, I say again that I am a man of peace. I am at home at all times and under all circumstances.

ones, that every possible means should be tried—every honorable means adopted before war should be resorted to. (Vociferous cheering.)

Sir, I have entered your State to see the people of Pennsylvania as their Chief Magistrate—to see the whole people—Whigs, Democrats, and Native—without regard to party, and so far as I have passed through your State, I have endeavored to proceed without escort; without pomp; and my wish has been to meet you as a plain republican man. (Loud cheers.)

Sir, I have been met by your distinguished and courteous Chief Magistrate, and by many of your distinguished citizens who have conducted me thus far through the State, if not with great pomp, at any rate, I am satisfied, with greater affection, than has of recent years accompanied the pageant of European monarchs, as they passed from place to place, with all the paraphernalia of royalty. (Very great applause.)

Sir, I must say that I feel myself perfectly at home with the people of Pennsylvania. (Immense cheering.)

I have now had an opportunity of passing through the State and of seeing their mercantile, their mining, and manufacturing operations; and I hope I may be allowed to say that I am not trespassing the law of propriety, when I devote a little leisure to acquiring such information, as I can obtain by a visit to some of the most prominent places of the Union where such information is to be obtained. (Cheers.)

In all matters of this sort, I wish to see and judge for myself. (Great cheers.)

Sir, in conclusion, I beg to return to you, and through you, to the citizens Allegheny county—not forgetting the ladies—loud applause, and waving of hats and handkerchiefs, my highest respects and good wishes. I return to you my hearty thanks for the distinguished honor you have conferred upon me to day; and my most fervent desire shall, at all times, be, whether as President of this great Republic, or as a private individual, to promote our mutual welfare, and to do all in my power for your happiness and prosperity.

The old General then sat down amid the renewed cheering of the vast multitude.

From the notices of the many interviews of the President with his fellow citizens while on his tour, we further select the following account of an interchange of sentiment with the clergymen of Harrisburg. They waited on him in a body, and were introduced by Mr. Coit, of the Episcopal church, who, after presenting the different gentlemen, addressed the President:

"Sir: The Clergy of Harrisburg have called in a body to tender you their respects, and they desire to express to you their high consideration for yourself, as a man, and for your office. Your past experience in the evils of war is our surest guaranty that you will labor to secure to this nation the blessings of peace. We trust that your administration will be so guided by wisdom from above as will ensure the welfare and the prosperity of the people of these United States. And for yourself, personally, sir, we desire happiness. We welcome you to our borough, and hope that your visit here and throughout our State will be both pleasant and agreeable."

To this address General Taylor responded in the following words:

"I thank you, gentlemen, for your kindness. My life for more than forty years has been spent on the frontier of our country. Wherever there has been the most of hardship and the most danger, the Government has seen fit to require my services; so that I have indeed enjoyed opportunities of learning the horrors of war. I have ever been averse to war; and, in my negotiations with hostile powers, as in advising with the Government, I have ever advocated pacific measures. It is natural for a people to rejoice in victory; but all the glories of victory cannot compensate for the losses that come upon individuals. Triumphs will not make up to parents for the loss of their sons, nor to the wife for the loss of her husband, nor to the child for the loss of its parent. We must bring war home to the hearthstone to appreciate all its horrors. But while I confess my aversion to war, yet I must also declare my purpose to defend the country against all aggressions; and I would that all that is dear to me should perish, rather than any wrong should be done to our free institutions. My reception in your State has been most cordial, and the hearty welcome of this day, especially, shall never be forgotten."

General Taylor is most shamefully ridiculed and abused by the party hacks of the democratic journals—the Washington "Union" taking the lead. It is a foul scandal to the American Press. People in foreign countries would be led by the "Union" (and the late "organ" goes in to foreign countries) to believe that the President is a vile old dotard—a mere foolish and knavish tool in the hands of wicked and intriguing men. So lost are these writers to all nobleness of sentiment, that they would rejoice with exceeding great joy to see the office of President of the United States (their own country) disgraced and dishonored by Gen. Taylor—merely that themselves might achieve the reputation of wise prophets and "pretty men." Their daily effort is to convince the world that the office is already thus disgraced and dishonored. With true locofoco instinct, they stretch every nerve to pull down virtuous distinction to their own dirty level.

We did not think that Thomas Ritchie, the "old Virginia gentleman," and an "F. P." besides, would lend his name, much less his heart and hand to this scandalous business.

We understand (says the Wilmington Chronicle) that the late Dr. Wm. S. Andres, of Bladen County, provided by his last will and testament for the liberation, a year hence, of all his slaves, thirty or forty in number we believe, on condition that they consent to go to Liberia at the expiration of the year, during which time they are to be hired out to raise the means of their transportation, and to furnish them with an outfit.

The gain of a Whig member in Rhode Island, gives the Whigs three majority in the House thus far, viz:—Whigs elected 109, Democrats 106. Seventeen members yet to be chosen, in districts which sent to the last Congress 8 Whigs and 9 Democrats. Senate is Democratic by 8 or 10 majority.

## THE SPANISH ABDUCTION CASE.

The abduction of the man Garcia alias Rey from New Orleans, and the proceedings had thereon attracts the attention of the country.

It seems that Garcia was the second jailor of the prison at Havana; was suspected of aiding the escape of a man confined for high treason; consequently stopped and came over to New Orleans. The Spanish Consul at New Orleans procured a secret, forcible abduction of Rey, and sent him back to Havana; but the fact being at length strongly suspected, a judicial investigation was had, and the Consul is held to bail in a heavy sum, to answer the charge of abduction before the proper tribunal in the United States.

It is said that Rey stated to the U. S. Consul at Havana, in presence of the Spanish Governor General, that he left New Orleans voluntarily. But he since states that he made that confession through bodily fear.

The person of Rey has been demanded by our Government, and the event is thus stated by the National Intelligencer of Aug. 31st:

The Secretary of State having, by the President's order, instructed our Consul at Havana to demand the person of Juan Garcia, alias Rey, on the ground that he was bound to maintain the inviolability of the person of every man entitled to the protection of the American Constitution and Laws, we learn that our Consul accordingly made the demand, and that Garcia has been delivered up to him and sent to New Orleans, in obedience to the Secretary's instructions. The District Attorney has placed Garcia in the custody of the Marshal, in order to secure his testimony. Garcia says he was forcibly abducted.

The course pursued by the President, in vindicating promptly the honor of the country in this transaction, while he was also engaged in maintaining the faith of treaties by suppressing illegal expeditions against Cuba, is a striking illustration of the administration of the Government on true Whig principles. We defy any man to produce an example from our annals of a more successful effort to maintain the honor of the nation than is exhibited in the diplomacy of the Administration in the case of Garcia. The Cuban expedition, will, we have no doubt, be suppressed.

## CAMELS FOR THE PRAIRIES.

An able correspondent of the National Intelligencer recommends the introduction of camels upon the vast plains of our North American continent, between the Mississippi and the Pacific. Their capacity for endurance and for bearing burdens greatly exceeds that of the horse or the mule. The writer justly considers that a long time must necessarily elapse before improved intercommunication, by railroads and otherwise, can be established between distant points of our immense territory. He thus speaks of the adaptation of the camel to this country:

"Such is the wide region on which it is now proposed to introduce the camel as an aid to man. To attempt, in a brief article, to give a dissertation on the physical fitness of the animal in the region before us, would be one of place; but so far we must go as to obviate some error as to the range of that animal on the eastern continent. In common parlance, whenever the camel is named, sandy deserts arid and desolate regions rise to our imagination. These ideas are deceptive, if we even confine our views to the countries where that noble animal has accompanied man in all recorded ages and come into the class of vulgar errors. Bactriana, Sogdiana, Asia, Parthia, Chorasmia &c. were ancient and partially modern provincial names for the region to the east and south-east of the Caspian sea, and extending northward and southward of latitude 40°. The Bactrian camel, so named, is in use more than two thousand miles still further to the northward, into regions of northern Asia, as high as latitude 50°. In brief, the different species of camel exists on the eastern continent, from the recesses of tropical Africa northwards more than ten thousand miles, over regions as diverse in climate as could be found in America, from the basin of the Orinoco to that of the sea of Canada."

## PRONUNCIATION OF FOREIGN NAMES.

A correspondent of the Newark Advertiser suggests that the safest rule for pronouncing foreign names, is to pronounce them as if the name were English. He thinks it has an air of pedantry and affectation to pronounce them otherwise. He asks:

"Who while speaking in English, ever pronounces Louis Philippe thus—Loose Pherepau, as it should be? or Leon Faucher thus, Layong Fouchay; or Odillon Barrot thus Odellong Barrow; or, who in speaking of Paris, calls it Paree; or Lyons—Leong; or Milan—Mecano; or Florence—Florence; or Leghorn—Livern? Yet, nearly thus would the natives respectively pronounce. It may be doubted if there be two booksellers in the Union, who, if asked for Don Kny scow tay, (Don Quixote) would not answer that they never heard of such a work."

Dr. Comstock has invented a phonetic alphabet to be universal in its application to foreign languages, as well as our own. If the nations could be prevailed upon to adopt it, lots of perplexity would be saved—particularly to the mass of newspaper readers interested in Hungarian intelligence. We may do our best to pronounce these jaw-breaking names according to the spelling in our English characters, but we can't come it. An exchange professing acquaintance with Hungarians, German, &c., gives the following as nearly the pronunciation of a few of the hard names we find:

Name.	Pronounced.
Magyar.	Mod-yar.
Kossuth.	Kosh-oot.
Georgy.	Gay-ug-yay.
Nagy Sándor.	Nodj Shandor.
Debreczen.	De-bret-stanc.
Miskolcz.	Mish-kolch.
Pesth.	Pesh.
Bekes.	Bay-kash, &c., &c.

Now, does not this leave "confusion worse confounded?" By what rule or mental association are all these and hundreds of others to be remembered? We advise the reader to follow our own custom with these names: when you come to one of them, just call it *Nebuchadnezzar*, and go on.

## INFLUENCE OF WOMAN.

Senator Horston recently delivered a political address at Marshall, Texas, which was mainly devoted to a defence of himself for not signing the Southern Address, and strictures upon the course of John C. Calhoun. At the conclusion he said—

"He owed his reformation to the ladies (a good many of whom were present)—to women! And he was proud to make it a boast everywhere, that in Texas the rights of woman were more securely guaranteed than in any other State in the Union. To the credit of her sons he said, that they most highly appreciate the worth and influence of the ladies. He attributes all bad habits of the Texans to the want of female population. That evil was removed, and we were another people. Woman exercised an influential influence in giving caste to the mind of man, and in forming his character. In health she adorns and embellishes his habits, in sickness she is a balm and a solace to the weary and worn spirit."

## A ROD FOR GOSSIPS.

The following paragraph, which we find floating in the newspapers, lays it on the gossips with an unparing hand:

"The slanderous woman poisons the atmosphere of an entire neighborhood, and blasts the sanctities of a thousand homes with a single breath. From a woman of this class nothing is sacred; she fawns on calumny, and upon slandered reputations. She is the Ghoul of Eastern story, transferred from the Arabian Nights to the circle of the hearth. She never asserts anything, she merely hints, and supposes, and whispers what 'they say.' Every neighborhood in the city is infested with some creature of this sort, and in country towns they very often are afflicted with two or three of these Ghouls. Women. One is enough to set a hundred families by the ears, two can break up a church, three are sufficient for any kind of mischief, from the separating of the husband from his wife, to blasting the fame of a stainless girl. A pure woman is simply an angel embodied in human shape; a slanderous woman is something worse than the cholera—certainly as infectious as the Yellow Fever."

There is more truth than poetry in the above. Pass it around. Preserve it, and whenever you hear one of these veteran gossips, with a fugitive smile, beginning their "they say," read the above aloud. Unhappily there are male as well as female gossips, but, with a little alteration, the above "blessing" will apply to both.—Rich. Republican.

At this season, when the tide of travel sets northward, it is a great convenience to be informed of the best stopping places on the route, and relieves the traveller from the necessity of making inquiries in the bustle of arriving at intermediate places, and the subsequent vexation of deciding from false information.

One of our citizens having recently been as far north as New York; speaks in the highest terms of Hartwell's Washington House in Philadelphia; and Willard's Hotel in Washington. Both these houses are kept by gentlemen who seem born to the business. Each one is the main spring of a most orderly complete and clock-like establishment. While nothing is seen of the mechanism, perfect comfort is the result.—This essential requisition is adorned with unsurpassed elegance and beauty in both establishments.

According to their high deeds, we take pleasure in commending them to the travelling community. [Com.]

## INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT MEETING—THE RAIL ROAD.

We wish that every friend of the Central Road in the State of North Carolina could have been present at the enthusiastic meeting of our Internal Improvement Association, on Saturday evening last. It was one of the largest town-gatherings that we have ever attended here, and decidedly one of the most intelligent and respectable that we have ever seen anywhere. HENRY W. MILLER, Esq., addressed the meeting in his peculiarly vigorous and eloquent style, and the Subscription lists were increased upwards of \$2,000.

The proposition for a Convention, to be held at Greensboro in October, for the purpose of providing the means, &c., to defray the expenses of an Agent to canvass the State and solicit subscriptions to the Road, meets with general approbation. The necessity of some such course seems to be universally appreciated. The people are gradually awakening, more and more, to the commercial degradation of our State, and the vital importance of the Central project. We must strike while the iron is hot, and leave no stone unturned. All that is necessary, is that the masses should be made acquainted with their true interests; and in no way, certainly, can this object be better effected than through the services of an efficient and able Agent—one in whom the people have confidence, and who may be qualified, by position and character to give a strong moral weight to his mission.—Raleigh Register.

The Rhode Island Election.—We are indebted to the Providence Journal for information, per Telegraph, that the election held for a Representative in Congress from the western district of Rhode Island, on Tuesday, resulted in the choice of Nathan F. Dixon, the Whig candidate, by a decisive majority. This is, as the reader probably knows, a gain of one Whig member from that State.

This information is the more acceptable, as there was reason to apprehend, from the "Free Soil" party having formally withdrawn its own candidate and thrown its weight into the scale against the Whigs, that the result might have been different.

Value of a Newspaper.—Whatever instruction is reaped from history, may be reaped from a newspaper, which is the history of that world in which we now live, and with which we are, consequently, more concerned than with those which have passed away, and exist only in remembrance.—Eliza Cook's Journal.

A Large Slice of Spuds.—Mr. Denby, reported as a defaulter, to the tune of \$155,508.44, was only temporary agent of the government at Marshall. What would have been the defaulting amount had he been the permanent agent, may readily be conceived.

## TRUE LOCOFOCOISM.

The Union, unintentionally no doubt, has perpetrated a truth in reference to the future action of its party. It emphatically calls upon the faithful of "the Democracy" to rally under their "ancient banner," and declares what will be the future course of the party; in the following significant words:

"We mean to do our duty; and, whatever face the future may wear, we mean to oppose the Administration and its cabal to the bitter end."

There is, unobtrusively proclaimed to the world that "whatever face the future" of Gen. Taylor's Administration may wear, the Locofoco party will oppose it. We said weeks since that the Opposition was organizing on the foundation of the combinations to oppose the Administration of Mr. Adams though it should be "as pure as the angels at the right hand of God." This was defied, and we were abused, of course. The progress of time brings an open avowal of this head-like purpose. Let the people see to it, if they value correct action and good government. Cincinnati Gazette.

MARRIED.—In Davidson county, on Thursday evening, the 29th ult., by Alex. Conrad, Esq., Mr. Jacob Sink to Miss Sarah, eldest daughter of John Sowers.

DIED.—Sept. 4th, 1849, Mrs. Julia Paisley Caldwell, aged 10, daughter of David Wharton, Esq., near Greensboro.

She had finished her education and received on the 10th of May last the highest honors of Edgeworth Female Seminary. None were more beloved than Julia Paisley Wharton for amiability, talents, learning and piety. After a few weeks she was married to the Rev. Cyrus K. Caldwell, pastor of the Baptist Church, successor to his venerated grandfather. Her Christian friends looked forward to her as a most excellent life and happy connection. She seemed resolved to do all that an angel could do for the world.

Though she was quite unwell, none apprehended the reverse of their well-grounded hopes. During the sacramental Sabbath, Aug. 19, her heavenly Father softly laid his unseen hand on her head, and the paralysis was felt through all her nerves. She remained usually conscious of the presence of her friends, without speech, motion or pain. Medical skill would no avail: Affection could only yield to tears, and smooth the bed of death. But such had been the evidence of her piety and peace of mind, that Faith mockingly said, "To die is gain."

The mourners are not her husband and family only. The members of Edgeworth, her own church and congregation receive with uncommon emotion this untimely bereavement. The members of her graduating class, the pupils of Edgeworth, and the Alliance unite in wearing care on the arm for four Sabbath as a trail memorial of one so beloved and mourned.

In this county, on the 30th of August, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. Rhoda Wharton, wife of Mr. John Wharton.

It would come far too long of a true description of the character and real worth of the deceased simply to say that she was an amiable woman, an affectionate wife, a tender mother, and a pleasant neighbor. All connected with her by the ties of relation, affection or friendship, must feel that for her to die is to them to lose a friend. But it is her Christian character we wish to notice. Sixteen years ago she connected herself with the Presbyterian church; (Bethel) and I may say with confidence that by her death the church suffers a bereavement. She was far from being a showy Christian, but what is better and more lovely, she was an humble, retiring Christian. Religious display was of no value in her estimation without communion with God in secret. And although she had in former times doubts and fears to contend with, spiritual difficulties to encounter, and many deep waters through which to wade, yet these were fatherly chastenings which wrought within her that final spirit, the spirit of adoption, which at last enabled her to look up with the assurance of hope and long to depart and be with Jesus. She felt that she was a stranger and a pilgrim upon the earth; and although she did not wish to stay here any longer, yet her heart was pained at the thought that she was to leave some of her children in an unconverted state. Had they all been new creatures in Christ Jesus, this world would have had no attractions to bind her to the earth. Yet we trust that the prayers and tears of that dying mother for them shall not be in vain. She died the death of the righteous: Oh! may my last end be like her's. Could she now speak to her husband and five children, she would say, "Weep not for me for I am at home with Jesus, in a mansion not made with hands eternal in the heavens." Q. & A.

NOTICE THIS.—All persons who are, or expect to be subscribers to the capital stock of the N. C. Railroad Company, residing in Guilford County, are hereby most respectfully but earnestly requested to meet in the Court-house on Saturday the 13th of October next. It is sincerely hoped that all will be present, as business of great importance will be brought before them for their consideration on that occasion.

ONE FOR MANY.

A MEETING of the Stockholders of the N. C. Railroad Company in Davidson county, and all others who desire to be, will please meet in Lexington on Tuesday the 21st of October, (Superior court) for important business. P. K. ROUSAVILLE, Sec. Board of Counr.

## THE MERCHANTS' Steam Boat Company.

WOULD give notice to their patrons and the public generally, that the business of Boating on the Cape Fear River goes on as heretofore. Shipments by this time will enjoy every facility that can be afforded by any line of Boats on the River—the class of Boats employed by them being well adapted to the various stages of water.

This Company, in connection with the other Companies on the River, charge for carrying Freight, as per printed Catalogue of Rates, to which reference is here made,—but will say as heretofore, in case of any abatement, that their terms may always be understood to be as low as the lowest.

Please see advertisement of this date, of G. Deming, Pres't of Henrietta Steamboat Co.; A. W. Steel, Pres't Merchants' Steamboat Co.; and D. B. & Brother, Proprietors of Cape Fear Steamboat Co. JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Agent Merchants' Steamboat Co. August 21, 1849.

## STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In Equity. Spring Term, 1849. Obadiah McMichael and others vs. William McMichael.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that William McMichael, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of the State: It is ordered and decreed that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensboro Patriot for him to appear at the next term of this honorable court to be held for the county of Guilford, at the court house in Greensboro, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and there to plead, answer, or demur to this petition, and then and there to stand to abide by and perform the decree of this honorable court in the premises. Test: J. A. MEBANE, C. M. E. Pr. adv. \$5—21-6

BLANKS IN WENTWORTH, of various kinds, are had on application to R. J. Jennings.

## CANNON JONES'S CIRCULAR.

The following curious and not-a-little funny document appeared first in the Montgomery (Alabama) Flag. Both the matter and the manner of it give it claims to publicity; in our opinion, and we give it, therefore, a place in our columns:

Mr. Editor: It is announced in the Gazette that J. Cannon Jones, with most Mr. William H. Ogbourne, Esq., in debate at sundry divers and numerous places around this Montgomery county. Having a multiplicity of business arrangements on hand at this present time, I can't do so, howsoever much I may be patriotically inclined thereto. I am not without hope, nevertheless, that my neighbor, Mr. James L. Parish, will do so. I consider him able to discharge this public duty to Mr. Ogbourne's satisfaction, and to vindicate the country's honor and the people's privileges.

My reasons for not accepting the challenge of Mr. Ogbourne are divers and numerous, to wit:

Firstly. I have too much to do (as the whole town knows) to be running around the county like the wind on a mountain, when I am no candidate.

Secondly. If I didn't have multifarious and numerous business transactions on hand, I wouldn't go into the business, because Mr. Parish, being two to one again the challenging party, would be taking odds of him, which he couldn't be expected to stand up against. I'm always for "fair play" I am.

Thirdly. I am a candidate for Congress, and have always been in favor of every dog doing his own barking.

Fourthly. I don't know that Mr. Ogbourne means me when he invites "the clergy" to meet him, and I am too proud to go where I am not invited.

Fifthly. I am rising fifty, and have seen twenty years more of the world than Mr. Ogbourne, and I don't see that I could tell the people anything they don't know.

Sixthly. If I could, I am sure that they want me to tell it.

Seventhly. I am no office-seeker, and therefore I can't see that it would pay to ride for a week in the hot sun—for wrangle and gangue about Hilliard and Pugh, and Pugh and Hilliard—to get mad, and offend, and dry, and to kick up a fuss generally. This may suit some people, but it doesn't suit "Old Cannon Jones."

Lastly. I, therefore, decline the honor, and turn the case over to my confidential and youthful friend James L. Parish, who, in the vocabulary of my friend, General Carroll, will "horate."

In thunder tones, like all creation, What he knows about the nation: "Bout Providence, Texas, and Congress too. And when the "cow-boy," Pugh would do, Just listen to his thundering tones. And if he don't shake Ogbourne's bones, Why, my name isn't CANNON JONES.

## LAND & MINING PROPERTY FOR SALE.

TO be sold by private contract on or after the 15th day of October next, at the mine, all that mining property near Jamestown, in the county of Guilford, N. C., known as the Deep River (formerly Harlan's) Gold and Copper Mine, with the following machinery, pitwork, and materials thereon, viz:

### AN EXCELLENT LOW PRESSURE ROTARY STEAM ENGINE.

24 inch cylinder, from 30 to 36 horse power, drank 2 feet long; fly wheel 18 feet diameter, boiler with steam; 30 horse power, air pump, lined with brass, and brass air pump bucket. There is a whim for drawing the dirt, and a sawing machine attached, all complete and nearly new.

Pitwork—Sixteen 9 ft 6 inch cast iron pumps, One 9 ft 8 " " working barrel, One 9 ft 7 " " do do, One 3 ft 7 " " do pieces, One 3 ft 7 " " do, One 9 ft 8 " " windmill, One 9 ft 7 " " do.

Capstan and shears, with shive and brass complete; capstan rope, and chains of different sizes; flat sole, balance rope, connections, &c.; 240 feet pump rod; 1 1/2 inch round iron; bucket prongs; brasses and joints complete; one crab, which for lifting heavy weights; one 30 inch smith's bellows; one 20 inch bellows; and vices; set of screw tools; smith and mining tools; large bar; one pair of 2 and 3 brass shive blocks, and a fall rope. Horse Engine; windlasses and buckets; one large balance to weigh 200 lbs; one small do. weighing 200 lbs; steel drag and other steel; new old brass; brick; set of assaying tools; a scale and weights for weighing copper or gold assays; dressing tools, pans, &c.; and various other articles too numerous to mention.

The whole of the above materials are nearly new and worthy the attention of the public, and will be offered at such prices as it is hoped will insure their speedy sale. The mine, with the engine and water, will not be sold until the above said 15th of October.

Operations in the mine will be continued, and the water kept in drain to the bottom until that time, to give every person who may feel inclined, an opportunity of inspecting the mine.

The property now offered for sale is about 500 Acres of Land,

with several veins traceable through it; one only (which runs near two miles through the said land) has had but a very partial trial, although immense quantities of gold and rich copper ore have been raised therefrom.

The present Company has done a great deal of work which will be available for another party; but having been misled as to the quantity of copper ore at the surface, and having expended their capital, many of the share holders are unwilling to subscribe any more, and do insist on having the property sold. There are also for sale two good working horses, with harness; one 4 wheel wagon; one 2 wheel cart; one good saddle; about 200 barrels of corn; several stacks of oats, and all the farming implements. Reference may be had to Dr. C. B. B. or G. C. Mendall, Esq. Jamestown, to Joseph Toy, Connecticut, or to Capt. William Paul, agent, on the mine, who will be ready to treat with any party for the whole or any part of the property at the time appointed.

WILLIAM PAUL, Deep River Mine, 1st Sept., 1849. 21-5

## MANSION HOUSE.

THIS Establishment will be owned by the subscriber on the 15th inst., in the town of Wadesboro, one hundred yards directly South of the Court House, for the accommodation of those who may choose to call. JAMES M. WADSWORTH, Proprietor.

Wadesboro Sept. 1, 1849—21-5

## UNION INSTITUTE.

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Puss and Dash.

Sir Dash had long held sole possession  
Of parlor place by day and night,  
And seemed to think it great oppression  
For any to dispute his right.

He slept upon the sofa seat,  
He mounted on the stools and chairs,  
He lived upon the daintiest meat,  
And gave himself conceited airs.  
In truth he was a handsome fellow,  
With silky coat of white and yellow;  
With ears that almost touch his toes,  
And jet-black eyes that matched his nose;  
And admiration oft and loud  
Made Dash impatient and proud.

At length his master's heart was smitten  
With love towards a tabby kitten,  
Whose tiger stripe along the back,  
With shining rings of gray and black,  
Made her a very pretty creature,  
Perfect in cat-like shape and feature;  
And home she came in wicker basket,  
Snugg as a jewel in a casket.

Sir Dash no sooner saw her form  
Than he began to bark and storm;  
And Puss no sooner saw Sir Dash  
Than eyes and teeth began to flash.  
He raved with passion, snarled and snapt;  
She showed her talons, screamed and slapt;  
His back stood up with warlike bristle;  
Her tail was rough as any thistle;  
In short, the parlor, once so quiet,  
Became a scene of vulgar riot.

The master thought a day or two  
Would soften down this fierce "to-do";  
He fancied, when the breeze was past,  
They would be right good friends at last;  
He hoped that they would live in peace,  
And all their feud and fury cease.

Alas! they both behaved so badly  
That those around could not endure it;  
Bad temper reigned so very sadly,  
The master knew not how to cure it.  
A dish of milk was on the floor,  
Puss wanted some, and so did Dash,  
'T was big enough for many more  
To lap out of without a splash;  
But she was rude, and he was ruder;  
Neither would let the other taste it;  
Each thought the other an intruder,  
And did their best to spill and waste it.  
If Dash one moment ventured nigh,  
Puss would that moment spit and fly;  
If Puss the dish next minute sought,  
Dash the next minute raged and fought.  
At length, with sorrow be it spoken,  
Between them both the dish was broken.

The garden was in lovely order,  
Neatness in every walk and border;  
And pink and lilies flourished there,  
Tended with diligence and care.  
But scarce a single week had fled  
When Mr. Dash and Puss were found  
Both fighting in the tulip bed,  
Trampling and spoiling all around;  
Uprooted flowers and damaged laurels  
Were scattered by their foolish quarrels,  
And, meet on any spot they might,  
The scene was one continual fight.

Their master, long as he was able,  
Bore the confusion round the table,  
And even gave his generous pardon  
For all the mischief in his garden,  
Hoping their battles soon would end,  
And each to each become a friend;  
But no! they still kept up the strife,  
And led a most ungracious life;  
And so, one very noisy day,  
Their master sent them both away.  
They soon discovered, to their cost,  
What a good home they thus had lost.  
Dash was obliged to wear a chain,  
Which galled his neck and gave him pain;  
A dirty kennel was his bed,  
And often he was poorly fed;  
And, miserably discontented,  
Most fervently poor Dash repented.

Puss lost her cushion fine and soft,  
And lived within a dreary loft.  
Where no sweet milk and meat were set,  
But mice were all that she could get;  
And there she pined in melancholy,  
Regretting all her upstart folly.

Had they been somewhat more inclined  
To friendship—sociable and kind—  
Had they put jealousy aside,  
And both laid down their selfish pride,  
Both had escaped such dire disgrace—  
And both had kept their favored place.

Thus far too often do we see  
Brothers and sisters disagree—  
Too often do we hear loud blaming,  
With ill-bred speech, and rude exclaiming;  
And sometimes, when we stand amazed,  
We even see force hands upraised;  
Yet very little mutual bending,  
Would save a world of harsh contending.  
If Puss and Dash had thought of this,  
They would have lived in perfect bliss,  
And long have shared the parlor rug,  
In every comfort warm and snug.

Society is undergoing a revolution which is destined to join its politics with justice, religion with humanity and reform; when the poor and oppressed of every class, the ignorant and vicious will be cared for in the spirit of Him whose mission it was to carry his blessings to publicans and sinners, and whose inspired preachers tell us the worship most acceptable to him is a life of devotion to the good of man.—Selected.

**A Sign.**—It is a singular fact that the organs of the two great political parties in Great Britain, Blackwood's Magazine and the Edinburgh Review, are, for once, perfectly agreed on a great political question—viz: the rights and privileges of Hungary, which Austria, backed by the Cossack hordes of Russia, is now endeavoring to trample under foot.

**A Female Merchant.**—The Princess of Orange owns eleven steamers, with which she trades to different ports in Europe, going occasionally with her own ventures as supercargo.

The Austrian soldiers receive but four cents a day. Killing their brethren for four cents a day! What an occupation!

## NOTICE.

PROPOSALS will be received until Saturday the 22nd of next month for a SUPERINTENDENT and MATRON, to take charge of the Poor of Guilford county, at their new Poor-House, for one year, commencing the 1st day of January, 1895.

The Warden desires to have propositions from business men, who will state the number of members composing their families, their age, capacity and willingness to perform labor.

Proposals may be handed to any of the undersigned before the 22nd of September, or on that day at the Poor-House, when and where a decision will be made.

The Warden will furnish provision, clothing, &c. for the Poor, and provision for the family of the Superintendent, together with all farming implements, horses, cattle, &c. In a word—the county to be proprietor—the Superintendent Agent, under the direction of the Warden.

WILLIAM WATSON,  
EBENEZER WARD,  
JOSEPH APPLE,  
JOSEPH HOSKINS,  
HIRAM C. WORTH,  
ROBERT L. MCBANE,  
Aug. 22, 1894 } JAMES SLOAN. 104

## STOP THE THIEF.

STRAYED or stolen from the stable of Mr. Samuel Hattick on Monday night, 20th instant, a large Clay-bank Horse—deep color—black mane and tail. The Horse was brought from the Valley of Virginia and may be making his way back. Any information concerning the horse, if left at Col. Gott's or at Rankin & McLean's in Greensboro, or directed to me at Alamance P. O., Guilford county, N. C., will be thankfully received and liberally rewarded.  
Aug. 21, 1894 193 S. D. SCHOOLEIELD.

## TO SHIPPERS

ON THE CAPE FEAR RIVER. The undersigned owners of the Cape Fear Line consisting of the Steamboat Gov. Graham and her Tugs, are now prepared to do all kinds of Freight. We shall give the business our personal attention, and intend to merit and hope to share the patronage of a generous public. Goods consigned to us at Wilmington will be forwarded free of commission. At Fayetteville we shall make customary charge for forwarding.  
Address Dibble & Brothers, Wilmington and Fayetteville.  
DIBBLE & BROTHERS.  
Wilmington, Aug. 14, 1894 19-10

## STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Surry County.  
Wm. D. Rutledge and others } In Equity. Original  
vs. } Bill.  
Wm M. Rutledge and others.

In this case it appearing on affidavit that the defendants Lucy Howell, who intermarried with Stephen Howell, and Nathan Rutledge reside within the limits of this State,—it is therefore ordered that publication be made six weeks in the Greensboro Patriot, requiring them to appear at the next Court of Equity for said county, at the Court House in the town of Rockford, on the first Monday in March next, and there to answer, plead or demur to the bill of complaint of Wm D Rutledge, Clarissa Rutledge, of full age, and of Catharine Rutledge and Lucinda Rutledge by their next friend, Wm D Rutledge, otherwise the case will be heard ex parte as to them and judgment entered against them accordingly.  
T. S. GRAVES, C. M. E.  
Pr adv. \$5 20-6

## PUBLIC SALE OF NEGROES.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, held for the county of Guilford at August Term, 1894, I shall sell to the highest bidder, on a credit of 12 months, at the residence of the late Col. William Doss, on Tuesday the 25th of September next,  
Four likely & Valuable Negroes.  
one negro man, one negro woman, one boy and one girl, all likely and young.  
J. W. BEESON, Com.  
August 25th, 1894. 20-3

## NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.

A meeting of the Presidents, Directors and Proprietors of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, Merchants Steamboat Company, and Cape Fear Steamboat Company, held in the town of Fayetteville, August 21st 1894, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the owners of Goods, Produce, or Freight of any kind, received by either of the Lines of Steam Boats, are to pay all expenses that accrue in Wilmington, except labor, storage, and commission.  
Resolved, That the deduction of 10 per cent. on all Ocean Freight, heretofore made to all Shippers of Goods via Cape Fear River, be abolished on and after the first of September next, and the Agents give public notice of the same.  
G. DEMING,  
President Henrietta Steam Boat Co.  
A. W. STEEL,  
President Merchants Steam Boat Co.  
DIBBLE & BROTHERS,  
Proprietors Cape Fear Steam Boat Co.  
Fayetteville, August 21, 1894 20-4

## DR. A. S. PORTER.

HAVING disposed of his entire interest in the Drug Store to Dr. D. P. Weir, respectfully tenders his services in the various branches of his Profession to the citizens of Greensboro and vicinity. Office immediately opposite the carriage shop, Greensboro, N. C., August 17, 1894 18-1

**TIME.**—The subscribers have on hand a large quantity of fresh unseasoned lumber in barrels.  
M. L. & J. J. MARTIN  
Martin's Lumber Kiln, N. C., Aug. 10, 1894 18-3

**R. & J. SLOAN.** Have received their SPRING PURCHASE of Goods, to which they invite the attention of the public.  
April 20, 1894

**FOR CONSUMPTION.**—Hastings' compound Syrup of Naphthalene. Cure for Consumption, Decline, Asthma and all diseases of the chest and lungs. For sale by  
D. P. WEIR

**FOR CONSUMPTION.**—Hastings' compound Syrup of Naphthalene. Cure for Consumption, Decline, Asthma and all diseases of the chest and lungs. For sale by  
JAMES McIVER

**FOUR 2-Horse Wagons, one 1-Horse carriage and one 2-Horse carriage, for sale on accommodating terms.**  
Feb. 9 1894

## EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY.

REV. G. MORGAN, Principal, Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy, Teacher of Language and Criticism, Mathematics and Experimental Sciences.

Mrs. MARIA MORGAN, Associate Principal,  
Mrs. H. M. PERLEY, Teacher of Drawing, Oil Painting, Landscape, &c., and of the French Language and Literature,  
Miss JOSEPHINE PERLEY, Assistant in Water Colors and Flower Painting.  
Miss \_\_\_\_\_, Assistant in Higher Classes.

Mrs. A. G. KERN, Teacher of Instrumental and Vocal Music.  
Mrs. Perley has attained a high reputation in the city of New York, and her services have been secured with a hope of creating a new interest in the South for her department in the Fine Arts.

The Seminary, under the able direction of Mrs. Morgan, is a new institution in Music as confirmed by his success during the past year and by testimonials of distinguished musicians.  
Mr. and Mrs. Morgan will devote their experience and time to the improvement and happiness of their pupils. The number is limited to thirty-five. They term the Edgeworth Family. The terms of ten months will begin on the 9th of July, and close on the 9th of May. Bills are paid half yearly \$50 in advance. \$75 cover all expenses for the half year, except the usual tuition for ornamental branches.  
Greensboro, N. C., May, 1894 5-1

## LAND AND TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER being desirous to remove to the Western District of Tennessee, offers for sale the Tract of Land on which he resides, lying in the county of Guilford, N. C., on the main road leading from Greensboro to Yanceyville, 10 miles from the former and 30 from the latter place. The Tract contains over 1000 acres, with a good frame Dwelling 44 by 46 feet, two stories high, with a passage running through the centre, with 9 rooms. Also a large frame Barn and Cattle Shed, Kitchens, Smoke house, Ice house, Store house, Lumber house, Tailor and Shoe Shop, a good Tanyard in full operation. Also, Overseer's House, Stables, and every necessary building.

The quality of the land is about as good as any in the neighborhood, having a good portion of bottom lands and meadow.  
This is one of the most desirable country residences in this section, being near Greensboro, where it is believed the Central N. C. Rail Road will run, and where there are already Schools and institutions of learning equal to any in the State. It is within about 35 miles of Danville, Va., to which place there is a rail road from Richmond now under contract and the work rapidly progressing.

Also, a Lot in the Village of Wentworth, N. C., containing about 4 acres, lying at the Southeast corner of the courthouse, with a Store house, Dwelling, Kitchen, Smoke house, &c. Also one other lot in said Village, with a Harness Shop, Stable, Crib and Spring.

Also, a Tract of Land near Wentworth on which Mr. T. A. A. resides, containing 150 acres, mostly in woods.  
All these above properties will be sold very low and the terms accommodating. A part or all the purchase money could be paid in slaves at a fair price. Any person wishing to examine the premises in Guilford will apply to the subscriber living on the same, or to Mr. A. T. M. Woolen residing in Wentworth. All communications addressed to me at Monticello, Guilford county, N. C., will meet with prompt attention.  
J. BRANNOCK.  
August 2d, 1894. 18-1

\*The Danville Register, Raleigh Register, Petersburg Intelligencer and Milton Chronicle will each insert 6 weeks, weekly, unless sooner countermanded—and forward accounts to this office.



## HOUSE'S INDIAN TONIC.

A PLEASANT and never failing cure for Chills or Ague & Fever, in three hours, and a remedy for Bilious and Remittent Fevers.  
The cures found on the wrapper of NINE and TEN years standing, are the most remarkable on record, proving it clearly, to have been superior to every other known remedy in curing Intermittents. Persons of Bilious or Debilitated habits, will soon find relief from using it. Nursing mothers, who need something to invigorate and strengthen them, will find it the very thing, taken in large table-spoonful doses three or four times a day. Do try it. Price \$1 per bottle.

**HOUSE'S OINTMENT.** A soothing and perfect cure for Piles, and for Burns, Bruises, External Forene, Mahees, Sprains, Fresh Cuts or Wounds, whether on man or beast, and as an external application in Rheumatism, its effects are decided, and absolutely astonishing.

A person after using it remarked, "It is worth five dollars a bottle." No family should ever be without it a single moment. Price \$1 per pot.

**HOUSE'S VEGETABLE PILLS** are worthy of a place in every family, and as a general family medicine, the best in the world. They are happily combined so as to act directly upon the whole animal economy, assist nature in expelling all morbid or acid humors, which engender disease. They are the only reliable cure ever discovered for Rheumatism. Try them, ye afflicted ones; dry up your tears and cease your groans, for there is yet good in store for you. So great is their popularity that orders for them to be sent to different parts of the country through the mail, are frequently received.

No person or Planter, who has ever tried them, would willingly dispense with them. We appeal to the hundreds who have used them, for the truth of what we say. Price 25 cents per box.  
For sale by J. R. & J. Sloan, Greensboro, Jesse Smith, Guilford county, Daniel F. Thompson, Orange county, J. B. McDade, Chapel Hill, A. Moring, Moravietown, A. H. Landry, Friendship, F. P. Sales, Seaborn Ferry, Kernersville, A. S. Tesque, Muddy Creek Post Office, Johnson & Smith, Huntsville, Y. N. Jones, Surry county. June, 1894. 10-6m

## STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Guilford County.  
Superior Court of Law. Spring Term, 1894.

Peter Adams } Attachment laid on a Negro  
vs. } Boy the property of the Defendant.  
William Twitty, }  
It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: It is ordered by the court that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensboro Patriot notifying the defendant to appear at the next term of our said court to be held for the county aforesaid at the court house in Greensboro on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of September, 1894, and there to show cause if any he can why final judgment shall not be entered upon said attachment.

Witness, Thos. Caldwell, clerk of our said court, at office the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, 1894. THOS. CALDWELL, Clerk.  
Pr. adv. \$5 19-5

**WOOL CARDING.**—The subscriber has his three Wool Carding Machines now in the best order. Work warranted good in every respect. For particulars see handbills.  
FOR SALE.—Wool Rolls, Cotton, Cotton Yarns and Cloths, Meal, Flour, Lumber, Shingles, and Brick, all for sale on accommodating terms, and lower than can be had elsewhere. (One and a half mile north of Greensboro.) L. D. ORELL.  
May 7, 1894.

## GREENSBORO HIGH SCHOOL.

Gov. J. M. MORRHEAD, Hon. JOHN M. DICK, JOHN A. GILMER, Esq., RALPH GORRELL, Esq., JAMES SLOAN, Esq., J. H. LINDSEY, Esq.

THE second session of this institution, under the care of the Rev. THOMAS BROWN, A. M., Principal, assisted by another competent teacher, will commence on Monday the 9th day of July and continue five months. The arrangements of the school are on a liberal and comprehensive plan, embracing a course of instruction thorough, systematic and practical, in the English branches, Science, and Languages. The teachers will devote all their time to the moral and intellectual training of their pupils, and every facility will be offered to young gentlemen, who are preparing for College or business pursuits.

The government of the school will be such as will secure good order, unqualified submission to law, and sound morality. No idle and vicious youth will be retained in the institution, and, therefore, it is hoped, that no one of that character will apply for admission. Students who wish to avail themselves of the full benefits of the school should be present on the first day of the session.

Tuition payable in advance.  
English Branches \$30  
Mathematics, Sciences and Languages \$20  
No deduction made unless in cases of protracted sickness. For further particulars apply to the Principal.  
Greensboro, May 25th, 1894. 6-1

## READER, have you ever called at the Store of

R. W. J. McCONNEL, and examined his Stock of Goods? If you have not call and look; and all those that have called, let them call again and take a further look through the entire stock of goods. You will find for Gentlemen's wear some of the finest

French Cloths and Cashmeres  
you have ever seen, besides a large stock of VESTINGS, SATINETTS, KENTUCKY JEANS, COTTON ADES,

including every article from head to foot for men's wear. And then, while there is every article for men, you will find a rich assortment of

## LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

such as Dress Silks of every style, Silk Tissues, Worsteds, Berrings, Linen Gingham, Embroidered Lawns, Printed Lawns, Gingham Lawns, Swiss Muslins, Jackson Muslins, Swiss Edgings and Insertions, Jackson do, Linen Handkerchiefs, Embroidered Swiss Capes, Bobinet Capes, Swiss and Bobinet Collars, Silk Vests, Swiss Muslin Socks and Vests, Silk Bonnets, Leghorns and Gimp do, all colors of Kid Gloves and shoes, and short, you will find almost every article needed for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear. Call and take a look; it will pay you well for the time and trouble, and while you go along inquire the prices and you will find them low—yes a little lower than you have been accustomed to see goods priced. If you should be in want of either Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Paints, Oil or Dye-stuffs, you will be very apt to find them at this emporium of goods and at the right sort of prices. Country produce taken in payment, and no offence taken at a little cash. April, 1894.

## GREENSBORO FEMALE COLLEGE.

GUILFORD COUNTY, N. C.

THE first Session of the College year 1894-95, commenced in this institution on the 4th Monday in July, and will close on the 4th Monday in December. The second session will begin on the first Monday in January next, and close on the first Thursday in June, with the graduation of the senior class, preceded by a public examination of the students.

**EXPENSES:**  
Board for 5 months at \$3 per month \$15  
Tuition, either in the classical or English department, 20  
Music, 5  
French or Spanish, 5  
Painting and Drawing, 15  
Oil Painting, 15  
Needle Work and Sewing, 5  
A person paying the sum of \$100 per session is entitled to board and tuition in all studies of College. Beyond this there are no extra charges.  
N. B. No account to be opened to students unless expressly ordered by parents or guardians.

The College is recommended to public patronage by a retired and healthy location, a safe and practical government, and a full and experienced Faculty, consisting of eight or more Professors and Teachers, with every facility for imparting the highest order of instruction to its inmates.  
GEO. C. MENDENHALL,  
Aug. 6, 1894 Pres. Board of Trustees.

## TO THE AFFLICTED.

The undersigned has prepared himself to take in and cure all those afflicted with any or all cutaneous skin diseases. Without satisfaction no charge. The following is in part a list of the diseases he proposes to undertake. Any communication from a distance would be thankfully received and promptly attended to.  
Scrofula or king's evil  
Borne or scalds  
Scaldhead or porrigo favo  
Carbuncle, or any old standing sore, or gangrenous state of any limb  
Erysipelas, Gout, or swollen neck  
Chilblains  
Tetter of every variety  
Tetter of the eye  
Rheumatism  
Whitlow  
Erysipelas, purpura, itch, Effects of venereal disease  
shingles, ringworm &c.  
Greensboro, N. C., opposite Galt's Hotel.  
J. JOHNSON,  
Letters on business should come postpaid.  
May, 1894. 4-1h

## NOTICE.

I TAKE this method of informing my friends and the public at large that I have settled in Greensboro on South street first door below Mr. H. T. Wilber's, half a mile from the courthouse, where I intend keeping constantly on hand

**BEDSTEADS OF THE BEST KIND** for sale. Also, TURNING of every description done at short notice and in the best style.  
Lumber and Produce taken in exchange for Bedsteads.

Also, Bunnets bleached and dressed in fashionable style.  
April 1894 PLEASANT AMOS. 2-11

## Attention!

THE commissioned and non-commissioned officers and musicians belonging to the 57th, 58th and Volunteer Regiment, N. C. Militia, are hereby commanded to appear in Greensboro on Thursday the 11th day of October, at 10 o'clock, A. M., armed and equipped as the law directs for drill practice. And the Captains of companies belonging to the above Regiments and of the Begot and of Cavalry, are hereby commanded to appear on the following day, Friday the 12th, for Regimental Review.

C. A. BOON, Col. Com. 58th Reg.,  
DAVID STUART, sen. Lieut. Col.,  
JOAB HATTI, Col. Com. Vol. Reg.,  
MARCELLUS JORDAN, Lieut. Col.,  
JOHN D. SCOTT, Col. Com. Reg. Cav.,  
J. KIRKPATRICK, Col. Com. 58th Reg.

**JUST FINISHED,** with a double extra touch, some of the finest Mole-skin and Russia HATS that were ever seen in these open borders. A fine Mole-skin, indistinguishable from "Beck's & Co's," can be procured for the sum of five dollars; and hats of a more interior quality, on terms quite moderate. Please give us a call, bareheaded, and we will suit the "noggins." HENRY T. WILBER.  
June 29, 1894 11-1

## GREENSBORO AND NEW BOSTON

**TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.**—The proprietors of this establishment are happy to inform their country friends and the public generally, that all their Fashionable Styles for the Spring and Summer have come to hand, and exhibit a good deal of taste and elegance. They have a number of first rate workmen in their employ, both Northern and Southern; consequently the fashionable public may reasonably expect that all work done at their establishment will not be excelled by any similar establishment in the United States, either as to Cut or Workmanship.

Front Shop in Greensboro, North street, East side next door to the Store of J. & R. Lindsey. Back Shop four miles West of Greensboro, at New Boston. All orders sent to either place punctually attended to.  
The proprietors have some two or three hundred measures of gentlemen at a distance. These measures are carefully preserved, and the proprietors will take great pleasure in making selections of Goods for such as do not send their Cloth and Trimmings. The prices of Cloths, Casimers and Vestings are very low.

The subscribers take great pleasure in returning their unfeigned thanks to their patrons generally—at the same time their best wishes for their prosperity. Your most humble and ob't servants,  
WESTBROOKS & DILWORTH.  
April 19, 1894 11-1

## HIRAM C. WORTH,

HOUSE CARPENTER AND JOINER. Tenders his services to the people of Guilford and the surrounding country. Having for several years shared a liberal custom, he hopes and solicits a continuance of the same.

South, Doors, Windows, Blinds of various patterns, Pillars and Columns of the heaviest pattern, Capital for the Tuscan and Doric orders, or any other job of heavy turning in wood, done to order and with care that the proper proportions are given.

Designs furnished for Dwellings, Cottages, Court-Houses, Jails, Churches, Pulpits, &c. Working Drafts can be had when desired.

Shop three-fourths of a mile south of Greensboro. Jan. 1st, 1894.

## REMOVED.

TO Hillsboro street, one door below T. Caldwell & Sons, where will be found an excellent assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Cloths, Hats, Boots and Shoes, &c. Dry Goods exchanged for country produce.

I would restore my thanks for the liberal patronage given me by the public, and hope to merit a continuance of the same. No pains shall be spared on my part to give satisfaction to all those who may favor me with their custom.

The 1st of January has come, when all men should settle their accounts either by cash or note. In my case cash is preferred, as I shall start North soon, and cannot go without money. Interest will be charged from Jan. 1st, as that is the custom of all the merchants.

Those who wish to buy better bargains than ever bought in this market, can do so with cash by calling very soon.  
Jan. 1894 JOAB HIATT.

## P. CHILDS &amp; CO. ORIENTAL OR SOYER

P. CHILDS & CO. ORIENTAL OR SOYER

Martha's Vineyard, Chatham county, N. C., 18th August, 1894.

P. Childs & Co., Gent: Sometime last winter your traveling agent left with four dozen boxes of your Oriental or Soverain Balm Pills for sale; I have sold out agreeable to your instructions, and am happy to say, not a single box has been returned; and as the sickly season is now coming on, and as your pills have given so general satisfaction, and there is such a demand for them, I have thought best to send for a fresh supply.

I am respectfully, yours, &c.  
WILLIAM CROSS, P. M.  
Each box contains 31 pills; price 25 cents, and is accompanied with certificates and full directions.  
These Pills are kept for Sale by Weir & Porter, Greensboro, N. C., & W. Smith, Alamance; F. G. & A. Smith, E. G. Cobles, R. J. Mendenhall, Jamestown; N. Hunt Jr., Hunt's Store; and Merchants generally throughout the State; also by numerous Druggists and agents throughout the Union.

## ELECTRIC LOTION OR PAIN KILLER.

PAIN ERADICATOR.  
PAIN EXTRACTOR.

THE above remedies stand unrivaled in the cure of Rheumatism, Nervous pains, Sprains, Bruises, Toothache, &c.—pains of rheumatic or nervous character especially, may be removed by the timely application of the above remedies.

For sale by D. P. WEIR.

## 30,000 lbs. Kings Mountain IRON

50 Kegs Nails

For sale by J. R. & J. SLOAN

APRIL 20, 1894

## FURNITURE.

A lot of second hand Furniture can be had low on application to the subscriber. Also one Coz-Stove and two Room Stoves.  
Dec W. J. McCONNEL.

## FOURTH PROOF FRENCH BRANDY.

Extra pure FORT WINE,  
Best quality MADERIA WINE,  
For medicinal purposes. For sale by D. P. WEIR

## WISTAR'S BALM OF WILD CHERRY.

For Consumption of the lungs, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Difficulty & Breathing, Pain in the side, Liver complaint.  
For sale by D. P. WEIR

## NEW KITCHEN COMPANION.

Three or four valuable Cooking Stoves, 6 size, with all the necessary utensils. Also one Agricultural Kettle 30 gals., for sale by J. R. & J. SLOAN.  
September 8th, 1894

## THE FARMERS' AND PLANTERS' ALMANAC.

for 1894, published by Blum & Son, Salem, N. C., for sale by the gross, dozen, or single copy, at the publishers prices, Jan. 1894.

J. R. & J. SLOAN.

## FURS WANTED.

Such as Muskrat, Mink, Raccoon, Otter, Rabbit, Red and Gray Fox, for which a liberal price will be given in trade