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## Youth.

Youth, that pursuest with such eager pace  
Thy even way,  
Thou palest on to win a mournful race;  
Then stay! oh, stay!  
Pause and luxuriate in thy sunny plain;  
Loiter,—enjoy;  
Once past, thou never wilt come back again  
A second boy.  
The hills of Manhood wear a noble face,  
When seen from far;  
The midst of light from which they take their grace  
Hides what they are.  
The dark and weary path those cliffs between  
Thou canst not know,  
And how it leads to regions never green,  
Dead fields of snow.  
Pause, while thou may'st, nor deem that fate thy gain,  
Which, all too fast,  
Will drive thee forth from this delicious plain  
A Man at last.

## TWO PAIRS OF LOVERS.

In a small cottage at Richmond, commanding a  
delightful view of the Thames, lived Madame La  
Roche and her only child, Adeline.

At an early age the parents of Madame La  
Roche had taken her from her native country,  
England, to France, in order that her education  
might be completed. Here a certain Monsieur  
La Roche, a man much older but also much  
richer than herself, had solicited her hand. In  
obedience to the commands of her parents, and  
in spite of her strongly expressed aversion, the  
match was concluded, and the elderly husband  
and the young wife took up their abode in Paris.  
Three years afterwards Monsieur La Roche died,  
leaving one child, a daughter. Since that event  
Madame La Roche had resided in Switzerland  
first, and subsequently in Germany. At length,  
tired of the Continent, she returned to England,  
where she had now lived two years, and where  
she firmly intended to spend the remainder of  
her days.

As woman is placed in our present social sys-  
tem, perhaps, the most independent and life en-  
joying of the sex is a young and attractive wid-  
ow. Madame La Roche was both young and at-  
tractive—sensible, too, or she would have been  
envious of her sweet daughter, Adeline. As it  
was she treated her with the warmth of a  
mother, and the confidence of an elder sister.

On a certain summer day, Adeline La Roche  
was seated in a room opening on a lawn which  
sloped to the river. By her side, and close by  
her side, was a man youthful and handsome. He  
held one of her hands clasped in his, and was  
looking with a most impassioned air, into her  
face. Her eyes were cast down, and the slightest  
suspicion of a blush was upon her cheek. The  
blush would have been deeper, but it was a situa-  
tion she was somewhat used to. They loved  
each other.

"And you fear, George, that mamma would  
never consent?" said Adeline, continuing a col-  
loquy that had been proceeding, heaven knows  
how long; for in such cases (I'm told) hours  
are like minutes.

"I fear it much," said George Trevor.  
"What pretensions have I? A man of wealth  
and consideration like Mr. Crofton may hope—  
but I can hope for nothing."

"Ha! ha! you are jealous," said Adeline,  
looking up and smiling archly. "Do you dis-  
trust me then?"

"No dear Adeline, indeed," replied George.  
"I do believe that your heart is mine, and mine  
only; but say if I have cause for suspecting that  
Mr. Crofton is my rival, and that your mamma  
favors him?"

"Now you mention it," said Adeline, "I will  
confess to you that I am very miserable on this  
account. Ever since we first met Mr. Crofton  
at that horrid ball, he has been eternally at  
the house. He must perceive how coldly I receive  
him."

"And how does Madame La Roche receive  
him?" said Trevor.

"Ah, too well!" replied Adeline. "I often  
see them sitting together in a corner talking in a  
low tone, and every now and then looking to-  
wards me, as if I were the subject of conver-  
sation. He is trying to gain mamma over to his  
interest, I know. It will be of no use if he does.  
I would sooner die than marry him!"

"So having experienced the misery of a forced  
match herself, she would doom you to the same  
fate?" said George Trevor, with vehemence.

"I hardly know what to think," said Adeline,  
gently. "When I remember how affectionately  
she always treats me, it seems impossible; but  
when I see her encourage so evidently the visits  
of Mr. Crofton, I am compelled to dread every-  
thing."

"We may be mistaken after all, Adeline," said  
Trevor. "These visits are probably intended  
for Madame La Roche. Remember, Mademoi-  
selle, you are not the only young and pretty in-  
habitant of Vine Cottage."

"Oh, I am sure that is not the case," said  
Adeline. "Mamma has told me, often and often,  
that no consideration on earth should induce her  
to marry again, and that all her care now was to  
see me happily settled. Mr. Crofton and mam-  
ma are now viewing the conservatory together.  
George, I feel a strange presentiment that he will  
propose formally for me this morning, and that I

shall be called upon to give him an answer at  
once."

"You will reject him, then, dear Adeline?"  
said Trevor anxiously.

"Can you ask me?" exclaimed Adeline. "I  
will never bestow my hand where I cannot be-  
stow my heart. That, George, is yours—past  
praying for!"

"Ten thousand thanks for this one more proof  
of constancy," said Trevor. "To doubt your  
truth now would indeed be to think you unwor-  
thy of love. But I hear footsteps approaching;  
they are returning from the conservatory. Ad-  
ieu, dear Adeline, for a time. I will not meet  
Mr. Crofton—but I am not jealous, mind!"

Scarcely had George Trevor left the apart-  
ment when Madame La Roche and Mr. Crofton  
entered from the lawn. Mr. Crofton rather pre-  
cipitately took his leave, and Madame La Roche  
and Adeline were alone.

"Sit down, Adeline," said her mother. "I  
have something very particular to say to you."  
Adeline obeyed with the air of a martyr.

"Her presentiment had evidently been too true."  
"My dear child," continued Madame La  
Roche, "you are now of an age when you should  
begin to think of being settled in life. Nature  
has given you beauty and talents; I have, to  
the utmost of my ability, given you good educa-  
tion, and I may say, without flattery, that you  
are capable of making any man happy. Why,  
then, remain single if you meet with one for  
whom you can feel an affection?"

Adeline offered no observation, and Madame  
La Roche continued:

"There is a gentleman who, I am certain,  
loves you. I have seen enough of him to be as-  
sured that he deserves your love in return, and  
it will give me pleasure if you tell me that he  
possesses it."

"My dear mamma," said Adeline, with firm-  
ness, "it is better to be candid at once. I know  
who you mean, and all you are going to say; but  
it is in vain. I do not love him—I never shall  
love him—and I cannot marry him."

"Adeline, Adeline!" cried her mother laugh-  
ing, "you are too quick by far for me. Do you  
not love—and cannot you marry—George Tre-  
vor?"

"George Trevor!" exclaimed Adeline, her  
breath nearly taken away by astonishment.

"Ay, George Trevor!" said her mother.—  
"So, you blush now; and I was not mistaken. I  
find in supposing that you loved each other. I  
am glad of it dear child, and give my most wil-  
ling consent to your union."

"I feared you would not listen to him, or I  
would have confided in you," said Adeline, half  
laughing and half crying at this sudden and un-  
expected realization of hopes she scarcely dared  
to entertain.

"Do not listen to him! and that merely because  
at present he happens to be poor!" exclaimed  
Madame La Roche. "Ah, my Adeline! it is  
love not wealth, that should be considered; and  
if George Trevor be poor—are we not rich en-  
ough? But," exclaimed she holding down her  
head and speaking falteringly, "now that I  
have wished you all happiness had consented to  
your marriage, will you, dear little friend, wish  
me the same—and consent to my marriage?"

"You? you marry again?" exclaimed Adeline.  
"And have you been so blind as to suspect  
nothing?" said Madame La Roche, raising her  
head and smiling. "I will conceal it from you  
no longer. You know that I was married in  
France at a very early age; but you do not  
know that before that, I had given my heart in  
England to a youth who is only fault was poverty.  
My parents had forbidden him the house,  
and on hearing of my engagement on the con-  
tinent, he went out to India. Some two months  
ago, you may remember, we were at a large  
ball. How can I describe to you my sensations  
when I saw there the man whom I had loved in  
my early youth—whom I still loved! I recog-  
nized him even before I heard his name."

"And that name—was Crofton," said Adeline,  
much affected.

"It was," replied Madame La Roche. "He  
had remained single, though he had grown rich  
enough to buy, if he had so willed it, some poor  
girl—as I myself had been bought. Adeline, he  
has prevailed on me to change my resolution of  
never marrying again. Do you wish me joy?"

"The mother and the daughter fell into each  
other's arms and mingled their tears; but as-  
suredly they were not tears of sorrow."

On the same morning the two weddings were  
celebrated; and opinions were divided whether  
the matrimony or the youthful bride looked more  
charming.

## Early Training.

In the case heard before Judge KANE, of the  
United States District Court, on Friday, in which  
the captain and two of the seamen were the op-  
posing parties, there was an incident in the hear-  
ing of the case which excited a feeling of filial  
affection in the heart of every one present, and  
proved that the early culture of the moral prin-  
ciples by a mother in the habits of her offspring is  
never lost upon the recipient.

A small lad was called on the stand to testify  
in the case. He had been a hand on board the  
barque Centred while at Pernambuco, and was  
present during the controversy between the cap-  
tain and crew. The shaggy appearance of his  
head, and the bronzed character of his face and  
neck from exposure to a southern sun, at first  
would seem to indicate carelessness and neglect;  
but underneath that long and matted hair  
the fire of intelligence gleamed from a pair  
of small and restless eyes which could not be  
mistaken. The counsel for the captain, from  
the extreme youth of the lad, doubted whether  
he understood the obligation of the oath he was  
about to take, and with a view to test his knowl-  
edge, asked leave to interrogate him. This was  
granted, and the following colloquy took place:

Counsel. "My lad, do you understand the  
obligation of an oath?"

Boy. "Yes, sir, I do."

Counsel. "What is that obligation?"

Boy. "To speak the truth, and keep nothing  
hid."

Counsel. "Where did you learn this, my  
lad?"

Boy. "From my mother, sir," replied the  
lad, with a look of pride which showed how  
much he esteemed the early moral principles im-

planted in his breast by her to whom was com-  
mitted his physical and moral existence. How  
truly has it been said "that bread cast upon the  
waters will return after many days!"

This answer caused a thrill of joy to animate  
the bosoms of the audience, and every face was  
lighted up with satisfaction. The lad was in-  
stantly admitted to testify.

## Cotton—Facts in History.

The following statistical facts in the history of  
cotton, will no doubt prove new to most of your  
readers, and instructive to all. As facts for fu-  
ture reference, they are invaluable.

Up to the beginning of the eighteenth century,  
the small amount of cotton imported into Eng-  
land was from Cyprus and Smyrna.

The annual average importation into England,  
the five years inclusive, from 1700 to 1705, a-  
mounted to 1,171,000 pounds.

In 1730, Mr. Watt first spun yarn cotton by  
machinery.

In 1733, on the 25th of November, the trustees  
for the settlement of Georgia, were presented  
a paper of cotton seed, by Mr. Philip Miller,  
of Chelsea, England, which reached Georgia in  
March, 1734.

In 1735, the first cotton was sent to Holland,  
by the Dutch colony of Surinam, in South A-  
merica.

In 1741, raw cotton imports into England, a-  
mounted to 1,900,000 pounds.

In 1742, at Birmingham, England, the first cot-  
ton spinning-mill was built; its motive power was  
mules or horses.

In 1750, only £200,000 was the entire value of  
manufactured cotton goods in England.

In 1761, Arkwright, (afterwards knighted,) ob-  
tained the first patent for his spinning-frame.

In 1767, the spinning-jenny was invented by  
James Hargrave, which spun eight threads in-  
stead of one. Raw cotton imports, this year,  
were about 3,000,000 pounds.

In 1774, a Bill prohibiting the exportation of  
machinery employed in the manufacture of cot-  
ton, received the royal assent of England. Five  
years after, the mule-jenny was invented.

In 1781, Ireland first exported cotton goods  
into England, having sent over 239 pounds of  
raw cotton, mixtures of cotton and manufactures,  
to the value of £157, and 17,339 pairs cotton  
stockings.

In 1782, England received her first cotton  
from Brazil. The same year, England received  
11,825,000 pounds imports, and exported 421,-  
000 pounds, setting down the quantity manufac-  
tured at 11,500,000.

In 1785, Rev. Mr. Cartwright invented the  
power-loom. The same year, Watt's steam en-  
gines were first introduced as the motive power  
in driving machinery in cotton manufactures.

The following year, chlorine was first used for  
bleaching.

In 1787, the first cotton-spinning machinery  
was set up in France.

In 1789, short staple cotton began to be cul-  
tivated in the South, and Sea Island cotton first in-  
troduced here.

In 1790, at Pawneeet, Rhode Island, Mr.  
Slater erected a cotton-mill—the first in America.

In 1792, Eli Whitney, of New Haven, Conn.,  
then residing in Georgia, invented his first cot-  
ton-gin.

In 1798, Switzerland introduced cotton mills.  
The United States exported this year 9,300,000  
pounds. Price in England from 22d. to 25d.; in  
America 39 cts. American exports amounted  
to \$3500,000.

In 1803, New Hampshire built her first cotton  
factory. Two years after, the first power-loom  
was introduced into the United States, at Wal-  
tham, Mass.

In 1822, first cotton factory erected in Lowell,  
Mass. The following year, Egypt first exported  
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In 1826, Roberts, in England, invented his  
self-acting mule spinner.

In the meantime, from £200,000, the value of  
cotton manufactures in England in 1760, it in-  
creased, in little more than half a century, to over  
£34,000,000.

In 1841, the Eastern States had invested, in  
cotton manufactures, a capital of \$40,612,984.

On some future occasion, I will bring up the  
last ten years, and give a short history of the  
progress of manufactures in the Southern States.  
N. O. Delta.

## Selecting Colors.

The art of selecting colors which suit the  
complexion and general style of the wearer, is  
not generally known among the ladies. The  
following hints may be useful to them:—

For fair-haired or dark-haired ladies, those colors  
which produce the greatest contrast are best.—  
Yellow and orange tinted by red, are becoming  
to the ladies with black hair. Rose color should  
never be put in actual contrast with a rosy com-  
plexion, because the latter loses by the compar-  
ison; it should be separated with white lace, or  
blonde, or if a cap or bonnet, by locks of hair.—  
Pale green is exceedingly becoming—it makes  
them appear rosy, but it is unfavorable to ruddy  
faces, for it makes them too red. Violet should  
never be used for fair complexions, except for a  
very deep contrast. A violet dress will make a  
fair complexion look green, and a yellow one  
orange, which is bad for all complexions. Dead  
white, such as calico, is good for fair complex-  
ions, but bad for the contrary, for which the white  
muslin or tulle in folds or en ruche, is more ad-  
vantageous.

## John Jones Party.

At the time of the first election of Gen. Wash-  
ington to the Presidency, there was a party in  
Virginia called "the John Jones Party." Now  
the said John Jones was a man of talent, and a  
plotting shrewd fellow, possessing all the requi-  
sites of a politician except personal popularity.

To overcome this deficiency in a contest with a  
more popular candidate for Congress, John early  
renewed himself as the peculiar and devoted  
friend of Washington, and upon this point en-  
deavored to place his rival in opposition. To  
carry out his object, he called a meeting of the  
people of—county friendly to the election of  
Gen. Washington. On the day appointed, Mr.  
Jones appeared, and was, on motion of a friend,

made chairman. He opened the proceedings by  
a high eulogium upon the life and services of  
Washington, but taking care only to speak of  
himself as his early patron and most devoted  
friend, and concluded by proposing to form a  
party to be called "The true and only sons of  
the Father of his Country," and for that object  
he submitted to the consideration of the meeting  
the following resolution:

Resolved, That we are the friends of George  
Washington, Esq., and will sustain him in the  
coming election for President against all other  
candidates.

"Gentlemen," said Mr. Jones, "the Chair is  
now about to put the question. The Chair  
hopes that every one will declare his sentiments  
for or against. All those in favor of the resolu-  
tion will say 'aye.'"

The response was like the shout of many voi-  
ces.

"Now for the opposition," said Mr. Jones:—  
"all of the contrary mind say 'no.'"

Not a voice was heard. The dead silence  
seemed to confuse Mr. Jones a little, and he said,  
"Gentlemen do vote. The Chair can't decide  
a disputed question when nobody votes 'other  
side, so that the country may know who are the  
friends of Washington."

Upon this appeal one of the audience rose and  
said that he perceived the dilemma in which the  
Chair was placed, and in order to relieve him  
from such a quandary he proposed to amend his  
resolution by adding after the name Washington  
"and John Jones for Congress."

"I accept the amendment," said Mr. Jones, "and the  
Chair will now put the question as amended."

"All who are in favor of Gen. Washington  
for President and John Jones for Congress will  
please say 'aye.'"

"Aye, aye," said Jones and his brother Sam.  
The Chair hesitated like—"put the contrary,"  
said a hundred voices.

"All op—op—opposed say 'no.'"

"No!" thundered the congregated multitude.  
"Gentlemen," said Mr. Jones, "the Chair  
perceives that there are folks in this meeting  
what don't belong to our party; they have come  
here to agitate. I therefore adjourn this meet-  
ing." Upon which he left the chair amidst  
shouts and huzzas for Washington, and curses  
for John Jones.—Georgia Enquirer.

## The Poetic Principle.

While the poetic principle is itself, strictly  
and simply the human aspiration for supernal  
beauty, the manifestation of the principle is al-  
ways found in an elevating excitement of the soul—  
quite independent of that passion which is the  
intoxication of the heart, or of that truth which is  
the satisfaction of the reason. For, in regard to  
passion, alas! its tendency is to degrade, rather  
than to elevate the soul. Love, on the contrary—  
love—the true, the divine Eros—the Uranian,  
as distinguished from the Dionysian Venus—is  
unquestionably the purest and truest of all poeti-  
cal themes. And in regard to truth—if, to be  
sure, through the attainment of a truth, we are  
led to perceive a harmony where none was ap-  
parent before, we experience, at once the true  
poetical effect—but this effect is referable to the  
harmony alone, and not in the least degree to  
the truth which merely served to render the har-  
mony manifest.

We shall reach, however, more immediately  
a distinct conception of what the poetic principle  
is, by mere reference to a few of the simple elements  
which induce in the poet himself the true poeti-  
cal effect. He recognizes the ambrosia which  
nourishes his soul, in the bright orb that shines in  
heaven—in the volumes of the flower—in the  
clustering of low shrubberies—in the waving of  
the grain fields—in the slanting of tall, eastern  
trees—in the blue distance of the mountains—in  
the grouping of clouds—in the gleaming of silver  
rivers—in the repose of sequestered lakes—in  
the star mirroring of lonely well. He perceives  
it in the songs of birds—in the harp of Aeolus—  
in the sighing of the night wind—in the repining  
voice of the forest—in the surf that complains to  
the shore—in the fresh breath of the wood—in  
the voluptuous perfume of the hyacinth—in the  
suggestive odor that comes to him at eventide  
from far distant, undiscovered islands, over dim  
oceans, illimitable and unexplored. He owns it  
in all noble thoughts—in all unworldly motives  
—in all holy impulses—in all chivalrous, gener-  
ous and self-sacrificing deeds. He feels it too  
in the beauty of woman—in the grace of her  
step—in the lustre of her eye—in the melody of  
her voice—in her soft laughter—in her sigh—in  
the harmony of her rustling robes. He deeply  
feels it in her winning endearments—in her burn-  
ing enthusiasm—in her charms—in her meek and  
devotional endurance; but above all—ah, far  
above all—he kneels to it—he worships it in the  
faith, in the purity, in the strength, in the alto-  
gether divine majesty—of her love.—Edgar A.  
Poe.

In 1790, at Pawneeet, Rhode Island, Mr.  
Slater erected a cotton-mill—the first in America.

In 1792, Eli Whitney, of New Haven, Conn.,  
then residing in Georgia, invented his first cot-  
ton-gin.

In 1798, Switzerland introduced cotton mills.  
The United States exported this year 9,300,000  
pounds. Price in England from 22d. to 25d.; in  
America 39 cts. American exports amounted  
to \$3500,000.

In 1803, New Hampshire built her first cotton  
factory. Two years after, the first power-loom  
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tham, Mass.

In 1822, first cotton factory erected in Lowell,  
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cotton to England.

In 1826, Roberts, in England, invented his  
self-acting mule spinner.

In the meantime, from £200,000, the value of  
cotton manufactures in England in 1760, it in-  
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"land of the brown heath and shaggy wood,"  
with the natural prejudices of which it is unneces-  
sary to say, that he was deeply imbued. Judge  
B., true to his national proclivity, hourly had  
himself liable to the keen retorts and biting re-  
partees of our worthy advocate F., who never al-  
lowed an opportunity to escape him of exciting a  
laugh against the Judge B.

Often when Judge B. thought that he had fair-  
ly turned the tables against his rival, in a twink-  
ling came a keen and killing retort from the in-  
vulnerable Scotchman, completely turning the  
fortune of the day; and it was amusing to hear  
him peculiarly broad a Scotch accent F. in-  
dulged on such occasions, as though anxious to  
plique the national vanity of his antagonist, and  
gratify his own, by bringing forward into public  
gaze every peculiarity that pointed to their na-  
tional characteristics. F. felt the triumph, not  
for himself but for Scotland.

Judge B. patiently bided his time, and at  
length F. seemed to him fairly caught and with-  
out the hope of escape. During the session of  
the Court at Chesterfield court-house, F., after a  
ride over his plantation, alighted at the door of  
the Court House, and made his appearance be-  
fore the Court in a full suit of twilled home-  
spin. Unexpectedly to himself he was called  
upon to address the Jury in a case of some im-  
portance. His home was some miles distant,  
and he had neglected to bring with him the black  
gown and coat which in those days seemed as  
necessary an appendage to a lawyer as his shell  
to an oyster. The occasion was urgent, and for-  
getful or heedless of his plight, he rose to address  
the Jury.

Judge B. promptly and pointedly reminded  
him that it was absolutely necessary for him to  
don the black gown. As our readers are well a-  
ware, the order of a South Carolina Judge in open  
Court is almost as absolute as that of the Czar  
of Russia. It is a part of our system of  
Democracy. It is the self-respect of the people  
exhibited in the praiseworthy deference which  
they yield to the guardians of the law who act  
in their behalf.

With a deferential bow to the presiding Judge,  
our worthy Scotchman turned to a brother law-  
yer and borrowed from him the prescribed gar-  
ment, which in a moment he drew around his  
manly form.

"Mr. F.," said Judge B., with the tone and air  
of a man who intends to be very precise and  
particular, "you will oblige me by a complete  
compliance with the rules and regulations of the  
Court. The regulations, sir, prescribe a black  
gown and coat. You have but partially com-  
plied with the regulations."

"Your Honor will permit me," replied F., in  
the broadest Scotch he could command, "to doot  
the correctness of your honor's decision anent  
the coat and—"

"To doot it, Mr. F.," exclaimed Judge B.,  
with an incredulous smile. "Mr. Clerk, you will  
please read for Mr. F.'s benefit the regulation  
prescribing the dress for members of the bar."

In a voice half choked with laughter, the Clerk,  
who now considered F. fairly stumped, read a-  
loud a regulation most clearly prescribing that  
any lawyer addressing the Judge or Jury, should  
wear "a black gown and coat."

"That is sufficiently explicit, I should think,  
Mr. F."

"True your Honor," replied F., "a black gown  
and coat; I have on the black gown, and I have  
on a coat; but I altogether deny, your Honor,  
that the term black has any reference to the coat.  
I will put a case to your Honor: It is expressly  
declared that the Sheriff shall wear a cocked hat  
and sword



## General Intelligence.

**Preparation and Manufacture of Flax.**—We condense for the Ledger from the columns of the N. O. Price Current, an article on this subject of interest to our readers generally. We moderns are apt to think that we have performed wonders, but there is one thing in which scarcely anything has been accomplished since the days of the Pharaohs, and that is in preparing and manufacturing flax, so that linen cloth shall be a cheap article for common people. This is a desideratum in the arts and commerce of the world at the present. Hence the idea to which we recently alluded of flax cotton excites so much interest; and if the new article described in England be really successful, it will cause a revolution in many branches of trade; but even on the supposition that it fails, the production and manufacture of flax demands more attention in the United States than it has received. No country is better adapted to the culture of flax than our own, and there are many people more ingenious in the use of machinery? Why, then, should we not make our own linen?

The United States are importing annually about six millions of dollars from Great Britain in the manufacture of flax; while Great Britain exports about \$13,000,000.

**Salt Lake.**—Lieut. Gunnison of the Topographical Engineers, who has been employed for a long time past in the survey of the Great Basin in which the Salt Lake is situated, speaks of the Lake as an object of the greatest curiosity. The water is about one-third salt, yielding that amount on boiling. Its density is considerably greater than that of the Dead Sea. One can hardly get his whole body below the surface. In a sitting position the head and shoulders will remain above water, such is the strength of the brine; and on coming to the shore the body is covered over with an incrustation of salt in fine crystals. The most surprising thing about it is the fact that during the summer season the Lake throws on shore abundance of salt, while in the winter season it throws up glaucous salt in large quantities. The reason of this is left to the scientific to judge, and also what becomes of the enormous amount of fresh water poured into it by three or four large rivers—Jordan, Bear, and Weber—as there is no visible outlet.

**The New Ring of Saturn.**—We had occasion to announce in the Traveller, on the 16th of November last, that the Messrs. Bond, the Astronomers at the Cambridge Observatory, had ascertained, beyond all doubt, the existence of a ring around the Planet Saturn. The new ring, at the time of its discovery, was well observed and carefully defined; and subsequent observations have confirmed the deductions first made. This same appearance, noticed at the Cambridge Observatory, were afterwards observed by Messrs. Dawes and Lassel, in England. The honor of the discovery belongs to Messrs. Bond, under whose faithful and intelligent labors, the great Equatorial at Cambridge has already made many important contributions to this department of astronomical science. The eighth satellite of Saturn, it will be remembered, was discovered by Mr. Bond, about two years ago.

**German Socialists.**—Thirty families from Mecklenburg have left Hamburg for America, in the ship Guttenberg, under Dr. Brockman, with the intention of founding a Socialist colony, the fundamental statutes of which are published. All land fixtures, and implements are to be common property; articles of consumption are to belong to the individual producer. The Society having liberty for its aim, can institute no external law, apply no constraints, it subsists only by the free will of its members; it repudiates the dictation of a majority, and will recognize the validity only of unanimous resolutions. In that case they must either be a very good natured, yielding set of men, or else they will have no laws at all.

**Snow Eyes.**—Ellis, in speaking of the Esquimaux, says: "Their snow eyes, as they very properly call them, are a proof of their sagacity. These are little pieces of wood, bone, or ivory, formed to cover the eyes, and tied on behind the head. They have two slits of the exact length of the eyes, but very narrow. This invention preserves the eyes from snow blindness, a very dangerous and powerful malady, caused by the action of the light reflected from the snow. The use of those eyes considerably strengthens the sight, and the Esquimaux are so accustomed to them, that when they have a mind to view distant objects, they commonly use them instead of spy-glasses."

**Mr. William C. Doub.** associate Editor of the Raleigh Star, has been elected to a Professorship in the Greensboro' Female College, and has accepted the same. Mr. Doub is a gentleman of fine talents and good attainments, and has had some experience as an instructor in a female school. During his brief career as an editor, he had shown, by his courtesy, industry and ability to wield a ready pen, the qualifications which fit him for usefulness in this department of life, and we regret that he has quit the brotherhood so soon; but we wish him much happiness and the comfort of still greater usefulness in his new field of labor.—Hillsboro' Recorder.

**Good.**—The Resolutions as adopted by the Whig County Conventions of Lancaster, Northampton, and Schuylkill counties, Pennsylvania, express their decided approbation of the Compromise measures of the last Congress, "as a final settlement of the dangerous and exciting subjects which they embraced," and deprecate any further and useless agitation of the unfortunate question of slavery.

And such are stated to be the sentiments of ninety-nine out of every hundred of the Whig voters of those counties. The resolutions warmly approve President Fillmore's course.

**New Colonization Paper.**—The Rev. R. R. Gurley and Daniel R. Goodloe have issued a prospectus of the "Christian Statesman," a weekly Colonization paper, to be published in Washington. Mr. Goodloe is a native of North Carolina, and is a gentleman of liberal and philanthropic views in political economy. The price of the paper will be \$2 per annum.

**Manumission of Slaves.**—Crewell, the extensive negro-trader, died at New Orleans on the 10th, and in his will liberated all his slaves, twenty-one in number. It is said that it will be contested.

**Wheat in Georgia.**—The editor of the Georgia Constitutionalist, in writing from Milledgeville, thus speaks of the fine prospects of the wheat harvest in our neighboring State:

"The wheat crop is early in Georgia, particularly in the heavy wheat-growing region of Cherokee. The largest crop that has been made for many years will be gathered this season. In this part of the State they are now busy harvesting."

**The Mormons.**—One of our contemporaries applies Jer. xvii. 5, 6, to the Mormons at Salt Lake:

"Thus saith the Lord, cursed be the man that trusteth in man, and maketh flesh his arm, and whose heart departeth from the Lord. For he shall be like the heath in the desert, and shall not see when good cometh, but shall inhabit the parched places in the wilderness, in a salt land, and not inhabited."

**Advertising.**—The door to wealth, respectability, influence, and honor, is thrown open to all. He who neglects advertising his business in the newspapers, not only robs himself of his fair advantages, but bestows the spoils on his rivals. It is idle to talk of the cost of advertising as an impediment; as well might one object to the cost of sheltering his goods, protecting them from the thieves, or dealing them out to customers.

**Another Failure.**—A letter from London says, the most stupendous failure of modern days is the Thames Tunnel. Built at enormous cost, it was intended that it should become a great avenue between the two sides of the Thames. Unforeseen difficulties in the way of getting heavy teams up and down at the entrances prevented this; now the wonderful tunnel is become a paltry penny exhibition, with toy stores, grinding organs, and Punch and Judy shows scattered through it.

**War at the Cape of Good Hope.**—From the Cape of Good Hope we have dates to April 8th. The accounts do not look encouraging for the termination of the savage war now raging there. Many other savage tribes have joined the Caffres, and all the English could do was to act on the defensive. The Cape papers, some of them, are of opinion that the worst part of the present rupture is yet to be enacted.—Boston Traveller.

**Kindness Reciprocated.**—The Pittsburg Gazette of Saturday says: "A Mexican woman, named Anastasia de la Trinidad de Mendez, who was obliged to fly from her country owing to the kindness with which she had treated some sick Americans, on Friday left Pittsburg to return home. The volunteers in this city and the vicinity who served in the war raised three hundred dollars to defray the expenses of the trip."

**A Great deal of Whittling to be done.**—In the advertisement of the Clerk of the Federal House of Representatives of the next Congress there is set down, among the things needed, 250 dozen penknives—about 1 dozen for each member; of which 100 dozen are required to be four-bladed, pearl handled, and of the highest finish and best quality. Each member must have a large family of boys.

**Temperature.**—The extreme temperature of summer and winter in Siberia is almost beyond belief, the thermometer having been known to rise in the shade to 106 degrees of Fahrenheit, and in winter to fall to 83 degrees below zero—making a difference of 189 degrees.

### GREENSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE.

The next session of this Institution will begin at 9 o'clock, A. M., on the last Wednesday of July. It is extremely desirable that all the pupils shall be present at the selection of rooms, and the classification of the scholars, which will take place at that time.

The College will be provided with a competent corps of teachers, and many improvements made in the domestic arrangements.

The departments of the ordinary English course, Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Ancient and Modern languages, are under the immediate inspection of the President, who also gives instruction in some of these branches. He is aided by a Professor and three Ladies.

The department of Music is committed to Professor Kern, whose reputation gives every guarantee that it will be managed with ability. He is assisted by two experienced ladies.

For the acquisition of the elegant accomplishment of Oil-Painting the College at present affords superior advantages. There is probably no where in North Carolina a gallery of paintings equal in beauty of execution to that produced by the pupils during the last year, and exhibited at Commencement.

The domestic department is under the management of Thomas C. Blake, Esq. and his Lady, late of Fayetteville. Mr. and Mrs. Blake have reared a family of daughters and have thus large recommendations to the confidence of the community.

The Board of Trustees, with a liberality becoming those who have charge of so flourishing an institution, have determined to add immediately to their present noble edifice, a building which will give such room that more quietness of first importance discipline and instruction can be secured. The pupils will not be crowded in the dormitories. The Trustees will proceed also to enlarge and beautify the grounds and introduce such a system of exercise as will promote the health of the pupils.

There is perhaps no healthier place in North Carolina or Virginia than Greensboro'. The inhabitants in the town are remarkable for general morality and industry; the location of the College suggests that of any Institution which the undersigned has ever visited, and he has seen all those of most note in the country; and the situation in the central part of the State makes it easy of access.

Attention is paid to the manners of the pupils, and every accomplishment desirable for a young lady to acquire may be obtained here. While the ornamental branches are cultivated, they are not made to constitute the staple of the education which we endeavor to impart to our pupils. A high, intellectual training—a thorough discipline of the mind is sought to be attained as of first importance; after the cultivation of moral and religious feelings.

The Trustees and Faculty make every possible effort to prevent extravagance. The regular College charges are moderate. The next session will consist of five months. For Board and Tuition in the ordinary English branches, and in Latin or Greek, if desired, the charge is \$60; for Music \$20; for Oil Painting \$15; for Drawing \$5; for French or any other modern language taught, \$5.

CHARLES F. DEEMS, President.

June 6, 1851. 30-1

### EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

HAVING QUALIFIED as Executor on the estate of Jesse Harper, dec'd, of Randolph county, I hereby notify all persons indebted to said estate to call and make payment; and all persons having claims against said estate are notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

JED. H. LINDSAY, Ex'r.

JESSE H. LINDSAY, Ex'r.

ROBT. G. LINDSAY, Ex'r.

Greensboro', N. C., May 31, 1851. 630-6w

### List of Letters Remaining in the Post Office at Greensboro', N. C., July 1st, 1851.

A  
Obed Anthony  
J. M. Armfield  
Thomas Andrew  
B  
Levi Breedlove 2  
C. H. Brackette  
Hardy Bridges 2  
George Beard, Jr. 2  
Lucenia J. Burnett  
B. W. Brown  
Joshua Butler  
Benjamin Bishop  
Louisa Banner  
Mrs. M. J. Brown 2  
Minerva Boles  
George W. Booker  
Jonathan S. Barber  
Lauretta Burnett  
C  
Blewford Cate  
Laura A. Cathrell 2  
Abraham Clark  
Rev. Wm. S. Colson  
J. M. Coffin 2  
Robert C. Caldwell  
Rachel Clerk  
G. B. Crowson  
John L. Campbell  
John McCannanham 2  
Margaret Cathey 2  
Octavia R. Chandler  
Walter R. Crowson  
Pamelanah Coffin  
Samuel Craft  
John Cousins (col.)  
D  
Col. William Denny  
Dr. R. K. Denny  
Calvin Dones  
Samuel Dillon  
Jackson Durham  
Wm. C. Donnell 2  
J. Doak  
Hinson Dillan  
Thomas Dunstan  
Moses Deen  
E  
Mr. Doctor Elliott  
L. Jane Edwards  
F  
Nathan R. Field  
Richmond Freeman  
Louisiana Ferebee  
Rebecca Fogleman  
C. M. Fogleman  
Eliza Field  
John Fox  
G  
John B. Gamble  
William Gray  
David Graham 2  
S. S. Gamble  
G. L. Gaspie & Whittington  
Laban Griffin  
Madison M. Gladson  
Robert Gray  
William Gordon  
A. G. Graham  
A. B. C. Gardner  
Jonathan Greeson  
H  
Isabella Hoskins  
J. M. Long  
Mrs. Hudson 2  
R. Hanner  
Ellis Hoskins  
Rev. B. L. Hoskins 2  
David Holden  
Samuel Hemphill  
George N. Hope 2  
Thomas F. Hoskins  
Stephen Haman  
John Hunt  
Jbz Hunt  
James Howell  
Parthena Hays  
Hez. Howerton  
Sarah E. Hay 2  
P. Harcas  
James A. Howell  
Rebecca Howell  
Rhody A. Herald  
Jesse B. Holder  
Elizabeth Holder  
S. D. Holden  
Nancy E. Hughes  
I  
Sarah Idlet  
Mr. Liddings (singer maker)  
Miss "Ida"  
J  
Philip Jean  
Hennis James  
Samuel Johnson  
Israel E. James  
Miss Lute Jones  
Willie Jones (col.)  
K  
Lerin Kirkman 2  
Enos Komens  
Andrew M. Kirkman 2  
Leven R. Kirkman  
L  
Cannon Lumly  
Emeline E. Leveret  
M. Lankford  
A. C. Ledbetter  
Milton Low  
Job Leonard  
Caroline Lindsay (of col.)  
C. A. Lawrence  
Levy Lambert  
Dr. J. M. Lindsay  
Alex. P. Lindsay  
John M. Leonard  
James Lindsay  
M  
James S. Morrison 3  
Wyat McNeary  
Richard Miner  
Merritt & Clinkscale  
Mary Jane Moring  
Mary Murphy  
Mary McNairy 2  
Zeph. Mitchell  
Mary E. Melville  
William B. Massey  
William McMurphy

Allen Osborn  
Jos. Osmint  
Joseph M. Orill  
P  
John G. Pearson 2  
Mr. Peto  
T. L. Parker  
George W. Plunkett  
John F. Perlew  
Ransom Phipps  
Wm. W. Patterson  
John Plunkett  
Wm. Perrow or  
Joshua Ricks  
Ellen P. Pointer  
W. A. Putnam  
Mary Putnam  
Elizabeth W. Pettway  
Hanna Pawley  
Isaac Patterson  
R  
Eliza Russom  
Martha Robinson  
William Reed  
John W. Redson  
Isabel Ross  
Wm. H. Redwood  
Elizabeth Roach  
John Robinson 2  
C. A. Russell  
Sarah E. Reynolds  
J. T. Reynolds & Lady  
J. T. Reynolds  
James P. Robertson  
Patsy Robinson  
A. H. Ray  
Miss P. E. Robbins  
Miss A. B. Rice  
A. G. Russell  
S  
Sanford Simpson 2  
Samuel Sullivan  
P. C. Smith 4  
Genny I. Smith  
Larann Smith  
John Starrett  
Wilson Sides  
Margaret Spence  
Mary Smith  
Philip G. Smith  
Franklin Smith  
William C. S.  
James A. Stewart  
John D. Scott  
W. N. Swain  
Amos or Matilda Stewart  
Bithany Sullivan  
Thos. M. Sackett  
Ira Standley  
J. Springs  
Jasper N. Short  
John Stewart  
John B. Stafford 2  
Dr. S. D. Schofield  
Absalom Sannells  
N. J. Speer  
Gen. C. Steel  
W. T. Shemwell  
T  
Miss C. M. Townsend 2  
Fisher B. Taylor  
William Tucker  
Reuben Trotter  
William Taylor  
Samuel Taylor, or  
Edward Taylor  
Henry Turner  
Jesse Thompson  
U  
Thomas Usher  
W  
James A. Webb 2  
Daniel Warrick  
Stephen A. White 3  
Andrew Williams, care  
of J. R. & J. Lindsay  
Weatherly & Martin  
Jane Washburn  
Albert Way  
Jesse Wharton  
Jane Wharton  
Granville Winchester  
Nancy Weatherly  
Thomas Mc. Woodburn  
Rebecca E. Wiley  
Alby Wiley  
Harrison J. Warren  
Sam'l Williams  
E. P. Wooters  
Lucy Wiggins (col.)  
David Whit  
George H. Weeks  
Samuel Willis  
Y  
Nathan York

WM. GOTT, P. M.

July, 1851. 634-3w

### BOLTING CLOTHES.

WE are now in receipt of a large stock of fresh bolting clothes direct from the Manufacturers at Anker in Germany, these clothes are warranted, and are cheaper than they can be bought in this country. Now is the time to supply yourselves, mill-owners and mill-wrights call or send your orders soon.

June, 1851. W. J. McCONNEL.

### MR. BEATTY'S HOUSE for rent.

And a car by all for sale. Apply to D. C. MEBANE.

June 30, 1851. 633-1

### STOKES COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

THE undersigned would respectfully invite the attention of the public to their Mineral Springs in Stokes county, two miles and a quarter west of Danbury, the new County seat, immediately at the foot of the Sawtooth mountain, near the Hanging Rock, but a short distance from the Tory House, two miles from Schweitzer's Cascade and four miles from Moore's Nob, the highest mountain in the State east of the Blue Ridge.

From all the information the subscribers are enabled to obtain from reliable sources, they are fully satisfied in saying that the medicinal properties of this Spring are highly efficacious in many diseases having been tried year by year by several afflicted persons with chronic affections, who experienced considerable benefit, and some were entirely restored to health. The Spring is a bold and strong chalybeate, gushing out from under a large rock at the base of the mountain, about a quarter of a mile from Dan River, and the roads leading to the place are being greatly improved.

Considering the locality of this Spring, the variety of curiosities in the immediate vicinity, the enchanting magnificence of the mountain scenery, the pure air and healthy climate, the cheapness of provisions, with the necessary improvements made, would be one of the most desirable places for those seeking health and pleasure in the State.

It is our purpose to build a number of cabins to rent to families, and to put up a boarding house for the accommodation of those who may wish to board.

—should we feel justified in doing so from the encouragement we receive this season—we have lately erected eight cabins and design building more during the summer, and one of the subscribers could accommodate a few persons at his dwelling-house.

We are determined to spare no pains to render satisfaction to all who may call upon us, and our prices for rent of cabins and for board will be as moderate as we can possibly make.

T. & J. F. RIDDICK.

June 10, 1851. 632-2m

### PATRICK SPRINGS.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT has been made at this place since last season, and by the 4th of July the proprietor will be able to take in any and all persons who may see proper to patronize the place, either by way of boarding, or renting good cabins to those who may prefer boarding themselves—good vegetables supplied in the neighborhood plentiful and cheap.

These Springs are situated in Patrick county, Va., 7 miles northeast of the court house, between New-business and Bull mountains, one of the healthiest places in the known world, and the mountain scenery possessing the romantic features which every where characterize the vicinity of the Blue Ridge.

There are two or three Mineral Springs near each other lately discovered, one of which is a very bold-running fountain, and several other fine cold free-stone springs.

The Mineral Water at this place is doubtless as good Chalybeate Water as any other State affords. It is especially recommended by physicians for the various diseases peculiar to females.

Terms of Boarding for man and house, per week, \$7.50. For Boarding and Lodging, per week, \$5.00. In boarding by the month a deduction of \$1 per week will be made. The rent of Cabins, to those who board themselves, will range from \$3 to \$5.00 per week, agreeable to the quality of the cabins; but none can be rented for a shorter time than four weeks until after the 20th of August.

My address is at Maymoring Post office Patrick Co., Va. B. FRASURE. 632-2m.

### State of North of North Carolina.

Rockingham county. Court of Equity, Spring Term, 1851.

Miles D. King, adm. de bonis non of George Lemons, deceased, against John Moore & wife and others.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants John Moore & Jane his wife, George Roach & his wife Mary, and Zaza Mary, James Henry and Rebecca Lemons, children and heirs at law of Miles Lemons, dec'd, all reside in the County of North Carolina, and it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensboro' Patriot, for the said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the county aforesaid at the Court House in Wentworth, on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday of September, A. D. 1851, then and there to answer said Bill, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be taken against them, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to them.

Witness John L. Lesueur, Clerk and Master of said Court, the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, 1851. JOHN L. LESUEUR, c. c. k. 633-6.

### STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, GUILFORD County.

Daniel Bennett, Peter Coble and Wife.

John Bennett, Elizabeth Shofner, Thos. Breedlove and wife Nancy, Martin Slaty & wife Nelly, and—Bennett, widow of David Bennett dec'd. Petition for Division of the Lands of Levi Bennett deceased.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Bennett, Elizabeth Shofner, and Thos. Breedlove are not inhabitants of this State. It is therefore ordered, that advertisement be made in the Greensboro' Patriot for six weeks, notifying the defendants above named to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Guilford, at the court house in the town of Greensboro' on the third Monday in August next, (1851) then and there to be made party defendants to said petition, and to plead answer or demur, or the petition will be heard ex parte as to them, and the prayer of the petition granted.

Witness John M. Logan, Clerk of our said Court at office, in Greensboro', June 18, 1851. JOHN M. LOGAN, c. c. k. 632-6w.

### THE WAY TO RICHES.

COME and buy that very valuable tract of Land on which the undersigned now resides, it being in the County of Surry, N. C., situated 5 miles east of Rockport on the North side of the Yadkin river. The tract contains 6 1/2 acres, of which there are 200 cleared and in high state of cultivation, and of that near 100 acres is Bottom Land.

The Improvements are good. The Dwelling House is built of brick, large and commodious, and all other out houses essential to the happiness or comfort of man or beast.

It has on it some valuable selections of choice Fruit Trees, consisting of almost every variety that is common in this section of country.

It is situated in a region of country where chills and fever is unknown; but where man can drink cool water and breathe pure air. The soil is well adapted to growing Tobacco, Corn, Wheat, Rye, Oats, &c. It contains some of the finest Meadow lands in this country, and yields grass in abundance. It is a good Stock country with a good outlet; and to cap all, one of the best Fisheries on the Yadkin.

Land buyers would do well to come and see for themselves, for the half has not yet been told. Any person wishing to buy the above land could be furnished with Horses, Cattle, Hogs, sheep and grain of different kinds. Payments accommodating. A great bargain can be had, as I am determined to sell.

D. M. COOPER. 631-3m.

### 55,000 lbs. good new Bacon.

THEIR own curing—for sale, wholesale or retail by March, 1851. RANKIN & McLEAN.

### NEW GOODS.

ONE of the largest stocks of Goods that is to be found in Western Carolina is now open for the inspection of all who are disposed to call at the Store of the subscriber. This stock embraces every article kept in Retail Stores, and many that cannot be found any where else. We have complete arrangements, in many instances, to get direct from the Manufacturers a great many of our goods—thereby saving a jobber's profit, which is no small item. And in these days, when price is an object, we invite particularly the attention of buyers to this stock, as we think we can offer more goods for less money than can be found in any other establishment of the kind in this section of North Carolina.

To those of our friends who have sustained and stood by us for years, and to those who took so much interest in our welfare while absent in a distant land on a bed of sickness, we take this opportunity of returning our sincere thanks to them for their kindness, and hope by a strict attention to business and an upright course of conduct to maintain their confidence, and at no distant period to have it in our power to do some act of kindness in return for the many favors and kind words received at their hands.

W. J. McCONNEL.

Greensboro', May, 1851.

### STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, SURRY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1851.

A. P. & R. C. Poindexter, vs. John F. Bruce.

Original Attachment Levied on Land.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant John F. Bruce, is not a resident of this State. It is ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made in the Greensboro' Patriot for six weeks, notifying the defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Surry, at the court house in Rockford, on the second Monday in August next, to answer or demur, or the petition will be taken pro confesso against him, and the land levied on condemned to the satisfaction of the plaintiff's debt.

Witness F. K. Armstrong, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the second Monday of May, 1851. F. K. ARMSTRONG, c. c. k. 631-6.

### STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, ROCKINGHAM County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1851.

Burton & Hamlin, vs. John Field.

Original Attachment—John Strong summoned as Garnishee.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of the State, it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensboro' Patriot for said defendant to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the said County of Rockingham, in the town of Wentworth on the fourth Monday of August next, and reply, plead or demur, as the case may be, or the case will be heard ex parte and judgment pro confesso granted against him.

Witness T. B. Wheeler, Clerk of our said Court, this fourth Monday in May, 1851. T. B. WHEELER, c. c. k. 634-6w.

### REGULAR LINE.

THE Cape Fear Steamboat Co's Steamer CHATHAM will run regularly between Wilmington and Fayetteville, commencing on Monday the 27th inst.—leaving Fayetteville every Friday and Thursday at 9 o'clock A. M., and arriving at Wilmington same evening; giving Passengers going North an opportunity to take the cars next morning at 9 o'clock. And leave Wilmington on Tuesdays and Fridays, at 2 o'clock P. M., giving passengers by the cars, which arrive at Wilmington at 1 o'clock daily, an opportunity to take the Boat to Fayetteville.

The Steamer GOV. GRAHAM, with the Tow Boats belonging to the Line, will run in connection with the Chatham, making one or more trips a week, as circumstances may require.

Passengers and Freighters may rely upon the above arrangement. It is hoped that the necessary expenses to be incurred by this arrangement will be rewarded by an increased patronage; otherwise a loss will probably be sustained by the Company, which will lead to a discontinuance of regular time of running.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Agent, Cape Fear Steam Boat Co. Fayetteville, Jan. 20, 1851. 55-11

### CABINET FURNITURE.

P. THURSTON keeps on exhibition at his Furniture Room, on West street, Greensboro', the most splendid assortment of Cabinet Furniture ever offered for sale in this section of country, embracing Mahogany Dressing Bureaus, Sideboards, Solas with spring seats, five Rocking Chairs, Secrecy Bureaus, Book Cases, Washstands, Dressing and Bed Rooms, Rosewood Dressing Bureaus, &c., together with handsomely made Walnut and Birch Furniture of all varieties usually called for. Any article in his line made to order on short notice. Why send to the North, when you can procure an article equally durable and elegant at home? Call on the proprietor—he is always ready to show or to sell his Furniture. His prices are greatly reduced below his former rates.

### NEW GOODS.

RANKIN & McLEAN have now received their stock of Goods for the

Spring and Summer trade, which is much the largest and most desirable lot of Goods they have ever purchased, embracing almost every article kept in this section of the country; and as their business has grown up to such an amount, they can and will sell goods to a less profit than they have heretofore been able to do. Try us, and we think you will believe it.

April, 1851.

### DR. A. S. PORTER.

Having disposed of a entire interest in the Drug Store to Dr. P. H. Porter, respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Greensboro' and vicinity. Office immediately opposite the carriage shop.

Greensboro', N. C., August 17, 1849. 18f

### NOTICE.

THAT on the 18th day of July next, at the Town of Dobson in the County of Surry, N. C., the undersigned as commissioners, will expose to sale on a credit of one and two years, the Lots as laid out in said town. The location of this village is on the Table Lands, between Fishers' and Mitchell's rivers, combining in a good degree excellent water, fine mountain air and a handsome situation, in the midst of a fine agricultural and stock growing country.

ELIJAH THOMPSON, JOHN JARVIS, DANIEL S. JONES, ELISHA BANNER, Com'rs.

June 1, 1851. 631-1s.

Just received at the New Drug Store 50 boxes of superior Havana, Principe and Regalia Cigars, French Brandy, Madeira and Sherry Wines for medicinal purposes. Alcohol and sps. Turpentine.

April 4, 1851. T. J. PATRICK.

### FOR RENT.

A large lot for sale by RANKIN & McLEAN.

### SIGN OF THE GOLDEN MORTAR.

#### DRUGS, MEDICINES.

Pain-killers, Oils, Dye-stuffs, Perfumery, CHEMICALS, COSMETICS, &c. &c. &c.

The Subscriber is now receiving his large and well assorted Summer Stock of Drugs and Medicines, which were purchased by himself at rates so favorable as to enable him to sell them 33 1/3 per cent. less than heretofore offered in this market, and in many articles he can do even more than this.

Deeming it unnecessary to give an entire catalogue of prices here, which can be furnished at any time to Physicians, and others at his Drug Store, he will simply state a few of the articles and their prices, to-wit:

S. P. Townsend's Sassailla, qt. bot. 75 cts.  
Aqua Ammonia, 25 " "  
Iodide Potassum, 62 1/2 "  
Winters-Balsam Wild Cherry, bot. 75 "  
Ayre's Cherry Pectoral, 87 1/2 "



## An Article for the Fourth of July.

Peculiarly appropriate, on this Anniversary of our National Independence, is a solemn recurrence to the parting counsels of the Father of his country. With a sagacity assimilating the spirit of prophecy he pointed out the dangers which now actually threaten our country. In pointing out the dangers, he also instructed us how to shun them. His warning comes to like a voice from the tomb. Let our countrymen pause and hearken!

## From the Farewell Address of Washington.

"The unity of government, which constitutes you one people, is also now dear to you. It is justly so; for it is a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence—the support of your tranquility at home, your peace abroad, of your safety, of your prosperity, of that very liberty which you so highly prize. But as it is easy to foresee that, from different causes and from different quarters, many pains will be taken, many artifices employed, to weaken in your mind the conviction of this truth; as this is the point in your political fortress against which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be constantly and actively (though often covertly and insidiously) directed,—it is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national Union to your collective and future happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as of the palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can, in any event, be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts.

"For this you have every inducement of sympathy and interest. Citizens by birth or choice, of a common country, that country has a right to concentrate her affections. The name of American, which belongs to you in your national capacity, must always exalt the just pride of patriotism, more than any appellation derived from local discriminations. With slight shades of difference, you have the same religion, manners, habits and political principles. You have, in common cause, fought and triumphed together; the independence and liberty you possess are the work of joint councils and joint efforts, of common dangers, sufferings and success.

"In contemplating the causes which may disturb our Union, it occurs as a matter of serious concern, that any ground should have been furnished for characterizing parties by geographical discriminations—Northern and Southern—Atlantic and Western; whence designing men may endeavor to excite a belief that there is real difference of local interests and views. One of the expedients of party to acquire influence within particular districts, is to misrepresent the opinions and aims of other districts. You cannot shield yourselves too much against the jealousies and heart burnings which spring from these misrepresentations; they tend to render alien to each other those who ought to be bound together by fraternal affection.

"To the efficacy and permanency of your Union, a Government for the whole is indispensable. No alliance, however strict, between the parts, can be an adequate substitute; they must inevitably experience the infractions and interruptions which all alliances, in time, have experienced. Sensible of this momentous truth, you have improved upon your first essay, by the adoption of a Constitution of Government better calculated than your former for an intimate Union, and for the efficacious management of your common concerns. This Government, the offspring of our own choice, uninfluenced and untraded, adopted upon full investigation and mature deliberation, completely free in its principles, in the distribution of its powers, uniting security with energy, and containing within itself a provision for its own amendment, has a just claim to your confidence and your support. Respect for its authority, compliance with its laws, acquiescence in its measures, are duties enjoined by the fundamental maxims of free liberty. The basis of our political system, is the right of the people to make and to alter their constitutions of government; but the Constitution which at any time exists, till changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all. The very idea of the power, and the right of the people to establish the Government, presupposes the duty of every individual to obey the established Government.

"All obstructions to the execution of the laws, all combinations and associations, under whatever plausible character, with the real design to direct, control, counteract, or awe the regular deliberation and action of the constituted authorities, are destructive to this fundamental principle, and of fatal tendency. They serve to organize faction, to give it an artificial and extraordinary force, to put in the place of the delegated will of the nation, the will of a party, often a small but artful and enterprising minority of the community; and, according to the alternate triumphs of parties, to make the public administration the mirror of the ill-concerted and incongruous projects of faction, rather than the organ of consistent and wholesome plans, digested by common councils, and modified by mutual interests.

"Towards the preservation of your Government, and the permanency of your present state, it is requisite, not only that you steadily discountenance irregular oppositions to its acknowledged authority, but also that you resist with care the spirit of innovation upon its principles, however specious the pretext. One method of assault may be to effect, in the forms of the Constitution, alterations which will impair the energy of the system, and thus to undermine what cannot be directly overthrown. In all the changes to which you may be invited, remember that time and habit are at least as necessary to fix the true character of governments as of other human institutions; that experience is the surest standard by which to test the real tendency of the existing constitution of a country; that facility in changes, upon the credit of mere hypothesis and opinion, exposes to perpetual change, from the endless variety of hypothesis and opinion; and remember, especially, that for the efficient man-

agement of your common interests, in a country so extensive as ours, a Government of such vigor as is consistent with the perfect security of liberty, is indispensable. Liberty itself will find in such a Government, with powers properly distributed and adjusted, its surest guardian. It is, indeed, little else than a name, where the Government is too feeble to withstand the enterprise of faction, to confine each member of the society within the limits prescribed by the laws, and to maintain all in the secure and tranquil enjoyment of the rights of person and property."

## Constitutional Reform.

The people of Guilford are requested to meet in the court house on Tuesday of the ensuing Special Term of the Superior Court, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the Constitutional Reform Convention, to be held in Morganton in August next.

## Branch Bank in Greensboro.

The Branch of the Bank of Cape Fear, hitherto noticed as to be established in this place, has been organized for the transaction of business and the accommodation of the public. The following named gentlemen are the officers:

Cashier.—Jesse H. Lindsay.  
Directors.—William A. Caldwell, Wilson S. Hill, John A. Gilmer, James Sloan and Edmund W. Ogden.  
Discount day—every Wednesday.

## A Word of Warning.

The good people within the range of our circulation, are quiet Union-loving people—taking it for granted, in the honesty of their own hearts, we fear, that the stir which they see in the papers about Secession is nothing but noise, such as a few discontented spirits are always in the habit of making about something or other, but that there is no real danger about. If such is the case, it is time to wake up, and be no longer deceived or careless about the actual state of things. The powerful leaders of the Democratic party of the State, and their newspapers, without a single exception that we know of, are pursuing a course the best calculated of any they could devise to create disaffection to the Union; and the danger is, that the masses of the confiding people who have hitherto followed their lead will be entangled by their sophistry and drawn into support of their unwholesome schemes. They profess devotion to the Union; but also the whole scope of their argument and language betrays the hollowness of their profession. Not a harangue is made, not a letter written, not a paper issued, on national affairs, without an effort, either covert or openly, to make the people dissatisfied with the Government. The main object, of course, is to increase their party capital from the medium of sympathy for secession which exists in some portions of the State among the Whigs. Some, however, are disunionists and traitors *per se*.

The "right of secession" is a favorite theme with the whole tribe—not, as they will tell you, that they entertain any desire to exercise such right; but they have some how, all at once, unaccountably discovered the importance of recognizing such right. The Jesuits!—if they can "prepare the hearts of the people" for the right of Secession, they know the fact must soon follow, in the lead of South Carolina. And South Carolina, too, is daily deriving "aid and comfort" from the cunning and powerful efforts of the Democratic Secessionists of North Carolina to commit the entire party to the "right of secession," and to imbue the popular mind with disaffection towards the General Government. While telling you that they "acquiesce" in the compromise measures of the late Congress, they exhaust their vocabulary in epithets of abuse of that compromise and its authors.

While this traitorous plan of operations is mainly carried out by the Democratic leaders, it is not wholly confined to them. A few,—and we glad they are so few,—persons of talent and influence who have hitherto had the confidence and support of the patriotic Whig party, are engaged in the same unwholesome cause. We do hope and trust, that from wings, at least, they have received their last honors.

We speak of this thing in the honesty of our hearts, with a pretty full knowledge of the moving of the waters, and entreat our slumbering fellow citizens to awake in time to the dangers which threaten the integrity of our beloved country. "The price of liberty is eternal vigilance." We cry "wolf!" because we see the distant glare of his eye balls and hear his hideous growl.

## The Disunionists.

The Alexandria Gazette thus briefly states the present condition of the southern traitor party to the Union. May not the remarks of the Gazette on the stability of Virginia in this crisis be also applied to North Carolina?

The division of the Disunionist party of the South, into immediate State Secessionists, and wait-a-while Southern Secessionists, is getting broader and broader every day. We believe the immediate now do not exist out of South Carolina. But the wait-a-whiles, in other States, we perceive, are secretly encouraging the movements in South Carolina, in the hope that sympathy will induce the South to make common cause with her, in the event of steps being taken to vindicate the laws and the constitution, against the efforts of men bent on disregarding both. It is proper that these aiders and abettors of treasonable designs should know that they "reckon without the host," if they expect any aid or comfort from Virginia, in their purposes. If a Southern Confederacy with a new Constitution is to be formed, by the South Carolina politicians, Virginia will have no part or lot in the matter. No evil that could befall our State, could possibly be so great as that which would be produced by the triumph of the Cotton Aristocracy and Nullification grandees. That would be, indeed, a "lower deep." No! Give us the Union and the Constitution as our fathers formed them, and as we desire to see them forever preserved.

## Cracks in the "Platform."

Mr. James B. Shepard, the gentleman who once introduced "a bill for the relief of the people" into the Legislature, and afterwards ran unsuccessfully for the office of Governor,—was lately nominated for Congress by a meeting of Franklin county democrats. He formally declined the nomination, and in his letter set forth his views on public affairs. This document has a "great run" through the papers of his party. The Standard says, "it is the best exposition of the so called compromise measures that we have seen." Mr. S. glorifies the right of secession, in which he believes that he is sustained by "almost the entire voice of the popular party" (that is, the democrats,) "together with a portion of the opposition" in his district; and belabours the compromise acts without mercy,—willing at last, however, to "acquiesce" in them, (that's the Standard term of the locofocoery in this connection.)

Some parts of Mr. Shepard's model letter do not, however, fit well together; and they also fail to make joint-work with the "platform" of the democrats of the Newbern district, which has lately been set up with no little ostentation. See the first plank in that same Newbern democratic platform:—

"1. Resolved, That we still adhere to the principles of the Democratic faith as illustrated by the administrations of Jackson and Polk, and we consider that the strongest evidence of the soundness and truth of these principles may be found in the fact, that although our opponents have recently come into power, they have not dared to alter the general policy of the government."

"Not dared to alter the general policy of the government." Well—now hear what Mr. Jas. B. Shepard says in his letter:

"And, I verily believe that, if the Republican party had remained in power and their advice had prevailed in the federal councils, we should have had peace, concord, and good will, at this hour, on the paramount question of the day."

Quite different views of affairs appear to be entertained by the authors of the above paragraphs. They may settle it as they please. The facts are,—the Democrats are responsible for the origin of the present alarming difficulties, and the Whigs are straining every nerve to relieve the country from them.

In the forepart of his letter Mr. S. says: "I hold the institution of slavery (I mean domestic slavery) to be a moral and political blessing; yea more, gentlemen, I deem it to be absolutely essential—a sine qua non—if not to the existence, at least to the preservation and continuance of political liberty."

In the latter part of the same letter he says: "But the country was told that the slave trade in the District was offensive to our Northern brethren, and that we might consent to so little a matter as the prohibition of it. If offensive there, it is offensive here also; and indeed, no one, more than myself, more heartily seizes the mere trade in human flesh, for the sole purpose of gain. The true slavery man regards this property as sacred in some degree, and nothing, save imperious and dire necessity or its gross misbehavior, will induce him to dispose of it."

Is there not some inconsistency between these two passages? It looks so. Notwithstanding his high estimate of the "moral and political blessing" of the institution of slavery, he "heartily seizes" that concomitant of the institution, the trade in slaves—"seizes" that which is "offensive" to the northern brethren—yet is unwilling that his sentiment, united with that of the north in this respect, should be enacted into a law.—But Mr. S. would have made no show of concession, even for the sake of the whole country. The object of his letter, like the whole positions of all the politicians of his class, is to show that the South surrendered every thing and the North nothing. While the ultra at the North make their showing exactly "other way." The best of evidence this, to our minds, that a "compromise" has been made which ought to satisfy the body of the nation.

Mr. S., too, like all his compeers in secession, "acquiesces" in the compromise, yet does every thing in his power to create dissatisfaction and cultivate the disunion spirit.

## A Bit of Political History.

That the abominable idea of a dismemberment of the Republic did not originate any where in the ranks of the people is evident to every body. That the scheme originated with ambitious and discontented spirits in the lead in public affairs, and was as far as possible perfected before the scope of their intentions was known or understood by the masses, is also now evident.

From the Natchez Courier we learn (says the National Intelligencer) that Gen. Freeman and Senator Foote addressed the people of Attala county, Mississippi, on the 28th ultimo, and that, in the course of his remarks, Senator Foote bore the following testimony to the views and wishes of Mr. Calhoun in relation to Southern Secession:—

"He said that the idea of demanding amendments to the Constitution, and in case of failing to obtain them, resorting to secession, was first broached by Mr. Calhoun after our October Convention in 1849; that Mr. Calhoun told him that he (Mr. C.) had no expectation of obtaining these amendments; but Mr. C. thought if they should be refused, why then the South would unite in the formation of a Southern Confederacy; and that Mr. Calhoun had prepared a Constitution for this new Republic which was to have been formed out of one of the fragments of our present Union."

PRESIDENT FILLMORE, accompanied by Secretary Stuart and other officials, has lately made a visit to Old Point, Portsmouth, Norfolk, Richmond, &c., in Virginia, where he has been with every demonstration of respect and enthusiasm.

Mr. WEBSTER and family are on a visit to Capon Springs, near Winchester, Va.

The Bank of Fayetteville has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent.

## Politics in Colleges.

The young men in the College at South Carolina having recently organized a Southern Rights Association, issued a fiery address and resolutions, and called upon the students of other Southern colleges to respond,—the "b'boys" of the Tennessee University (says the Petersburg Intelligencer) have taken up the subject and replied in the following resolutions, which are worthy of Old Hickory himself, in his palmyest days:

Resolved, That we deprecate the spirit in which the association originated, and also the unbecoming interference of Schoolboys in political affairs, which they should ever entrust to the care and supervision of their seniors and superiors.

Resolved, That the address published and distributed by the members of the association is fraught with a spirit of treason, insurrection, and civil war, wholly alien to every true friend of civil liberty, and that the principles therein advocated can in no wise redound to the interests and welfare of the South.

Resolved, That believing as we do the ultimate object of this association is a dissolution of the Union, we disclaim all connection or communication therewith.

Resolved, That, though the South has not obtained all that could have been desired in the adjustment of the slavery question, the difficulty has, nevertheless, been settled in a manner entirely honorable to and without sacrifice on the part of the South.

Resolved, That we remain unmovable in our attachment to the Union, prompted not by the rebellious principle which they advocate, "Liberty first and Union afterwards," but by that noble and glorious sentiment, "LIBERTY AND UNION, NOW AND FOREVER, ONE AND INSEPARABLE!"

## North Carolina Coal.

The Albany Evening Journal notices at length a report of Professor Walter R. Johnson on the subject of the Deep River Coal formation in North Carolina, closing its notice as follows:

"We understand that miners, under the direction of a competent engineer, have already gone on to open the mines, and prepare for active business; and judging from the character and ability of the men who are engaged in this enterprise, there can be no doubt of their success, for they are gentlemen who carry out what they undertake, and do not jump at conclusions.

"Coal is one of the great sources of wealth to great Britain, and next to iron is their most permanent reliance. In the United States it is becoming a vast trade, and the demand, especially for bituminous, is continually greater than the supply.—Twelve thousand cargoes of this commodity were shipped from Philadelphia last season, which shows a rapidly increasing demand over prior years; and, unless Prof. Johnson is largely mistaken, which is not likely, as he stands at the head of the geological profession, and there can be no better authority, this deposit of bituminous coal is likely to prove invaluable, not only as a fuel, but to the owners of the mine, the quality being unquestionable, while its cost, delivered in New York, is much less than any other coal of the same character."

## Large Railroad Earnings.

The Uicla and Schenectady Railroad, seventy-eight miles in length, has earned, during its operation of fourteen years, four millions two hundred and eighteen thousand two hundred and four dollars (\$4,218,204) over and above its current expenses. A company has been organized for the construction of another railroad between Uicla and Schenectady, on the other side of the Mohawk river—a double track, to cost \$2,706,107.

This is in New York, where they have just completed the Hudson and Erie Railroad 407 miles long.—Dear me, boys, we are lamentably behind hand in North Carolina!

## Portrait of Washington.

We have received from John S. Taylor, book-seller and publisher, 143 Nassau-st., New York, a large engraved portrait of Washington, from Stuart's celebrated original painting. The description of the picture is thus correctly given in Mr. Taylor's card:—

"This large and magnificent full-length Portrait of Washington, from the bust of an American artist, is considered by all who have seen it, to be one of the most beautiful specimens of art ever published, and a correct likeness of Washington. The size of the plate is eighteen by twenty-eight inches, which will make a handsome picture for the parlor, and should be in the hands of every American citizen."

It will be forwarded, free of postage, to any part of the United States, on the receipt of one dollar, by the publisher.

The chairman of the late meeting has added the names of Robert L. Morehead and Rufus U. Shank to the committee of preparation for the barbecue on the 11th.

## Masonic and Odd Fellows' Levee.

All Masons and Odd Fellows in good standing, together with their families, are invited to attend a Levee, to be held in Edgeworth Grove on the evening of the 11th inst.

WM. GOIT, JOAB HATT, E. WATSON, JOHN SLAON, WM. S. GILMER, RO. C. DONNELLY, Comtee on behalf of Masons and Odd Fellows.  
July 2, 1851

## NORMAL COLLEGE.

The annual examination will commence on Tuesday the 29th of July, and continue three days. Commencement exercises on Friday, August 1st. Rev. John W. Tillet will preach the Annual Sermon before the College Classes, on the day preceding Commencement.

President C. F. Deems will address the Literary Societies on Commencement day.  
B. CRAVEN President.  
June 13, 1851, 6313w

## Edgeworth Preparatory School.

The Preparatory School at Edgeworth will be continued under the care of Miss Susan Hewetson. It will commence on Monday, July 7th.  
June 27, 6332 RICHARD STERLING

DR. D. C. MEBANE will, in future, apply himself wholly to the practice of his profession. Office, at his own house, where he hopes calls will be made, if convenient, by 8 o'clock A. M., and in writing. He may be addressed through the Post Office, Box 42.  
June, 1851 6332f

## FRENCH HERR MILSTONES.

We are prepared to furnish Herrs of every dimension and deliver them at any point that may be desired. They are now so constructed as to secure all the advantages of the cast-iron, yet there is no increase of price.  
J. & R. LINDSAY  
April, 1850.

**Randolph Manufacturing Company.**—All the property belonging to the company, including the Factory site, grist mill, houses for operatives, a tract or two of land, and an unimproved site just above Franklinsville, has been purchased by Cedar Falls Manufacturing Company at we believe, about \$12,000. This company having very justly acquired a high reputation for the excellence of its fabrics, and its members being widely and favorably known as men of the right stamp, the public, so far as we have heard an expression of sentiment, are highly pleased that they have become the owners of this valuable property. It was much too valuable to remain in its present state, and the known enterprise and energy of the company are sufficient to establish the belief that the capital thus invested is for manufacturing purposes.

**Asheboro Herald.**

**South Carolina.**—Gov. Means has issued a Proclamation appointing the 23rd Monday of October for holding an election for Delegates to the proposed Southern Congress.

As this is understood to be the preparatory step to a dissolution of the Union, by Secession, we hope and believe that South Carolina will have all the Congress to herself.—Fayetteville Observer.

**More Money Wanted.**—The Treasurer of the State advertises for sealed proposals, until 20th July next, for \$30,000 of State Bonds, interest at 6 per cent, payable semi-annually, principal payable in 1871. This is to pay the State's last installment to our Plank Road.—Fayetteville Observer.

The accounts from all sections of Maryland concur in the opinion that the present Wheat crop of Maryland will be among the largest and best ever gathered within its limits. The season has been extremely favorable for wheat and grass, and the process of securing both is now going on industriously throughout the State.

The Virginia Convention has adopted (two years as the term of office of the Judges of the Court of Appeals, who are to be elected by the people. No appeal to be allowed to that Court in cases involving less than \$500.

The Whig State Convention of Pennsylvania has nominated Gov. Johnston for re-election.

## SILVA GROVE FEMALE SCHOOL.

The next session of this school will commence on Monday the 21st of July. The situation is well known as healthy, quiet and beautiful. The school offers special inducements to young ladies who wish to become teachers. There are at present several in school preparing for this occupation; and others have left and are teaching. The subscriber will be assisted by two young ladies prepared to take charge of the departments committed to them. We do not think that superior advantages can be enjoyed anywhere else at the same prices.

**EXPENSES.**  
Board (including everything except light) \$5.00  
Tuition in the elementary course per session 6.00  
This with Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic 8.00  
Higher classes 10.00  
Music 12.00  
Use of Piano 3.00  
Incidental expense 80  
6343 T. MOCK.  
\*The North Carolina Herald will please copy three times.

## The Tree is Known by its Fruits.

**Medicine is Known by its Effects!**  
DR. S. P. TOWNSEND'S Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla.

## IS THE PEOPLE'S MEDICINE!

It is so wonderfully adapted to the constitution that it may be used for nearly all diseases. Where there is debility, it Strengthens; Where there is corruption, it Purifies; WHERE THERE IS FOULNESS, IT CLEANSSES.

This celebrated medicine, which is of such important service to humanity, is now prepared at the New Manufacturing, corner of Front and Washington Streets, Brooklyn, under the direct supervision of the well known Chemist and Physician,

DR. JAMES R. CHILTON, of New York City, whose Certificate and Signature will be found on the outside wrapper of each bottle of the ORIGINAL AND GENUINE

**Dr. Townsend's Compound Extract Sarsaparilla, The Great Purifier of the Blood; AND CURE FOR**

Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Convulsions, Scrofula, Effects of Mercury, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Ring Worms, Ucers, Rheumatism, Fever Sores, General Debility, Skin Diseases, Pimples on the Face, Coughs.

COLDS, CONSUMPTION, ETC.

This Extract is put up in square quart bottles, and warranted stronger and superior, in every respect, to any other purifier of the blood, and to keep for any length of time in all climates.  
July 5, 1851, 6342m.

## BOLTING CLOTHS.

J. & R. LINDSAY, having received, select stock, offer for sale an addition to their former stock, offer for sale all numbers from 1 to 11, of the genuine Anchor brand.  
April, 1850

## Harrison's Columbian Ink.

It flows freely, is jet black, is apparently free from sediment of any kind.

For sale in any quantity at T. J. Patrick's New Drug Store, Greensboro.

**COACH MATERIALS.**—We have a large stock of Coach Materials on hand, such as Springs, Axles, Patent Hinges, Enamelled Leather, Oil Cloth, Carriage, Oil Cloth for Aprons and Curtains, Harness, Bands, Lamps—which will be sold lower than ever offered.  
May, 1851 W. J. McCONNEL

## Just received at the New Drug Store

4 doz Silver Cautic Holders, Falmesock's Tonsil Lancers

JUST received at the New Drug Store, 2500 papers Smelling Tobacco, 2 boxes Old Virginia Chewing Tobacco.  
For sale by T. J. PATRICK  
March, 1851.

## WIRE CLOTH AND SIEVES.

For wheat, seed, and lime. Wire of different sizes for meal sieves, and Wire for rolling screens and wheat fans. For sale by J. & R. LINDSAY.  
April, 1850.

**IRON.**—We have just received and expect to keep constantly on hand a large quantity of iron, from the Rolling Mills of W. E. Rose Esq., of Gaston county,—consisting of Tire, band and Horse-shoe iron—round and square bars of all sizes.  
RANKIN & McLEAN

Messrs. Editor: In your exchanges do you ever come across the "Hornet's Nest," published in our town? I suppose you do. Well, what do your people think of it? Here it is the organ of Maj. Caldwell; and whilst it indulges in abusive epithets of the Whig party and Gen. Dockery, it goes down with and soils the palates of our democratic secessionists precisely. To look at the Hornet's Nest, and have no conflicting evidence, people out of this district would think we here, Whigs and all, ardently desired a dissolution of this Government. Rely upon it, such is not the case; it is only for the want of material that the Hornet continues to harp upon this idea.

Maj. Caldwell is endeavoring to ride into office, as our present Governor did, upon a popular hobby, (or what he thinks so.) But it is a broken Reed to lean upon. The people in this country are not to be blinded so by him and the Hornet. In Gen. Dockery they have a man firm, tried and true;—he is as firm a Union man as Henry Clay or Lewis Cass;—his views are his views, and he does not hesitate to express them in a frank and calm manner; and if they were reported fairly and as they are delivered, they would appear so. But this paper misrepresents him, and seeks by such means to warp the judgments of some who may be thus influenced. Recollect, this same Hornet was once a Whig editor; but finding the atmosphere of Mecklenburg rather too strongly impregnated with democracy, doffed his principles, or rather, says he has, because beyond the limits of Mecklenburg country his paper has little circulation, and within there he must look for "aid and comfort."

Rely upon this, however, that Maj. Caldwell will be elected to stay at home by a larger majority than he was the last time he went over the course. Talk about Gen. Dockery being illiterate—he has as much sense today as Maj. Caldwell, and knows about as much grammar. 'Tis true, he is not a man of splendid education; but take a written article of his, and if it don't compare with any thing that ever came from the pen of the erudite Hornet I'll knock under. You may say to your people that Dockery suits the district, and we intend to elect him—the Hornet, the Standard, Maj. Caldwell, &c. &c. to the contrary notwithstanding. Lux.

For the Patriot.  
At a meeting of Washington Division No. 27, S. of T., June 24th in their Hall, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It hath pleased Almighty God to remove by the hand of death our esteemed Brother RICHARD J. NOBLE;—therefore

Resolved, That in the death of brother Noble, our cause has lost an ardent friend and our Division, most valuable and promising member; our community has sustained an irreparable loss and his family a bereavement under which God alone can support them.

Resolved, That while our own hearts bleed, our warmest sympathies are awakened in behalf of his greatly distressed family, with whose tears and sorrows we beg to mingle ours, while we tender to them our most affectionate condolence, and exhort all not to weep as those who have no hope.

Resolved, That we will pay the last and tribute of respect to the memory of our deceased brother by attending his funeral obsequies to-day at 10 o'clock, clad in mourning and accompanying his mortal remains to their last resting place.

Resolved, That we will wear the usual badge of mourning for the space of thirty days in memory of the deceased.

Resolved, That we respectfully invite brothers of neighboring divisions to unite with us in those expressions of mourning and respect for brother Noble. Resolved, That by their kindness to our brother Noble during his last sickness and their attention after his death, the brothers of Greensboro' and Spirit of the Age Division at Greensboro' have forever endeared themselves to the members of this Division, and that we most heartily tender to them our thanks for the same.

Resolved, That these resolutions be signed by our W. F. and R. S., and a copy of them be presented to the family of the deceased, and another forwarded to Greensboro' and Spirit of the Age Division at Greensboro'; also a copy to the Editors of the Spirit of the Age and Greensboro' Patriot for publication.  
A. H. RAY, W. P.  
WILLIAM H. FURNAN, R. S.

## NOTICE.

THAT on Wednesday the 13th day of August next, at the town of Rockford, Surry County, N. C., the undersigned, as Commissioners, will let to the lowest bidder the building of a Court-house and Jail, to be built in Dobson, the new County site of Surry. Those wishing to undertake the building of either, can call on us in Rockford on Monday and Tuesday previous to that day, and we will furnish them with specifications of said buildings.

JACOB W. BROWER,  
DANIEL S. JONES,  
ELIJAH THOMPSON, Com'rs.  
June 16, 1851 6337w

## EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY.

Greensborough, N. C.

THE next Session of this Institution, will commence on Monday July 7th.

On application to the Principal, Circulars will be forwarded giving all necessary particulars.

RICHARD STERLING, A. M. Principal.

## BANK STOCK.

WILL be sold on Wednesday the 30th day of July next, at the Bank in Greensboro:—  
150 Shares Bank of the State,  
133 Shares Bank of Cape Fear.

JED. H. LINDSAY,  
JESSE H. LINDSAY, Extra.  
R. G. LINDSAY,  
June 20, 1851  
\*Raleigh Register and Fayetteville Observer 4 weekly insertions. 632-4

## SHADY GROVE ACADEMY, N. C.

THE FALL SESSION of this School will begin the 2nd Monday in July.

The subscriber is now building a new brick Academy which will perhaps be finished by the commencement of next session.

Terms.—Tuition \$15.00 for Lang. &c.  
" 12.00 " Eng. Branches



### A Few short Years, and Then.

The reader will find in the annexed stanza, from the pen of Miss. Agnes Smith, a moral, which, adopted and approved, will add to their happiness here, and open a pathway to their happiness hereafter.

A few short years—and then  
What changes 'time' hath wrought!  
So strange they seem, we scarce can deem  
The world, our life, ourselves are aught  
But one long, fabled dream.  
The clouds that fly  
Across the sky,  
Waves tossed upon the sea,  
Shadows that pass  
Before a glass,  
Our life emblems be.

A few short years—and then  
Where are the hopes that once we had?  
When youth with flow'rs, enwreath'd th' hours,  
And youth had but one music tone  
Of joy for us and ours?  
The rainbow's hues,  
The morning's dew,  
The blossoms of a day,  
The trembling shew  
On waters seen  
More stable are than they.

A few short years—and then  
Where is the ad'vant chain  
That passions wrought and madly thought,  
Nor time nor strife could ever strain,  
Till life's last struggle is fought?  
A rope of sand,  
A go-as'er band;  
The filmy threads at e'en  
The spider weaves,  
Amongst the leaves,  
A firmer bond had been.

A few short years—and then  
Where is Ambition's pile,  
That rose so high against the sky,  
O'er shadowing all around the while  
That its proud boast might vie?  
A shadow's shade  
A card-house made  
By children for their play;  
The air-blown bells  
That follow swells,  
May vaunt a suter stay.

A few short years—and then  
Where is the mighty grief  
That wrung the heart with torture's art,  
And made it feel that its relief  
Time's hand could ne'er impart?  
A storm that's burst,  
And done its worst,  
Then left the heaven more clear;  
A night-mare dread,  
With morning fled,  
These sorrows now appear.

A few short years—and then  
What of our life remains,  
The smiles and tears of other years,  
Of passion's joys, of sorrow's pains,  
Ambition's hopes and fears?  
A faded dream  
To-day they seem  
Which memory scarce can trace—  
But seals they've set  
Shall time, nor yet,  
Eternity efface!

### NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD. 223 miles long.

#### TO CONTRACTORS.

OFFICE OF THE N. C. RAIL ROAD COMPANY,  
GREENSBORO, May 19, 1851.

PROPOSALS will be received at the following  
places and places for the Graduation, Masonry,  
Sills and Bridging required for the N. C. Rail Road, viz:  
At GOLDSBORO on the 20th of June, for that part  
of said Road between the Wilmington and Raleigh  
Rail Road and the Wayne and Johnston line.  
At PINEVILLE, in Johnston, on the 21st of June,  
for that part of said Road between the Wayne line  
and where said Road crosses Neuse, about four  
miles above Smithfield.

At RALEIGH on the 23rd of June, for that part  
of said Road between Neuse and Pratt's Store, in Orange.  
At HILLSBORO on the 25th of June, for that part  
of said Road between Pratt's Store and the Alamance  
line.

At GRAHAM on the 27th of June, for all that  
part of said Road in Alamance.

At GREENSBORO on the 5th of July, for all that  
part of said Road between the Alamance line and  
Prospect meeting-house.

At LEXINGTON on the 30th of June, for all that  
part of said Road between Prospect and the Yadkin  
river.

At SALISBURY on the 2d of July, for the same  
between the Yadkin river and Cabarrus line.

At CONCORD on the 4th of July, for the same  
from the Rowan line to Charlotte.

Specifications, Maps, Estimates, &c.  
Of every Section of said Road will be ready for ex-  
hibition by the Engineers on and after the 1st of  
June, viz:

By L. M. PREVOST, from the Wilmington and  
Raleigh Rail Road to Mrs. Betts' 63 miles West of  
Raleigh.

By JOHN C. McRAE, from Mrs. Betts' to the  
Alamance and Guilford line.

By J. L. GREGG, from the Alamance line to Lex-  
ington.

By JOHN McRAE, from Lexington to Charlotte.  
The Engineers will make appointments and give  
due notice, so as to afford every facility to persons  
who may wish to take contracts.

The Surveys, Maps, Profiles, quantity and kind  
of work to be done, and the estimated value of each  
kind of work, have all been prepared with so much  
care and accuracy, that it is believed contracts may  
be safely taken on any Section of the Road.

Contractors will be expected to commence work  
at the earliest convenient day, and in no case to  
delay the commencement of their contract beyond  
the first of January, 1852, and the completion there-  
of by the 1st of January, 1854—receiving in pay-  
ment their contracts one-half in stock of the Road—  
the other half in cash.

J. M. McCREA, Pres't N. C. Rail Road.  
628-7w.

### Sketches of North Carolina,

BY JOHN H. WHEELER.

Thomas James has been appointed Agent for the  
County to collect subscriptions to the above work.  
It will be published in this year, and the copies for  
the County will be deposited with us, where sub-  
scribers will receive them.

Two volumes bound in one—\$1 each. Any  
names left with us will be handed over to the Agent.

April 1851. 514d J. & R. LINDSAY.

Blake's Fire and Water Proof Paint.  
NOW is the time to prepare against fire when an  
opportunity is offered. You hear of heavy  
losses by fire every day—many of them no doubt  
could have been prevented by two good coats of  
this wonderful Paint. The subscriber has a large  
lot on consignment. The price is low. Try it, and  
and word for it you will not be humbugged.

May, 1851 W. J. McCONNEL.

### STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Davidson County, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions; May Term, 1851.

Alfred Hargrave and Samuel Gaitner,  
vs.  
Thomas E. Jones.  
Original Attachment levied on two hundred and  
ninety-three acres of land, on the waters of Beaver  
Dam, adjoining the lands of John Coggins and  
others, and other personal property, also defendant's  
interest in seventy acres of land on the waters of  
Beaver Dam, adjoining the lands of Randal Coggins  
and others.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that  
the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of  
this state, so that the ordinary process of law can-  
not be served on him.—It is therefore ordered by  
the Court, that publication be made for six weeks  
in the Greensboro' Patriot, published in Greensboro',  
that the defendant, Thomas E. Jones, be and appear  
before the justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter  
Sessions, at the next court to be held for the County  
of Davidson, at the court house in Lexington on the  
2d Monday in August next, then and there to re-  
ply and plead; otherwise judgment by default  
final will be entered against him, and the property  
levied on condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's debt.

Witness C. F. Lowe, Clerk of our said court at  
office, the 2d Monday of May, A. D. 1851.

C. F. LOWE, Clerk.  
Pr. adv. \$5. 629-6.

### N. CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the  
North Carolina Rail Road Company will be  
held in Greensboro' on Thursday the 10th of July  
next.

The Board of Directors will hold their 4th Quar-  
terly meeting, at the same place, on Wednesday  
the 9th. J. H. LINDSAY,  
June 3, 1851. 630-5 Secretary.

### SPECIFICATIONS, PROFILES, &c.

OF the 3rd Division, (Alamance line to Lexing-  
ton) can be seen at the house of Valentine  
Hoover Monday the 23rd inst.; at Mabry's house,  
Lexington, on the 24th to 30th inst.; at Jamestown  
July 1st and 2nd; and at the office in Greensboro'  
from July 3d to 7th 8th. J. L. GREGG,  
June 18, 1851. 632-3 Prin. Asst. Engineer.

### AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

Supply yourselves for the coming 4th of July.  
Now landing, the following articles selected  
with great care in view of the coming An-  
niversary, which added to my previous stock pre-  
sents the most complete and extensive assortment  
ever offered for sale in this city.

75 Boxes Oranges, 200 Do. Lemons,  
75 Do. Lemons, 150 Do. Half,  
300 Fancy Boxes, 500 Do. Raisins,  
250 Glass Jars, 500 Do. Demer,  
500 Do. Raisins, 500 Do. Irica,  
100 Boxes Bunch, 300 Do. Shelled,  
300 Qr. " 500 Do. Greenbeils,  
50 Layer, 500 Do. Sicily,  
Nuts, 500 Caca Nuts, 1000 Do. Arabian,  
500 Fibers, 1000 Do. Palm Nuts.  
Besides Cigars of all brands, Lemon Syrup, Cor-  
dial, Pickles, Preserves, French Confectionery, &c.  
&c. all of which I offer on the most reasonable terms,  
and warrant them of the most superior quality.  
SAMUEL H. MARKS,  
Wholesale Confectioner,  
Petersburg, Va., June 4th, 1851. 632-3.

### HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT, IN DAVIDSON COUNTY.

ON the stage road 25 miles south of Greensboro',  
and 26 north east from Salisbury.  
The subscriber respectfully informs his friends  
and the travelling community that he is prepared  
to accommodate all who may call on him and will  
take great pleasure in doing so. My table and  
board shall be supplied with the best that a plain  
country can afford and always have a plenty of  
corn, oats, fodder, &c. for horses, and the best of  
hostlers to attend my stable; bills less than any pub-  
lic house between Greensboro' and Salisbury.  
March 8, 1851. (46) ANDREW LINDSAY.

### STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, GUILFORD County, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1851.

William Walker, Adm'r.  
John Walker, Asa Walker, Wm. Osburn & Wife  
Ruth, Joshua Edwards & wife Mary Ann, James  
M. Walker, & George Walker, by his Guardian  
John M. Logan.

Petition for the sale of the land of John Walker, dec'd.  
In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the  
Court, that Asa Walker, Joshua Edwards, & his  
wife Mary Ann, and James Walker, are not resi-  
dents of this state: It is therefore ordered by the  
Court that advertisement be made in the Greens-  
boro' Patriot for six weeks, notifying the defendants  
to appear at the next court to be held for the county  
of Guilford at the court house in Greensboro', on  
the third Monday of August next, then and there to  
be made party defendants to said petition, and to  
plead answer or demur, or the petition will be heard  
ex parte as to them, and the prayer of the petition  
granted.

Witness John M. Logan clerk of our said Court  
at office, in Greensboro' the 3d Monday of May  
1851. JOHN M. LOGAN, c. c. c.  
Pr. adv. \$5. 632-6w.

### STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, SURRY COUNTY, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1851.

Joseph Hollinsworth, adm'r of Samuel Wall, dec'd  
vs.  
Hiram Muncey & wife Lydia, Henry J. Wall, Lu-  
cretia Wall, Samuel Dickerson & wife Martha,  
Lewis Wall, Samuel W. Wall and John Wall.

Petition for sale of Land to the satisfaction of  
the Court, that Hiram Muncey & wife Lydia, Henry J.  
Wall, and Samuel Wall are not residents of this State.  
It is ordered by the court that advertisement be made  
in the Greensboro' Patriot for six weeks notifying  
the defendants to appear at the next court to be  
held for the County of Surry at the court house in  
Rockford, on the second Monday in August next,  
then and there to be made party defendants, to said  
petition and to plead answer or demur or the petition  
will be heard ex parte as to them, and the prayer of  
the petition granted.

Witness F. K. Armstrong, Clerk of our said Court  
at office, the second Monday of May, 1851.  
Pr. adv. \$5. 631-6. F. K. ARMSTRONG, c. c. c.

### STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, SURRY COU Nty, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions; May Term, 1851.

David Collier,  
vs.  
J. D. McCraw.

Original Attachment, levied on Land.  
In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the  
court, that the defendant, J. D. McCraw, is not a  
resident of this State. It is ordered by the court,  
that advertisement be made for six weeks in the  
Greensboro' Patriot, notifying the defendant to ap-  
pear at the next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,  
to be held for the County of Surry at the court house  
in Rockford, on the second Monday of August next,  
to plead and reply, otherwise judgment will be  
taken pro confesso, and the plaintiff's debt con-  
demned to the satisfaction of the plaintiff's debt.

Witness F. K. Armstrong, Clerk of our said Court  
at Office, the second Monday of May, 1851.  
Pr. adv. \$5. 631-6. F. K. ARMSTRONG, c. c. c.

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to plead and reply, otherwise judgment will be  
taken pro confesso, and the plaintiff's debt con-  
demned to the satisfaction of the plaintiff's debt.

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to plead and reply, otherwise judgment will be  
taken pro confesso, and the plaintiff's debt con-  
demned to the satisfaction of the plaintiff's debt.

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to be held for the County of Surry at the court house  
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to plead and reply, otherwise judgment will be  
taken pro confesso, and the plaintiff's debt con-  
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pear at the next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,  
to be held for the County of Surry at the court house  
in Rockford, on the second Monday of August next,  
to plead and reply, otherwise judgment will be  
taken pro confesso, and the plaintiff's debt con-  
demned to the satisfaction of the plaintiff's debt.

Witness F. K. Armstrong, Clerk of our said Court  
at Office, the second Monday of May, 1851.  
Pr. adv. \$5. 631-6. F. K. ARMSTRONG, c. c. c.

### FARMERS' and Planters' Almanac for 1851

published by Blum & Son, Salem, N. C., for  
sale at the publishers' prices.  
Sept. 1850. J. R. & J. SLOAN.



### DR. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC BELT AND MAGNETIC FLUID.

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all  
NERVOUS DISEASES,  
And of those Complaints which are caused by an impaired, weak  
and unbalanced condition of the  
NERVOUS SYSTEM.

This beautiful and convenient application of the mysterious  
powers of GALVANISM and MAGNETISM, has been pronounced  
by distinguished physicians, both in Europe and the United States,  
to be the most valuable medicinal discovery of the age.

DR. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC BELT  
AND  
MAGNETIC FLUID,  
is used with the most perfect and certain success in all cases of

GENERAL DEBILITY,  
Strengthening the weakened system, and restoring the various or-  
gans and invigorating the entire system. Also in FITS, CRAMP,  
PARALYSIS, AND ALL DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, HEAD-  
ACHES, ACUTE AND CHRONIC, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO,  
DEAFNESS, NERVOUS TREMORS, PALPITATION  
OF THE HEART, APOPLEXY, NEURALGIA, PAIN IN THE  
SIDE AND CHEST, LIVER COMPLAINT, SPASMODIC COLIC, AND  
CURVATURE OF THE SPINE, HIP COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA  
OF THE KIDNEYS, DYSPEPSIA OF THE STOMACH, AND PHYSI-  
CAL EXHAUSTION, AND ALL NERVOUS DISEASES, which com-  
plaints arise from one simple cause—namely,

A Derangement of the Nervous System.

By the Nervous System, Dr. Christie's Galvanic Belt and Magnetic Fluid  
is used with the most perfect and certain success in all cases of  
GENERAL DEBILITY, Strengthening the weakened system, and restoring the various or-  
gans and invigorating the entire system. Also in FITS, CRAMP,  
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