

Asheville Railroad Convention.

I letters from Messrs. J. M. Morehead, John A. Gilmer, D. G. McRae, R. M. Saunders, D. F. Caldwell and others, to the Railroad Convention at Asheville, are published in the Asheville Spectator. We copy some of the letters this week, and shall give others in our next.

GREENSBORO, N. C., Aug. 12.

GENTLEMEN:—Your flattering note of the 25th ultimo, inviting me to attend a railroad convention to be held in the town of Asheville, on the 25th inst., has been received; and I should certainly have answered the same at an earlier period, had I not hoped for some time past to be able to attend your meeting and take an active but humble part in its deliberations. But unfortunately for me, my arrangements have been so thwarted that I find it will be utterly impossible for me to spare the time requisite to make a comfortable trip to Asheville and back again to this place. I am, therefore, reluctantly compelled to defer my visit to Old Buncombe, where I had promised myself great pleasure, in being able to hail on your own soil and grasp by their own hands many of your high-minded, noble-hearted and generous sons, who have done so much, by their unprecedented liberality in the way of voting to improve the Old North State, without having anything comparatively done for them in return.

When I seriously reflect upon what your representatives have done for the cause of internal improvements in this State, for a series of years past, I must confess that I am overwhelmed with astonishment, that there should be any reluctance manifested in any quarter to do your oppressed but noble people justice. You are in every way worthy and entitled not only to demand but to receive all that you have yet asked of the State. And here I will avail myself of the opportunity most cheerfully to acknowledge the great debt of gratitude that we, who reside east of Charlotte, owe to the brave and generous yeomanry of the west, for the magnificent services they have so often and gallantly rendered to the State in days that have passed. Of course I cannot tell what others will do, but I assure you, as far as I am individually concerned, I feel myself resting under the strongest possible obligations to give them all the same advantages and facilities that they have been so instrumental in granting to others. Nor shall I ever think of repudiating my share of this just debt, until the last title of the same shall have been paid and honorably cancelled.

By these remarks you will perceive that although I have been so unfortunate as not to be able to meet with you in person, I am nevertheless with you in my feelings, heart and sympathies. And most cordially do I wish you and all others God-speed who are actively engaged in arousing the heavy-headed and slow-moving masses of our drowsy population to the great and paramount importance of extending the North Carolina Railroad from Beaufort harbor to the Tennessee line. For if this be not done, and that speedily too, there is nothing, in my humble judgment, that can possibly save us from shameful degradation and abject servitude to our sister States. To stand still in this progressive age, is to retrograde, and that fearfully too. We must go forward or be crushed. Why should we falter, doubt or hesitate for a moment, when life and death are at issue? It will not do to quibble or halt even for a moment. We must if we do ourselves justice, move on, courageously on, forever on! Quick time alone can save us, when all are aroused and in motion. The day has come for vigorous action: the N. C. Railroad must be extended; and when this is accomplished, then it will immediately become the great highway for the speedy transmission of all the resources and products of the vast area of the fertile and improving West; the main artery that springs from the heart of our agricultural country, which must disseminate to the farthest verge of civilization, the wealth, it is ever destined to bear over its noble track.

In our own State alone the benefits, the completion of this work will confer, will be immense. The vast district through which it runs has heretofore been a secluded and almost inaccessible region; filled with mountains, surrounded with rough and lofty hills, and crossed by almost impassable roads; it could find no market for its produce and channels for the diffusion of its vast resources. For these reasons above, Western North Carolina has been sparsely settled, while vast hoards of her own sons and other emigrants have passed beyond, to scarcely more fertile, but more accessible regions. But let Beaufort and Wilmington be brought in the neighborhood of our own doors and immediate and certain reach of this inexhaustible store-house of nature, and then we may begin faintly to anticipate what North Carolina will be in the future. I am confident the most sanguine imagination among us is not vivid enough to foreshadow it now. There are in the inaccessible regions of this State the germs of future wealth enough to make another State that would be equal to most of those now in the confederacy.

But this great Road is but the beginning of what we must do and have. Cincinnati must be brought into direct communication with Beaufort and Wilmington. Plank and turnpike roads must eventually spring from the North Carolina Central Railroad, so as to tap every county lying within seventy-five miles of its borders. By this means it will effectually empty an area of land sufficient of itself to become, when well cultivated, the granary of all New England and many, if not all, the West India Isles. Then, again, the transportation of live stock alone, a business hardly yet considered, may within three years after its completion be made to pay a handsome dividend upon the original cost of the whole Road, if constructed in good style and with proper economy. Vast, indeed, far beyond comprehension are the interests ultimately destined to be swayed by this Road. It will prove to be in the end a great, a noble, a mighty, gigantic friend; able at once to comfort and bless all of our people—to what extent none can tell, when an unbroken thread of communication shall be extended from our own Atlantic coast to every farmer's door on the Pacific. What vast, living, rushing, bustling throngs of pleasure, health, and fortune hunters are surely destined constantly to fly along its whole line. For the scenery, says a recent writer, is rarely equalled: now rugged and wild, then gentle and beautiful, with a wealth of waving woods and dancing waters elsewhere unknown. Many miles of the route resembles the roughest part of New England. Then come many, many more, beautiful like Ohio or Belgium; and then a long stretch of an hundred miles or more of rich and fertile plains, beautifully bordered all the way with the most magnificent forests of stately oaks and towering pines. A more delightful country scarcely can be imagined, and we advise those desirous of taking a journey for recreation or pleasure when the North Carolina Railroad shall be completed, not to fail to take a trip over it

from East to West; and the gratification they will experience will amply repay them for all the time and money it requires. But I forbear to add more at the present.

Be kind enough to accept of my regards, with my best wishes for the final success of your great and noble undertaking, and believe me to be your friend and obedient servant.

D. F. CALDWELL.

FAYETTEVILLE, Aug. 18th, 1853.

SIR: Our attention in this place has just been called to a notice in the "Asheville Spectator," for a meeting of delegates in convention at Asheville, on the 25th inst., to consider the subject of connecting Western Carolina with the North Carolina Railroad, and thence, with the sea board at Beaufort.

The citizens of Fayetteville would be glad to be represented in the meeting, but the shortness of the time will preclude the possibility of making arrangements to do so.

Since they will be denied this pleasure, I take the liberty of making known to the convention, their views on the subject which is to claim the attention of that body.

The Western Railroad Company are now constructing an important link in what we believe to be the great chain of railroad communication between Beaufort harbor and the Tennessee State line; this link between the town of Fayetteville and the coal fields in the county of Chatham, will be completed, (unless some unforeseen accident occurs,) by the meeting of the next General Assembly of this State.

Our friends in the counties of Sampson, Duplin, Onslow and Carteret, are now taking measures to have an instrumental survey of that portion of the line, east of this place, to Beaufort. They intend to have plans, profiles and specifications, with important information, prepared to place before the next Legislature, showing the utility of this route not only to the State, but in a national point of view, to the General Government.

It is our intention to connect the Western Railroad with the North Carolina Railroad at some point, so as to offer to our Western brethren a direct and almost air line through the centre of the State, giving to them the advantage of the important markets of Fayetteville, Wilmington and Beaufort, and presenting a truly Central Railroad line from the mountains to the ocean over which the minerals and products of the State can find an outlet through her own sea ports to the markets of the world.

The last General Assembly granted us a liberal charter, authorising us "to connect with any other railroad that may be constructed"—under its ample folds we can reach the North Carolina Road west, and the Wilmington and Raleigh Road east of us. These connections we hope very soon to make.

From the indications of those interested in a Great Central Railroad, having its initial point at one of the finest harbors in the South, (Beaufort) and its termini far beyond the valleys of the French Broad, extending probably to the golden regions of California, we think we have nothing to fear, and we believe, our efforts to make our line a part of the great trunk, will be crowned with success.

We rejoice that the spirit of Internal Improvement is abroad in the old North State, and particularly, that our friends are alive to the importance of linking their destiny with their brethren of the East, in bonds as durable as iron.

Let us foster this spirit, and the day is not distant, when we shall see North Carolina elevated to the proud distinction of being the most important State in the great galaxy.

Let us make common cause with every scheme calculated to bring about this desirable event.

Let us give support to every work of Internal Improvement, whether in the East or in the West, having for its object the development of the resources of the State, then and only then, will we have done our duty to ourselves and to those who are to come after us.

In conclusion, I beg that the convention will not commit itself to any particular scheme as a "basis of future railroad operations" particularly in the direction of the harbor of Beaufort from the central part of the State, or so to deliberate as to trammel the friends of Internal Improvements in the next General Assembly.

Let them remember that "no pent up Utica contracts their power" but that every portion of the State is entitled to their aid.

Respectfully yours,

D. G. McRAE.

A Touching Spectacle.—We have lost four of those brave, noble-hearted women, the sisters of charity, who have died at their holy work—ministering to the sick. A few days since a kindred spirit winged her flight from the Orphan Asylum in Camp street. She was a young, pious Irish woman, a sister known as Mary Alfred, whose short life had been spent in devotional and charitable duties. It was a touching scene to witness the corpse of this humble, but glorified child of Christ, carried to the church by the sisters, an office that is always performed by men, but which in these times of affliction and distress was from necessity discharged by women. The coffin was handled as tenderly as if its tenant was not in sleep which knows no waking.

New Orleans Bulletin.

Gambling and Murder.—The Lewisburg (Va.) Era states that six men who went to Lick Creek Church, in that county, on Sunday, the 4th ult., instead of listening to the sermon, retired to a place near by, commenced gambling, and finally got into a terrible fight, which startled the whole congregation. On several of those in the church reaching the spot, they found three of them lying upon the ground insensible. One of them, Philip Boyer, died in five minutes after, having received several mortal stabs; another was fatally, and the third severely wounded.—The other three fled.

"Snooks wonders where all the pillow cases go to. He says he never asked a girl what she was making, while engaged in sewing, without being told that it was a pillow case."—*Ex. paper.*

This is an evidence that the girls know how to answer a fool according to his folly. Snooks is a good-for-nothing, impudent fellow, to ask such impertinent questions, and the girls were right in making a shift, and not answering him correctly.

Congressional Pickings.—It is stated by the Nashua Gazette, that the administrator of the estate of the late Hon. Robert Rantoul, jr., of Massachusetts, has received \$350,000, or certificates equivalent to that sum, as his share in the Illinois Central railroad, the bill granting public lands for the construction of which road was strenuously advocated by Mr. R. while in Congress.

From the Fayetteville Observer.

What shall be done with the Surplus Revenue?

This is becoming an important question. It is ascertained that the Revenue for the year ending 30th June last, was \$43,543,419, nearly eighteen millions less than the revenue.

And it is further ascertained, that the balance in the treasury on the 1st of July last was \$21,942,862. And this large balance remains after paying the usual year's expenses, as above, and \$6,391,508 of the public debt.

It will scarcely be denied by any one, that twenty-two millions of dollars is too large a sum of revenue to be accumulated and idle in the public treasury. It is calculated to have a powerful influence on the commerce of the country—indeed on all financial affairs, both public and private; and though perhaps in the present condition of expansion that influence may possibly be beneficial, no one knows how soon a state of things may arise in which it will be hurtful. Its presence there is likely to promote corrupt and wasteful legislation by Congress, to which there is already quite a sufficient tendency.

How, then, shall it be disposed of? It is a most important inquiry. Disposed of it will be, beyond doubt, to a very material extent, at the ensuing long session of Congress. The public debt cannot be paid with it, except at an exorbitant premium, say nearly \$125 for every \$100 of the debt. There is danger, that, elated with the possession of so much money, the dominant powers will be tempted to encourage some of the schemes of plunder or war which have so frequently been urged by their restless adherents. Or that it will be corruptly or wastefully granted away.

The only mode, in our opinion, by which some one or other of those evils may be prevented, is that the people insist upon a return to the policy which received the sanction of all parties, and along with them, of Gen. Jackson himself, in 1835, of depositing with the States a reasonable portion of the surplus of the Revenue. Of the twenty-two millions, let a third, say, be appropriated to paying off the public debt, a third be deposited with the States, and a third be retained in the Treasury to meet any exigency. Or, what would be exactly just, as well as within the ability of the Treasury, let the 4th instalment, amounting to nine millions of dollars, which was ordered to be paid to the States by the act of 1833, but which was withheld from them when the Treasury was bankrupt under the Administration of Van Buren in 1837, be now paid; and let the remaining thirteen millions of surplus be equally applied between the public debt and a contingent fund in the treasury.

There is no doubt about the obligation to pay the nine millions so long withheld. Not only was there a solemn law of Congress, appropriating to the States nine millions of dollars then actually in the treasury; but many of the States went on to contract obligations based on that appropriation. They did not for a moment doubt the faith of Congress. They regarded the money which Congress had ordered to be paid to them as already in the treasuries. It is true that, when they found the national treasury bankrupt, they magnanimously permitted their money to be withheld, and applied to the maintenance of the national faith to other creditors. But that State of bankruptcy no longer exists. It is not only convenient for the government now to pay this debt, but it is wise and safe to do it.

We call, therefore, upon the people, so far as we can reach them, without distinction of party, to demand the payment of this nine millions of dollars. Especially do we call upon the people of North Carolina to stir themselves about it. The share our State is entitled to is \$477,919 13, a very large sum, almost one-fourth of her entire subscription to the Central Railroad, the whole three millions of which must be borrowed unless we insist upon and receive our due.

And this \$477,919 13 will by no means be all we shall get, if we get that. It will be but the beginning. If the government is wisely and peaceably administered, there will probably be an annual surplus, as this year, of ten or twelve millions, half of which might with propriety be devoted to the gradual payment of the public debt, and the other half to depositing among the States.

The advantages to our State of an income of two or three hundred thousand dollars annually, are incalculable. The interest of all our public debt would be paid and a material part of the principal, if it were deemed important. Or there would be one or two hundred thousand dollars to apply annually to Education or Internal Improvements, either of which objects need all that we can command, to enable us to wipe out the reproach of being behind our sister States.

We have not time at present for more than this hasty call of public attention to a subject so every way important, whether viewed as a National or a State question.

It may be useful to add, however, that the act of 1833, depositing the Surplus Revenue with the States, was passed in the Senate by a vote of 39 to 6, and in the House of Representatives by 155 to 38. Among the Senators who voted for it were Messrs. Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, Crittenden, King of Alabama, Mangum, Webster and White. In the House, of the North Carolina delegation, one, Gen. McKay voted against the bill, and the following for it, viz: Messrs. Byrum, Connor, Decerry, Hawkins, Montgomery, Pettigrew, Rencher, A. H. Shepherd, Speight and Williams. [Locos in italics.] GEN. JACKSON APPROVED THE BILL. The amount ordered to be deposited, under the law, was \$37,468,759 97. The share of North Carolina was \$1,911,076 53, of which \$1,433,757 38 was paid, and the remainder, \$477,919 13 remains till due.

Since the above was in type, we find in the National Intelligencer received this morning, that the disposition of the large Surplus Revenue is engaging the attention of that paper. The Intelligencer opposes the purchase of the stocks representing the Public Debt, at the present exorbitant premium, but suggests that the surplus be loaned out on pledge of those stocks, at the low rate of 3 or 4 per cent.

This idea seems to us to be objectionable, if on no other grounds at least because it would convert the U. S. Treasury into a great money-lending concern.

Rapid Increase of Population in Oregon.—At the late election for delegate in Oregon, eight thousand votes were thrown. This shows a great increase of population. In 1849, the vote did not exceed 700; in 1851, 2,500. Since 1851, Washington Territory has been taken from Oregon. Such an increase is unexampled in the history of any other State or Territory, except California.

From the Raleigh Register.

The Coal Fields and Deep River.

A correspondent enters against us, and, indeed against the Press of the State, generally, (though two or three of them, at least, are free from what he deems the dereliction of duty,) the following formal complaint:

"I know but little about the Deep River improvement, or the Coal Fields. I listened to the views of Dr. Johnson and others, and, supposing these gentlemen to know something about their business, I confided in them, and, at the urgent request of many friends, I incurred a very heavy responsibility. Dr. Mitchell read Dr. Johnson's Report, was a listener to and spectator of all that was being said and done about the improvement and the coal; the editors cheered the public on to take hold of these things, and now, two or three years after the responsibilities have been incurred, and the investments made, Dr. Mitchell comes forward, in the full force of his position, influence and views, to destroy gentlemen who have thus become interested in these adventures.

We, perhaps, have no right to complain, but it would be really gratifying to see the editors doing a little to sustain, as far as truth will permit, those who have had the liberality and nerve to follow in the direction they once led.

Dr. Mitchell ought not to be allowed to ruin so many of our liberal citizens, and the editors in the State stand by and say nothing.

He says that Dr. Johnson's report was written for a company; that is, a gentleman of world-wide reputation had merely moulded his words on a great science to deceive the country, and thereby advance the interest of his employers; and yet no editor in the State has told who Dr. Johnson was, or defended his character and memory from the aspersion.

Dr. Mitchell, forgetting that the rivers in the Northern States are ice-bound for near six months in each year, is inclined to the opinion, that a few weeks drought on Deep River and the Cape Fear, occasionally, should discourage all attempts to improve those streams, and no editor has gained him in this position. If he is Professor at Chapel Hill, and, in consequence, may be supposed to know much, when he steps on ground that other people are presumed to know how to occupy, as well as he, why should not somebody else say a word or two?

The writer does us (for we speak only for ourselves,) no more than justice, when he alludes to our efforts to cheer on the projects of improvement, which were so liberally authorized by the Legislature of 1848-'49. They commanded then, and we have been eager to seize every opportunity of demonstrating that they command now, our liveliest support and heartiest good wishes,—parts, as they are, of that grand and beneficent system, which is destined, we believe, to work out a glorious destiny for North Carolina. Of the successful consummation of the particular branch of improvement, to which our correspondent refers, we do not entertain a doubt; and we need hardly add, that we should be rejoiced to have the opinions which have been advanced by Dr. Mitchell, relative to the quantity of coal in that section of the State, at present the object of so much attention, contradicted by the developments that will be made, as operations progress there.

While such are our opinions and feelings, however, we feel satisfied that the course we have thought proper to pursue, with regard to the controversy which has recently sprung up, in relation to the Coal Fields and the Deep River Improvement, is the proper one. We are not parties to that controversy. It involves a dispute about matters with which we have but little familiarity, of which we are not qualified to speak, and of which it becomes us not to speak, in the presence of those, on either side of the question, who are so eminently capacitated, by profession, by experience, and by position, to discuss them in all their scientific bearings. With respect to the Coal, it has been under treatment, by Dr. EMMONS, the State Geologist, by Dr. MITCHELL, and by Dr. McCLANAHAN, Assistant to the former, and the public have had the benefit of their arguments. As regards the Navigation improvement, the views Dr. MITCHELL has expressed are at present undergoing an analysis through the columns of the "REGISTER," at the hands of a gentleman intimately acquainted with the subject of which he treats. Our columns are always open to communications from any quarter with regard to either subject; but our own interference with the controversy must continue to be restrained by that wise old Roman rule of action, "Ne sutor ultra crepidam." "No cobbler beyond his last!" Of this, no one has a right to complain.

We repeat, that we feel the deepest interest in the successful issue of the explorations at present progressing on and near Deep River. We trust that they may fully reward the enterprising gentlemen who are engaged in them, and that, in connection with the particular work of improvement, which is so much interested in such a result, it may open new sources of industry, of revenue, and of Progress, in our midst.

Baltimore.—We are always pleased to record the evidences of increased prosperity of Southern cities and Southern industry of all kinds; and we are glad to learn from the American that Baltimore is now receiving a full share of patronage from the South and West. Many, says the American, who have heretofore given Baltimore a passing glance, have this year availed themselves of Baltimore's advantages, and given to the City Trade an animation never before equalled.

The City is now reaping the fruits of energy and enterprise. Millions of dollars have been expended in Railroads and canals—the people have worked untiringly and perseveringly—and money has never been withheld from any work, however costly, which the honor and interests of the City demanded. The people of Baltimore have acted upon the principle that "there is that scattereth, yet increaseth;" now they are realizing its truth. If the people of the Old North State could beg, borrow, or steal a leaf out of Baltimore's book, we might confidently look for the speedy arrival of the better day which every body says is coming.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

Copper Ore.—We have received from Mr. Hadley, agent for the Johnson Mining Company of Chatham county, a fine specimen of ore from the Johnson mine. It was obtained at a depth of 17 feet. The vein of quartz rock in which the ore is embedded is near 5 feet wide, and of unexplored length. Mr. H. informs us that many discoveries in the mineral Kingdom are being made in that and the adjoining counties, calculated greatly to enhance the aggregate value of property and multiply the resources of the country. Our hearty good wishes are with every thing so calculated.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

Letter from the Cape of Good Hope.

The following letter, containing many interesting incidents of sea-faring life, by a young citizen of Guilford on his way to Australia, has been handed to us for publication:

CAPE TOWN, Cape of Good Hope, June 18th, 1853.

DEAR UNCLE:—I wrote a few hasty lines to thee from Bahia in South America, on the 27th of April, which I suppose thou has received before this.—I will write a few more this evening to let thee know that I am well, &c. When I engaged passage at New York, I was informed that we would put in no port till we reached Australia; I am very well satisfied that we were wrongly informed; but I like to take a peep at the different ports as we go along. We were obliged to touch at Bahia for ballast and here for beef and pork, water, vegetables, &c.

We weighed anchor and left All Saints Bay on the 29th of April, having been in Bahia just one week. After putting a few miles out of the bay we were beset for two days and did not get out of sight of land till 2nd of May,—two or three of our passengers were sick when we left port. On the 9th of May a young man from Ohio, by the name of Nelson Smith, died; his disease was brain fever. His remains were sewed up in a piece of canvass, having a weight attached to the feet, and dropped into the sea about an hour after he died. A few days after a child died and was buried in a similar manner by moonlight. These were the only deaths that occurred on our ship. I caught a very severe cold in Bahia, by getting wet in a shower of rain while strolling along the sea coast, but I am now about clear of it and feel pretty well again.—There were two or three sick with fever and ague for a few weeks after leaving Brazil, but the health of our company, generally speaking, has been remarkably good—there are none sick now at all.

For two weeks after we left Bahia we made but little progress, having head winds all the time. On the 19th of May we were favored with a fair wind and were sailing along nicely, and the Captain told the Mate to get up water, which he refused to do, saying, that his men had not time to do it. The Captain told him he did not want his service any longer; the Mate (Mr. Jones) then gave up his book and chart and went off duty. The Captain then went forward to the fore-cabin and ordered the sailors to bring up water for the passengers to drink; they refused to do it, and said they did not ship for that purpose—they hired to do sailors' duty. The Captain then ordered the ship to be put about and headed towards Rio Janeiro—which was done. He said he would see if he could not get sailors who would obey him. The passengers called meetings, made speeches, &c. The greatest confusion prevailed all through the ship, for the idea of going into another sickly port, off our course, was anything but agreeable to our feelings. A committee was appointed to remonstrate with the captain and object to going into Rio, upon any occasion, if it could possibly be avoided. After running for an hour and a half toward Rio, the captain was induced to turn upon his proper course again. About this time the second mate was taken sick, so that the captain had all the officers' duty to do himself for about a week, when he got Jones to resume his duty again. After that we had but little trouble, but got along very well, though rather slowly toward this port, where we arrived on the 16th instant. We saw Table Mountain from the sea near three days before we could get favorable wind to come in the bay with. We would be within twelve or fifteen miles of land in the day time and then drift off while lying to at night.—These two or three days, in sight of land and yet not able to get to it, were the most wearisome of any during the passage. We were but one day short of seven weeks from Bahia.

Cape Town is a very neat looking place.—The streets cross each other at right angles and they are clean. Although this is their winter here, it is very pleasant weather,—much like a fine May day in North Carolina. There are plenty of oranges, pears, and vegetables, such as carrots, turnips, radishes, &c. in market. To the south of the town is Table Mountain rising up 3200 feet above the sea. Near it, on the right, is the Lion's Rump, with the Sugar Loaf Mountain on his (the Lion's) head, the height of which is 2300 feet. I climbed to the top of the Sugar Loaf yesterday—it was no light task to ascend it, I can assure you,—no less one to climb up the Pilot Mountain. I was the first of our company who went up; one man from Wisconsin followed on; two of the company, who started up, gave it out before getting half way up; a few others followed our tracks and got to the top; but some went to the base of the Loaf and came down and reported it to be impossible to get up. From the top we had a fine view of the ocean, on the west,—the breakers dashing against the foot of the mountain, and Cape Town almost under us; to the north and east, ranges of mountains rising one above another. Altogether it was a splendid view.

I went to the ship and slept aboard last night. Our ship is anchored a mile and a half from the shore. Early this morning there was a young fleet of sail and row boats along side of the Emphasis ready to convey passengers ashore at sixpence apiece. I came ashore after breakfast this morning and looked about the market while.—This (Saturday) being the greatest market-day of the week, people had their goods and wares out in the main square for sale. Here you may see people of almost any color. There are plenty of Malays, Hottentots, and all shades here, from the jet black to the light mulatto. The natives drive their cattle teams to town with seven and eight yoke to one wagon. There were squads of British soldiers marching about this morning,—there are some here recruiting, having been badly cut to pieces in the Kaffir war.

I am at the Bedford Hotel: the landlord had resided for some time in Vandiemans Land, and he gives a fine account of that island as being a fine place to live. I will send a Cape Town paper to thee; it contains a list of the names of the passengers on our ship. We will probably leave this port in two or three days. A British steamer arrived here from Calcutta, this evening with a number of passengers aboard. There are several churches here—Methodist, Episcopal, Catholic, Mahomedan, &c.

Sunday morning, 18th. This is a fine, clear, pleasant morning, and if it is a fair sample of their winter weather, it is a most delightful climate. They never have frost here; a young man told me he had never seen frost in his life; he came from Grahamstown and has lived here fifteen years. This is almost the shortest day in winter here, while it is near your longest. I took a bath in the sea yesterday, the water was a little cool, but the air was warm enough. The hills about here are covered with grass and flowers; the wild geranium is abundant.—On the sides of Sugar Loaf hill the silver tree

grows, and near the base are groves of fir trees, which have been planted for fire wood.

The population of Cape Town is twenty thousand. The people look healthy here and they all appear to be contented. I suppose we will be two months in making the passage from here to Melbourne; so that it will be near a six months' voyage from New York, instead of three as we were promised. However, it does not matter much to me, for I want to see the world, and the more ports we make the more I see.—Thou knows that I used to talk of going round the globe, so I have made a start and where I shall stop is more than I can tell; but, if I am favored with health, I shall endeavor to get a sight of the elephant before I return to America.

I will quit for the present. Please give my respects to our folks. I do not expect to write another letter from here, so thee can tell the people in No. Car. where I was, &c., when last heard from. I could not get ruled paper here nor in Bahia, so I write very crooked lines, however, I guess thee can read them. I am informed that the people are prospecting for gold in this colony and that they have sanguine expectations of finding it. Very respectfully thy nephew,

ELIAS C. STAFFORD.

P. S. Monday 20th. The mail will be closed for England this evening. I will pay the postage on this that far and thee can pay the balance.—Our captain says we sail to-morrow morning.—I have a feather while I pulled off an Albatross which was caught more than a thousand miles from land; it measured ten feet between the tips of its out stretched wings,—I will put it in this letter.

E. C. S.

GREENSBOROUGH

Mutual Life Insurance & Trust Company.

THIS Company, as its name indicates, is upon the mutual principle, and embraces two distinct departments, to wit: Life Insurance and Trust departments. This attractive combination offers to Policy holders double the ordinary security, without destroying their right to a full participation in the entire profits of the Company. Premiums will be received, in cash, either annually, semi-annually, or quarterly, as may be agreed upon at the time the Policy is issued.

In the TRUST DEPARTMENT, or Deposit System, the payments made to the Company are entirely optional with the Depositor, as regards the amount and the time at which they are made. A party may pay in as much or as little, (not less than one dollar,) and as often, as may be convenient for him, without any obligation upon him to continue his payments, and may withdraw them at his pleasure.

So that, on the plan of this Company, there is created at one and the same time an assurance payable at death,—a fund available in sickness,—and a provision for old age.

See Pamphlets furnished by the Company.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

Directors:—Ralph Gorrell, Lyndon Swaim, John A. Gilmer, D. F. Caldwell, Richard Greene, David McLean, Richard Sterling, John M. Logan, D. P. Weir, E. W. Oghorn, Robert M. Sloan, Robert P. Dick, Henry B. Elliott.

President:—Ralph Gorrell.
Vice President:—Lyndon Swaim.
Secretary and Treasurer:—D. P. Weir.
Attorney:—John A. Gilmer.
Examining Physician:—Edwin Watson, M. D.
Consulting Physicians:—D. C. Mebane, M. D.; J. L. Cole, M. D.; D. P. Weir, M. D.
General Agent:—William H. Cumming.

Any information relative to the Company may be had by addressing D. P. WEIR, Jan. 25, 1853. Secretary and Treasurer.

OAK RIDGE MALE INSTITUTE.

THE second session of this Institution will commence on Thursday the 18th day of August next. The success which has attended the labors of the students during the past session clearly evinces the entire competency of Mr. DAVIS, the Teacher in charge, to fill the station in which he is placed. It is earnestly desired that those who intend entering the School next session will come in on the first day thereof.

The location is pleasant, healthy and retired. About eighteen miles east of Salem, on the Danville Road; and fifteen miles N. west of Greensboro.

Preparations are making for a good Philosophical Apparatus, which will probably be received by the first of September. It is also the design of the Trustees to have a Library of well selected Books.

PRIZES FOR TERM OF FIVE MONTHS.
Primary branches, including Arithmetic, &c., \$5.00
English Grammar, Geography, &c., 8.00
Latin, Greek, and higher Mathematics, 10.00

Boarding can be had in the immediate neighborhood, in good families, at \$5.00 per month. All books that are used in the best schools and colleges can be had at the Institute, at northern retail prices.

J. H. SAUNDERS,

July 4th, 1853. Sec. Board Trustees.

JUST COME AND SEE

ONE of the largest and best selected Stocks of Ready-Made Clothing ever offered in this market, consisting in part of the following: Cloaks, Over, Dress, Frock, Sack and business Coats, 500 pair of Pants, 400 Vests, fine Shirts, merino and woolen Undershirts and Drawers; Stocks, Cravats, Hats, Caps, Travelling Bags, Umbrellas, Trunks, &c. Also a large stock of Boots and Shoes, all of which will be sold very cheap for cash. Call and see for yourself before purchasing elsewhere, and we will let you have a very good bargain.

E. KINSTON & CO.

Solapping.—Jarvis has had an interview with a dry goods clerk whose penitence "feelings" he has endeavored to relieve by portraying what fabric dealers have to suffer from their customers:

She stood beside the counter,
The day he'll never forget,
She thought the muslin dearer,
Than any she'd seen yet,
He watched her playful fingers
The silks and satins toss,
The clerk looked quite uneasy,
And nodded at the boss.
"Show me some velvet ribbon,
Berege and satin true,"
She said, "I want to purchase!"
Then gave the goods a jerk:
The clerk was all obedience,
He traveled "on his shape,"
At length with hesitation,
She bought a yard of tape.

Beautiful Thought.—The most beautiful flowers are those which are double, such as double pinks, double roses, and double daisies.—What an argument is this against the chilling deformity of single blessedness! "Go marry," is written on every thing beautiful that the eye rests upon, beginning with birds of paradise, and leaving off with apple blossoms.

Lines on Lines.—A modern poet gives this axiom:
"Curved is the line of Beauty,
Straight is the line of Duty;
Walk by the last and thou wilt see
The other ever follow thee."

The following racy lines by Congreve describe well a not uncommon female fault:—
"Coquette and coy at once her air,
Both studied, though, both seem neglected,
Across she seems with artful care,
Affecting to be unaffected."

Two men were conversing about the ill humor of their wives.
"Ah," said one, "with a sorrowful expression, mine is a Tartar."
"Well," replied the other, "mine is worse than that—mine is the cream of Tartar."

A youth asked his father's sanction to his project of marriage. "The old gentleman, requesting his son to pray with him, prayed that the match was against the will of the Lord he would throw obstacles in the way, and make it impossible. The son interrupting, cried:—
"Oh Lord, don't you do it; for I must have her any how!"

An Eastern Caliph, who was afflicted with *emul*, was advised to change shirts with a man who was always perfectly happy. As the story goes, he found the happy man, after a long and vexatious search, but the fellow had no shirt!

He was a true philosopher who said, "Be cheerful—happiness is older than misery. Adam dwelt in Paradise and enjoyed almost a week before the devil came along.

Some one, we know not who, very shrewdly defines money to be an article admirably adapted for taking stains out of character.

We once knew a lady who always dreaded to go to bed, because she could not talk while asleep.

A good minister prayed fervently for those of the congregation who were too proud to kneel and too lazy to stand.

Can a man be considered a loose character who comes home tight every night? We pause for a reply.

State of North Carolina, GUILFORD COUNTY. In Equity.
Peter Coble, vs.
William M. Mebane, Executor of John Ingle, deceased. A. G. Ingle and others.
Bill to subject A. G. Ingle's legacy to the payment of complainant's debt.

In this case it appearing to my satisfaction, that the defendant, A. G. Ingle, resides beyond the limits of this State; it is ordered that advertisement be made in the Greensboro' Patriot for six weeks, that he appear and answer the Complaints filed, filed in this case, at the next term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Guilford, at the Court House in Greensboro', on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1853; or judgment pro confesso will be taken, and the case set down to be heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, John A. Mebane, Clerk and Master for Guilford County, at office this 19th day of August, A. D. 1853. JOHN A. MEBANE, C. and M. in Equity. Pr. adv. \$5. 742-6w.

State of North Carolina, ALAMANCE COUNTY. Superior Court of Law, May Term, A. D. 1853.
Sophia Gilliam vs. James Gilliam, Petition for divorce.

In this case it appearing to the Court, upon the return of the sheriff, that the defendant, James Gilliam, is not to be found in this county, it is ordered by the Court that proclamation be made for the defendant to come into Court and answer, as commanded by the subpoena. It is further ordered by the Court that publication be made for six months in the Greensboro' Patriot and Hillsborough Recorder, for the absent defendant, James Gilliam, to appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the county of Alamance, at the courthouse in Graham, on the 8th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso against him.

Witness, W. J. Gignason, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 8th Monday after the 4th of March, A. D. 1853. W. J. GIGNASON, c. l. c. Pr. adv. \$10. 743-c-3m.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber living in Rockingham county, four miles north of Wendworth on Sunday the 28th August. My negro man ADAM, between 30 and 35 years old, tolerably black about five feet five or six inches high, weighs about 140 pounds, had on when he left an old straw hat, black yarn coat and thread pantaloons, has a wen on his forehead in the edge of his hair about the size of a partridge egg. I will give a reward of \$10.00 for the apprehension of said negro delivered to me or in any jail, so that I get him again. L. D. SAUNDERS. Aug. 30, 1853. 743-dw.

Thrashing Machines.—The undersigned, agents for Emory & Co., Albany, New York, will receive orders for their celebrated Rail Road Horse Power, Thrasher, &c. Now on hand, one Two Horse Power with Thrasher, Separator, &c., complete. For sale at Manufacturers' prices. J. R. & J. SLOAN. March 13, 1853.

State of North Carolina, RANDOLPH COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, A. D. 1853.

John Parks, George W. Parks, William Rains and his wife Amelia, and Benjamin F. Hoover, against
Joab Parks, Fields Parks and Henry Parks.
Petition for Partition and Division.
In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants, Joab Parks, Fields Parks and Henry Parks, are not inhabitants of this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Greensboro' Patriot, a newspaper published in said State, notifying said non-resident defendants of the filing of this petition, and requiring them personally to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Randolph at the courthouse in the town of Asheboro' on the first Monday in November next, and then and there to plead, answer or demur to the plaintiffs' petition, or the same will be heard ex parte as to them, and the land mentioned in the petition ordered to be sold.

Witness, Benjamin F. Hoover, Clerk of our said Court, the 1st Monday in August, 1853. Issued 1st day of Sept., 1853. B. F. HOOVER, CLERK. Pr. adv. \$5. 746-6w.

State of North Carolina, RANDOLPH COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, A. D. 1853.

Reuben W. Lane, Joseph B. Lane, John C. Lane, Daniel H. Lane, John Pope and wife Winney, Peter Richardson and wife Mollie, Savannah Lane, William Lane, Eliza Lane and Thomas B. Lane, Children and Heirs at law of Tidance Lane, deceased.

Sciera Facias to revive Judgment.
In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Reuben W. Lane, is not an inhabitant of this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Greensboro' Patriot, a newspaper published in said State, notifying the said Reuben W. Lane of the pendency of this suit and requiring him personally to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Randolph at the courthouse in Asheboro' on the first Monday in November, 1853, and then and there to plead, answer or demur to said proceeding, or judgment will be entered against him, and the lands descended ordered to be sold.

Witness, B. F. Hoover, Clerk of our said Court, at office, in Asheboro' on the 1st Monday in August, 1853. Issued the 1st September, 1853. B. F. HOOVER, CLERK. Pr. adv. \$5. 746-6w.

State of North Carolina, RANDOLPH COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, A. D. 1853.

Brinkley Pearce, Lewis Pearce, Martha Pearce, Owen Gallimore and wife Betsey, John Varner and wife China, Willy Pearce, Andrew Pearce, Douglas Pearce, and Frances Pearce, the said Frances being a minor without guardian, who prefer this petition by her next friend Brinkley Pearce.

againt
Doctor F. Pearce, and Wood Arnold and wife Nancy.
Petition to sell lands for Partition and Division.

In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants, Doctor F. Pearce, and Wood Arnold and wife Nancy, are not inhabitants of this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Greensboro' Patriot, a newspaper published in said State, notifying said non-resident defendants of the filing of this petition, and requiring them personally to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Randolph at the courthouse in the town of Asheboro' on the first Monday in November next, and then and there to plead, answer or demur to plaintiffs' petition, or the same will be heard ex parte as to them, and the land mentioned in the petition ordered to be sold.

Witness, Benjamin F. Hoover, Clerk of our said Court, at office, in Asheboro' on the 1st Monday of August, 1853. Issued 1st Sept. 1853. B. F. HOOVER, CLERK. Pr. adv. \$5. 746-6w.

State of North Carolina, RANDOLPH COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1853.

Michael Cox, Abel Cox, Joshua Cox, Nancy Cox, Thomas Cox, John Branson and wife Jane, David Moffitt and wife Rachel, Stephen Moffitt and wife Rebecca, Rachel Cox, Michael Cox, Abel Cox, Jr., Michael Cox, Jr., Reuben Cox, William Cox, Eleazar Cox, Aaron Cox and wife Sally, and Nancy Cox: Michael Cox, Guardian of Joshua Craven and Nathan Craven: and Wesley Craven, Guardian of Irena Cox, Lydia Cox, Sarah Cox, and Yancey H. Cox.

againt
Joshua Cox and Zimri Bond, Guardians of Branson Cox, Polly Cox, Fieclilla Cox and Sarah Cox.
Petition to sell lands for Partition and Division.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants Joshua Cox and Zimri Bond, Guardians of Branson Cox, Polly Cox, Fieclilla Cox and Sarah Cox, are not inhabitants of this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Greensboro' Patriot, a newspaper published in said State, notifying the said non-resident defendants of the filing of this petition and requiring them personally to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Randolph at the courthouse in the town of Asheboro' on the first Monday in November next and then there to plead, answer or demur to the plaintiffs' petition, or the same will be heard ex parte as to them, and the land mentioned in the petition ordered to be sold.

Witness, Benjamin F. Hoover, Clerk of our said Court, the 1st Monday in August, A. D. 1853. Issued 1st day of Sept. 1853. B. F. HOOVER, CLERK. Pr. adv. \$5. 746-6w.

Books, Stationery, Fancy Goods and Musical Merchandise.

4527 of Worcester's Piano Fortes Made and sold.—A heavy Stock of Piano's on hand. We have just received another large addition to our former invoices of Piano Fortes, making our assortment very large and complete. Those offered by us for sale have elicited praise from such eminent artists as Bechstein and Mad Rischop, Strakosch, Carl Wilhelm, M. Robinson, and numerous persons from whom we have voluntary testimonials. Having sold a large number of instruments in the States of North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, Georgia, South Carolina and Kentucky, we feel assured of our ability to make such a selection as the most fastidious could admire. We are receiving our Fall Stock of Goods, Books, Stationery and Fancy Goods for our wholesale and retail trade, and invite Teachers, Merchants and all others to call and examine previous to purchasing elsewhere. We pledge our attention to all orders extended to our care; and from our low prices and small profits, we are induced to ask for a trial to guarantee satisfaction.

Sole Agents for Worcester's Piano Fortes, September 9th, 1853. 746-4t.

FOUND by the subscriber on the plank road near Pickens Store in Guilford county, a Silver Watch, which the owner can have by describing the watch and paying for this advertisement. The owner will call at Oak Ridge Institute.

JAMES R. NELSON. Sept. 2nd, 1853. 747-3w.

BLANKS.—A large supply of BLANKS just printed and for sale at THIS OFFICE.

Leaksville Cotton Yarns, for sale by E. G. LINDSAY. Feb. 8, 1852.

DIRECTIONS FOR TAKING

BROWN'S ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.—Caution.—Persons desiring an article that can be relied upon, prepared solely from pure JAMAICA GINGER, should be particular to ask for "Brown's Essence of Jamaica Ginger," which is warranted to be what it is represented, and is prepared only at FREDK BROWN'S Drug and Chemical Store, N. E. corner Chestnut and Fifth Streets, Philadelphia.
This Essence is warranted to possess, in a concentrated form, all the valuable properties of Jamaica Ginger, and will be found, on trial, an excellent Family Medicine. It is particularly recommended as a tonic, to persons recovering from fever or other diseases, a few drops imparting to the stomach a glow and vigor equal to a wine glassful of brandy or other stimulant, without any of the debilitating effects which are sure to follow the use of liquor of any kind; and it is therefore especially serviceable to children and females. To the aged it will prove a great comfort; to the dyspeptic, and to those who are predisposed to gout or rheumatic affections, it gives great relief; and to the invalid who wishes to reform, but whose stomach is constantly craving the noxious liquor, it is invaluable—giving tone to the digestive organs, and strength to resist temptation; and is consequently a great agent in the cause of temperance.

Dose.—For a grown person, one tea-spoonful; for a child 10 to 12 years old, half a tea-spoonful; and for a child 2 to 5 years old, 15 to 20 drops. To be given in sugar and water. For sale by T. J. PATRICK, Greensboro', N. C., May 23, 1853. 731-1y.



AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,
For the rapid Cure of
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS,
BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH,
CROUP, ASTHMA, AND
CONSUMPTION.

Of all the numerous medicines extant, (and some of them valuable) for the cure of pulmonary complaints, nothing has ever been found which could compare in its effects with this Preparation. Others cure sometimes, but at all times and in all diseases of the lungs and throat where medicine can give relief, this will do it. It is pleasant to take, and perfectly safe in accordance with the directions. We do not advertise for the information of those who have tried it but for those who have not. Families that have known its value will not be without it, and by its timely use, they are secure from the dangerous consequences of coughs and colds which neglected, ripen into fatal consumption.

The Dispensary of the Massachusetts Institute was awarded to this preparation by the Board of Judges in September, 1847; also, the Medal of the three great Institutes of Art, in this country; also the Diploma of the Ohio Institute at Cincinnati, has been given to the Cherry Pectoral, by their Government in consideration of its extraordinary excellence and usefulness in curing affections of the Lungs and Throat.

Read the following opinion founded on the long experience of the eminent Physician of the Port and City of St. Johns, May 8, 1851.

Dr. J. C. Ayer.—Five years trial of your Cherry Pectoral in my practice, has proven what I foresaw from its composition, must be true, that it cures and cures the colds and coughs to which we, in this section, are peculiarly liable.

I think its equal has not yet been discovered, nor do I know how a better remedy can be made for the disempower of the Throat and Lungs.

J. J. BURTON, M.D., F.R.S.
See what it has done on a wasted constitution, not only in the following case, but a thousand more:
Washington, Pa. April 12, 1848.

Dear Sir: Feeling that I have been spared from a premature grave, through your instrumentality by the persistence of God, I will take the liberty to express to you my gratitude.

A cough and the alarming symptoms of consumption had reduced me too low to leave me anything like hope, when my physician brought me a bottle of your "Pectoral." It seemed to afford immediate relief, and now in a few weeks time has restored me to sound health. If it will do for others what it has done for me, you are certainly one of the benefactors of mankind.

Sincerely wishing you every blessing, I am very respectfully yours,
JOHN J. CLARK,
Rector of St. Peter's Church.

Prepared and sold by James C. Ayer.
Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell Mass.
Sold in Greensboro' by Dr. T. J. Patrick, and by Druggists and Dealers in Medicines every where.
September 2, 1853. 743-3m.

T. J. PATRICK,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DRUGGIST,
GREENSBORO', N. C.

IS receiving fresh necessaries to his Stock of Drugs, medicines, Paints, Oils, Vanishing, Dye-Stuffs, Glassware, Brushes, Perfume, Patent Medicines, &c., already the most extensive and complete ever offered in this market.

Physicians and others will find it to their interest to call at his Drug Store on West street, where he will endeavor to furnish them with everything in his line of business, on the most reasonable terms.

Physicians and family prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours, day or night.
Particular attention given to orders from a distance.

ONE THOUSAND PIANO FORTES.
Upwards of One Thousand Pianos sold, and NEVER SOLD A BAD ONE.

ALWAYS having had the SOLE Agency of the Piano Fortes of FOSTER and DENHAM in Virginia and North Carolina, together with the unparalleled number we have sold to all parts of the South, enable us to assert with truth and confidence, from so long and well tried experience, that they are **UNRIVALLED IN TONE AND FINISH,** embracing in the same Piano a most MELLOW and SOFT as well as a most Powerful and Superior Tone.

We keep always on hand, a large and varied Stock of the Newest Styles, and at the Lowest Rates, so that purchasers can always find exactly the Style, and they may want; the difference in price, being occasioned only by the curved finish, enables those who wish to buy cheaper instruments, the same advantages of a fine and beautiful tone, as in a Piano of greater value.

A large number of the Piano Fortes we now sell are laid entirely in our own taste and selection, by purchasers who are so situated as not to be present themselves; and as it always develops much more responsibility upon us, all such may be assured that with all ATTENTION, CAUTION and PROMPTNESS to their orders, they shall have a Piano Forte at precisely the Northern price (as has been often tested) and an instrument from the best maker in the world; GUARANTEED, and allowed to be returned, if not suited in every particular according to their description.

E. P. NASH,
Book & Piano Forte Dealer,
Petersburg, Va.

Leaksville Cotton Yarns, for sale by E. G. LINDSAY. Feb. 8, 1852.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.

THIS Liniment has never been equalled for the cure of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Bruises, Burns, Strains, Corns, Piles, Tumors, Old Sores, Stiff Joints, Swellings or pains in any part of the body if an external application is made. A column of certificates could be given from those that have been cured of these diseases and also from those that have had Horses cured of rheum, spavin, scratches, wind-galls, saddle galls, stiffness, or any enlargement of bone or muscles.

THROUGH BY EXPRESS!
This is to certify that
The Mexican Mustang Liniment

Has been used quite extensively in the stables of Adams & Co.'s Great Southern, Eastern and Western Expresses, for curing galls, chafes, scratches, sprains and bruises, and it has proved very effectual. Many of their men have also used it on themselves and their families, and they all speak of its healing and remedial qualities in the highest terms. One of our hostlers got kicked, and badly cut and bruised on his knee—as usual, the Mustang Liniment was resorted to, and the soreness and lameness was soon removed, and it was perfectly well in three or four days. We have no hesitation in recommending it as a valuable preparation, to be used externally on man or beast.

Foreman of Adams & Co.'s Express Stable, New York.

We take great pleasure in recommending the Mexican Mustang Liniment to all our friends and customers as the best article we have ever used for sores, sprains, or galls in horses. We have used it extensively, and always effectually. Some of our men have also used it for severe bruises and sores, as well as rheumatic pains, and they all say it acts like magic—we can only say that we have entirely abandoned the use of any other liniment.

J. M. HEWITT, Foreman for American Express Co., 10 Wall street, Hadden's Express, 71 Broadway, Pullen, Virgil & Co.'s, 16 Wall street, Wells, Fargo & Co.'s, 16 Wall street.

RESSELL COUNTY, Ala. Feb. 1st, 1853.

In justice to the proprietors, and for the benefit of the afflicted, I feel it my duty to state publicly, the remarkable cures that have been effected in my family by the use of the Mustang Liniment. A negro of mine had what was called a bone Felon, or Whitlow on her middle finger; the pain was most intense and excruciating. The inflammation had been so extensive that the whole finger had become almost a mass of corruption, and the only hope of saving her hand, and perhaps her life, appeared to be to have it cut off. As her general health was very delicate, the physician advised us to try the Mustang Liniment a few days, till she could be sent to a surgeon in Columbus, as it could do no harm, and might prevent mortification. To the astonishment of the doctor, and myself, the pain soon ceased, the inflammation subsided, and the wound rapidly healed. The finger is now perfectly well and sound! One of my boys was severely burned. The skin was entirely taken off from the knee to the ankle. The Mustang Liniment was freely applied, and nothing else was used. The relief and cure was almost beyond belief—but a short time elapsed before the wounds were perfectly healed. I consider it an invaluable remedy, and it should be in every family and on every plantation.

JOS. PHILLIPS.
PRICES.—The Liniment is put up in 3 sizes and retails for 25cts., 50cts. and \$1.00 per bottle. The 50 cts. size contains 3 times as much as the 25 cts. size and the \$1 size has 3 times as much as the 50 cts. size—the large sizes being much cheaper.

A. G. BRAGG & CO. Sole Importers,
201 Broadway, N. Y. or Cor. 8 & Market st. St. Louis, Missouri.

For sale by all Druggists and by T. J. PATRICK, Greensboro' & Mill & Sill, Salisbury; A. T. Zevlevy, Salem; Gardner & Co., Jamestown; King & Begie, Lexington; Samuel Young, Asheboro'; I. S. Gibson, Germantown; M. & T. Black, Madison. July 16, 1853. 738-3m.

DR. J. B. MARCHINI'S CELEBRATED CATHOLICON.

FOR THE RELIEF AND CURE OF FEVERISH FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

It stands pre-eminent for its curative powers in all the diseases for which it is recommended, called Female Complaints. Of these are Leucopae, Uterine Catarrh, Whites, Chronic Inflammation and Ulceration of the Uterus, Hemorrhage, or Flooding; Painful Suppression, and Irregular Menstruation, &c., with all their accompanying evils, (Cancer excepted.) no matter how severe or of how long standing.

The Catholicon far surpasses other remedies, in being more certain, less expensive, and leaving the system in a better condition. Let all interested in such a remedy call and obtain a pamphlet (free) containing a full and complete description of the sources, of the happy results of its use together with letters from first class experienced physicians who have used it in their practice, and speak from their own observations.

REFERENCES.—P. B. Pockham, M. D., Uden, N. Y.; L. D. Fleming, M. D., Canandaigua, N. Y.; M. H. Hills, M. D., Rochester, N. Y.; J. E. Keene, M. D., Syracuse, N. Y.; Paul Dunbar, M. D., Baltimore, Md.; J. C. Orrick, M. D., Baltimore, Md.; W. W. Reese, M. D., New York City; W. Prescott, M. D., Concord, N. H.; J. P. Newland, M. D., Uden, N. Y.

Pamphlets had gratis at the Store of Thomas J. Patrick, Agent; Druggist, Greensboro', N. C. Also sold by Alexander McAlphail, Vancleville, P. F. Peckard, Raleigh, and by most of the leading Druggists in the adjoining counties.

Letter addressed to Messrs. Beach & Brownson, Agents at Newberry C. H., S. C., by Rev. C. S. Beard, of same State.

GREENSBORO', Jan. 9th, 1852.

Messrs. Beach & Brownson—Sir: I send for another bottle of your "Marchini's Uterine Catholicon." My wife has been afflicted for eleven years, and a variety of means has been resorted to for relief, but none was obtained until I received this medicine from you. Its influence seems almost magical; there was a manifest improvement from the day it was taken.

As there are a great many females in our country laboring under the affliction for which your medicine proposes a remedy, I feel it a duty to recommend it to all such.

(Signed,) CLOUGH S. BEARD.
Messrs. B. MARCHINI & Co., Proprietors.
Central Depot, 304 Broadway, New-York. September 8th, 1853. 746-1y.

ROCK ISLAND FABRICS.

A LARGE supply of these beautiful Goods has just been received by the subscriber from the Factory in Rockingham county, N. C. They are a superior article of Home Manufacture, of different colors, grades, and qualities, consisting of **ECRUSES, JEANS, and CLOTHS.** The public are invited to their examination.

Merchants supplied for their sales at factory prices and on factory terms. R. G. LINDSAY, Greensboro', Aug. 17, 1852. 626d.

Swede Iron Plow-moulds—a rare and excellent article for this country—5000 lbs received and for sale by RANKIN & McLEAN. May, 1852.

Insued Oil.—8 BARRELS Insued Oil, a first rate article, for sale by RANKIN & McLEAN. Aug. 20, 1852.

20,000 LBS. CASTINGS for sale, wholesale and retail, consisting of large Eucras, Pots, Ovens, &c., of all sizes. Merchants can be supplied with a good assortment on fair terms. J. R. & J. SLOAN. 731-1y.

REMOVAL.
In consequence of tearing down the American Hotel, corner Broadway and Barclay streets, Messrs. Parisen & King have taken a lease on the new and commodious office No. 28 Broadway, and hope their numerous friends and patrons will make a note of this removal. PARISEN & KING, July 21, 1853. 28 Broadway, New York.

20,000 LBS. CASTINGS for sale, wholesale and retail, consisting of large Eucras, Pots, Ovens, &c., of all sizes. Merchants can be supplied with a good assortment on fair terms. J. R. & J. SLOAN. 731-1y.

Rock Island Jeans and Cashmeres—kept constantly on hand and for sale by R. G. LINDSAY.

300 Gallons of Lined Oil just received and for sale very low. W. J. McCONNEL. May 20, 1853.

Swede Iron Plow-moulds—a rare and excellent article for this country—5000 lbs received and for sale by RANKIN & McLEAN. May, 1852.

Insued Oil.—8 BARRELS Insued Oil, a first rate article, for sale by RANKIN & McLEAN. Aug. 20, 1852.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1851, by J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D., in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER!

GREAT CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA!

DR. J. S. HOUGHTON'S

PEPSIN

THE TRUE DIGESTIVE FLUID, OR GASTRIC JUICE.

PREPARED from Rennet, or the fourth Stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiologist and Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.

"I Digest." Such is the true meaning of the word Pepsin. It is the chief element, or Great Digesting Principle of the Gastric Juice—the Solvent of the Food, the Purifying, Preserving, and Stimulating Agent of the Stomach and Intestines. It is extracted from the Digestive Stomach of the Ox, thus forming a True Digestive Fluid, precisely like the natural Gastric Juice in its Chemical powers, and furnishing a complete and perfect substitute for it.

This is nature's own remedy for an unhealthy Stomach. No art of man can equal its curative powers. It contains no Alcohol, Ethers, Acids, or Narcotics. It is extremely agreeable to the taste, and may be taken by the most delicate patients who cannot eat a water cracker without acute distress. Beware of Drugged Imitations. Pepsin is not a Drug.

Half a teaspoonful of Pepsin infused in water, will digest or dissolve Five Pounds of Roast Beef in about two hours, out of the stomach.

Scientific Evidence!
The Scientific Evidence upon which this remedy is based is in the highest degree curious and remarkable.

Call on the Agent, and get a Descriptive Circular, gratis, giving a large amount of Scientific Evidence, from Liebig's Animal Chemistry; Dr. Combe's Physiology of Digestion; Dr. Pereira on Food and Diet; Dr. John W. Draper of New York University; Prof. Dugliesson's Physiology; Prof. Silliman, of Yale College; Dr. Carpenter's Physiology; &c., together with reports of cures from all parts of the United States.

Pepsin in Fluid and Powders.
Dr. HOUGHTON'S Pepsin is prepared in Powder and in Fluid Form—and in Prescription vials for the use of Physicians. The Powder will be sent by Mail, free of Postage, for one Dollar, sent to Dr. Houghton, Philadelphia.

OBSEVE THIS!—Every bottle of the genuine Pepsin bears the written signature of J. S. Houghton, M. D., sole proprietor, Philadelphia, Pa. Copyright and Trade Mark secured.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines. Price, ONE DOLLAR per bottle.

AGENTS.—T. J. PATRICK, Greensboro'; D. Heart, Hillsborough; S. H. Pondition, Salisbury; Wm. Haywood & Co., Raleigh. April 23d, 1853. 726-1y.

State of North Carolina, RANDOLPH COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1853.

Anderson McMasters and Simeon McMasters, vs. W. J. McMasters, and the Heirs at law of Thomas Parks.

Petition for Partition and Division of Land.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants, W. J. McMasters, and the Heirs at law of Thomas Parks, are not inhabitants of this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Greensboro' Patriot, a newspaper published in said State, notifying the said non-resident defendants of the filing of this petition, and requiring them personally to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Randolph at the courthouse in the town of Asheboro' on the first Monday in November next, and then and there to plead, answer or demur to the plaintiffs' petition, or judgment pro confesso will be entered, and the petition heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Benjamin F. Hoover, Clerk of our said Court, the 1st Monday in August, 1853. Issued the 1st Sept., 1853. B. F. HOOVER, CLERK. Pr. adv. \$5. 746-6w.