

# The Greensborough Patriot.

VOL. XV.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C., JULY 16, 1853.

NO. 738.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY  
BY SWAIN & SHERWOOD.

TERMS: \$2.00 a year, in advance;  
\$2.50 after three months, and \$3.00 after twelve  
months, from date of subscription.

**Advertising Rates.**  
One dollar per square (fifteen lines) for the first  
week, and twenty-five cents for every week there-  
after. Deductions made in favor of standing adver-  
tisements as follows:

	3 MONTHS.	6 MONTHS.	1 YEAR.
One square,	\$3.50	\$5.50	\$8.00
Two squares,	7.00	10.00	14.00
Three " (1 col.)	10.00	15.00	20.00
Half column,	18.00	25.00	35.00

## Edgeworth Female Seminary.

THE next Session of this Institution will com-  
mence on Monday, August 1st.  
The corps of instructors has been completed by  
securing the services of Prof. GEORGE E. DILLI-  
gus in the Department of Modern Languages, who  
has long been known as one of the most accom-  
plished and successful teachers in Virginia.  
It is very desirable that pupils attend punctually  
at the commencement of the session.  
For more particular information respecting the  
school apply to  
RICHARD STERLING, A. M.  
July 1, 1853. Principal,  
Greensboro', N. Carolina.

## OAK RIDGE MALE INSTITUTE.

THE second session of this Institution will com-  
mence on Thursday the 18th day of August  
next. The success which has attended the labors  
of the students during the past session clearly evi-  
dences 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 enter-  
ing 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.  
PRICES PER TERM OF FIVE MONTHS.  
Primary branches, including Arithmetic, &c., \$5.00  
English Grammar, Geography, &c., \$3.00  
Latin, Greek, and higher Mathematics, \$10.00  
Boarding can be had in the immediate neighbor-  
hood, 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.

## GREENSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE next session of this Institution will open on  
Thursday, 28th July—Arrangements are in  
hand to give greater efficiency to all the depart-  
ments.—A large addition has recently been made  
to the apparatus illustrating the lectures on Chem-  
istry and Natural Philosophy, which are as com-  
plete as the courses usually delivered in male colleges.  
Board, (including fuel, lights, washing, &c.) and  
tuition in all the classes, \$70 a session; an addi-  
tional charge being made of \$20 for Music, \$20 for  
Oil Painting, \$5 for Drawing, and \$5 for ancient or  
modern languages. CHARLES F. DEEMS,  
June 3, 1853. 736. President.

## Important and Cheering News.

**PARISEN & KING'S  
STEAMSHIP EXPRESS.**  
PER ROANOKE AND JAMESTOWN.  
REDUCED RATES AND INCREASED EXPEDITON, &c.  
THE PROPRIETORS having made new arrange-  
ments for the still better dispatch of their Ex-  
press by the Steamships "Roanoke" and "James-  
town," from New York, they wish to keep it before  
the public, that PARISEN & KING'S STEAMSHIP  
EXPRESS is always on hand for the accommo-  
dation of their friends, at the lowest rates and  
unparalleled dispatch; their Express leaving  
New York, is generally delivered at almost every  
point of Virginia in 48 hours, and throughout North  
Carolina, in 56 hours, and at forty per cent. below  
the old HUMBOLDT MONOPOLY.  
PARISEN & KING'S facilities for the expeditious  
transportation of Freight and Packages, cannot be  
beat by any Express Company in existence, and  
they defy any competition, therefore, in the shape  
of Humbug, Imposition and Monopoly.  
PARISEN & KING, 2 Barclay st., N. Y.  
and Bollingbrook st. Petersburg, Va.  
J. R. & J. SLOAN, Greensborough, N. C.

## AGENTS.

V. D. Groner, Norfolk, Va.  
J. W. Womack, Farmville, Va.  
Wm. Bailey, Fredericksburg, Va.  
Wm. L. Mauls, Richmond, Va.  
Wm. Bagby, Lynchburg, Va.  
Mr. Minor, Charlottesville, Va.  
John Campbell, Weldon, N. C.  
John Nutt, Wilmington, do  
H. D. Turner, Raleigh, do  
James L. Reid, Henderson, do  
Turnbull and Stallings, Warrenton, do  
S. H. Hamlet, Goldsboro', do  
Stock and Pines, Fayetteville, do  
J. H. Whitfield, Brantford, do  
James L. Duke, Ridgeway, do  
C. Allen, Littleton, do

**Notice.**—Arrangements have been made with  
the BLAND & DUNN Daily Line of Coaches to de-  
liver promptly all packages for Greensborough; and  
packages forwarded from Greensborough to any  
point north, J. R. & J. SLOAN, Agents,  
Greensborough, N. C.  
July 2, 1853. 736:1y

**MRS. HEWETSON** will re-open her School  
on the 15th of July.  
TERMS:  
Children per the Session of 5 months, \$5.00  
More advanced Pupils who wish to learn the  
higher branches of English, \$10.00  
Drawing for children in the School, \$4.00  
Miss Annadora Hewetson will give lessons in  
painting, Pencil and Crayon drawing—  
Oil Painting, \$15.00  
Water Colours, \$10.00  
Crayon Drawing, \$10.00  
Pencil Drawing, \$8.00  
Young Ladies from the country can get accommo-  
dation as Boarders.  
Greensboro', July 4, 1853. 736:3

**BLANKS.**—A large supply of BLANKS for  
printing and for sale at THIS OFFICE.

## LEATHER BANDS.

THE subscriber has put up machinery for stretch-  
ing, cementing and riveting bands with copper  
nails. The bands are stretched with powerful ma-  
chines made expressly for that purpose, and the  
difficulty of bands stretching and ripping under the  
common way of making them, is entirely removed  
by this process. Bands made in this way will hold  
their width evenly, run true, and have a uniform  
bearing on the drum or pulley, and will give from  
15 to 20 per cent. more power than those made in  
the ordinary way. They are made out of the best  
selected oak tanned Spanish Leather, and no pains  
will be spared to make them equal to the best  
Northern bands, and will be sold as low as they can  
be bought in New York.  
My shop is near Jesse Walker's Mill, on Deep  
River.  
CHARLES M. LINES,  
Hunt's Store P. O., Guilford co., N. C.  
References—J. R. & J. Sloan, Greensboro'; Charles  
E. Shober, Salem; Peters, Sloan & Co., McCul-  
loch mine, Holmes, Earnhart & Co., Gold Hill,  
Rowan county.  
February 5th 1853. 715:1y.

## JOHN C. BAKER & CO.,

Wholesale Drug Importers and Dealers in Foreign  
and American Drugs, Chemicals, Medi-  
cines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Dye  
Stuffs, &c., &c.  
No. 160 N. 3rd Street, Philadelphia.  
J. C. B. & Co. invite the attention of Druggists,  
J. Mechanics, Grocers, Manufacturers and others  
to their stock of well selected, fresh, and reliable  
standard goods.  
Purchasers will find among their assortment every  
variety of Drug Merchandise, Perfumery, Surgical  
Instruments, &c., which they will supply of very  
choice quality, and at low prices as can be bought  
in Philadelphia or elsewhere.  
Orders, whether entrusted to us personally, or by  
letter, shall receive equal attention, and the interests  
of the buyer fully regarded in all respects.  
J. C. BAKER & CO.'s Compound Fluid extract of  
Sarsaparilla.

This article is offered as a substitute for the many  
preparations put out under the same name, which  
are for the most part absolutely worthless; being  
entirely destitute of the active virtues of the root,  
and by being prepared in an unskillful manner, and  
from inert materials, are highly injurious, and seri-  
ously impair the health of the patient.  
We have received numerous testimonials, ex-  
pressing in the strongest terms, the great efficacy of  
this medicine, and its superiority over other prepa-  
rations of Sarsaparilla.  
Physicians can prescribe it with the utmost con-  
fidence, relying upon its uniform strength, and that  
it is prepared from the best material.  
It has elicited from the most eminent of the Fac-  
ulty who have employed it, frequent expressions of  
commendation at the unvarying success attending its  
administration, producing the most satisfactory and  
beneficial results.  
It is highly recommended for the removal and  
permanent cure of the following diseases, viz:  
Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Syphilis,  
Alopecia, Tetter and Ucers, White Swellings,  
Scary, Neuralgia or the Colic, Cancer, Gout or  
Gonorrhea, (Gonorrhea) Spine Disease of the  
Lungs, Jaundice, Hypertrophy of the Enlargement  
of the Heart, Palpitation and Trembling in the  
Region of the Heart and Stomach, Enlargement of  
the Bones, Joints or Ligaments. Also, all the various  
diseases of the Skin, such as Tetter, Ringworm,  
Bites, Pimples, Carbuncles, etc., Dyspepsia and Liver  
Complaints, Nervous Affections, Dropsical Swellings,  
Contagious Disorders, and diseases originating  
from an impure state of the blood and other fluids  
of the body.  
Sold by T. J. PATRICK, Greensboro'.

## GREENSBOROUGH

**MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
THE cost of Insurance on the mutual plan is but  
a small sum, compared with a joint stock com-  
pany. This company being located in the Western  
part of the State, consequently much the larger por-  
tion of the risks are in the West, very many of which  
are in the country.  
The Company is entirely free from debt; have  
made no investments, and have a very large amount  
in cash and good bonds, and is therefore confidently  
recommended to the public.  
At the last Annual Meeting the following Officers  
were elected for the ensuing year:

JAMES SLOAN, President.  
S. C. COFFIN, Vice President.  
C. P. Mendenhall, Attorney.  
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y and Treasurer.  
**DIRECTORS.**  
James Sloan, Dr. S. G. Coffin,  
Dr. J. A. Mebane, Jamesstown,  
Wm. P. Mendenhall, Wm. A. Wright,  
C. M. Rankin, Wilmington,  
Rev. C. F. Deems, Dr. C. Watkins,  
James M. Garrett, Carolina F. College,  
Jed. H. Lindsay, John I. Slaver,  
W. J. McConnell, Salisbury,  
E. F. Lilly, Fayetteville,  
Wm. P. Moore, Raleigh,  
Wm. H. Burwell, Newbern,  
H. H. Burwell, Henderson,  
J. L. Bridges, Lexington,  
W. H. CUMMING, PETER ADAMS,  
General Agent, Secretary  
May 10, 1853. 732:1y.

## IRON PIANO-FORTES.

THESE instruments possess many advantages  
over those made of wood, and are from 20 to 25  
percent. less in price for the same pattern.  
They are all 7 octave, of the most superior tone  
and finish, and are warranted to stand in any cli-  
mate.  
The undersigned confide to manufacture Piano-  
fortes in rosewood cases, from \$235 to \$300.  
Our catalogue of SHEET MUSIC is the largest in  
the country, and we can furnish EVERY ARTICLE  
in the Music line. Sent Music sent by Mail.  
FIRTH, POND & CO.,  
No. 4 Franklin Square,  
May, 1853. (728:3m) New-York.

**WORTH & ELLIOTT** have just received  
and offer for sale—  
100 lbs. prime Molasses.  
30 bbls. extra New Orleans Molasses.  
100 lbs. Sugar.  
35 bbls. do, assorted.  
100 " Leaf Sugar.  
100 bags Lageria, Rio and Java Coffee.  
Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Copperas, Soda, Indigo,  
Madder, &c., &c.  
Fayetteville, N. C., May 4, 1853. 729:3m

**Leather Bands.**—Machine Stretched Ce-  
mented and riveted Leather Bands, made out of  
the best New York band leather, at New York  
prices, suitable for furnishing machines and other  
machinery, for sale by J. R. & J. SLOAN,  
May 27, 1853.

## NEW STAGE LINE.

THE subscribers having become contractors for  
carrying the mail from Salem to Reidsville, in  
Rockingham county, N. C., will commence running  
two-horse coaches on the 1st day of July next, from  
Salem by Winston, Germantown, Walnut Cove,  
Madison, Pleasantville, Wentworth, to Reidsville  
and back, three times a week.  
Leave Salem on Monday, Wednesday and Friday  
at 8 a. m., or immediately after the arrival of Bland  
& Dunn's daily stage from Salisbury, and arrive at  
Reidsville next day at 8 a. m., in time to take J.  
Holderby & Co.'s stage to Danville.  
Leave Reidsville on Monday, Wednesday and  
Friday at 3 p. m., or immediately after the arrival  
of the stage from Greensboro', and arrive at Salem  
next day at 3 p. m., so as to connect with the daily  
line from Greensboro' to Salisbury.  
Those persons who may wish to visit the Pied-  
mont Springs, near Danbury, will be conveyed there  
from Walnut Cove, by Wm. A. Lash, Esq., who  
has consented to do so.  
We will have good coaches, sober, careful and  
accommodating drivers, and hope that we will be  
patronized by the travelling public.  
WHITE & BANNER.  
Salem, Forsyth co., June 20, 1853. 736:3m

## Direct Line to the Northern Cities.

FARE GREATLY REDUCED.  
Through from Greensborough, N. C., to Rich-  
mond or Petersburg, NINE DOLLARS.  
This line, of Four-Horse Post-Coaches, from  
Greensboro', N. C., via Danville, Va., to Rich-  
mond and Petersburg, is now in full operation,  
running in connection with the Richmond and Dan-  
ville Rail Road, and South-side Rail Road from Pe-  
tersburg.

Leaves Greensborough for the North every Tues-  
day, Thursday and Saturday mornings, at 3 o'clock.  
Arrives in Richmond or Petersburg the next day  
after leaving Greensborough, at 5 o'clock in the after-  
noon, in time for the Northern steam train.  
Leaves Richmond every Tuesday, Thursday  
and Saturday, at 7 o'clock in the morning. Arrives in  
Greensboro' the next day thereafter, 10 at night,  
in time for the Salisbury stage.

This line also connects at Danville, with the  
Stages to Lynchburg.  
This line is now in operation from Greensboro',  
by Jamestown, Lexington and Salisbury, to Char-  
lotte, connecting with the Charlotte and South Caro-  
lina Railroad. Leaves Greensboro' for Charlotte  
every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 a. m.  
Mr. S. Hopkins agent at Greensborough, Col. H. L.  
Robards at Salisbury.

J. HOLDERBY & CO.  
P. FLAGG & CO.  
January, 1853 688:1y.

## 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 STODART and DUNHAM  
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  
Unsurpassed in Tone and Finish,  
embracing in the same Piano a most MELLOW and  
SOFT tone, as well as a most Powerful and Su-  
perb 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, etc., they may want; the difference in  
price, being occasioned only by the outward 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 entirely of our own taste and selection, by pur-  
chasers who are so situated as not to be present  
themselves; and as it always devolves much more  
responsibility upon us, all such may be assured that  
with all ATTRACTION, CAUTION and PROMPT-  
NESS to their orders, they shall have a Piano Forte  
at precisely the Northern price (as has been often  
testified) and an instrument from the best maker in  
the world; GUARANTEED, and allowed to be re-  
turned, if not suited in every particular according  
to their description.  
E. P. NASH,  
Book & Piano Forte Dealer,  
Petersburg, Va.

**LARGE** lot of springs and axles, patent leather,  
oil cloth point and sand bands, also new pat-  
terns of dashes which will be sold low.  
May 26, 1853. W. J. McCONNEL.

**Advertisements for a wife**, written in very  
common-place prose, have appeared in the papers  
frequently; but the following sensible verses (be-  
sides being pointed and witty) furnished us by a  
friend, deserve to be appreciated by our fair readers.  
Ye fair ones attend, I've an offer to make ye,  
In Hymen's soft bands I'm desirous to live,  
For better, for worse, a companion I'll take ye,  
Provided she fills the description I give.

I do not expect, neither hope for perfection,  
For that never was a bachelor's lot;  
But in choosing a wife I'd make a selection,  
Which many in my situation would not.  
I'd have, (let me see,) I'd have not a beauty,  
For beautiful women are apt to be vain;  
But with a small share, I'd think it my duty,  
To take her (be thankful) and never complain.

Her age, I would have at least to be twenty,  
And not to exceed twenty five at the most,  
For girls of that age, being every where plenty,  
I hope to get one of that numerous host!  
She must be well made, without art to constrain it,  
And rather above than below middle size;  
And something, (it puzzles me how to explain it.)  
Like eloquent language should flow from her eyes.

She must be well bred, or I cannot respect her,  
Good-natured and modest, but not very coy;  
Her mind well informed, 'tis the purified nectar  
That sweetens the cup of hymeneal joy.

Her home she must live and domestic employment,  
Have a practical knowledge of household affairs;  
And make it a part of her highest enjoyment,  
To soften my labours and lighten my cares.  
I ask not for wealth, for I've no predilection  
For glitter or show, or the pride of high life,  
I wish to be bound in the bonds of affection,  
So now I have drawn you a sketch of my wife.  
If any can fill the above requisition,  
And wish to be bound in the conjugal band;  
They will please to come forward, they know the  
condition,  
Inquire for the writer, who's always at hand.

## SELECT MISCELLANY.

### Anecdote of Mr. Clay.

The following is related by a highly respecta-  
ble Baptist minister of Kentucky, illustrative of  
a very important duty. We recommend it, says  
the German Reformed Messenger, to the careful  
perusal of all our "men-fearing" heads of fami-  
lies.  
He had just commenced preaching, and had  
for a few years been married and keeping house.  
He was in humble circumstances, and of a limited  
education—modest and retiring to a fault. It  
was with great difficulty that he could summon  
resolution to address a congregation. Mr. Clay,  
in the discharge of his duty as a lawyer, came to  
the neighborhood of our informant (Clover Bot-  
tom, Woodford county) to have surveys made  
of some land then in litigation. He was accom-  
panied by another lawyer of note. They made  
the humble abode of brother B. their home. On  
the first night they stayed with him, our brother  
was reduced to great extremity. He was in the  
habit of holding family worship morning and  
evening; but he trembled at the thought of doing  
so in the presence of guests so distinguished as  
Mr. Clay and his friend. His little children  
were becoming sleepy, and his wife, by signifi-  
cant gestures, suggested that the time of prayer  
had come. Brother B. hinted to his guests that  
perhaps "they would choose to go to bed." But  
Mr. Clay, with great politeness, said that "he  
did not feel at all sleepy, and that, unless it were  
intrusive, he would be happy to enjoy his society  
longer." Of course brother B. could not ob-  
ject. Still, the matter of prayer could not be  
postponed without sending the children to bed in  
advance, which was contrary to his settled prin-  
ciples of procedure. At last, with considerable  
trepidation, he stated to Mr. Clay and his friend  
what was his custom, and said that they could  
stay and unite with his family in their devotions,  
or retire, at their option. Mr. Clay promptly,  
and with some feeling, replied that "they would  
remain by all means; that the earliest recollec-  
tions of life were associated with such exercises;  
that his father was a Baptist minister, and his  
mother was still a member of that communion,  
and that they had taught him to reverence the  
institutions of religion, and none more so than that  
of family worship."

Brother B. then proceeded with his wonted  
exercises, but with much fear and trembling.—  
He says that he never felt so much embarrassed  
in his life. When the season of prayer was  
passed, Mr. Clay approached him and said:  
"Mr. B., never again feel the least hesitation  
in the discharge of your duty to God on account  
of the presence of men. I saw your embarrass-  
ment, and remained on purpose that you might  
never feel it again. Remember, my dear sir,  
that every man of sense will respect the individ-  
ual who is not ashamed to acknowledge his de-  
pendence upon his Maker; and he deserves only  
contempt who can cherish any other feeling than  
reverence for the consecrated hour of man in  
audience with the Deity." And what are myself  
and friend here but frail and feeble mortals, like  
you and your little children, indebted for all that  
we are to the great Fountain of Good, and de-  
pendent on Him for every blessing of life! We  
and you are destined to the same grave, and to  
the same final retribution. The king upon his  
throne and the beggar in his rags are the same  
in the eyes of the Omnipotent. Think of this, Mr.  
B., and you will never hesitate again to engage  
in prayer to God on account of the presence  
of men. For myself, I would rather know that  
the prayers of a pious man, no matter how hum-  
ble his position in life, were ascending in my be-  
half, than to have the widest applause of listening  
senators."

Mr. Clay and his friend then retired for the  
night. Mr. B. says it was the best lesson of his  
life. He afterwards heard the great statesman  
in all the grandeur of his eloquence; but he in-  
sists that in no effort he ever heard, was he so  
impressive as on the occasion named.

### The Moral Sublime.

We copy from a spirited account of the scene  
in the House of Representatives on the election  
of J. Q. Adams, to the Presidency, in the Home  
Gazette, the following:

At length the speaker's hammer fell. A dead  
silence instantly prevailed, and the respective  
delegations assembled and took their seats around  
the table prepared for them.

It was my privilege, from an elevated position  
on the right of the chair, to enjoy a full view of  
all the groups; and I have preserved a rude and  
hasty sketch which I caught of their positions  
while the first ballot was proceeding. Each de-  
legation appointed one of their number to act as  
Chairman, collect their votes, and report the re-  
sult. The delegations voted by pluralities.  
Whoever, in each, received the most votes, was  
reported as the choice of that delegation. There  
were twenty-four of the groups; and when the  
votes had been gathered in each, they were called  
upon to report, which they did in succession, *ri-  
ra voce*, commencing with Maine. The silence  
was like that of a sepulchre. Men's breath was  
suspended as State after State uttered its voice;  
and oh, can I ever forget the moment when the  
Speaker, standing up, in his place, declared in a  
clear, sonorous voice, that seemed to pierce  
through bone and marrow, that John Quincy Adams,  
having received a majority of the votes cast,  
was duly elected President of the United States  
for four years from the 4th of March next ensu-  
ing.

Then arose such a shout from the galleries as  
seemed to lift the very dome of the hall. Mr.  
McDuffie, (whose candidate had been defeated,  
whose eager hopes were blasted, and whose per-  
sonal pledge for the good order of the assembly  
was remembered by all,) sprang in much excite-  
ment from the ground, and in a voice that rang  
above all the tumultuous plaudits of the specta-  
tators, cried, "Mr. Speaker! I move that the  
gallery be cleared!" The question was put and  
carried. "Yes," said a foreign minister to another  
who stood by his side, "but how are you going  
to do it? A natural question enough for a Eu-  
ropean, ignorant of the country and the people.—  
Here were no guards; no gens d'armes; not even  
a constable; how was the order to be executed?"

He soon saw, and while he gazed seemed pen-  
etrated with speechless wonder. No sooner had  
the Speaker given the order, "The Sargent-at-  
Arms will clear the galleries," than an active,  
slender young man, of graceful form, and with a  
brilliant black eye, darted from his place and  
mounting, (I did not see how,) the broad stone  
coultice which runs all round the hall in front of,  
and below the breast work of the galleries, mo-  
tioned with his arm to the dark, dense, and al-  
most suffocated mass of human beings before him,  
exclaiming, "Gentlemen, you must retire—clear  
the galleries." And at his word, like a flock of  
quiet, passive sheep when the gate of their pen  
is thrown open, out went the entire crowd, with-  
out a word of complaint or remonstrance, and in  
an incredibly short time, not a soul was left be-  
hind. The foreign minister lifted up his hands  
in amazement, and exclaimed, "What a gov-  
ernment! What a people!"

### An American in Council.

Occasionally a man of the right sort turns up  
unexpectedly amongst the revilers of our country,  
and those institutions intertwined with our social  
and political fabric, and uses his opportunity to  
a good purpose, and it cannot be without effect.  
During the last month, a re-opening of a church,  
after a process of renovation, took place at Bos-  
ton, England, and after the religious exercises  
were concluded something followed for the res-  
toration of the inner man. Quite a sumptuous  
banquet was served, at which, among the clergy,  
gentry, and nobility for aught we know to the  
contrary, hereditarily, patent or otherwise, Col.  
T. B. Lawrence, of the American Legation, was  
present. He is a son of Abbot Lawrence, and  
being called out by a sentiment, he took the oc-  
casion not inappropriately to introduce a few re-  
marks upon a subject which seems just now to  
engage a good deal of attention in England. We  
subjoin an extract:

But, ladies and gentlemen, in looking back as a  
New Englander, with pleasure and with pride,  
to Old England, I cannot forget that to every part  
of my own country I am still more closely allied,  
connected as I am to my fellow citizens, in all  
its sections, by the bonds of nationality, and  
united to them by sympathies of the same citi-  
zenship. And I cannot but embrace this oppor-  
tunity to express the regret with which I see  
the domestic institutions of the States of the  
South made the subject or platform agitation in  
this country, and carried from the platform in  
the drawing room, (hear.) My belief is, that  
agitation on so delicate a question, however well  
meant, can only result in injury to the cause it  
is intended to benefit, and in fomenting divisions  
between two nations, which are united by so  
many ties of a common interest. The history  
of the past gives England and America a co-part-  
nership. Shakespeare and Milton, Raleigh and  
Baron, Newton and Locke, and a hundred others,  
in their name and fame are as much the in-  
heritance of my countrymen, as of your own;  
and cannot but hope and believe that the sound,  
sterling common sense which we inherit like from  
the same ancestors, permit nothing to occur to  
excite feuds and jealousies on either side the  
broad Atlantic. Ladies and gentlemen, I have  
already detained you too long; permit me there-  
fore to close, in again proposing the toast, and let  
me ask you to drink with all the honors, "The  
health of the May or Corporation of Boston."  
(Loud applause.)

This was well timed and well put. And if  
the subject is thus treated by intelligent and ra-  
tional men, bearing abroad the American name  
and character, the extravagance and vituperation  
of another class will be of very narrow effect and  
of little consequence. There is nothing at all  
practical in the denunciatory spirit in which the  
subject is dealt with by the enthusiasts of Eng-  
land and America. They imagine what would  
be, if certain things were not, and thus agitate a  
class of people with theories as unsubstantial and  
visionary as the fruit of their labors. But the first manly,  
rational, practical step has yet to be taken  
for the abatement or abolition of those institutions  
so woefully abused and touchingly deplored, out-  
side of the slave States. Slaveholders are doing  
every thing that can be done for the amelioration  
of slavery, with safe discrimination under the  
provoking interference of abolitionists. Slave-  
holders have contributed freely towards the es-  
tablishment of a system of African colonization.  
And the South, universally, is acting most dis-  
creetly in the promotion of that cause, which  
suffers only from that "sound and fury," which  
can do nothing but hinder and offend.

We are glad of the opportunity to introduce  
Col. Lawrence in so favorable an attitude to our  
readers, and hope that his example will commend  
itself to Americans at home and abroad.—Balti-  
more Sun.

### The Poisoned Valley.

A singular discovery has already been made  
near Batavia, in Java, of a poisoned valley. Mr.  
Alexander Louden visited it last July, and we  
extract a paragraph from a communication on the  
subject, addressed by him to the Royal Geo-  
graphical Society:

"It is known by the name of Guevo Upas, or  
Poisoned Valley; and following a path which  
had been made for the purpose, the party shortly  
reached it with a couple of dogs and some fowls,  
for the purpose of experiments. On arriving at  
the mountain, the party dismounted and scam-  
bled up the side of a hill, a distance of a quarter  
of a mile, with the assistance of the branches of  
trees and projecting roots. When a few yards  
from the valley, a strong, nauseous and suffoca-  
ting smell was experienced; but, on approaching  
the margin, this inconvenience was no longer  
found. The valley is about half a mile in cir-  
cumference, of an oval shape, and about thirty  
feet in depth. The bottom of it appeared to be  
flat, without any vegetation, and a few large  
stones scattered here and there. Skeletons of  
human beings, tigers, bears, deer, and all sorts  
of birds and wild animals, lay about in profusion.  
The ground on which they lay at the bottom of  
the valley appeared to be a hard sandy substance,  
and no vapor was perceived. The sides were  
covered with vegetation. It was now proposed to  
enter it, and each of the party having lit a cigar,  
managed to get within 20 feet of the bottom,

where a sickening nauseous smell was experi-  
enced, without any difficulty of breathing. A dog  
was now fastened to the end of a bamboo and  
thrust to the bottom of the valley, while some of  
the party, with their watches in their hands, ob-  
served the effects. At the expiration of fourteen  
seconds the dog fell off his legs, without moving  
or looking around, and continued alive only eigh-  
teen minutes. The other dog now left the party  
and went to his companion; on reaching him  
he was observed to stand quite motionless, and  
at the end of ten seconds fell down; he never  
moved his limbs after, and lived only seven min-  
utes. A fowl was now thrown in, which died in  
a minute and a quarter, and another, which  
was thrown after it, died in the space of a minute  
and a half. A heavy shower of rain fell during  
the time that these experiments were going for-  
ward, which, from the interesting nature of the  
experiments, was quite disregarded. On the op-  
posite side of the valley to that which was vis-  
ited, lay a human skeleton, the head resting on  
the right hand. The effects of the weather had  
bleached the bones as white as ivory. This was  
probably the remains of some wretched rebel  
hunted towards the valley and taking shelter  
there, unconscious of its character."

### The Author of "The Sketch Book."

Illy sauntering down Broadway a few weeks  
since, we chanced to meet Washington Irving  
rambling as listlessly up that noisy, dusty thor-  
oughfare. His eye undimmed and his step un-  
flinching, he seemed to be enjoying the busy,  
bustling crowd that rushed by him, quite uncon-  
scious that a man of genius, whose fame began  
so many years ago, was that day abroad. It was  
in no simple, curious mood, that we were induced  
to follow him, as he went chirping on, (for we  
heard a low, singing tone as we passed him), and  
looked more attentively at so conspicuous a lion.—  
He seemed more vigorous than we had seen him  
for many years, and his foot went plump on  
the pavement than formerly. Dear, deli-  
cious old man! He was a classic when we  
were schoolboys, and his mind had enriched our  
literature before we were born. Continue, kind-  
hearted, genial Geoffrey Crayon, to perambulate  
a city thus has done so much to honour and  
make famous, and far distant be the day that re-  
cords thy departure from the scenes in which  
thou hast taken so much interest and pleasure!  
Boston Transcript.

### The Worst of It.

"Do you want any berries, ma'am?" said a  
poor little boy one day, to a lady.  
The little fellow was very shabbily clothed,  
and his feet were bare and travel-stained. In  
both hands he held a tin pail full of ripe raspber-  
ries, which were prettily peeping out from the  
green leaves that lay lightly over them. The  
lady told him she would like some; and taking  
the pail from him, she stepped into the house.—  
He did not follow, but remained behind, whistling  
to some canaries hanging in their cage on the  
porch.

"Why do you not come in and see if I mean-  
ure your berries right?" said the lady; "how do  
you know but I may cheat you?"  
The boy looked archly up at her and smiled.  
"I'm not afraid," said he, "for you would get  
the worst of it, ma'am."  
"Get the worst of it?" said she; "what do  
you mean?"

"Why, ma'am, I should only lose my berries,  
and you would be stealing; don't you think you  
would get the worst of it?"

### Weakness of Literary Men.

Buffon was very fond of dress. He assumed the



# The Nursery.

## THE CULTIVATION OF FRUITS.

From the North Carolina Star.

**FRUIT LEMAY:** Having had 25 years experience in the cultivation of fine fruits, I have thought for some time back that it would perhaps be beneficial to those who want to plant and cultivate the fine fruits to write and publish short descriptive notices of such fruits as I have tested during my experience as a nursery-man and orchardist. I originally intended to have these descriptions published in Downing's Horticulturalist, and since the lamented death of that excellent and eminently useful man, and the transfer of the work to P. Barry, of Rochester, I still expect to address them to him. But since conversing with them upon the subject, I am of the opinion that the North Carolina press has the first claim to their publication, as they detail experience in the soil and climate of North Carolina. So I have concluded to address my communications originally to them, and if they contain merit enough to go to the public, then they may be published there, and other Editors in the State and elsewhere who wish to advance the cause of cultivation of fine fruits, will please to copy.

I shall commence with the early fruits, first, with that one of the most delicious and most healthy of all fruits the Strawberry.

**STRAWBERRIES.**

**EARLY SCARLET.** *Staminate.* This is a very thrifty and very productive Strawberry, and one of the earliest. It is of medium size, a little lengthened, scarlet color, rich and fine flavored—ripens the first day of May.

**BOSTON PINE.** *Staminate.* This is a remarkably thrifty growing plant and bears well. It is of large size, of a roundish ovate form, rich and excellent, ripens quite early.

The above two kinds are both staminate, and answer well to plant between the beds of the pistillate kinds to fertilize them; then all the beds will be productive.

**HOVEY'S SEEDLING.** *Pistillate.* Very large and very productive and excellent—one of the most popular kinds. It ripens rather early—cannot be too much cultivated. But it requires rich soil and good cultivation to have it in its highest excellence—yielding fruit that measure from six to eight inches in circumference as has sometimes been done.

**BURR'S NEW PINE.** *Pistillate.* I believe that this is now considered the finest strawberry under cultivation. It is of a roundish ovate or short conical form, light scarlet color and very handsome. The plant is remarkably thrifty and very productive. It commences to ripen early, and lasts some 2 or 3 weeks, which renders it perhaps the best family strawberry, where one kind only is cultivated. A staminate kind must then be planted with it to have fruit.

**BLACK PRINCE.** *Pistillate.* This is large, of a dark red color, very sweet and good, perhaps the sweetest strawberry cultivated, and quite productive; but it is not quite so rich flavored as some others. The growth of the vine is not very thrifty. It ripens the medium season.

**CHERRON COKE.** *Pistillate.* This vine makes the most extraordinary vigorous growth of any I have yet cultivated, and it produces abundantly. It is of rather large size, of a long conical form; crimson red color, and ripens its fruit mostly earlier than the others are all past and gone. Its quality is also very good, and when all its qualities are considered, it may be considered one of the most valuable of all the varieties.

These six varieties have been selected with great care from above a hundred kinds cultivated in the United States by several of the most eminent cultivators, as a select cultivation, comprising all the most prominent points of value in this excellent and most delicious fruit. My next will give an account of the fine cherries.

**JOSHUA LINDLEY.**  
New Garden, 16th of 6th mo., 1853.

No. 2.  
**HEART CHERRIES.**

**1. EARLY PURPLE GUINEA.**—This by actual bearing and ripening its fruit has proved to be the earliest fine cherry that has ripened its fruit in the United States. It is of medium size—of a dark red purple color when ripe—flesh of a rich honeyed taste—and the tree I first received for it grows very thrifty and begins to bear well—having ripened some fruit twice during the first days of May. But I have since received a tree from the Princess that does not grow quite so thrifty and upright, whose wood and growth answer more correctly for the true kind. I have not had it to bear fruit yet, but expect it to ripen its fruit earlier than the one just described.

**2. MAY BIGEON.**—This tree grows thrifty and upright, but rather slender—fruit under medium size or rather small—skin rich deep red—flesh soft and tender—very juicy and fine flavored. I had a tree to ripen some fruit this spring of this kind which proves the kind to be correct but the tree was brought from Chatham and planted at a rather late period in the spring for planting trees, in consequence of which it did not start to grow, and open its blossoms until the first days of May. Of course then it could not ripen its fruit at its proper period, but it ripened during the last days of May. And if it could have blossomed in March or the first days of April, it would have ripened its fruit the first days of May. The tree has the reputation of bearing abundantly.

**3. BOYER'S EARLY HEART.**—This tree grows thrifty and upright and is the greatest bearer at an earlier age of any of the heart cherries that I have yet cultivated. It bears abundantly in 2 or 3 years from planting the tree, even when the tree is quite small. The fruit is of a medium size roundish heart shaped—of a clear red color in the sun—light in the shade—flesh sweet juicy and very good—ripening its fruit during the first days of May.

**4. KNIGHT'S EARLY BLACK.**—This tree is of very thrifty growth, forming a tree more spreading than lolly. The fruit is large—obovate heart shaped—of a dark red color approaching black—flesh, rich, sweet and fine flavored—one of the best early cherries—ripening its fruit from the 10th to 20th of May.

**5. BLACK TARTARIAN.**—This tree is of a very strong, thrifty, and upright growth—one of the most elegant in its appearance—and it bears very young and most abundantly. The fruit is very large—of a heart shape—full an inch in diameter—color dark red approaching black—flesh rich, sweet, juicy and fine flavored—one of the most popular fruits and highly deserves cultivation—ripening its superb fruit from the 15 to the 25th of May.

**6. ELTON.**—This tree grows very thrifty, but more spreading with its branches than most other heart cherries. The fruit is large, heart shaped,

of light color, much mottled with red—rich, sweet, juicy and fine flavored—being one of the very finest and most beautiful cherries, and it bears well, ripening its fruit with the Black Tartarian.

**7. BLACK HEART.**—This is one of the most beautiful, thrifty and upright growing trees, attaining a large size in time with a spreading form. The fruit is of a medium size, heart shaped, color dark red, nearly black. The tree is very productive; the fruit is of the finest quality, and ripens about the 20th of May.

**8. RED HEART.**—This tree is a great bearer, grows thrifty and beautiful, resembling the Black Heart in all respects, except that the fruit is not quite of so dark a color and perhaps not quite so fine.

**9. BLACK EAGLE.**—This tree grows thrifty and beautiful, but not so strong and rapid as some others; but makes a beautiful round conical shaped head. The fruit is rather large, of an obovate heart shape, color dark red, approaching black, flesh rich, juicy, sweet and fine flavored, with a honeyed taste. One of the very finest cherries, ripening toward the end of May.

**10. WHITE BIGEON OR OXHEART.**—This is the strongest, most vigorous and most rapid growing tree in the whole collection—making a tree of the most magnificent form, size and beauty. The fruit is very large, full an inch in diameter, heart shaped; color a pale yellowish white, beautifully mottled, with red next the skin, which red frequently covers nearly all its surface. Flesh very firm, rich, juicy, sweet and excellent. The tree does not bear much when young, but after a few years growth, it is a great bearer; ripening its fruit about the first of June.

**11. AMBER BIGEON OR GRAFFIAN OR YELLOW SPANISH.**—This is the Amber of the French, and the Bigeon of the English. I therefore have coupled the two names as the most appropriate; and a name that is calculated to relieve this fine cherry from that confusion that it has been almost buried in heretofore. The tree grows very thrifty, but more spreading in its form than most others. The fruit is very large, full an inch in diameter, of an obovate heart shape; color pale, yellowish white, beautifully mottled with red next the skin, which red dots frequently cover most of the surface of the fruit. Flesh very firm, rich, juicy, sweet and excellent—ripening its fruit early in June. It begins to bear when very young and bears abundantly.

**12. NAPOLEON BIGEON.**—This is a tree of strong, rapid and majestic growth. The fruit is large, of a long heart shape; color white, much mottled with red; flesh very firm, rich, juicy and fine. The tree does not bear much when young, but after a few years growth, bears well.

**13. FLESH-COLORED BIGEON.**—This is a thrifty, upright and beautiful growing tree, and is also very productive at an early age. The fruit is large, of a long heart shape, very sweet, rich and fine flavored, it being one of the finest cherries—ripening its fruit the latter end of May.

**14. AMERICAN AMBER.**—This is one of the most thrifty, vigorous, and finest growing trees—it also bears young, and most abundantly. The fruit is of medium size, of a beautiful clear red color—flesh, tender, juicy, sweet and fine; and the fruit ripens toward the end of May.

**15. DOWNER'S LATE.**—This tree grows thrifty and fine. The fruit is of nearly round form, being but slightly heart shaped, of a clear color when ripe; rich, sweet, and very fine; being one of the best of cherries—ripening its fruit about the first of June, and the tree bears young and well.

**16. FLORENCE.**—This tree grows well and makes a fine tree. The fruit is rather large—of an obovate heart shape—color red, somewhat mottled with a light color; flesh, firm, rich, sweet and fine—ripening its fruit early in June. After a few years growth the tree bears well.

**17. ELKHORN.**—This tree grows thrifty, upright, and beautiful. The fruit is large, of a heart shape; firm, rich, sweet and fine—one of the best late cherries, ripening its fruit about the middle of June. It does not bear much when young, but after a few years growth bears well.

**18. LATE HONEY.**—This is a beautiful and very thrifty growing tree, attaining to a large size. The fruit is rather small, of a pale yellow red color, very sweet and rich, with a honeyed taste. It is a very great bearer, and ripens its fruit early in June.

**19. LATE RED GUINEA.**—This tree grows thrifty, upright and handsome. It bears abundantly. The fruit is small, of an oblong or flatish oval form, red color, flesh, firm and sweet, but nothing superior; ripening late in June.

The above are all heart cherries; all of which have entirely sweet fruit when fully ripe, and the number of kinds embrace a very good assortment to select from. But I have many other kinds not yet tested to satisfaction, which may in future seasons be noticed. In my next, I will describe the Duke cherries, which, in some points are the most interesting and valuable.

Very respectfully,  
**JOSHUA LINDLEY.**  
27th of 6th Month, 1853.

**Dissolution of Copartnership.**

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore known as PIERSON, DOWLER & CO., was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 30th of June last. The said firm making business will be continued in Greensborough, by H. B. & F. A. DOWLER, who hold all contracts made by the late firm, and who alone are authorized to settle up the business of said firm.

We would ask all persons who wish to purchase a FAX that will surpass any that has ever been made in this country, to examine ours; for we are satisfied that that is all that is necessary to ensure us to trade.

H. B. & F. A. DOWLER.  
July 7, 1853.

**1853.—SPRING GOODS.**

WE are now receiving our Spring Goods, a larger stock than any former one, consisting of **Dry Goods, Hardware, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.**

In addition to the above we have added to our stock a large and well selected assortment of Ready-Made Clothing. All of which we offer to buyers at our usual low prices and accommodating terms. Blasting Powder for sale in lots of 25 to 100 kegs.

HALL & SACKETT.  
N. B. Strict attention paid to orders.  
Fayetteville, March 12, 1853.

**Clothing for the Fall of 1853.**

PURCHASERS OF CLOTHING, are informed that we are manufacturing the Largest Assortment of Clothing (at wholesale only) suitable for the Country Trade, to be found in the States.

We do business on the **One Price System.** Orders promptly filled. An examination of our stock is solicited.

**Hanford & Brother,**  
29 Park Row, (opposite the Astor House,) N. Y.

N. B.—We are the largest manufacturers of Oiled Clothing in the country. Rubber Clothing at the lowest market rates.

From the N. Y. Express.

**The Mines of Gold Hill.**

Gold Hill, in Rowan county, North Carolina, is denominated by that eminent geologist, Professor C. U. Shepard, the richest mineral deposit in the United States, unless perhaps with one single exception. The imperfect and inadequate means hitherto employed in working its rich and apparently inexhaustible mines, with the variety of hands among which they have been divided, have tended to keep the public ignorant of their extent and value. A judicious plan lately proposed by Dr. Daniel Asbury, for concentrating the property and direction in a single company, has for some time received the attention of a number of our citizens, and we understand that measures are taken to carry it promptly into effect.

Gold Hill is an eminence with a surface somewhat uneven, a mile in length, and about one-third of a mile in breadth. It consists of a mass of chlorite slate rock, in strata nearly vertical, which are cut by exactly vertical veins, which are rich in gold, iron and copper, pyrites, manganese, &c. Owing to the invisibility of the gold, and the fact that but little of the other metals appear above the surface, it is only ten years since the place was known to be a mining locality. Since then several shafts have been sunk, the two deepest of which were about 340 feet, and another 100; and about \$100,000 worth of gold has been for several years sent annually to the mint at Charlotte.

It has long been known that gold exists in the rocks or sands of large tracts of country on different sides of Gold Hill; and it is now declared by Professor Shepard, whose opinion is sustained by most respectable scientific authority, as well as by the belief of practical miners around, that it is the grand centre and chief store-house of gold deposits. He says:

"Other gold mines present us in such a space one or two veins. Here are nine, grouped in close proximity, and presenting such a variety of ores, and having such traits of continuity, direction, size and geological character, as to show their connection with such extensive supplies of mineral matter of profound depths, as to make it an enduring source of wealth to the country."

"I have seen no mines of any description in our own country, or even in Great Britain, which have left so strong an impression of their intrinsic value, as has been produced by the inspection of the mines of Gold Hill, in North Carolina."

"The scheme proposed by Dr. Asbury, of uniting in one grand whole the separate interests of the different parties on the hill, presents advantages which must be obvious to every one who gives the subject the least consideration. A comprehensive system of working can at once be entered upon. The already discovered wealth can be much more profitably developed, and new discoveries will certainly ensue. Unlike most new adventures, the consolidated company will start upon an absolute certainty. They have not to lose time in erecting machinery, in sinking shafts, in exploring ground, in other words, in making their mine; this is already made and speaks with a decided emphasis for itself, it being called the mother of mines throughout the region where it is situated. With the machinery now on the ground and the courses of rich ore now accessible, it may commence in a day, and yield from the gold alone at the rate of above \$100,000 per annum, with every prospect of doubling this magnificent revenue at an early date, simply on the introduction of more powerful machinery, the reduplication of the force at present employed, and the working of copper ores from the deep and hitherto unappreciated levels of the veins."

"The American miner, or even in Great Britain, which have left so strong an impression of their intrinsic value, as has been produced by the inspection of the mines of Gold Hill, in North Carolina."

"The scheme proposed by Dr. Asbury, of uniting in one grand whole the separate interests of the different parties on the hill, presents advantages which must be obvious to every one who gives the subject the least consideration. A comprehensive system of working can at once be entered upon. The already discovered wealth can be much more profitably developed, and new discoveries will certainly ensue. Unlike most new adventures, the consolidated company will start upon an absolute certainty. They have not to lose time in erecting machinery, in sinking shafts, in exploring ground, in other words, in making their mine; this is already made and speaks with a decided emphasis for itself, it being called the mother of mines throughout the region where it is situated. With the machinery now on the ground and the courses of rich ore now accessible, it may commence in a day, and yield from the gold alone at the rate of above \$100,000 per annum, with every prospect of doubling this magnificent revenue at an early date, simply on the introduction of more powerful machinery, the reduplication of the force at present employed, and the working of copper ores from the deep and hitherto unappreciated levels of the veins."

"The American miner, or even in Great Britain, which have left so strong an impression of their intrinsic value, as has been produced by the inspection of the mines of Gold Hill, in North Carolina."

"The scheme proposed by Dr. Asbury, of uniting in one grand whole the separate interests of the different parties on the hill, presents advantages which must be obvious to every one who gives the subject the least consideration. A comprehensive system of working can at once be entered upon. The already discovered wealth can be much more profitably developed, and new discoveries will certainly ensue. Unlike most new adventures, the consolidated company will start upon an absolute certainty. They have not to lose time in erecting machinery, in sinking shafts, in exploring ground, in other words, in making their mine; this is already made and speaks with a decided emphasis for itself, it being called the mother of mines throughout the region where it is situated. With the machinery now on the ground and the courses of rich ore now accessible, it may commence in a day, and yield from the gold alone at the rate of above \$100,000 per annum, with every prospect of doubling this magnificent revenue at an early date, simply on the introduction of more powerful machinery, the reduplication of the force at present employed, and the working of copper ores from the deep and hitherto unappreciated levels of the veins."

"The American miner, or even in Great Britain, which have left so strong an impression of their intrinsic value, as has been produced by the inspection of the mines of Gold Hill, in North Carolina."

"The scheme proposed by Dr. Asbury, of uniting in one grand whole the separate interests of the different parties on the hill, presents advantages which must be obvious to every one who gives the subject the least consideration. A comprehensive system of working can at once be entered upon. The already discovered wealth can be much more profitably developed, and new discoveries will certainly ensue. Unlike most new adventures, the consolidated company will start upon an absolute certainty. They have not to lose time in erecting machinery, in sinking shafts, in exploring ground, in other words, in making their mine; this is already made and speaks with a decided emphasis for itself, it being called the mother of mines throughout the region where it is situated. With the machinery now on the ground and the courses of rich ore now accessible, it may commence in a day, and yield from the gold alone at the rate of above \$100,000 per annum, with every prospect of doubling this magnificent revenue at an early date, simply on the introduction of more powerful machinery, the reduplication of the force at present employed, and the working of copper ores from the deep and hitherto unappreciated levels of the veins."

"The American miner, or even in Great Britain, which have left so strong an impression of their intrinsic value, as has been produced by the inspection of the mines of Gold Hill, in North Carolina."

"The scheme proposed by Dr. Asbury, of uniting in one grand whole the separate interests of the different parties on the hill, presents advantages which must be obvious to every one who gives the subject the least consideration. A comprehensive system of working can at once be entered upon. The already discovered wealth can be much more profitably developed, and new discoveries will certainly ensue. Unlike most new adventures, the consolidated company will start upon an absolute certainty. They have not to lose time in erecting machinery, in sinking shafts, in exploring ground, in other words, in making their mine; this is already made and speaks with a decided emphasis for itself, it being called the mother of mines throughout the region where it is situated. With the machinery now on the ground and the courses of rich ore now accessible, it may commence in a day, and yield from the gold alone at the rate of above \$100,000 per annum, with every prospect of doubling this magnificent revenue at an early date, simply on the introduction of more powerful machinery, the reduplication of the force at present employed, and the working of copper ores from the deep and hitherto unappreciated levels of the veins."

"The American miner, or even in Great Britain, which have left so strong an impression of their intrinsic value, as has been produced by the inspection of the mines of Gold Hill, in North Carolina."

"The scheme proposed by Dr. Asbury, of uniting in one grand whole the separate interests of the different parties on the hill, presents advantages which must be obvious to every one who gives the subject the least consideration. A comprehensive system of working can at once be entered upon. The already discovered wealth can be much more profitably developed, and new discoveries will certainly ensue. Unlike most new adventures, the consolidated company will start upon an absolute certainty. They have not to lose time in erecting machinery, in sinking shafts, in exploring ground, in other words, in making their mine; this is already made and speaks with a decided emphasis for itself, it being called the mother of mines throughout the region where it is situated. With the machinery now on the ground and the courses of rich ore now accessible, it may commence in a day, and yield from the gold alone at the rate of above \$100,000 per annum, with every prospect of doubling this magnificent revenue at an early date, simply on the introduction of more powerful machinery, the reduplication of the force at present employed, and the working of copper ores from the deep and hitherto unappreciated levels of the veins."

"The American miner, or even in Great Britain, which have left so strong an impression of their intrinsic value, as has been produced by the inspection of the mines of Gold Hill, in North Carolina."

"The scheme proposed by Dr. Asbury, of uniting in one grand whole the separate interests of the different parties on the hill, presents advantages which must be obvious to every one who gives the subject the least consideration. A comprehensive system of working can at once be entered upon. The already discovered wealth can be much more profitably developed, and new discoveries will certainly ensue. Unlike most new adventures, the consolidated company will start upon an absolute certainty. They have not to lose time in erecting machinery, in sinking shafts, in exploring ground, in other words, in making their mine; this is already made and speaks with a decided emphasis for itself, it being called the mother of mines throughout the region where it is situated. With the machinery now on the ground and the courses of rich ore now accessible, it may commence in a day, and yield from the gold alone at the rate of above \$100,000 per annum, with every prospect of doubling this magnificent revenue at an early date, simply on the introduction of more powerful machinery, the reduplication of the force at present employed, and the working of copper ores from the deep and hitherto unappreciated levels of the veins."

"The American miner, or even in Great Britain, which have left so strong an impression of their intrinsic value, as has been produced by the inspection of the mines of Gold Hill, in North Carolina."

"The scheme proposed by Dr. Asbury, of uniting in one grand whole the separate interests of the different parties on the hill, presents advantages which must be obvious to every one who gives the subject the least consideration. A comprehensive system of working can at once be entered upon. The already discovered wealth can be much more profitably developed, and new discoveries will certainly ensue. Unlike most new adventures, the consolidated company will start upon an absolute certainty. They have not to lose time in erecting machinery, in sinking shafts, in exploring ground, in other words, in making their mine; this is already made and speaks with a decided emphasis for itself, it being called the mother of mines throughout the region where it is situated. With the machinery now on the ground and the courses of rich ore now accessible, it may commence in a day, and yield from the gold alone at the rate of above \$100,000 per annum, with every prospect of doubling this magnificent revenue at an early date, simply on the introduction of more powerful machinery, the reduplication of the force at present employed, and the working of copper ores from the deep and hitherto unappreciated levels of the veins."

"The American miner, or even in Great Britain, which have left so strong an impression of their intrinsic value, as has been produced by the inspection of the mines of Gold Hill, in North Carolina."

"The scheme proposed by Dr. Asbury, of uniting in one grand whole the separate interests of the different parties on the hill, presents advantages which must be obvious to every one who gives the subject the least consideration. A comprehensive system of working can at once be entered upon. The already discovered wealth can be much more profitably developed, and new discoveries will certainly ensue. Unlike most new adventures, the consolidated company will start upon an absolute certainty. They have not to lose time in erecting machinery, in sinking shafts, in exploring ground, in other words, in making their mine; this is already made and speaks with a decided emphasis for itself, it being called the mother of mines throughout the region where it is situated. With the machinery now on the ground and the courses of rich ore now accessible, it may commence in a day, and yield from the gold alone at the rate of above \$100,000 per annum, with every prospect of doubling this magnificent revenue at an early date, simply on the introduction of more powerful machinery, the reduplication of the force at present employed, and the working of copper ores from the deep and hitherto unappreciated levels of the veins."

prove equally rich; but the gold veins at Gold Hill, being worked to a depth of three hundred and fifty feet, afford the most favorable opportunity in the country for judging of the character of that spot for copper—a metal which rarely shows itself in much richness at the top of the ground. Already, from the depths referred to, tons of merchantable copper ore are daily raised; and the indications are such as to lead the professor to predict that Gold Hill will very speedily acquire a character for copper as distinguished as that which it has long since established for gold.

The professor, while in Charlotte, was presented with a diamond, by Dr. Leventhorpe, a late graduate of our Medical College. That gentleman had lately discovered it on his estate at Pioneer Mills, and this is the second specimen of this precious gem found within the year in the county. Hitherto no special search has been made for the diamond, these specimens having been discovered in a manner purely accidental.

**They have Their Reward.**

The present Administration seems resolved to satisfy the country that it has a decided leaning to extremities both North and South. The best recommendation to office now appears to be a former advocacy of measures calculated to dissolve the bonds of the Union.

The notorious Wm. J. Brown who made such a high bid to the abolitionists of the memorable thirty-second Congress for the chair of Speaker of the House of Representatives, has been appointed mail agent for the States of Indiana and Illinois.

The Union wing of the Democracy, South and North, is slighted entirely by this model administration, or so far neglected as already to have raised a quarrel with the two factions in certain quarters, which bids fair to be as irreconcilable as the war between the Bentonites and Anti-Bentonites in Missouri.

The New York True Democrat gives the following vivid picture of the grievances of one wing of the party, and of the character of those appointed to office by the collector of the port of New York. Verily we have fallen upon strange times, when such a picture can be painted by a professed friend of the Administration. Gen. Pierce's inaugural promises seem to have been so much empty air.

"A very few of the appointees are known to our citizens as men of high character, and amply qualified for the positions to which they have been appointed, while the majority have never been known among Democrats at all, or if so, only to bring disgrace upon the party whose principles they professed to espouse. Among those appointed to responsible positions we learn that there are some who can scarcely write their names, while others are charged, by common rumor, with crimes, which if they have not been punished, should be by obloquy and disgrace. One is accused of using for his own private purposes, money that was collected a few years since from the benevolence, for the relief of the people of Ireland, while suffering all the horrors of famine; and another as being in a measure identified with the gangs of desperadoes that hover around our docks in search of plunder, to the terror of all well disposed citizens. What is true of these may also be true of others, when it becomes known who they are."

"Thus has the patronage of the Collector been dispensed, while men of character, intelligence, and education, who have grown gray in the service of the Democracy, and who are known by every one as fully qualified for their positions, have been neglected and forgotten."

**Foreign.**

The America has arrived at Liverpool with accounts to the 25th ult.

The Russian and Turkish difficulty remained without change. It was the prevailing opinion that peace will be preserved.

The accounts from China state that the American naval forces were assisting the Emperor, while the British remained neutral. Also, that at Shanghai the English residents were greatly alarmed, and had enrolled themselves as volunteers, procuring guns from their ships. The Americans had likewise held a meeting, and appointed a committee to act when necessary.

The Paris Monitor contains a decree regulating the affairs of the Bonaparte family, in which the Emperor assumes the sole control. His consent is necessary to the marriage or divorce of any Bonaparte, and no member of the family is allowed to go further than seventy-five leagues from home without the permission of the Emperor, who may punish by arrest or exile.

Cotton was in active demand at an advance of 1-16 to 1/4. Sales of the week 59,000 bales. Middling uplands 5 15-16. Stock on hand 875,000 bales.

**OWE NO MAN ANY THING!**

The Cash system forever!—After a thorough trial of both, we are satisfied, as to the mutual advantage of the Cash over the Credit System, to those who buy and sell, and, therefore, return again to selling exclusively for cash, or for produce at the lowest market price, preferring quick sales and short profits for cash, to trading profits with the bad debts that usually attend credit.

We earnestly invite all cash paying purchasers to examine our goods and prices, as we intend offering these goods on such terms as we defy any credit establishment to imitate. On reflection all must see that goods can be sold lower for cash than on credit.

Please call and be your own judges. The lowest price first named and no abatement. We return our thanks to friends and customers who have kindly favored us with a portion of their trade in time past, and hope they will find it to their interest to continue the same.

Call and see if the humble expence is not better than the slow shilling.

THOS. CALDWELL & SONS.  
April, 1853.

**STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, STOKES COUNTY.**—Superior Court of Law.

Salina Langrell, Petitioner for a Divorce.

James Langrell.

In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, James Langrell, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is ordered that advertisement be made for six successive weeks, in the Greensborough Patriot, for the said defendant to make his personal appearance at the next Term of Stokes Superior Court, to be held at Danbury, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1853; then and there to answer, plead, or demur to the petitioner's petition, or judgment pro confesso will be taken, and the case set down to be heard ex parte, as to him.

Witness, Samuel H. Taylor, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 1st day of July, 1853.

SAMUEL H. TAYLOR, c. s. c.  
Pr. adv. \$5.00.

**Insseed OIL.**—8 BARRELS Linseed Oil, a first rate article, for sale by

Aug. 26, 1852. RANKIN & McLEAN.

**Oak Ridge Institute.**

[For the Patriot.]

**Mrs. Susan M. Sherwood:**

I avail myself of your kindness to express the gratification I derived from witnessing the closing exercises of the examination at Oak Ridge Institute. This newly established and flourishing academy is situated near 16 miles north-west of Greensboro', in an elevated, healthy and pleasant location; in a neighborhood, for its intelligence, industry, morality and generous hospitality, unsurpassed by any part of this State.

The Institute is a neat, capacious and comfortable building, surrounded by a cool and healthy shade, remote from all temptations to vice, freed from the noise incident to towns and villages; and admirably adapted to study and the cultivation of those principle and habits which elevate the human character, and fit it for the stern duties of active life. The Principal, Mr. Davis, a graduate of Emory and Henry College, though a young man of modesty and diffidence, is well qualified by his effective and happy manner of imparting information, his industrious habits, and profound erudition, for the responsible position he so acceptably fills. I deeply regret that I arrived too late to witness the examination of the first classes; but, judging from those I did hear, the labors of the last session have not been in vain. The students exhibited in an eminent degree, that enthusiasm which a love of learning ever begets in her secluded votaries.

At the close of the examination the audience was more than delighted with an address from R. F. Armfield, Esq., on the "Future destiny of North Carolina," which was pointed, patriotic, and highly creditable to the speaker, and justly appreciated by those whose good fortune it was to hear it. The crowning feat was a party given by the students in the evening; where there was beauty and grace enough assembled to re-people heaven were all the angels dead. Many a young heart beat that night with emotions new and un-felt before—many a tender recollection will wander back through the shadows of after years, and sigh to gaze again on those happy faces.

The next session commences on the 23d of August, when it is to be hoped the public spirit and enterprise which induced the foundation of this institution, will be rewarded with that patronage which they so richly merit at the hands of those who feel an interest in the rising educational prospects of North Carolina.

**GREAT NORTHERN & SOUTHERN STAGE LINE.**

From the terminus of the Railroad at Raleigh, to the terminus of the South Carolina Railroad at Charlotte.

OUR STAGE COACH arrives in Greensborough daily from the South at 1 o'clock, P. M., and leaves for Raleigh at 1 P. M. Arrives at Raleigh in 23 hours—some two or three hours in advance of the cars leaving for the North, which leave daily at 4 P. M. The arrival in Richmond is made in 12 hours from Raleigh—making the whole time from Greensborough to Richmond 35 hours, which is quicker than any line that runs from this place or can be gotten up.

**Through Tickets.**

To Petersburg, \$9; to Richmond, \$10. Those who may wish to take the Seaboard and Roanoke route will find it now in full operation.

The accommodations on our Stage line have been arranged at great expense, and are unequalled in this country—fine Teams; superb Troy built Coaches; careful and experienced Drivers—in fact it is a Model Line.

Particular attention is paid to Packages by express, and their delivery insured at any point on our line. Packages not to exceed 150 pounds in weight.

The stage arrives daily at Greensborough from Raleigh, at 7 o'clock



# THE PATRIOT.

GREENSBOROUGH:

SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1853.

## Mr. Kerr.

We deeply regret to learn from the Milton Chronicle, that Mr. Kerr is detained at home by the severe and continued indisposition of Mrs. Kerr. Should her health permit, Mr. Kerr will embrace every opportunity to address the people of the district, with as much energy as if he had opposition; but should he be deprived of this privilege, we hope his friends throughout the district will not forget him at the ballot box. He will make a Representative that would reflect honor on any district; and it will afford many of his old friends a pleasure to give him an unmistakable evidence of their appreciation of his past services and sacrifices, on the first Thursday in August next. Mr. Kerr is one of the Statesmen of North Carolina that can be trusted in any position. He will never be recreant to duty, or desert the post of honor.

## Central Rail Road.

The Directors of the North Carolina Rail Road met in this place on Monday last; but we have not learned that anything transpired in the meeting of sufficient importance to require special notice.

The general meeting of the stockholders was to take place at Salisbury on Thursday last; and several of our citizens are now there in attendance. Gov. Reid appointed the Hon John W. Ellis to represent the interests of the State in this meeting. A good deal of anxiety is felt in relation to the result of the deliberations of the stockholders.

## Farmers' Bank.

We here state for general information, that the Greensborough Branch of the Farmers' Bank of North Carolina will go into operation on Wednesday next, the 20th. The large sale and all other necessary preliminaries are at hand. Opening days Monday and until 4 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, at which time the Board of Directors will meet every week, to pass upon the notes offered. Answers returned next morning (Wednesday.) Office on east street, in the Weatherly Buildings.

## Fine Fruits.

On the opposite page will be found two Nos. of a series of articles promised from our friend Joshua Lindley, of this county, on the cultivation of fine fruits. The Raleigh Star, from which we copy, in publishing the first No. says—"Mr. L.'s great experience and intelligence, give what he says the weight of authority, on this important branch of horticulture. He has done much to improve the various kinds of fruit in North Carolina, and we trust his articles will be published by all the papers in the State."

## Stamped Letter Envelopes.

The new stamped letter envelopes, ordered by Congress, have been received at some of the post-offices in this State; but we have not seen any of them yet. They will be very convenient, answering the place of the ordinary envelope and stamp at the same time, and at a less cost than they could be purchased separately. The Wilmington Herald says "they are ordinary looking affairs, sold by the hundred at \$3.20, have a bust of Washington, embossed and encircled by a brick-red background with the words "Three cents" thereupon, and the name of the manufacturer, G. C. Nesbitt, N. Y., on the reverse side. For this latter reason, if for no other, these envelopes should have been rejected by the Department. A cool procedure this on the part of Mr. Nesbitt, to advertise, broad cast over the country, in the execution of a Government job besides."

## Refreshing Showers.

Since our last issue, we have been visited with good seasons. And we are gratified to learn from our exchanges, that the rains have been general, throughout the State; and that other States, north and south, have been similarly favored. Vegetation is fast reviving, and the prospect brightening for our having a sufficient quantity of the "staff of life" to keep soul and body together.

## Death of Jos. P. Caldwell.

Hon. Joseph P. Caldwell died at his residence near Statesville on the 30th of June last, in the 45th year of his age. He was suddenly taken ill on Tuesday evening with an affection of the kidneys, and on Thursday night at 8 o'clock he was no more. Mr. C. served in Congress several sessions from the Rowan district; but the new apportionment separated him from a large portion of his old district, and he was not a candidate for re-election.

The account of the discussion at Lexington, between Messrs. Puryear and Boyd in another column is from a source entirely reliable. The fact mentioned that nearly all the democrats left the courthouse, and went out and raised a row when Col. Puryear commenced his speech, is not more reprehensible than his conduct has been on former occasions; and we suspect that it was a pre-arranged arrangement on the part of a few of the leaders about Lexington, who are becoming notorious for the length to which they carry their political warfare. We have had our eye on some of them for some time; and the occasion may yet arrive when it may be necessary to expose their conduct.

## Great Tribulation.

Mr. Rogers, of Raleigh, has announced himself a candidate for Congress in the 4th district. The Standard was in deep trouble before, when the contest was between Messrs. Venable and Lewis; and its sympathies were evidently with Mr. Lewis, who it feared would be beaten by a Land Distribution Democrat; but now, when both Lewis and Venable are in danger of being defeated by a Whig, its wailings and threats are awful. It says that if the democratic vote should be equally divided, the chances will be in favor of the whig candidate. It then urges the democratic candidates to settle the difficulty between themselves; and insinuates that if they do not, that the editor of the Standard will settle it for them. Says he—"we may regard it as incumbent upon us to speak out before the day of election, in terms which no one can misinterpret or misunderstand." That is, he will kindly inform the people of the district, through the columns of the Standard, whom they shall send to Congress.

The following is the letter of Mr. Rogers, consenting to become a candidate:

To the Voters of the 4th Congressional District, composed of the counties of Granville, Orange, Wake, Franklin, Warren, Nash and Johnston.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I have been induced by solicitations, which have come from various parts of the District, to declare myself a candidate for Congress. It will be out of my power to visit all sections of the District, but it is my purpose to see as many of you between this and the day of election as I can, and give you my opinions freely and candidly on those subjects of public policy in which you have an interest. I do not know that it is necessary for me to say more at present than this: I am in favor of a fair distribution of the public lands or their proceeds amongst the States. This is the only mode by which North Carolina can get her rights in this vast property, which has been acquired as well by the treasure and blood of her sons as those of any other State in the Union. We are in debt and need this fund,—not only to discharge that debt, but to improve our condition as a State and educate our people. I go for the rights of North Carolina in this immense property. LET US ALL STAND BY THOSE RIGHTS!

Should you select me to represent you in the next Congress, nothing shall be left undone, which lies within the scope of my humble abilities, to advance your interest and protect your rights,—and the bestowal of such high honor, and the extension by you to me, of such confidence, will be ever cherished with the most grateful feelings.

I am, your friend and fellow citizen.

SIGN H. ROGERS.

Raleigh, July 12, 1853.

## Lucky Editor.

William B. Gulick, Esq., editor of the Goldsboro' Republican & Patriot, has received the appointment of a clerkship in the Navy Department in Washington City, at the hands of Mr. Dobbin, with a salary of \$1,500; and offers his interest, (one half) in the aforesaid paper for sale—to be sold to a democrat only. From the appearance of the paper, we suppose the office might be made to yield a support to an energetic, economical business man; but for the purpose of accepting a salary of \$1,500 per annum, we do not blame friend Gulick for vacating the chair editorial. Not many editors in North Carolina, if they had the chance, who would not go and do like wise.

By the way, the "powers that be" appear to be quite partial to editors. President Pierce appointed the editor of the Cleveland Plaindealer, the leading abolition paper in Ohio, to a fat office. And this reminds us of another fact. This Ohio editor that received office at the hands of President Pierce, is the same man who during the late Presidential canvass kept in stereotype under his editorial head, as containing General Pierce's true sentiments on the subject of slavery, extracts from his New Boston speech, for months after Mr. Pierce had denied under his own hand, the authenticity of the speech. Pierce said he didn't make the speech; and this Ohio abolitionist said he did. How they settled the question of veracity between them we cannot say. All we know about it is, that the abolition editor was appointed to a fat office.

## Second District.

In the 2nd Congressional District, in addition to Col. Thos. Ruffin, the nominee of the party, and Wm. C. Loftin, independent candidate for Congress, the friends of Thomas J. Latham, of Beaufort county, have announced him also as an independent Democratic candidate. It is stated that he is in favor of North Carolina receiving her share of the public lands. Mr. Latham was removed from the office of post-master at Washington, to make room for Henry P. Allen, who appears to be the tool of the party leaders in the district. And it is charged against Col. Ruffin, that he connived at Latham's removal; therefore his friends will not support the nominee of the convention.

## The Yanceyville Democrat.

Rufus Graves, Esq., editor of the Yanceyville Democrat, announces in the last No. that he has disposed of the establishment to Nathaniel J. Palmer, Esq., who will continue the paper, advocating the cause of democracy and internal improvement. Mr. Palmer has had experience in the business, having several years ago conducted a paper in Milton. We wish him success in all except his politics.

We remember seeing, when we were boys, a good deal of sharp shooting between William Swaim, then editor of the Greensborough Patriot, and N. J. Palmer, editor of the Milton Spectator, in which we thought sometimes one and sometimes the other came off second best. Our recollection is, that Mr. Palmer made a right clever editor, for a democrat.

## Normal College.

We have received the annual Catalogue of Normal College. This institution appears to be increasing in popular favor and usefulness. There were during the scholastic year that is nearly closed 185 students in attendance. Connected with this College is a Department organized especially for the education and preparation of young men for teachers. In the Catalogue it is stated that—

"The members of the Normal Class are not only taught what, but how to teach; they are instructed in the proper method of teaching the different branches, the manner of conducting a school, the proper principles of school government, and everything that tends to make them efficient and useful teachers. Attached to the College is a Model School of small children; in this school, the Normal candidates practice; here, under the inspection of the President, they are drilled in all the minutiae of governing and teaching; here, also, talent for teaching is exemplified, and those who are found unsuitable for that profession, are not passed, and are persuaded to engage in some other pursuit. To young men who wish to prepare for the honorable and useful profession of teaching, this department offers every possible advantage; and it is hoped, that all who have the general cause of education at heart, will exert their influence to induce young men to enter, and prepare themselves for teaching in our Common Schools."

## How he Catches it.

The bachelor editor of the Wilmington Herald recently undertook to lecture the good matrons on the impropriety of carrying crying babies to church, intimating that they were on such occasions, nuisances rather than blessings. But a fair correspondent under the signature of "Georgiana," teaches his bachelorship a different lesson. Read what the indignant lady says to him:

"Mr. Editor: You stood tolerably fair in the estimation of the coteries to which I belong before your vile attack on the rights of us matrons, and our dear, dear infants. I mean, sir, that which appeared in your miserable paper of Wednesday last. I say miserable paper, for so we mothers have concluded that it now is, although we thought pretty well of it before, and pretty well of you too, and were greatly concerned, and often talked about it, that you would not take some one of our sex and make her Mrs. B., and be a decent sort of a man; we had in fact, almost come to an understanding that a certain one would suit you remarkably well, and we were going to do all we could to make things right; but, sir, we shall do no more for you; we are determined to show a proper resentment, and let you know that our dear little ones shall be carried to church or wherever else we choose to have them carried, and they shall cry as much as they like, and nobody shall trouble them, and no newspaper editor shall talk about it, and nobody shall undertake to prevent them from doing just what they please. Undertake, indeed, to molest them! The man who does, will soon need an undertaker himself. I can tell you, sir, with a sneer you call them "innocents." Yes, sir, they are dear little innocents, and where, I should like to know, is a proper place for innocents than in a church. They are not out of their natural element there, as are such good for nothing, naughty men as you.

You have no right at all to express an opinion about babies. You don't even know what they are made of, you don't know any thing concerning them, so you had best not again meddle with infandry tactics.

## To the Whig Voters of Guilford.

Being well satisfied of the importance of Guilford, the banner Whig county of the State, being fairly represented in the County Court Clerkship; and being further satisfied that, in the event of our all continuing in the field, a Democrat, who is unacceptable to a majority of the voters of the county, will be elected by a plurality of votes;—we, therefore, each selected our friend to decide who in their judgment it was most advisable to withdraw,—and we having all met and conferred on the subject, withdraw from the canvass, and hope our respective friends will approve of our course and support L. Swaim, the remaining Whig candidate.

ARCH. WILSON.  
WM. WOODBURN,  
ABRAHAM CLAPP,  
W. M. MELBANE,  
ONPHEUS S. HANSEN.

July 11th, 1853.

[The foregoing card was left in our office on Tuesday morning last for publication; and in connection with the above names attached to it, was also that of Joseph A. Houston. But previous to putting it to press, Col. H. requested that his name should be erased, and is accordingly withheld.—PATRIOT]

## A CARD.

On the 4th of July the whig candidates for County Court Clerk met, for the purpose of devising some plan to lessen their number; and on consultation, agreed that each man should vote for the two candidates that he believed would run the highest in the county. And on the first ballot, I received the highest vote; but there was some dissatisfaction manifested by some of the candidates, consequently I proposed to vote a second time; but a few of the candidates left the room without voting. Before leaving I told them if I did not decide the matter in that meeting, I would never go into another of the kind.

The Friday following the subject of lessening our number again began to be agitated. I was as anxious as any one that something should be done; but my word had gone out that I would not go into another meeting of the kind. I understand it is said that I agreed to go into the meeting on Monday. I did not intend to create that impression; but desired to leave myself at liberty to withdraw at a future period, if I should think such a course prudent. And seeing the danger of a division in the whig party, and thereby electing a democrat to the office of County Court Clerk, I have concluded to withdraw from the canvass, and request my friends to support the whig candidate, and not vote for me. I would at the same time return my grateful acknowledgments to my fellow citizens for the hospitality that has been extended to me, and the encouragement I have received.

JOHN P. COE.

July 14, 1853.

A few books well chosen are of more use than a great library.

The candidates for Congress.—Col. PURYEAR, of Yadkin, and Mr. BOYD, of Rockingham, in the sixth Congressional District,—will address the people at the following times and places:

At Spainhour's, Stokes, County,	18 July.
" Hawkins's, "	" 20 "
" Sexton's, Ashe, "	" 25 "
" Chesnut Hill, "	" 26 "
" Cranberry, "	" 27 "
" McMillan's, "	" 28 "
" Gap Civil, "	" 29 "
" Glade Creek, "	" 30 "
" Dubson, Surry, "	1 Aug.
" Mt. Airy, "	" 2 "

We are happy to learn from the Fayetteville Carolinian that some county offices in Cumberland are filled by Whigs. It has put us in excellent humor, which is comfortable, you know, after the "rage" attributed to us.

Some of the Washington letter writers state that Col. John H. Wheeler, of North Carolina, now in Washington, has been appointed Charge to Sardinia, the place which R. K. Meade, of Virginia, declined.

## Messrs. Puryear & Boyd at Lexington.

[For the Patriot.]

July 4, 1853.

## Messrs. Swaim & Sherwood:

Gentlemen—I desire to inform the public through your paper, of some of the proceedings at Lexington this day. At a very early hour the people seemed to rush in from all parts of the county, to hear the candidates, especially the candidates for Congress, as they were both strangers to most of the people of this county. The speaking was deferred to a late hour, on account of the funeral of Mrs. Peary, which took place at one o'clock.

At length the bell was rung for the discussion. The people crowded into the courthouse. Mr. Boyd took the lead, made a long apology for being unwell and not mixing with the crowd during the day. He then set in upon the old United States Bank; displayed the courage and ability of Fallstaff, demolished his victim without shedding a single drop of blood. He then took up the Tariff and satisfied himself and friends equally well. Then with a flourish, no less than that of a military Colonel, (or even I might say General), with one single sweep with his broad sword, slayed Whiggery root and branch; and but for a very heavy shower of rain which fell at the same time, or some other cause, it would have been supposed by some that it would never take root again. Next came the Public Lands, a sore subject for him and his friends; especially in Davidson; here he evidently rowed one way and looked another; here he asked the people to excuse him, he was so very unwell, (he had then talked much longer than usual). This was a new idea to me, entirely new,—I had often heard speakers apologize for speaking a short time, when unwell, but never for speaking so long, when unwell.

He, however, closed his remarks, and was followed by Col. Puryear, who recd. Mr. Boyd, first on the U. S. Bank. Said he was in favor of the re-charter of the Institution when it was about to expire; it had worked well half a century, and was in favor of letting well enough alone. Since, however, the State Banks had been tried and worked well as fiscal agents, he was contented to use them. He then took up the sub-treasury, on which the democratic party had relied as a fiscal agent, repeated some of the doctrines of the party, that it was to be divorced from all banks, an entire metallic currency. Showed that the sub-treasury had never been used more than a few days as a disburser of the public money at any one time. That the present administration when it came into power, determined to carry out the sub-treasury law in the spirit and letter; but in two weeks abandoned it as a disburser, and was now using the State Banks for that purpose; just as the old U. S. Bank was used.—Indeed, his arguments and facts came in upon the democracy so much like hot shot, that there was to be found in the courthouse only two democrats left, all gone before Col. P. had talked half an hour. In a very short time, every body that would get so, was under the influence of strong drink, when such fighting, and such a row commenced as I have never seen any where, which lasted so long that the company dispersed from the courthouse, and Col. P. was compelled to stop his speech before he was half through.

Now I ask the well disposed of the democratic party, how does this state of things look? Is it honorable? I hold that if a party relies upon principles which they believe to be sound and pure, they will not fear discussion; but that sound principles, like the pure gold, will not suffer by rubbing; while spurious principles, like the spurious coin, will not stand the test of the assay. If you wish to have them current, you must keep them in the dark. Certain men love darkness rather than light. Why? because their deeds are evil.

But this day's work will re-act upon the heads of the democracy. The whigs present were disgusted and excited at the conduct of their opponents. Col. Puryear was present to address the people, whigs and democrats; the candidate of a respectable party; a gentleman every way worthy to be heard; but was denied a hearing. But mark my prediction; you will hear from him on the 4th of August at the ballot box in Davidson.

Be sure to remember this, that the whig doctrine is, that North Carolina is justly entitled to her share of the public lands, and ought to have it; and that the democratic party is in opposition to that sentiment. But that many of the democrats have come over to the whig principle, on this subject; yet Mr. Boyd still persists in opposing North Carolina's best interest. In other words, loves party more than State.

A Good Old Joke.—How did you sleep last night?" asked an anxious landlady of a new lodger.

"Why, madam, if the inmates of your house were only democrats, I should have been taken out of the bed!"

"Who do you mean?"

"The fleas to be sure. 'Union is strength,' is a maxim they do not appear to understand, for had they been unanimous, they could easily have carried me off."

"I was not aware that I had a single one in the house," said the landlady.

"I don't believe you have," retorted the lodger, "they are all married, and have uncommonly large families."

The Ladies will always rejoice at the happy experience of curing eruptions, sore nipples, broken or caked breasts, piles and corns after a thorough trial of the Mexican Mustang Liniment.

DIED.—In Camden, Arkansas, on the 20th of June last, Mrs. M. C. ROUNSAVILLE, wife of Peter K. Rounsaville, aged 26 years. Mrs. R. was a native of Lincoln county, and daughter of John D. Graham, dec'd.

We are authorized to announce LYNDON SWAIM as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the County Court of Guilford.

We are authorized to announce BRANSON G. GRAHAM as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the County Court of Guilford.

We are authorized to announce JAMES F. THOM as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Superior Court of Guilford.

We are authorized to announce LEVI M. SCOTT as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Superior Court of Guilford.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM RICH as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Superior Court of Guilford.

Masonic Institute, Germantown, N. C. The next session of this Institution will commence on Thursday, the 28th of July. July 15, 1853. 738:tc

## SCIENCE HILL ACADEMY, RANDOLPH COUNTY, N. C.

THE exercises of this Institution will commence the 1st of August, 1853, under the charge of MR. SAMUEL H. WILEY, as Principal. The high reputation of Mr. Wiley as an instructor is a strong recommendation for this School. This Academy commends itself particularly to the public on account of its healthy location. Situated in a country unsurpassed for morality. Students will be prepared for the Junior class in College, if desired.—For further particulars address, J. H. BROOKS, Sec'y. Grays' cross Roads, Randolph Co., N. C. 738:3

\*Wadesboro' Argus copy three weeks and forward account to the Principal.

ATTEND TO THIS NOTICE.—The subscriber having sold his entire Stock of Goods to J. W. Shive, is now ready and waiting for settlements; and wishes all those who are indebted to him, to come up and settle either by cash or note; and also recommends his old customers to his successor for bargains. DAVID SCOTT.

The subscriber having purchased the above mentioned Stock of Goods, wishes to do a cash and bartering business, and earnestly solicits a call from the public generally, satisfied that he can suit them in prices. Call at the old stand and see. J. W. SHIVE. Greensboro' July 13th, 1853. 738:St.

## RAN AWAY

FROM the subscriber, living 64 miles south east of Wentworth, Rockingham county, on the 25th June, my negro man AARON, between thirty-eight and forty years old, very black, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, weighs about 150 or 160 pounds; had on when he left a short shirt and pantaloons and black hat; is very quick spoken, white teeth and large white eyes.

I will give a reward of Two Hundred Dollars for the apprehension of said negro, and the person who decoyed him off, with sufficient proof to convict said decoyer; or \$25 for the apprehension and confinement of the negro alone, so I get him. My post office is Troublesome, Rockingham county, N. C. DAVID SCOTT. July 1, 1853. 738:31

## \$50 REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscribers, living nine miles west of Hillsboro', on the night of Saturday the 9th instant, two negroes. One, named MINERVA, the property of Hugh Wilson, is a dark yellow girl, speaks quick when spoken to, has a thin round ear, large flat nose, and sound white teeth, and has the appearance of being very proud. She is 16 years old, and is about five feet, five or six inches high. She took her clothes with her, and has a straw bonnet with blue flowers, a green call, and two or three very neat dresses. The other, SCINTILLA, the property of Addison E. Wilson, is a real black, with sound white teeth, speaks sensibly when spoken to, is 17 years old, and about five feet, three or four inches high. She has a singular bonnet, knit with thread, with blue ribbon and green veil, and two or three dresses.

Circumstances lead to the belief that the above negroes may have been stolen.

A reward of Twenty-Five Dollars will be given for each if taken in this State and delivered to us, or confined in any jail so that we can get them; and a reward of Fifty Dollars will be given if taken out of the State. HUGH WILSON. ADDISON E. WILSON. July 11th, 1853. 738:tf.

"DIGEST!" Such is the true meaning of the word "PESIN," or the two Greek words from which it is derived. This is the significant and appropriate title of the True Digestive Fluid, or Gastric Juice, prepared by Dr. J. S. HOUGHTON, of Philadelphia, from the fourth Stomach of the Ox, for the cure of Indigestion and Dyspepsia. It is Nature's own remedy for an unhealthy Stomach.—No art of man can equal its curative powers. It renders GOOD EATING perfectly consistent with HEALTH. See the figure of the Ox, in another part of this paper. April 23d.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the night of the 4th of July a negro man named ALFRED; about 5 feet 11 inches high; a dark mulatto, aged about 38 years, quick spoken, with a good address. He has recently had a felon on his fore finger on the right hand. Said boy was raised in Western Virginia, and will very likely attempt to make his way back to that State. I will give Twenty-five Dollars reward if taken in this county; \$35.00 if taken out of the county, and within the State; and \$50.00 if taken out of the State, and so confined that I get him again. JAMES M. BLAND. Greensboro', N. C., July 5, 1853. 737:tf.

## COOPER, LIPPINCOTT, COFFIN & CO., (Late MURPHY, COOPER & Co.) Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, No. 34 North Third Street, Opposite the City Hotel, Philadelphia.

CHARLES S. COOPER, CHAS. F. DEHL, STEPHEN COFFIN Wm. V. LIPPINCOTT, (708:ly) DANIEL MURPHY

Leaksville Cotton Yarns, for sale by Feb. 6, 1852. R. G. LINDSAY.

## MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.

THIS Liniment has never been equaled for the cure of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Bruises, Burns, Strains, Combs, 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 ringbone, spavin, scratches, wind-galls, saddle galls, biliousness, or any enlargement of bone or tissues.

THROUGH BY EXPRESS!

Has been used quite extensively in the stables of Adams & Co.'s Great Southern, Eastern and Western Expresses, for curing galls, chaps, scratches, sprains and bruises, and thus proving very beneficial. Many of their men have also used from 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. J. DUNNING. 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, Harnden's Express, 74 Broadway. Pullen, Virgil & Co., 16 Wall street, Wells, Fargo & Co., 16 Wall street.

RUSSELL COUNTRY, 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. Jas. 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, 304 Broadway, N. Y. or Cor. 8 & Market st. St. Louis, Missouri. For sale by all Druggists and by T. J. PATRICK, Greensborough; J. S. Sill, Salisbury; A. T. Zevlevy, Salem; Gardner & Co.; Jamestown; King & Hegle, Lexington; Samuel Young, Asheboro'; I. S. Gibson, Germantown; M. & T. Black, Madison. July 16, 1853. 738:3m.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



