

NO. 740.

Life is Sweet

My friend has cultivated the love of moral more than her perception of physical beauty, and

"My cousin took me to see a man who had been a clergyman in the Methodist connection. He had suffered from a nervous rheumatism, and from a complication of diseases, aggravated by ignorant drugging. Every muscle in his body,

is paralyzed. His body has become as rigid as iron. His limbs have lost the human form. He

fers acute pain. He has invented a chair which affords him some alleviation. His feelings are fresh and kindly, and his mind is unimpaired. He reads constantly. His book is fixed in a frame before him, and he manages to turn the leaves by an instrument which he moves with his tongue. He has an income of thirty dollars. This pittance, by the rigid economy of his wife, and some aid from kind rustic neighbors brings the year round. His wife is a stout, hearty

and devoted of loving nurses. She has never too much to do, to do all well; no wish or thought

"I did not know which most to reverence, his patience or hers; and so I said to them, 'Ah,' said the good man, with a most serene smile, 'life is still sweet to me; how can it but be?"

And surely life is sweet to her, who feels every hour of the day the truth of this gracious saying:

O, ye, who live amidst alternate showers of

and daylight freshness—ye murmurers and complainers, who fret in the harness of life till it galls you to the bone—why recoil at the lightest burden, and shrink from a passing cloud—consider the magnanimous sufferer my friend described, and learn the divine art that can distill sweetness

[Miss Sedgwick, in Union Magazine

Somebody, to the writer of this unknown, tells a joke that may be worth printing, even after making a reasonable deduction for the risk of its being old.

A stranger rose up to the door of a tavern and having dismounted, ordered a stall and oats for his horse. A crowd of loafers—that class of independent citizens who are never equal to a decent man except on election day—swarmed about the bar-room door and steps, waiting to be “invited up to the counter.” Among the crowd the stranger’s business was at once a subject of impertinent speculation. One fellow, more impudent than the rest, made free to inquire of the traveler what occupation he followed; to which the latter replied that his business was a secret for the present, but that he would probably make it known before leaving town.

made various inquiries as to the amount retained, the number of dogs kept by men whose children never went to school or had enough to eat—after, in short making a complete moral inventory of the town, he concluded to leave, and having mounted his horse was about to “be off,” when his inquisitive friend, urged on by his associates stepped up and said :

“ See here Captain, you promised to tell us your business before you left, and we’d like to hear from you on that point.”

“ Well ——” said the stranger—“ I am an Agent for the Devil—I’m hunting a location for him—, and am glad I have found a place where it will not be necessary to remove the present

"Argufy as folks will," said Mrs. Partington, as she sat taking up a blue yarn stocking for Ike, while the young gentleman was playing "coolly-up" with his ball against the door of the old

stood in the corner. "Arguably as they will," continued she, "about the bad people down south, we aint no better here, none of us; and though the Smiths over the way make so much talk about their goodness and avaricrionism, they treat the poor colored women that works for them every Monday jst like a nigger!" Bless thee, Mrs. Partington! it is often thus that we find theoretical benevolence far in advance of the practical, and the show of goodness most profuse-

Post.

All the words of dignity, state, honour and pre-eminence, with one remarkable exception—that of king—descend to us from the Normans: sovereign, sceptre, throne, realm, royalty, homage, prince, duke, count, ("earl," indeed, is Scandinavian, though he must borrow his "countess" from the Norman,) chancellor, treasurer, palace, castle, hall, denar, and a multitude more.

THE GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT.

Washington National Monument.

As Elections for Members of Congress &c., will be held during the ensuing month in several States of the Union, the Board of Managers have deemed it their duty to request the Judges or Commissioners who may be appointed to take the ballots of the voters, to put up boxes at the different localities where elections will be held, for the purpose of receiving such contributions as the admirers of the illustrious Father of his Country may think proper to deposit in aid of the great Monument, now in course of erection in this city to his memory.

They feel assured that when this noble and patriotic purpose is presented to the people, they will not hesitate to give their mite for such an object; and it now becomes more necessary, as the funds of the Society are rapidly diminishing and may not soon be adequate to carry on the work. A small contribution from each citizen or voter throughout the United States, would be sufficient to complete the Monument, a work intended to add to their glory as well as to honor the memory of the illustrious dead. A half dime is but an inconsiderable sum, and yet half a dime contributed by every inhabitant of our country, would rear the grand structure, now in progress, to its destined completion. It will be pitiful, if out of twenty-five millions of souls who inhabit this great country, rendered independent, prosperous and happy mainly by his exertions and devotion to its cause, the sum necessary to erect a Monument worthy of such a man could not be completed for the want of the small pecuniary aid which every American should feel it his pride, as well as his duty to afford.

At the last Presidential election, the plan of obtaining contributions at the Polls, (thus testing the patriotism and liberality of the voters and others) was attempted, though the previous arrangements were not such as to insure a very full collection, the result was as satisfactory as could, under the circumstances, have been expected.

It is therefore desirable that this system should be continued in the different States at future elections of a local or a general nature; and the Board of Managers indulge the hope that on this occasion at the elections to be held in the respective States of Arkansas, Alabama, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, Texas, Tennessee, and North Carolina, in August next, contributions will be made in aid of the Monument, worthy of the Countrymen of their illustrious benefactor.

GEO. WATTERSON,

Secretary of the W. N. M. S.
WASHINGTON CITY, July, 1853.

Write Plain English.

A late Fayetteville Observer contained the following, which, it will be observed, contains, first, a recipe for the cure of cholera in horses, copied from the Farmers' Journal; second, an extract from the Laws of N. C., and third, a communication giving the practical working of an experiment with the aforesaid recipe. We ask the readers of the Patriot to give the whole article a careful perusal, assuring them that they will be well paid for the time it takes to go through it; and if any of them have ever had an inclination to use big word, or other than the plain English language, in writing for plain, unsophisticated people to read, and this article does not cure them of such a propensity, we would give them up as hopeless. It is one of the best burlesques on the practice of interspersing foreign words into English composition, that we ever read.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Farmers' Journal, vol. 2, May 1853, p. 63.
"CURE FOR CHOLIC IN HORSES."

"Messrs. Editors: Having read so many incongruous publications this Spring, in sundry prints, purporting to be remedies for the cure of cholera in horses, induces me to offer your readers the correct treatment, on purely professional principles, that the lives of many animals, decidedly the most important of all others to the farmer, may be thereby spared, which are too often sacrificed through ignorance and maltreatment."

"Cholic in horses is divided into two varieties, viz: *spasmodic* and *flatulent*; the treatment of the two is decidedly different; the symptoms I need not detail at length, as most farmers are acquainted with them; suffice it to say, the *spasmodic* variety is attended with intense pain, recurring at stated intervals, sudden in its attack. The *flatulent* variety is not so painful in its commencement, but increases, together with the *abdominal tympanites*; the swelling continues to increase with the duration of the attack, the causes I need not mention, for the treatment is the *magnum desideratum* with farmers."

"*Spasmodic* variety. If the attack be severe, first thing bleed *pro re nata*, then take six drachms aloes, dissolved in one quart of warm water, add to the solution two or three ounces laudanum, with the same quantity of spirits of turpentine, and administer it. Should this in due time fail to give relief, administer half the above dose; the belly and loins should be well rubbed and frequently basted in clothes dipped in hot water; injections are also serviceable as a *dernier resort*, a *suppository of tobacco*, say two or three drachms."

"*Flatulent* Cholic. This having been too often mistaken for the above variety, has caused the death of many animals, that might have been easily relieved. The swelling in the abdomen is so great that no one can possibly mistake it who bears in mind the two varieties. Treatment: two or three ounces of laudanum, the same quantity of spirits of turpentine, in a pint of the spirits of pimento, given at once; to be followed quickly by one pint of solution of the chloride of lime or soda, in a quart of water, the latter to be repeated if relief is not soon obtained. *Rationale*: The *tympanites* is produced mostly by a collection of sulphuretted hydrogen gas; the chlorine disengages itself from the lime or soda and uniting with the hydrogen, forms *hydrochloric* or *muratic acid*, which unites with any fluid present containing water and relieves the *tympanites* as if a charm. A *dernier resort* in cases where no chlorine is at hand, is to introduce a *trocar* in the centre of the right flank, which will penetrate the *colon* or *cæcum*; withdraw the *stilet* and let the *canula* remain, until the gas is

discharged, then withdraw it, which should be done as soon as possible.

"*Flatulent* cholic not unfrequently occurs in cattle and other animals of the lower order, which may be similarly treated with the *trocar* and *choline*. The following remedies every farmer should always keep on hand, for the loss of one animal will more than defray the expense: laudanum, spirits of turpentine, spirits pimento, Barbadoes aloes, sol chloride, lime or soda."

"W. M. N. RAINES, M. D.
"Horn Lake, Miss., June 1852."

"Sec. 9. Be it further enacted, That each Agricultural Society, receiving money from the State as aforesaid, shall in each year, publish at their own expense a full statement of their experiments and improvements, and reports of their committees, in at least one newspaper published in this State; and evidence that the requirements of this act have been complied with, shall be furnished to the State Treasurer, before he shall pay over to such society the said sum of fifty dollars, for the benefit of such society for the next year." [Laws of the State of N. C., 1852, ch. 2, sec. 9, p. 7.]

"Messrs. Editors: Last week we had very great pleasure in the presence, before the Robeson County Agricultural Society, of Dr. John F. Tompkins, the Editor of the Farmers' Journal. The Doctor addressed the Society for an hour or more, and was listened to with very great interest and pleasure. The result was an addition of some eighteen or twenty subscribers, and a perfect furor for scientific farming. On yesterday we received the first three numbers of the Journal (vol. 2), and whilst I was engaged in reading some of the choice articles to a most attentive squad of our villagers, and among them, 'Cure for Cholic in Horses,' in came the news that our worthy old citizen, farmer Brown, had just got to the village with a very sick horse. Off I started at once, and the crowd with me."

"Is it spasmodic or flatulent, Mr. Brown?" says I, with the number open at the page and my thumb upon the article.
"Taut neither," says he; "it's cholic."
"May be it's the tympanites she's got," say I.
"Well now it ain't; it's cholic, I tell you, and that awful bad."

"Well," says I, "here's the treatment."
"What is it?" says he.
"Magnum desideratum," says I, reading from the number.
"And what's that, and how do you give it for you must be quick;" as down his mare came and bounced about a foot clear from the ground.
I looked round to Smith and Jones and Barker, who are fellow-members of the Society with me, most inquiringly. Smith looked at Jones, and said that he thought the drought had killed all on his farm. Jones said that he knew it very well when he saw it growing, and a capital remedy it was, but he had not seen any since last Fall; and Barker said that he had never heard of the thing before in his life. Mr. Brown's mare got up, but down she came, and this time bounced about a foot and a half.

"Well let's leave that thing out," says Brown, "what's next for you must be in a hurry."

"Bleed her in the pro re nata," says I, reading on.
"Where?" says Brown, most emphatically.
"In the pro re nata," says I. And I looked at Smith and Barker at Jones and Barker, who are fellow-members of the Society with me, most inquiringly. Smith looked at Jones, and said that he thought the drought had killed all on his farm. Jones said that he knew it very well when he saw it growing, and a capital remedy it was, but he had not seen any since last Fall; and Barker said that he had never heard of the thing before in his life. Mr. Brown's mare got up, but down she came, and this time bounced about a foot and a half.

"And Mr. Brown's mare got up and stood for a moment."
"She looks more oval than she did before," says Mr. Brown, meekly.
("And behind, too," says Johnston, quietly.)
She staggered but a step or two and down she came, and this time showed two feet clear of daylight as she bounced.

"Run to the Doctor's shop and get this," says I to Jake, hurriedly writing off—"six drachms aloes, dissolved in one quart of warm water, add to the solution two or three ounces laudanum, with the same quantity of spirits of turpentine."

In Jake's absence the mare took several bounces, and as Mr. Brown said, did not look so oval, but he thought she began to get roundish. Beeve Stoddard said that he thought the pain was drawing her in a straight line from the head to the root of her tail, and if Jake did not get back directly he thought they would come together.
"S'pose they do?" said Bias Larnes, "my sorrel Wolf colt swelled so last Fall that you could not tell head from tail, and I fled him in the horse port and he unrolled himself directly; and that's what she wants now,—I can do it."

Beeve Stoddard looked at Bias but did not say anything.
(Johnston only asked if that wasn't the colt that rubbed his tail off trying to get the *cuckles* out.)

By this time Jake came running, and I told him to hand the mixture to Mr. Brown. "Administer it," says I.

"How?" says he.
And I looked at Smith and he said "Drench."
And Smith looked at Jones and he said "Inject."

And Jones looked at Barker and he said "Rub her down with it."
But Beeve Stoddard said that he had very often administered that mixture, and the way he always did it was to hold up her head and pour it down her nostrils; and as none others had ever seen the dose administered, we yielded to Beeve, and the whole of it was accordingly so administered. The mare sneezed and struggled and coughed and struggled and sneezed, and Bias and Beeve and Jake tried their best to hold her down, but up she rose, jumped about a foot clear of the ground, and came down with a run, and she bounced clear over.

"It's all over with her now," says Johnston, soliloquizingly.
"I'm afraid you can do nothing more for her," says Mr. Brown, sorrowfully.
"Don't give up yet," says I. "Let's try the whole prescription."

"What's to be done now?" says Mr. Brown, almost inaudibly.
"Give her an injection of *dernier resort*," says I, "and two drachms of suppository of tobacco."

"What's that?" says Mr. Brown.
And I looked at Smith, and he at Jones, and he at Barker, and Barker back at Smith and Jones.
"Don't you know the *dernier resort*?" says Stoddard. "I'll be darned if I can't gather six bushel-baskets of it out of my garden. Why,

Bias Larnes, you must have seen thousands of it in the Burnt Islands."

"O, I know it like a book," says Bias, "and I could gather seven bushel-baskets of it out of my garden, but it is too far to go for it, and it don't grow about Lumberton. The suppository of tobacco won't do by itself, for all the good of that comes out when you bile it with the *barrier desert*."

"Adzeally," says Beeve Stoddard, "I know it."
More and more sorrowful grew the countenance of poor Mr. Brown as he saw his mare swelling perceptibly, and heard her awful groans. He wrung his hands in despair, and stood half-bent over her prostrate form as if in attraction.

"If we only had any *rationale*," says I.
"Wh-wh-what you do with that, Honey?" says old Buggy.
"Rub her down with it," says I.
("Better take a little yourself," says Johnston.)

"Make haste," says Stoddard, "or I'll be darned if she don't spude."
Again I looked at the page, and read hurriedly, "if you can't get the *dernier resort*, introduce a *trocar* in the centre of the right flank, which will penetrate the *colon* or *cæcum*; withdraw the *stilet* and let the *canula* remain."

"Them's um," said Bias Larnes.
"Yes, I never knew that to fail," says Beeve Stoddard.

And Mr. Brown's mare made one roll, and her legs looked as if they had been driven up to the knees.
"You may haul her off, Jake," says Mr. Brown, sobbing.
"I could have cured her," said I, "if she could have stood it until I got through with the prescription."

"I b'lieve you could," says old Buggy.
"Mr. Brown," says Johnston, "I'm glad your mare is dead." We were all shocked at the inhuman expression. Mr. Brown looked at him imploringly through his tears, with a heart too full to speak. "If she had lived," continued Johnston, "you would have to bear the expense; but the prescription says the loss of one animal will more than pay the expense."

"D—n the expense—the Lord forgive me!" says Mr. Brown. "SCIENTIFIC FARMER."

FROM CHINA.

The New York Journal of Commerce has the following extract from a late commercial letter from Canton. Although perhaps no later than the seat of war than our previous advices, it contains more particulars, which we doubt not will be acceptable to our readers:

CANTON, May 2, 1853.

Since the departure of the last mail we have received many very interesting particulars touching the capture of Chin-Keang-Foo and Nankin by the rebels. This news is entirely through Chinese, many of whom have received letters from the latter city. They report, however, that the city of Chin-Keang-Foo had been retaken on the approach of thirty thousand of the Emperor's soldiers from Kirin, Eastern Tartary, and who, in conjunction with those previously engaged, had caused the insurgents to fall back upon Nankin, into which city they had thrown themselves, being a force of nearly sixty thousand men, and that at the departure of the latest couriers they were surrounded by an army of one hundred and twenty thousand men. Another portion of the rebels, nearly forty thousand strong, had been detailed from Nankin, on the main body leaving this place to attack Chin-Keang-Foo, for a very important city called Yang-Chew, which they had captured, but to quit which and reinforce their friends at Nankin was deemed impossible, from a considerable Tartar army, under the command of a celebrated General, having been dispatched to prevent it. This by the Chinese, is said to be the exact state of things by the last accounts. They do not, however, believe that the new Emperor, who is within the walls of Nankin with so large a force of desperate men, is likely to be overcome, notwithstanding the numerical superiority of the Tartar force; and the general belief is that he will succeed in dispersing them and establishing himself firmly there, it being the city which, in his proclamation, is to be his capital. When the new Emperor sent to Soo-Choo, after the above victories, for the fifty thousand tales which the inhabitants had agreed to pay as the ransom of their city, numerous proclamations were carried by his soldiers, who distributed them amongst the people, and through that means some copies have found their way here. In these proclamations it was announced that on the 22d day of the 3d month (29th April) the throne would be established in the ancient city of Nankin; and there, on that day, would commence the Government *de jure* of the restored family of Ming. But we have yet to learn the result of the battle beneath the walls of Nankin, which must have taken place previous to the above date. Via Shanghai we have nothing further than that Nankin and Chin-Keang-Foo were in possession of the insurgents, and which news went by the last mail; consequently all related above is said to have taken place subsequently.

It would be difficult to describe all the barbarities and horrors perpetrated at the taking of Nankin. Of the Tartar garrison more than 20,000, including the families of the soldiers, women and children, were either put to the sword or committed suicide, it being a point of honor with that singular people to perish rather than to yield.—Every one of the priests, whether of the Buddhist or Taoist religion, and who were very numerous there, were massacred. Their numbers could not have been less than 1,500 or 2,000; while those killed in the assault, the mining of the walls, and the entry of the rebels, are said to amount to over 20,000 men. Very many families were completely annihilated by suicide. The streets were so blocked up with dead bodies that in passing from point to point the conquerors burst open doors of houses, private as well as public, and threw them inside, as the Chinese expressed it, as if they had been logs of wood.

The insurgents had no wish to proceed to such extremities, nor have they shown any cruelty towards the Chinese people, priests excepted, unless in cases where they had co-operated with the imperial troops. At Nankin, in consequence of the magnitude of the garrison, and a consequent resistance, many shared a fate which they otherwise, and in other places, would not have suffered.

The city of Canton is very quiet, but its ultimate fate depends upon the state of things at the North. If the insurgents win, the local officers and all the priests, with the Tartar garrison, will doubtless be risen against, and without ceremony put to death, when adherents of the new order of things will fill the public offices. In the proclamations of the new Emperor it is very clearly put forth that all the Mandarins, the Tartars, and

the priests shall be exterminated; and there is no doubt but that such would be the case.

There is a bare possibility that I have alluded to these events at greater length than may interest you; but I consider that the fate of an empire containing one third of the human family, involved as it is in such jeopardy and uncertainty as now exists, with the inseparable effects of a change of rulers, involving so terrible a struggle as is now going on, could not but attract your attention.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The last arrivals from Europe bring more warlike intelligence than any which has previously reached us. It is stated that the Russians have actually invaded Turkey.

The steamer Franklin arrived on Tuesday, the 19th, bringing dates to the 6th inst., and four days later than any before received.

It seems by her news that the Russians have crossed the Pruth, (a river that rises in Poland, and flowing through Moldavia, enters the Danube above Reni, in Turkey, forming the boundary between that country and Prussia.) In the East, affairs look decidedly warlike.

Still Further.

The steamer Canada has reached Liverpool. A Cabinet Council was held in London on the 2nd inst., for the purpose of deciding whether the French and English fleets enter the Dardanelles as a counter-movement to the occupation of the Danubian provinces by Russia.

The capture of Jassy by the Russian forces was generally believed, though denied by the Austrian Ministry.

The Paris Monitor has received an official despatch from St. Petersburg decreeing the occupation of Moldavia and Wallachia by the forces of Russia.

The warlike preparations of Turkey continued on an extensive scale. Fifty-four vessels were receiving armament at the arsenal. All the militia of the empire had been ordered out, and the Prince of Servia had placed 45,000 men at the disposal of the Sultan.

It is stated that Austria would act in concert with France and England, in consequence of the Russian occupation of Moldavia, while the Prussian Ministry would insist upon maintaining a neutral position.

On the 26th ultimo the Czar issued a manifesto throwing the responsibility of the war on the Sultan of Turkey.

Still Later.

By the Northern Mail of last night, we learn that the Europa arrived at a later hour than the Franklin on Tuesday. Her Liverpool dates are to 9th of July, whereas those of the Franklin are only to the 6th. Her commercial news is not more important than that brought by the Franklin.

It was rumored that Lord Aberdeen was about retiring from the Cabinet in consequence of violent divisions on the Turkish questions. It was subsequently rumored that the difficulty had been patched up.

The following was received just as the Europa was about to sail:

Latest by Telegraph.

LONDON, July 9th. It is now hoped that the peace of Europe, may be maintained by a Convention of France, England, and Austria, through which the demands of Russia may be satisfied in substance, if not in form.

The Cause of the Quarrel between Russia and Turkey.

Though a great deal has been said in the newspapers, at home and abroad, about the present difficulty between Russia and Turkey, people yet inquire what is the immediate cause of the present disturbance? The general intentions of Russia towards Turkey, is being pretty well understood, and the aggrandizement of the former, at the expense of the latter. This would, no doubt, have been pushed on more rapidly, but for the attitude of hostility assumed by the other European powers whenever Russia seemed disposed to accomplish its annexation project. Presuming on the weak condition of Turkey, Russia has endeavored to gain a foothold in the Sultan's dominions, under the pretext of protecting the Greek Church. The Sultan reigns over some thirty-five millions of people. Of these twenty millions are Mahomedan, and twelve millions belong to the Greek Church, and the Czar modestly requires Turkey to give him such a power of superintending these twelve millions as would virtually give him the control over them, and be a pretext for his interfering with the affairs of Turkey, when his designs are sufficiently ripened to enable him to swallow the whole empire.

The Greeks, for the protection of whose religious rights the Czar is nominally laboring, do not seem to covet or desire the intervention. The report is, that the Patriarch recently called together the whole of the bishops of Constantinople and neighborhood and put to them collectively the question, whether they had anything to complain of in their present circumstances, and whether they wished for any further privileges? Their answer being unanimously in the negative, the Patriarch requested them to sign a paper to that effect, which was done, and the document was duly transmitted to the Grand Vizier. The Greeks appear to fear the protectorate of Russia more than the sovereignty of the Ottomans.

LEATHER BANDS.

THE subscriber has put up machinery for stretching, cementing and riveting bands with copper rivets. The bands are stretched with powerful machines, made expressly for that purpose, and the difficulty of bands stretching and ripping under the common way of making them, is entirely removed. 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., McCulloch mine, Holmes, Embath & Co., Gold Hill, Rowan county.
February 9th 1853. 716-1y.

NOTICE.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.
We have been making large additions to our stock of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS. Making our assortment as commanding as at any time during the season.

Merchants replenishing their stocks for the Summer months would find it to their interest to give us a call.
STEVENSON & WEIDELL,
Sycamore Street,
May 13th, 1853. PETERSBURG, VA.
N. B. Orders shall have our prompt attention. S. & W.

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 Greensboro daily from the South at 1 o'clock, P. M., and leaves for Raleigh at 12 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 Greensboro 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 Greensboro from Raleigh at 7 o'clock, A. M., and leaves for Charlotte at 8 A. M., by way of Salem, Lexington and Salisbury. Through Tickets furnished at the Blind Horse, (Stage Office,) to Charlotte, as low as any other Company running.

We also own the Line from Salisbury to Asheville, which leaves Salisbury on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Through Ticket from Greensboro to Asheville, \$12.

We also own the Line from Salem to Wytheville, Va. Leaves Salem on Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday, at 2 o'clock, immediately after the arrival of the stage from Raleigh. Through Tickets from Greensboro, \$7.

Nothing is left undone to commend our several Lines to the patronage of the travelling public.

BLAND & DUNN, Contractors.
Greensboro, N. C. April, 1853. 726-1y.

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. Holderly & Co's stage to Danville.

Leave Reidsville on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 2 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 Piedmont 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.

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 payment at the lowest market price, preferring quick sales and short profits for cash, to larger profits with the bad debts that usually attend crediting.

We earnestly invite all cash paying purchasers to examine our goods and prices, as we intend offering them 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 sixpence is not better than the slow shilling.

THOS. CALDWELL & SONS.

April, 1853. 724-1y.

PREMIUM IRON PIANO-FORTES.

THESE instruments possess many advantages over those made of wood, and are from 20 to 25 per cent. 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 climate.

The undersigned continue 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. Sheet Music sent by Mail.

FIRTH, FOND & CO.,
No. 1 Franklin Square,
May, 1853. (728-3m) New-York.

RAN AWAY

FROM the subscriber, living 61 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 tow 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 deceiver, 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. 728-3y.

ROCK ISLAND FABRICS.

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

Merchants supplied for their sales at factory prices and on Factory terms.
R. G. LINDSAY,
Greensboro, Aug. 17, 1852. 692-1y.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore known as PETERSON, DOWLER & CO., was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 30th of June last. The Firm Making Business will be continued in Greensboro, 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 FAN 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. 737-3y.

FOR RENT—A HOUSE AND LOT with three rooms and other necessary buildings, apply to July, 1853. RANKIN & McLEAN.

Direct Line to the Northern Cities.

FARE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through from Greensboro, N. C., to Richmond or Petersburg, NINE DOLLARS.

THIS line, of Four-Horse Post-Coaches, from Greensboro, N. C., via Danville, Va., to Richmond and Petersburg, is now in full operation, running in connection with the Richmond and Danville Railroad, and Southside Rail Road from Petersburg.

Leaves Greensboro for the North every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, at 3 o'clock. Arrives in Richmond or Petersburg the next day after leaving Greensboro, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, 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 Charlotte, connecting with the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad. Leaves Greensboro for Charlotte every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 A. M.

Fare from Greensboro, N. C., to Richmond, Va. \$8.50; White Sulphur Springs \$12.50; Alum Springs \$10.50.

THE PATRIOT.

GREENSBOROUGH:

SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1853.

FOR CONGRESS,
JOHN KERR, OF CASWELL.
Election the 4th of August.

We have been requested to call the attention of our readers to the circular of the Secretary of the Washington National Monument Society, to be found on the opposite page.

One more word for Mr. Kerr.

Next Thursday is the election. The time is short. Whigs of Guilford, will you all remember the day, and be at the polls? Let no one forget this. Each and every one of you should be ready to do your whole duty. We hope to be able to report in our next issue, a good account of you. Your candidate, John Kerr, is worthy of your warmest and cordial support. His course has always been conservative and patriotic. In these filibustering times, men of his stern integrity are badly needed in Congress. Twelve months ago, when a candidate for Governor, you gave him a generous support. He was defeated then, and you still remember the unprincipled means resorted to, to bring about that defeat; you have not forgotten the Extra Standard, filled with false certificates, that were scattered broadcast over the East to mislead the people, on the eve of the election. They had their effect, and Mr. Kerr was defeated. But he is the same straightforward, open, magnanimous Whig that he was then.

But why, say you, this article to wake us up? Has Mr. K. any opposition? He has, most certainly. We have just learned that Mr. Rencher, that cunning old fox, has his secret runners out over the district, while he remains behind the curtain. The same game that was played last summer, would not answer for this, therefore another card must be turned. The scheme this year was to lull the whigs to sleep by singing that Mr. Kerr has no opposition, and clandestinely vote in Abraham Dencher, of Tyler turn-out memory. Whigs of this district, you can defeat the scheming of your wily foes, and will you not do it?

A Mail Robber Caught at Last.

The Fayetteville Observer, dated Monday evening, July 25, says: "On Friday last, a young man named Wm. Tinnin was arrested in this place and committed to jail, on a charge of robbing the mail. The circumstance which led to his arrest was, that he offered to pass a check on the Greensboro, N. C. Branch of the Bank of Cape Fear on the Branch here, for \$203.10, without the endorsement of the payee here, and when he could not succeed in that, he presented it to those payees for their endorsement. It was at once identified as a check which had been remitted from Graham in Alamance county, on the 30th of May last, and not before heard of. It appeared on the examination of Tinnin, that he is Clerk to John Bain, Postmaster at Green Springs, 4 miles West of Hillsborough, and that he sometimes opens the mail and sometimes Bain opens it. His commitment followed of course.

"This is probably a most important discovery, as the robberies of the mail between Greensboro and Raleigh have been very numerous for the last few months."

Upset in the River.

The mail from Raleigh due here on Wednesday morning, did not arrive till Wednesday evening; and when the stage did roll up, the mail bags were found to have been drenched in water. We learn that the stage, full of passengers, was upset in the river Enn, at Hillsboro, where it lay for some two hours. On arriving here, the contents of the mail bags were as wet as water could make them, with the direction on many of the wrappers so rubbed and defaced, as to render it impossible to ascertain where they were intended. Such packages as were too much damaged to be forwarded on immediately, were detained by our worthy Deputy Postmaster, to be dried, re-rapped, and forwarded as soon as possible. We have not heard of any serious injury being sustained by any of the passengers.

Greensboro' Female College.

The present session of this Institution were opened on Thursday last. The young ladies are coming in rapidly, and the prospect very flattering for a large number. We learn that the Rev. Turner M. Jones, of Louisville, has been tendered the appointment of Professor of Mathematics and Ancient Languages, vice W. C. Doub, Esq., resigned, and that he has signified his acceptance of the same, to take effect at the beginning of the coming year. The Raleigh Star says: "Mr. Jones is, in every respect, well qualified to fill this important post. He is a ripe scholar, and an accomplished gentleman and Christian. This appointment will give general satisfaction to the friends of that excellent Institution."

From New Mexico.

A late arrival at New Orleans brings advices from Santa Fe to June 11. It is stated that orders had been received by Governor Trias from the Mexican Minister of War ordering the immediate withdrawal of his forces from the Mesilla Valley, so as to leave the territory in the same condition as it was previous to the pending dispute. This order was promptly obeyed by Gov. Trias, and would seem to indicate a disposition to have an amicable settlement of the difficulty.

The County Canvass.

As is well known here, the Patriot for the past month has been the sole management of the junior Editor, Mr. Swain, the senior Editor, from solicitations of partial friends in various parts of the county, became a candidate for the office of Clerk.

So amiable and conciliating in his disposition; so respectful of the feelings of others; so modest and unassuming in his intercourse with his fellow citizens he has ever been, that it had often been said that he had not an enemy in the world; and so we thought, until Mr. Swain became a candidate.

When it is remembered that he has, for the last twenty years, labored more incessantly day and night, with less pay, to advance the interest and honor of Old Guilford, than perhaps any other man in it, it will not be a matter of surprise that he should have friends, of both parties, over the county, desirous of rendering him some recompense for his toils, especially as he is now advancing in years, nearly penniless, with a feeble constitution, in need of the profits of the office he is seeking, and possessing qualifications equal to any citizen of the county, which none seems to doubt; and still more especially when the uniform caution, delicacy and care with which he has always treated the personal characters of those with whom he differed, in the discussion of questions however exciting, are called to mind.

We have been aware for some time, of the intrigue and unfair means resorted to by a certain clique in this town to defeat Mr. Swain, and have devoutly wished that the people of the whole county could see with their own eyes how things were carried on here; but he being a partner in this office, and knowing his great aversion to any thing that could have the appearance of self-praise, although he has not seen a syllable previous to its being printed in the Patriot since he commenced the canvass—for this reason, we have refrained from saying any thing on the subject. And we should not now have introduced it, had it not been for the communication of "A Guilford Farmer," which we could not refuse to publish without manifesting disrespect to its venerable author, and which seemed to call for a few words from the person to whom it was addressed. With this short explanation, we give below the communication of our gray headed friend just as it was received.

Col. Sherwood:

Although friendly to your co-editor, and one who will now cheerfully give him my vote for Clerk, I have felt what I thought I never could be made to feel. I do now really wish that Lyndon Swain, for the time being, was not one of the Editors of the Greensboro Patriot. I can realize the delicacy of your position. You and Lyndon Swain have fought boldly and faithfully for the Whig cause in Guilford, and now in the present contest it seems hard that the mouth of the Patriot should be closed from any personal considerations. Heretofore, in all county matters in which the Whigs of Guilford felt any interest, all eyes have been turned to the Patriot for its views, and never failed to receive those that bespoke much for the heart and head of Lyndon Swain.

Although Lyndon Swain is your partner; for years you have known him well; from daily communications for years, in public as well as in private matters, you know him as well if not better than any other man. You know the excellency of his character; his admirable fitness for the only office to which he ever aspired, and it from personal delicacy you do not feel at liberty to remind our fellow citizens of his past toils in their services, you should at least expose the contrivances and base falsehoods that are set on foot in that very town of Greensboro', and sent by ready messengers into the different parts of the county, to be related to his injury and hurt.

A cunning jingo, composed of young and old wiscaners in Greensboro', known by their memorable certificates against Mr. Kerr last summer, have taken it into their heads that they will not only command the Democratic party, but in the end rule the county. There is no trick or contrivance too base for them. If they can only carry their point, they care, I fear, nothing for the means employed.

Supposing that there is some bad feeling between the town and the country, men living in the very town of Greensboro', are standing behind the bush, sending out their messengers to whisper certain falsehoods that they conceive will hurt Mr. Swain in the estimation of country friends, laughing in their sleeves at their supposed success.

Finding the chance of their man might be weakened by all the whig candidates withdrawing but our every effort has been and is now being made to impress on the friends of the several candidates withdrawn, that some monstrous unfair dealing was practiced, &c., and in this way create as much capital as they can.

All such miserable shuffling and contrivances ought to be exposed; and I have been waiting to hear from you, Col. Sherwood, on this very subject.

A GUILFORD FARMER.

The calamities of a war between two christianized nations are great, innumerable; but are not to be compared to the horrible and inhuman acts that are perpetrated when an intestine war breaks out in a heathen nation. In proof of this, read the news on the opposite page from China.

The August No. of Graham's Magazine has been received. It contains some twenty-five different articles, written by some of the best writers of our country, together with a goodly number of the finest engravings. Terms, \$3. per annum. Address, Geo. R. Graham, 134 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

The Stockholders' Meeting.

We published last week the minutes of the meeting of the stockholders of the North Carolina Rail Road Company. We were not at the meeting, and could not fully understand some of the movements of certain persons in attendance. For instance, it was a mystery to us why such strenuous exertions should be made to have the amendments to the Charter rejected, and that too by some of the very men who were mainly instrumental in having said amendments enacted by the last Legislature. We were loathe to believe that men occupying the exalted position which some of them do, would act otherwise than openly and fairly; that they would scorn to attain an end by indirection which they could not accomplish by showing their hand. But we learn that the admission was forced from one of them, that there was something behind the curtain; that they had an ulterior object in their opposition to the amended Charter; and that object was the defeat of the President of the Road. Then why not to come the thing at once; make the specific charges, and have the matter fairly met in open day, and not insincerely profess one thing to accomplish another.

We commenced this article as a mere introduction to the closing remarks of the Watchman, in giving the Rail Road Meeting proceedings. At some future time, should the public interest require it, we may investigate more fully the doings of this meeting, regardless of whose toes we may step upon.

[FROM THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN, JULY 21.]

We cannot dismiss the subject of this meeting without expressing the gratification felt by a large portion of the stockholders in the North Carolina Rail Road, at the re-election of Gov. Morehead as President of the Company. He has filled the office from the time of its creation, and has been over the operations on the road from the beginning. It is evident that his experience and thorough understanding of every thing pertaining thereto is worth a great deal to the Company; and to put another into his place, altogether inexperienced, and with every thing to learn, would, it seems to us, have evinced such a degree of bad judgment as to be worthy of the reputation for wisdom for which the leading spirits of the company have credit.

We do not know that it would be profitable to speak more particularly of the opposition to Gov. Morehead. He thought there was a want of candor and independence in it. We would impugn the motives of no one; on the contrary, we trust and believe that all were actuated by a wish to promote the best interest of the Company. But we apprehend the ignorance of some few busy-bodies of more or less money influence, has been the productive cause of dissatisfaction; and that as the members of the Company reflect upon the subject their judgments will lead them to more just and truthful conclusions as it respects the discharge of his duties by that officer. His fellow-citizens cannot deny his fidelity to every trust committed to his hands—they cannot close their eyes to the eminent ability displayed by him on all occasions involving important interests.

The place which Gov. M. has occupied, and continues to fill, is a difficult one; and we presume there is no one in the State who could hold the balances on such even poise, as to give entire satisfaction to every man concerned. There are conflicting interests which most of necessity produce contention: stockholders are also contractors, and it is not likely that a policy strictly guarding the interests of the stockholders will, at the same time, meet the views and receive the entire approbation of contractors. Doubtless Gov. Morehead's administration would give satisfaction to stockholders if the contractors were foreigners, owning no stock in the road. This view of the case is strengthened when it is remembered that every contractor expected to make money on his contract, and that if he fails to realize his expectations he will most likely be in a capital mood to blame the President and other officers having the management of the business of the Company.

Altogether, there was much in the proceedings of this meeting of which gentlemen might be ashamed; and much that has been calculated to open the eyes of members who have been in the habit of resigning the control of their stock to the hands of those who manifest a more lively concern in the management of the affairs of the Company; and suggestive that the welfare of the Company would be best promoted, in the future, by every stockholder attending the annual meetings in person; or else, by exercising more prudence in the selection of their representatives, and foregoing into the questions likely to engage the attention of the meetings, see to it that their proxies are fully instructed in reference to them.

Both got an Organ.

Since the announcement of Mr. Rogers' as a candidate for Congress in the Wake district, the Standard has doffed its pretended neutrality, and placed the name of A. M. Lewis under its editorial head as the Democratic candidate; and the way it pours out its wrath against Mr. Venable is terrible! It charges him with being a disorganizer; with being no friend to General Jackson; says that he accused the old hero with quibbling on the land question, and calls upon him to take the word back in less time than he could say Jack Robinson, or the old cloven footed "boy" himself will be after him. It seems to have no mercy on Father Abraham. Whereupon, the "Live Giraffe," heretofore neutral in politics, with democratic leanings, comes out manfully for Mr. Venable. The animal, when it gets its dander rized, is "some in a bear fight;" and if the election was only a few weeks later, we might anticipate some fun in witnessing the battle between the "Standard" and the "Live Giraffe."

The Eastern Extension.

We learn from the Standard that W. B. Thompson, Esq., is to make the survey of a route for the Atlantic and North Carolina Rail Road, from Goldsboro' to Beaufort Harbor, under the general superintendence of Col. Gwynn, State Engineer. This work, we hope, will go bravely on, simultaneously with the Western Survey, with such results as will cause these extensions to be made without any avoidable delay.

Is his face made of Brass?

The most brazen-faced act that we have heard of lately was perpetrated recently by Dr. Shaw, the man who corruptly held a seat in the last State Senate. Dr. S., it will be remembered, is a candidate for Congress, in opposition to Col. Oulaw. In a discussion in Camden he had the hardihood to speak of the late pure, patriotic and enlightened Whig Administration as the "corrupt administration of Millard Fillmore," and then with this foul slander in his mouthful, turned round and asked the friends of the great and good Fillmore to vote for him for Congress. There are but few men who could have had the effrontery to have done this; but we suspect, like Rencher, Shaw has been a whig in his day; and like him, too, for some mercenary object he has deserted his party. Is it not so? Who can inform us?

More Harmony.

The "Giraffe," of this city, in its last issue, throws aside its neutrality, and proclaims for Venable for Congress. Whereupon, the "Standard" rather ungraciously and ungenerously intimates that it knows the reason why, and thus proceeds to tell it:

"We think if we were to try, we could guess the reason why the 'Live Giraffe,' when pressed to be a neutral paper, has come out for Mr. Venable."

"It was a settled principle with both Gen. Jackson and Mr. Calhoun, that the patronage of the government ought not to be brought into conflict with the freedom of elections."

Now here is room for fresh disturbances!—When will the quarrels of the faithful cease!—Who shall these stirrings compose? By the way, we may ask of the Salisbury "Banner," what was become of that "unt?"—Raleigh Register.

Gov. Cobb on Education.

His excellency recently delivered a lecture at Milledgeville, in which he took open and bold ground in favor of a system of common schools, to be supported from the State treasury. His plan is to appropriate the earnings of the State railroad to that purpose. He argued that the net income of that work will soon be \$300,000 per annum, two-thirds of which out to go towards the enlightenment of the rising generation. The suggestion is a practical one, and ought to be carefully considered by the law-givers of Georgia.

COMMUNICATION.

[FOR THE PATRIOT.]

The corrupt and unprincipled Scribes and Sadducees, with the proud and self-righteous Pharisees, so managed by untiring their opposing forces, and resorting to fraud, misrepresentation, cunning deceit and down right lying, to array the Jews to a man almost against the pure and immaculate Son of God. Pilate did what he could for a time to release their innocent victim; but could not. In vain he strove to check their madness, by telling them that he was one of their own people; that he was innocent of all they had alleged against him; that he found no fault in him at all. But this would not do. When he asked who will ye that I release unto you at the feast, Jesus or Barabbas, a deafening shout went up from the open mouths of the infuriated multitude, for blood, for innocent blood. Away with Jesus, away with him; crucify him. Barabbas, Barabbas, release unto us Barabbas. Poor Pilate, unable to withstand the fierce cry of the infuriated populace, and being desirous of pleasing them, resisted their clamors no longer; but turned with trembling awe away, and exclaimed to find relief, with faltering voice, as he washed his hands, see ye to it. I am innocent of this righteous man's blood. Then again that hideous shout ascended to heaven, as before, for innocent blood, coupled with this short petition, that it might rest upon their heads and those of their children.

When men's prejudices and passions become excited and thoroughly aroused, we care not from what cause, just or unjust, how deaf do they become to the voice of reason, justice, mercy, humanity, and every thing else that is good and praiseworthy. And, oh! how zealous do they become in doing wrong; and yet how confident are they that they are right. Not a moment will they pause or reflect. They will take no heed nor counsel from their old friends and associates. They remain as deaf and callous as the stubborn Jews did to the touching appeals that fell from the lips of their weeping prophets. They wish to devour at once; they have become greedy by waiting; they are for vengeance, for they are sure they are right. What care they if Jerusalem be destroyed, and their prophets stoned to death.

Thus maddened with excitement, against their best friend the Redeemer of earth, the heedless Jews as a nation, dared to defy high heaven, by impiously crying out with one voice to God for the blood of his anointed and only begotten Son, whom he had sent to save them from their sins. Ycs, while raging with excitement, they shouted, away with him, scourge him, shed his blood; we are ready and willing to take the responsibility and bear the sin. Release unto us Barabbas! Barabbas! release unto us Barabbas!! He who hath been guilty of insurrection and murder in the city; yea, let him go free. But the friend of publicans and sinners; he who called himself the King of the Jews, away with him, and crucify him. Release unto us Barabbas! Barabbas! release unto us Barabbas!!—And it was done. And what, good reader, were the results of all this rashness and folly! The Jewish nation was destroyed, and not one stone of the magnificent temple of Solomon was left upon another. How true is it that when the wicked rule the people mourn; and great rashness destroyeth much good. Surely, therefore, it is to the interest of all who govern themselves, always to remain calm and composed enough to listen, hear, reason and reflect, to the end that justice may be done, though the heavens fall, in all cases.

This motto is worthy of the whig banner and

who among us desires to fight under any other, even for a day, when the wages offered for desertion is death. Let us not be deceived in this matter, fellow citizens; but like true and gallant whigs, guard well every point, if we would have the citadel to remain secure and stand firm against every attack of our enemies. Be not deluded, we repeat, by the cute sophistry of the cohesive locofocos, who never vote for an opponent. We implore you not to warm a malignant viper into life that will hereafter, when made secure in his poisonous den, and surrounded by his most worthy competitors, manage to sting you and your party to death, and glory in it, as he has often before attempted to do, while feeding on your bounty.

Whigs of Guilford, ye that sprang from Whig stock, that have hearts within you, that have never deserted a friend in the hour of need; that have never shown the white feather, or that have turned your back to a foe, or deserted your colors or principles, I call upon you, one and all, to rally, to stand firm and make ready on the 4th of August, to go forth in a united column, against the combined hosts of our assailants. When friends prove false and desert our ranks, that is the hour for faithful soldiers to exert themselves and prove their gallantry and love of country.

How foolish it would have been in the christians, after the crucifixion of their Lord and Master, to have become embittered and prejudiced in their hearts and minds against Jerusalem and their friends, on account of the thousand slanders put in circulation against them and their sacred cause, by perfidious friends and unscrupulous enemies—so much so, indeed, as to turn at their bidding upon one of their chief apostles and slay him, to make room for Barabbas, because, forsooth, the friends of Barabbas say he is a poor and needy man. If true, would such an argument justify the most charitable in their ranks in turning his back upon one of the true and tried of his little band, to make room for and give bread to a reckless persecutor and his friends; especially when his backers and the wire-workers of his party boast that they have the power, if the christians do not give him all they impudently demand, to reward him themselves handsomely for the services he has rendered to them while in their employ.

Could any one who is in heart a true friend to the church, and desires in his inmost soul to see her prosper, take part in favor of such an ungrateful being as Barabbas, and make open war upon such a devoted apostle as Paul? When a good christian can do this, then may a true and faithful whig, with propriety vote for Abram Rencher and B. G. Graham, and against John Kerr and Lyndon Swain, and not till then. "Death before dishonor." So we hope, on Thursday next, will respond, OLD GUILFORD.

MARRIED.—On Sunday morning, July 3rd, in Mr. More Academy, Lawrence county, Tenn., by Eld. Russel Wilson, AARON C. SPEER, formerly of Normal College, N. C., to Miss AMERICA H. SPEER, of Tennessee.

On Monday, July 11, at 6 A. M., in St. Matthew's Church, Wheeling, Va. FRANCIS E. SHOBER and JOSEPHINE MAY WHEATE, by the Rev. Dr. Wheaton, all of North Carolina.

We are authorized to announce LYNDON SWAIN 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 JOHN P. COE as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the County Court of Guilford.

We are authorized to announce JAMES E. 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.

REMOVAL.

In consequence of tearing down the American hotel, corner Broadway and Barclay streets, Messrs. Parisen and King have taken a lease on the new and commodious office No. 38 Broadway, and hope their numerous friends and patrons will make a note of this removal. PARISEN & KING, July 21, 1853. 38 Broadway, New York.

FACTORY STOCK FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at the courthouse door in Greensboro, on Tuesday of August Court, (16th day) 10 shares of stock in the Island For Manufacturing Company, belonging to Dr. A. V. Coffin, to satisfy debts against said Coffin.

S. D. COFFIN, Trustee. July 22, 1853. 740:2

Take Notice.—Just received a fine lot of Ready Made Clothing, which will be sold very cheap for cash. EINSTEIN & CO. July 25, 1853.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.—Will be sold at the late residence of Philip Jean, on the 18th day of August, on a credit of twelve months, all his personal and real estate—consisting of the following property, viz: Nineteen Negroes, men, women, boys and girls, most of them likely; Household and Kitchen Furniture, 4 head of horses, a large lot hogs, cattle, sheep, farming tools, wagon gear, carts, oxen, one carriage and harness, still and tubs, corn, wheat, rye, oats, hay, fodder, tobacco, &c. A crop of standing corn. Also, the Tract of Land on which the said Jean lived. All the property not disposed of on the 18th, will be sold on the 19th. THOS. WARREN, E. W. OGBURN, Ex'rs. July 25, 1853. 740:3

NORTH CAROLINA, GUILFORD COUNTY. In Equity. Land Sale.

I shall sell at public auction, on the premises, on Thursday the 18th day of August next, that valuable and well improved Tract of 1000 acres of Land belonging to the heirs at law of George Vaughn, dec'd, lying on Haw River and adjoining the lands of Robert Caffey, John M. Cunningham, the late Milton Whitsett and others. The land is well adapted to the growth of Tobacco, Corn and Wheat. Will be shown to any one by Robert Caffey, Esq., who lives very near. On a credit of one and two years. Sale at 12 o'clock. J. A. MEBANE, C. M. E. July 14, 1853. 740:3

Leakville Cotton Yarns, for sale by R. G. LINDSAY, Feb. 5, 1852.

\$25 REWARD.

STOLEN from the stable of the subscriber on the night of the 8th of July, 1853, a three year old Stallion, light bay, black mane and tail, dark spot from his withers to the root of his tail, black legs up to his knees, white pastern joints behind, inclined to be a little yew-backed. It is supposed that said horse was stolen by a notorious rogue and counterfeiter, William M. Duty. He is a young man about 22 years of age. Duty's mother with two small children, a girl and a boy, recently left Randolph county, and it is supposed is now in Henry county, Virginia, and he may be lurking about in that county, when caught.

A reward of \$25 will be given for the apprehension of the thief and horse, so that I get the horse, and have a chance to bring the thief to justice. I live in the eastern part of Randolph county, N. C., Buffalo Postoffice. THOMAS JOHNSON. July 23, 1853. 740:3

OFFICE OF THE N. C. R. R. Co.,

July 19th, 1853.

NOTICE.—At the last meeting of the Board of Directors, the following resolution was passed: Resolved, That in conformity with the resolution adopted by the Stockholders, requiring the Directors so to do, the Treasurer be instructed, by public advertisement, to notify all delinquents, that interest on the date upon which the same was due, will be demanded upon all monies unpaid upon and after the 1st day of October next.

CYRUS P. MENDENHALL, Sec'y & Treas. N. C. R. R. Co. 739:4

NEGRO FOR SALE.—I shall sell, as agent of Ruth and Jane Wiley, on Tuesday of August Court, (the 16th,) a likely Negro Girl, aged about 14 years. Terms made known on the day of sale. ROBERT HANSEN. July 20, 1853. 739:4

GEOLOGICAL CABINET.

THE Principal and Students of the High School are making their "Library Room" more attractive and interesting by the addition of a choice Cabinet of Minerals. Any contributions from the owners of mines, or from the patrons and friends of the school, will be most thankfully received. Each specimen will be labeled with the name of the giver, and the Mine from which it was taken.

GREENSBORO' July 26th, 1853. 739:3w.

STRAY NOTICE.—On July 20th, 1853, Robert Ryan, sen., living five miles South-west of Greensboro', entered with me one bay horse, with some collar marks, black mane and tail, black legs, with three shoes on, rather stands forward in the knee joints, and supposed to be 12 or 15 years old. WILLIAM KIRKMAN, Ranger. Greensboro' July 21st, 1853. (739:3)—pa-d.

A LARGE supply of bolting cloths of all numbers, just received fresh from the manufactory. They bring on consignment: will be sold low and warranted. W. J. McCONNEL. May 26, 1853.

TOW CLOTH.—A large quantity recently received from the mountains—for sale by June 15, 1853. RANKIN & McLEAN.

Farmer's and Planter's Almanac for 1853—received and for sale by Oct. 1852. J. R. & J. SLOAN.

Notice.—All persons who are indebted to me by book account prior to the first of January last will please call and settle. A. C. CALDWELL. March 9, 1853. 720:1

Common School Books.—Recommended by the Committee of Examination, for sale by April, 1852. R. G. LINDSAY.

CEDAR FALLS SHEETINGS. Sales prime quality.—at Factory prices, for sale by August 24, 1852. J. R. & J. SLOAN.

LINSEED OIL.—S BARRELS Linseed Oil, a first rate article, for sale by Aug. 26, 1852. RANKIN & McLEAN.

Leakville Candles.—A first rate article of Tallow Candles, for sale by Feb. 5, 1852. R. G. LINDSAY.

Bolting Cloths.—A fresh supply of the genuine Anker Brand just received from the importers, and for sale by R. G. LINDSAY. April, 1852.

IRON.—Square, Round, Band, Tire, and Horse-shoe Iron, from Rose's Rolling Mill, in Gaston county, N. C., kept on hand for sale by May, 1852. RANKIN & McLEAN.

200 Gallons Linseed Oil, just received and for sale very low. W. J. McCONNEL. May 26, 1853.

BLANKS.—A large supply of BLANKS just printed and for sale at THIS OFFICE. Sixty thousand pounds BACON—their own curing—for sale by March, 1853. RANKIN & McLEAN.

FIRE! FIRE! In our Store.—We have a few left of handsome Parlor and Shop Stoves for sale. J. R. & J. SLOAN.

INK.—Harrison's Columbian Ink, now so generally in use, for sale by J. R. & J. SLOAN. April, 1852.

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

For Sunday Schools and Bible Classes. QUESTIONS on Matthew, Mark, Luke and John and the Acts of the Apostles. For sale. Jan. 1853. R. G. LINDSAY.

JOB PRINTING.

We have just received a fresh supply of new and FANCY TYPE.

which, added to our previously large and extensive JOB OFFICE.

will enable us to execute in a superior style, such printing as may be called for. We can now, with the utmost confidence, assure the public of our ability to compete in

STYLE AND BEAUTY

with any office in this part of the country. In our late purchase we have had an especial eye to the printing of the

Send in their orders, and they shall be promptly attended to. Jan. 1853. SWAIM & SHERWOOD.

An assortment of the best qualities of Pamphlet, Cap, and Letter PAPER, for job, on hand.

For the Patriot.
Wake, Wake, for bright is the Morning.
BY A. BRIDGES SPERRY.
Wake, wake, for bright is the morning,
And the lark sings up from his nest,
And the sun is all nature adorning
As he gently rolls on to the west.
Wake, wake, for the breezes are shaking
The dew drops of night from the flowers,
And the birds are their morning songs waking
In the shadows of roseland bowers.
Up, up, as that bud is the brightest,
Which first shows its beauty to earth—
So those hours are the sweetest and lightest
That first from the darkness have birth.
Wake, wake, for the night when it nears,
Will darkly o'ershadow the sky;
And the star, though it brightly appears,
In the light of the morning will die.
Then wake, for the morning is blushing—
The daylight of gladness it brings,
And the song of the sweet bird is gushing
As he shakes the right dew from his wings.

HUMOROUS.
Anecdote of a Fat Man.
"Bridget," said a lady in the city of Gotham one morning, as she was reconnoitering in her kitchen, "what a quantity of soap grease you have got here. We can get plenty of soap for it, and we must exchange it for some. Watch for the fat man, and when he comes along, tell him I want to speak to him."
"Yes, mum," said Bridget.
All that morning Bridget, between each whisk of her dish-cloth, kept a bright look out of the kitchen window, and no moving creature escaped her watchful gaze. At last her industry seemed about to be rewarded, for down the street came a large, portly gentleman, flourishing a cane, and looking the very picture of good humor. Sure, there's the fat man now, thought Bridget—and when he was in front of the house, out she flew and informed him that her mistress wished to speak to him.
"Speak to me, my good girl!" replied the old gentleman.
"Yes, sir, wants to speak to you, and says would you be good enough to walk in, sir?"
"This request, so direct, was not to be refused; so in a state of some wonderment, up the steps went the gentleman, and up the stairs went Bridget, and knocking at the mistress' door, put her head in and exclaimed, "Fat gentleman's in the parlor, mum."
So saying, she instantly withdrew to the lower regions.
In the parlor, thought the lady. What can it mean? Bridget must have blundered—but down to the parlor she went, and up rose our fat friend, with his blandest smile and most graceful bow.
"Your servant informed me, madam, that you would like to speak to me—at your service, madam."
The mortified mistress saw the state of the case immediately, and a smile wreathed itself about her mouth in spite of herself as she said, "Will you pardon the terrible blunder of a raw Irish girl, my dear sir? I told her to call in the fat man to take away the soap grease, when she saw him, and she has made a mistake you see."
The jolly fat gentleman leaned back in his chair, and laughed such a hearty ha! ha! ha! as never comes from any of our lean gentry.
"No apologies needed, madam," said he.—"It is decidedly the best joke of the season.—Ha! ha! ha! so she took me for the soap grease man, did she? It will keep me laughing for a month. Such a good joke!" And all up the street, and round the corner was heard the merry ha! ha! of the old gentleman, as he brought down his cane, every now and then, and exclaimed, "such a joke."

Last week an Iowa editor, "just to try his readers," published a chapter from the Songs of Solomon. The next day one of his patrons addressed him a complimentary letter, concluding as follows: "Devlsh good. Who wrote it? Not Bob Simerson, did he?" Iowa, we should think from this, offers a fine field for the ploughing up of our missionary friends. We hope that they will attend to it.
Veracity.—On the trial of a person in Boston for violating the Liquor Law, a witness, who was put upon the stand to impeach another, swore that "the character of the witness for the State might be good enough for common affairs, but on a fox hunt he was the all-fired liar he ever did see."

Mint juleps were invented, it is said, by a Virginia editor, who, having kissed a pretty girl, after she had eaten some mint was so intoxicated with pleasure that he devoured several months in attempting to produce an article which would recall the original as vividly as possible.
We walked to church the other morning behind "the girl with a hole in the heel of her stocking." It was a very large one, and we thought her heel must be cold. She probably knew of it Saturday, but remembered the Sabbath day and kept it hole-y.
A very worthy and respectable gentleman from Portland, Maine, who occasionally takes a "smile," was asked by a friend how he managed to get along where the Maine Liquor Law was so rigidly enforced. "Ah, sir," he replied, "like a good Christian—I go to my closet."

The pimples on a toper's face, (observes Will Wigram) are an old-fashioned sort of "spiritual manifestations." They cannot be said to come exactly from beyond the grave, but they show clearly that the "medium" is hurrying himself toward the grave.
"Dick, I say, why don't you turn that buffaloe robe 'tother side out!—hate side in is the warmest!"
"Bah, Tom, you git out. Do you s'pose the animal himself didn't know how to wear his hide? I follow his plan!"
In the geography of Young America, the following boundaries of the United States are now given: East by sunrise; West by sunset; North by the Arctic expedition; and South as far as we dare please!

A pretty woman is like a great truth or a great happiness, and has no more right to bundle herself up under a green veil, or any other similar abomination, than the sun has to put on green spectacles.
Fanny Fern delicately styles a certain complaint from which children suffer in cherry time, "a pain under the apron."
The substance of the verdict of a recent coroner's jury on a man who died in a state of inebriation, was—"Death by hanging—round a rum-shop."

State of North Carolina, Stokes County.
In Equity. Spring Term, 1853.
William A. Lash and John Bannet, Administrators of Wm. Boyles, deceased.
vs.
Samuel Shackelford, administrator of John Carr, dec'd, Jane Carr, George Reeves and wife Polly, and John F. Farmer.
Bill of Injunction.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants George Reeves and wife Polly, and John F. Farmer, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks, in the Greensborough Patriot, for said defendants to appear before the Court, the Judge of the Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Stokes, at the Court House in Danbury, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and there to plead, answer, or demur, to the Bill of Complaint of William A. Lash and John Bannet, Administrators of William Boyles, deceased, or judgment pro confesso will be taken, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to them.
Witness, J. W. Davis, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, for the county of Stokes, at Office in Danbury, the 16th day of June, A. D., 1853. J. W. DAVIS, C. M. E.
Pr. adv. \$5.00. 735:6w

State of North Carolina, Surry County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions. May Term, 1853.
Hardin Hawks, vs. Richard Hawks.
Justice's judgment levied on the defendant's lands.
IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Richard Hawks, resides beyond the limits of this State. It is ordered that advertisement be made for six weeks in the Greensborough Patriot, notifying the defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Surry, at the Court House in Rockford, on the second Monday of August next, and there to show cause, if any he has, why the lands levied on shall not be condemned to the satisfaction of the plaintiff's debt, and an order of sale granted.
Witness, Francis K. Armstrong, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the second Monday of May, A. D., 1853. F. K. ARMSTRONG, C. K.
Pr. adv. \$5.00. 735:6w

State of North Carolina, Surry County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions. May Term, 1853.
Thomas F. Prather, vs. Sion Wall.
Justice's judgment levied on defendant's lands.
IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Sion Wall, resides beyond the limits of this State. It is ordered that advertisement be made for six weeks, in the Greensborough Patriot, notifying the defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said county of Surry, at the Court House in Rockford, on the second Monday of August next, and there to show cause, if any he has, why the lands levied on shall not be condemned to the satisfaction of the plaintiff's debt, and an order of sale granted.
Witness, Francis K. Armstrong, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the second Monday of May, A. D., 1853. F. K. ARMSTRONG, C. K.
Pr. adv. \$5.00. 735:6w

\$500 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 waist, and two or three neat dresses. The other, SCINTIA, 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. 735:6w

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.
THIS Liniment has never been equalled for the cure of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Bruises, Burns, Strains, Corns, Piles, Tumors, Old Sores, Stiff Joints, Swellings or pains in any part of the body if an external application is made. A column of certificates could be given from those that have been cured of these diseases and also from those that have had Horses cured of ringbone, spavin, scratcher, windgalls, saddle galls, stiffness, or any enlargement of bone or muscles.
THROUGH BY EXPRESS!
This is to certify that
The Mexican Mustang Liniment
Has been used quite extensively in the stables of Adams & Co.'s Great Southern, Eastern and Western Expresses, for curing galls, chafes, scratches, sprains and bruises, and it has proved very effective. Many of their men have also used it on themselves and their families, and they all speak of its healing and remedial qualities in the highest terms. One of our hostlers got kicked, and badly cut and bruised on his knee—as usual, the Mustang Liniment was resorted to, and the soreness and lameness was soon removed, and it was perfectly well in three or four days. We have no hesitation in recommending it as a valuable preparation, to be used externally on man or beast.
J. DUNNIN,
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.'s, 16 Wall street, Wells, Fargo & Co.'s, 16 Wall street.
RUSSELL COUNTY, Ala. Feb. 1st, 1853.
In justice to the proprietors, and for the benefit of the afflicted, I feel it my duty to state publicly, the remarkable cures that have been effected in my family by the use of the Mustang Liniment. A negro of mine had what was called a bone Felon, or Whitlow on her middle finger; the pain was most intense and excruciating. The inflammation had become 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 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 cents size contains 3 times as much as the 25 cts. size and the \$1 size has 3 times as much as the 50 cents size—the large sizes being much cheaper.
A. G. BRAGG & CO. Sole Importers,
301 Broadway, N. Y. or Cor. S. & Market st.
St. Louis, Missouri.
For sale by all Druggists and by T. J. PATRICK, Greensborough; Sill & Sill, Salisbury; A. T. Zevely, Salem; Gardner & Co., Jamestown; King & Hegle, Lexington; Samuel Young, Asheboro'; I. S. Gibson, Germantown; M. & T. Black, Madison.
July 16, 1853. 735:3m

DIRECTIONS FOR TAKING
BROWN'S ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.
Persons desiring an article that can be relied upon, prepared solely from pure JAMAICA GINGER, should be particular to ask for "Brown's Essence of Jamaica Ginger," which is warranted to be what it is represented, and is prepared only at FREDK BROWN'S Drug and Chemical Store, N. E. corner Chestnut and Fifth Streets, Philadelphia.
This Essence is warranted to possess, in a concentrated form, all the valuable properties of Jamaica Ginger, and will be found, on trial, an excellent Family Medicine. It is particularly recommended as a tonic, to persons recovering from fever or other diseases, a few drops imparting a glowing glow and vigor equal to a wine glassful of brandy or other stimulant, and is sure to follow the debilitating effects which are sure to follow the use of any kind of wine, and it is therefore especially serviceable to children and females. To the aged it will prove a great comfort; to the dyspeptic, and to those who are predisposed to gout or rheumatic affections, it gives great relief; and to the imbecile who wishes to reform, but whose stomach is constantly craving the noxious liquor, it is invaluable—giving tone to the digestive organs, and strength to resist temptation; and is consequently a great agent in the cause of temperance.
Dose.—For a grown person, one tea-spoonful; for a child 10 to 12 years old, half a tea-spoonful; and for a child 2 to 5 years old, 15 to 20 drops. To be given in sugar and water. For sale by
T. J. PATRICK, Greensborough, N. C.,
May 23, 1853. 731:1y

North Carolina, Randolph County.
In Equity, Spring Term, 1853.
John B. Troy vs. Samuel G. Stout, James Stout and George W. Parks.
BY order of the Hon. Thomas Settle, one of the Judges of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity in and for said State, notice is hereby given to Samuel G. Stout personally to be and appear at the next Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Randolph, at the courthouse in Asheboro', on the 4th Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to a bill of complaint pending in said Court, wherein John B. Troy is plaintiff and the said Samuel G. Stout, James Stout and Geo. W. Parks are defendants—otherwise said bill will be taken pro confesso and set for hearing ex parte as to him.
Witness, Jonathan Worth, Clerk and Master in Equity for Randolph county, at office in Asheboro', the 28th June, 1853. J. WORTH, C. M. E.
Pradv \$5 737:6

State of North Carolina, Surry County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions. May Term, 1853.
Lewis W. Bray, adm'r of David Bray, dec'd, against
John Bowles and wife Britannia, Amelia Bowles, wife of James Bowles, dec'd, Nathan Alberty and wife Phoebe, James L. Bray, Sion Bray and Hannan Bray.
Petition to make Real Estate Assets.
IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James L. Bray, Sion Bray, and Hannan Bray, are not residents of this State: It is ordered that advertisement be made for six weeks in the Greensborough Patriot, notifying the absent defendants to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the next Court, to be held for said county of Surry, at the Court House in Rockford, on the second Monday of August next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, to said petition, or the same will be heard ex parte as to them, and the prayers of the petition be granted.
Witness, F. K. Armstrong, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the second Monday of May, 1853. F. K. ARMSTRONG, C. K.
Pr. adv. \$5.00. 735:6w

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.
For the rapid cure of
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.
MANY years of trial, instead of impairing the public confidence in this medicine, has won for it an appreciation and notoriety by far exceeding the most sanguine expectations of its friends. Nothing but its intrinsic virtues and the unmistakable benefit conferred on thousands of sufferers, could originate and maintain the reputation it enjoys. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the chemist, have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.
While it is a fraud on the public to pretend that any one medicine will infallibly cure—all there is abundant proof that the CHERRY PECTORAL does not only as a general thing, but almost invariably cures the maladies for which it is employed.
As time makes these facts wider and better known, this medicine has gradually become the best reliance of the afflicted from the log-cabin of the American Peasant, to the Palaces of European Kings.—Throughout this entire country, in every State, city, and indeed almost every hamlet it contains, CHERRY PECTORAL is known as the best remedy extant for diseases of the Throat and Lungs, and in many foreign countries it is becoming to be extensively used by their most intelligent Physicians. In Great Britain, France and Germany, where the medical sciences have reached their highest perfection, CHERRY PECTORAL is introduced, and in constant use in the Armies, Hospitals, Almshouses, Public Institutions, and in domestic practice, as the surest remedy their attending Physicians can employ for the more dangerous affections of the lungs. Also in milder cases, and for children it is safe, pleasant and effectual to cure. In fact, some of the most flattering testimonials we receive have been from parents who have found it efficacious in cases particularly incidental to childhood.
The CHERRY PECTORAL is manufactured by a practical Chemist, and every ounce of it under his own eye with invariable accuracy and care. It is sealed and protected by law from counterfeits, consequently can be relied on as genuine without adulteration.
We have endeavored here to furnish the community with a medicine of such intrinsic superiority and worth as should commend itself to their confidence—a remedy at once safe, speedy and effectual, which this has by repeated and countless trials proved itself to be; and trust by great care in preparing it with chemical accuracy, of uniform strength to afford Physicians a new agent on which they can rely for the best results, and the afflicted with a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can do.
Prepared and sold by James C. Ayer, Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell Mass. Sold in Greensboro' by Dr. T. J. Patrick, and by Druggists and Dealers in Medicines every where. May 28, 1853. 731:3m

JOHN C. BAKER & CO.,
Wholesale Drug Importers and Dealers in Foreign and American Drugs, Chemicals, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c., &c.
No. 150 N. 3rd Street, Philadelphia.
J. C. B. & Co. invite the attention of Druggists, Medicines, 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 every choice quality, and at as 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, and 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 seriously impair the health of the patient.
We have received numerous testimonials, expressing in the strongest terms, the great efficacy of this medicine, and its superiority over other preparations of Sarsaparilla.
Physicians can prescribe it with the utmost confidence, relying upon its uniform strength, and that it is prepared in the best material.
It has elicited from the most eminent of the Faculty 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, Syphilitic Affections, Tetters and Ucers, White Swellings, Scrofula, Neuralgia or the Doloureux, Cancer, Gout or Rheumatism, (swelled neck) 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 Tetters, Ringworms, Blisters, Pimples, Carbuncles, &c., Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints, Nervous Affections, Dropsical Swellings, Continual Disorders, and diseases originating from an impure state of the blood and other fluids of the body.
Sold by T. J. PATRICK, Greensboro'.

NEW RUGGIES and 2 Barouches
for sale by
JUNE 15, 1853.
RANKIN & McLEAN.

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Disease of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach.
Such as Constipation, inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Digestion for food, Fullness of Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluctuating at the pit of the Stomach, Swelling of the Head, Harshness and Difficult Breathing, Fluctuating at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginations of evil, and Great Depression of Spirits, can be effectually cured by
Dr. Hoofland's
CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS. Prepared by DR. C. M. JACKSON, No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia. This power, over the above diseases is not excelled, it is equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skillful physicians had failed.
These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are, vitally, safe, certain and pleasant.
Read and be Convinced.
The "Philadelphia Saturday Gazette," says of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters: "It is seldom that we recommend what are termed Patent Medicines, to the confidence and patronage of our readers; and therefore when we recommend Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, we wish it to be distinctly understood that we are not speaking of the nostrums of the day, that are noised about for a brief period and then forgotten; but of a medicine long established, universally prized, and which has met the hearty approval of the faculty here."
"Scott's Weekly," said, Aug. 25: "Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, manufactured by Dr. Jackson, are now recommended by some of the most prominent members of the faculty as an article of much efficacy in cases of female weakness. Persons of debilitated constitutions will find these Bitters advantageous to their health, as we know from experience the salutary effect they have upon weak systems."

Male Evidence.
J. G. Moore, Esq., of the Daily News, said, October 31st: "Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters.—We are trying this renowned medicine for a stubborn disease of the bowels, and can with truth testify to its efficacy. We have taken the contents of two bottles, and we have derived more benefit from the experiment than we derived previously from years of allopathic treatment at the hands of our first physicians."
Hon. C. D. Himelee, Mayor of the City of Camden, N. J., says: "Hoofland's German Bitters.—We have seen many flattering notices of this medicine, and the source from which they came induced us to make inquiry respecting their merits. From enquiry we were persuaded to use it, and must say we found it specific in its action upon diseases of the liver and digestive organ, and the powerful influence it exerts upon nervous prostration, is really surprising. It calms and strengthens the nerves, bringing them into a state of repose, making sleep refreshing."
"If this medicine was more generally used, we are satisfied there would be less sickness, as from the stomach, liver and nervous system, the great majority of real and imaginary diseases emanate. Have them in a healthy condition and you can bid defiance to epidemics generally. This extraordinary medicine we would advise our friends who are at all indisposed, to give a trial—it will recommend itself. It should, in fact, be in every family. No other medicine can produce such evidences of merit."
For sale wholesale and retail, at
The German Medicine Store,
No. 120 Arch street, one door below Sixth, Philadelphia, and by respectable dealers generally throughout the country.
Sold by T. J. Patrick, in Greensborough and by dealers in medicine everywhere. 731:1y

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1851, by J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D., in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.
ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER!
GREAT CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA!
Dr. J. S. HOUGHTON'S
PEPSIN.
Prepared and sold by James C. Ayer, Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell Mass. Sold in Greensboro' by Dr. T. J. Patrick, and by Druggists and Dealers in Medicines every where. May 28, 1853. 731:3m

THE TRUE DIGESTIVE FLUID, OR GASTRIC JUICE.
PREPARED from Rectified, or the fourth Stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig, great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.
"I Digest." Such is the true meaning of the word Pepsin. It is the chief element, or Great Digesting Principle of the Gastric Juice—the Solvent of the Food, the Purifying, Preserving, and Stimulating Agent of the Stomach and Intestines. It is extracted from the Digestive Stomach of the Ox, thus forming a True Digestive Fluid, precisely like the natural Gastric Juice in its Chemical powers, and furnishing a complete and perfect substitute for it. This is nature's own remedy for an unhealthy Stomach. No art of man can equal its curative powers. It contains no Alcohol, Bitters, Acids, or Nauseous Drugs. It is extremely agreeable to the taste, and may be taken by the feeblest patients who cannot eat a water cracker without acute distress. Beware of Drugged imitations. Pepsin is not a Drug.
Half a teaspoonful of Pepsin infused in water, will digest or dissolve Five Pounds of Roast Beef in about two hours, out of the stomach.
Scientific Evidence!
The Scientific Evidence upon which this remedy is based is in the highest degree curious and remarkable.
Call on the Agent, and get a Descriptive Circular, gratis, giving a large amount of Scientific Evidence, from Liebig's Animal Chemistry; Dr. Comber's Physiology of Digestion; Dr. Pennington on Food and Diet; Dr. John W. Draper, of New York University; Prof. Dugliou's Physiology; Prof. Silliman, of Yale College; Dr. Carpenter's Physiology; &c., together with reports of cures from all parts of the United States.
Pepsin in Fluid and Powders.
Dr. HOUGHTON'S Pepsin is prepared in Powder and in Fluid Form—and in Prescription vials for the use of Physicians. The Powder will be sent by Mail, free of Postage, for one Dollar, sent to Dr. Houghton, Philadelphia.
"OBSERVE THIS!—Every bottle of the genuine Pepsin bears the written signature of J. S. Houghton, M. D., sole proprietor, Philadelphia, Pa. Copyright and Trade Mark secured."
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines. Price, ONE DOLLAR per bottle.
AGENTS—T. J. PATRICK, Greensborough; D. Hewitt, Hillsborough; S. H. Pondleton, Salisbury; Wm. Haywood & Co., Raleigh.
April 23d, 1853. 732:1y

DR. MARCHESI'S UTERINE CATHOLICON.
THE undersigned having become Agent for this invaluable medicine, would respectfully invite the attention of the afflicted to the gratifying success that has attended its use wherever introduced, and its happy adaptation to the cure of the distressing diseases for which it is so famed.
This CATHOLICON is in truth one of the GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERIES OF THE AGE, and is destined to become identified with the health and happiness of Females.
This declaration is based on the fact that it will cure more than nine-tenths of a class of very prevalent diseases, known as
Female Complaints,
and which have heretofore resisted the skill and exertions of the most accomplished Physicians of all countries. To a degree beyond that of almost every other remedy to which the human family is heir.—It has already received the approbation and liberal patronage of very many prominent members of the Medical Faculty in the United States, willing to abide the truth, and having due regard for the welfare of their patients, and in every way worthy the confidence of the afflicted as A SUCCESSFUL, SAFE, and CHEAP REMEDY. Of this additional proof will be found in the pamphlet, to which the attention of Ladies and practitioners is respectfully invited.
This medicine has never been introduced by empty puffs and misrepresentations, nor is it intended that its present popularity shall be sustained by any medium but its merits and the approbation of the public. The CATHOLICON is not a "cure-all," but is intended expressly for those complaints incidental to the respectable female, whether marred by single or prolapsus Uteri, or Falling of the Womb; Floetibus, or Whites; Chronic Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb; Incidental Hemorrhage, or Flooding; Painful, Suppressed and Irregular Menstruation, &c., with all their accompanying evils, (Cancer excepted,) no matter how severe, or of how long standing.
REFERENCES.—P. B. Peckham, M.D., Utica, N. Y.; L. D. Fleming, M.D., Canandaigua, N. Y.; D. Y. Foote, M.D., Syracuse, N. Y.; M. H. Mills, M.D., Rochester, N. Y.; W. Prescott, M.D., Concord, N. H.; Prof. Unwin, M.D., Baltimore, Md.; J. C. Orrick, M.D., Baltimore, Md.; W. W. Reese, M.D., City of New York.
Pamphlets can be had gratis at the Store of T. J. PATRICK, Agent, Druggist, Greensborough. Central Depot, 264 Broadway, New-York. Feb. 12, 1853. 716:1y

COACH SHOP.
ROBERT A. FORBIS still continues to do business at his Old Stand, 34 miles east of GREENSBOROUG, on the main stage road, where he will keep on hand or make to order any kind of work done in the above named branch of business, viz: Barouches, Rockaways and Buggies, (patent excepted,) of good material; and put up in a neat and substantial style; painted plain, or very fancy, ornamented in such a way as not to be surpassed in this country.
All orders for work promptly filled; and Repairing done on short notice.
August 18, 1852. 692:1y

"Justice to whom Justice is Due!"
THE Subscribers having associated themselves together, are prepared to execute all manner of House, Sign and Ornamental Painting in the most durable, skillful and fashionable style. From their experience and superior claims, as regular instructed mechanics, they flatter themselves that they will secure at least a small portion of the public patronage. Their charges will be as low as it can be done by any one whose sole occupation it is to be engaged in painting; but will not work for the miserable pittance for which unskilful workmen and negroes may be employed. As native and resident citizens of Old Guilford their claims are certainly greater than those of non-residents, free negroes, &c.; and a thinking and liberal public it is hoped will encourage true worth and honest industry.
All country produce taken in exchange for work at market prices.
Either or both of us may at any time be found at our Shop on South Street, or by inquiry at Rankin & McLean's Store.
Buggies kept constantly on hand for sale.
MORING & SUMMERL.
Nov. 9th, 1852. 704:1y

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, STOKES COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1853.
A. H. Culler, vs. Martin A. Culler and others.
Petition to sell lands for payments of debts.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Martin A. Culler and John Culler, defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Greensborough Patriot, printed at Greensborough, for said defendant to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Stokes, at the Court House in Danbury, on the second Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.
Witness, John Hill, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the second Monday of June, 1853. Pr. adv. \$5. 733:6w JNO. HILL, c. c. c.

LOOK HERE!
NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS
at EINSTEIN & CO'S cheap Clothing Store, on East Street, opposite Dr. Butcher's Office, where is constantly kept on hand a large and well selected assortment of Ready-made Clothing, directly from our own Manufacturers in Baltimore, together with a very fine stock of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Sippers, Hats, Bonnets, Umbrellas, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Trunks, Traveling Bags, &c., &c. All of which will be sold very low for cash. Call and examine our STOCK before purchasing elsewhere.
April 8, 1853.
Carriage Making at Kernersville.
The undersigned would inform the public that he is carrying on the Carriage Business in its various branches at Kernersville, Forsyth County, where he will be pleased to receive calls from his old friends, and the public generally. He has had long experience in the business, and believes he is prepared to supply CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, BUGGIES, or any other article in his line, on as fair terms, or as good materials, put up as well, as any other shop in this country. He is determined to deserve, and hopes to receive a good run of custom.
Repairing done on shortest notice.
WM. P. LINDSAY.
April, 1853. 727:1y
Swede Iron Plow-moulds—a rare and excellent article for this country—5000 lbs received and for sale by
May, 1852. RANKIN & McLEAN.
FOR SALE.—One horse Wagon and 1 good Buggy. Call and get a bargain.
R. G. LINDSAY.
Nov. 11th, 1852.