

# The Greensborough Patriot.

VOL. XIV.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C., APRIL 2, 1853.

NO. 723.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY  
BY SWAIN & SHERWOOD.

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

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Three " (1 col.)	10.00	15.00	20.00
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## Bright Water for Me.

BY WYATT GORDON.

O! water for me; bright water for me—  
Give wine to the tremulous debauchee—  
It cools the brow, it cools the brain;  
It maketh the faint heart strong again.  
O! water for me; bright water for me—  
Give wine to the tremulous debauchee.

Fill, fill to the brim; fill, fill to the brim;  
Let the flowing crystal kiss the rim:  
My hand is steady, my eye is true,  
For I, like the flowers, drink nothing but dew.  
O! water, bright water—O! wine of wealth,  
And the riches it yieldeth are vigor and health;  
So, water, pure water, for me, for me,  
Give wine to the tremulous debauchee.

Fill again to the brim—again to the brim—  
For water strengtheneth nerve and limb—  
To the might of the strong it addeth strength—  
To the days of the aged it addeth length—  
It freshens the heart, it brightens the sight,  
'Tis like quaffing a goblet of morning light.  
So, Water, I will drink nothing but thee,  
Thou parent of health and vigor.

When o'er the hills, like an Eastern bride,  
Morning walks forth in her beauty and pride,  
Leading a band of laughing hours,  
And brushing the dew from the nodding flowers;  
O! cheering, then, my voice is heard;  
Mingling with that of the soaring bird—  
Who flingeth abroad his matins loud,  
As he laveth his wings in the cool gray cloud.  
So, water, bright water, pure water for me;  
I spurn the curst drink of the debauchee.

## ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS.

The following account of the various expedi-  
tions which have been fitted out in search of a  
North-west Passage to the Pacific, has been  
prepared with considerable labor by a cor-  
respondent of the Boston Journal, and will be found  
highly interesting:

Probably at no time since the question of a  
hortly communication between the Pacific  
and Atlantic oceans was first raised—about three  
hundred and thirty or forty years ago—has more  
general interest been felt in the matter than at  
the present time, or greater efforts made to solve  
this long-disputed problem. And yet a satisfac-  
tory solution seems almost as far distant as ever;  
for with all the inventions of the present and the  
experience of the past century, the superior sail-  
ing and strength of modern-built vessels, their  
enlarged accommodations for the health and safety  
of their crews, and, above all else, the applica-  
tion of steam to urge the vessel forward with-  
out delay through narrow and intricate openings  
in the ice where sailing vessels are effectually  
baffled, the later expeditions have been able to  
make but small advances beyond those made by  
the earlier navigators in search of a polar or  
northwest passage to Asia. It is, however,  
worthy of remark, that if, after all the immense  
labor, expense, and suffering, and loss of life  
which have attended these arctic expeditions,  
their chief end has not yet been attained, they  
have been pursued with that indomitable energy  
and skill and tenacity of purpose which has ever  
distinguished the nation by whom they have  
principally been made. If success had depended  
upon the exertions of mere mortal man, it would  
long ere this have been secured.

The idea of sailing to India by the northwest  
is the shortest way was first suggested by John  
Cabot, about the time of the discovery of Amer-  
ica, or in 1497, and a few years after, in 1527,  
an enterprising merchant of Bristol first advanced  
the opinion that a direct passage to India might  
be made across the north pole. Since that time  
to the present the speculation has never lost once  
been abandoned by all the nations of Europe  
more than twenty-five years at any one time.—  
From the commencement of the 16th century to  
this time there has been only three or four inter-  
vals of more than fifteen years each in which  
exploring expeditions have not been sent to the  
Arctic regions.

One of the first expeditions ever fitted out from  
England for the discovery of a northwest passage  
was undertaken by the terrible fate of which we  
cannot entirely divert our minds may have over-  
taken Sir John Franklin and his companions.—  
Sir Hugh Willoughby sailed from Greenwich in  
May, 1553, with three vessels. They were  
afterwards overtaken and separated by a violent  
storm, and Sir Hugh, being unable to extricate  
himself from the ice, attempted to winter on the  
east of Russian Lapland, in the latitude of 68 or  
70 degrees. But neither commander nor any of  
his crew ever returned to their native land. The  
darkest gloom shrouded the fate of this first Eng-  
lish expedition. After long suspense and anx-  
iety, tidings reached England that some Russian  
sailors had discovered two large vessels, which  
they had found frozen. The ad-

venture of this first did not discourage other expedi-  
tions, but they made no material progress towards  
the completion of the object of their voyages.—  
In June, 1594, also in May, 1596, the Dutch  
fitted out exploring expeditions which reached  
the latitude of 80 degrees, and discovered Spitz-  
bergen; but the crew of the last expedition, be-  
ing enclosed unexpectedly in the ice, were com-  
pelled to spend a long and dreary winter of eight  
months duration in 76 degrees of latitude. In  
1608, Henry Hudson, who had already distin-  
guished himself by a voyage to Spitzbergen, was  
fitted out by the merchants of London to make  
explorations in a northeast direction, but accom-  
plished nothing important, and was afterwards  
sent out by a Dutch company in a vessel of only  
55 tons. This great navigator, after a mere feat  
of sailing in a northeast direction, altered his  
course to the west, with the expectation of find-  
ing an open sea between what was then Virginia  
and Newfoundland, and discovered the mouth of  
the noble river which now bears his name. In  
1676 another expedition was sent from England  
in search of a northeast passage, but was wrecked  
on the coast of Nova Zembla. Since that time  
all hopes of penetrating to India by the north  
of Asia have been abandoned. The Russians  
have, at different intervals, explored all the  
navigation between Archangel and Behring's  
Straits, except a portion of about 200 miles.—  
But the length of time employed in doing this  
proves that if a northeast passage really does ex-  
ist, it is useless for all practical purposes, for the  
passage would not often be accomplished, unless  
by accident or a conjunction of unusually favorable  
circumstances, in less than five to eight years.

Voyages were made by Poole, an Englishman,  
in 1610, 1611, and 1612, for research in the Pol-  
ar regions, and although he reached, as he re-  
ported, the high latitude of 80 degrees, he dis-  
covered nothing of any importance. In 1613  
Baffin, the most learned and daring navigator of  
the age, on a voyage to attempt the Polar passage,  
entered the great sea which now bears his name.  
In 1615 Potherby, a seaman of tried skill and  
energy, set out in a vessel of only 20 tons, but,  
after narrowly escaping wreck, he returned to  
England. This was the last expedition for Polar  
discovery for many years.

The limits of a paper will allow only a glance  
at some of the more important expeditions which  
have been engaged in the search of a Northwest  
passage.

America was long supposed to terminate on the  
north in a cape after rounding which an entrance  
was gained through a short channel into the Pa-  
cific ocean. The immense breadth of the contin-  
ent on the north was long unknown to best in-  
formed geographers and navigators.

About the year 1500, Gaspar Cortereal, re-  
solving to follow the footsteps of Columbus, or to  
anticipate him in the discovery of a passage to  
India, endeavored to find his way by taking a  
high latitude. He sailed along the Gulf of St.  
Lawrence, and then steered northerly till he  
reached the latitude of about 60 degrees, or the  
entrance of Hudson's Bay. He then returned to  
Portugal, and the next summer, in attempting to  
enter Hudson's Bay, his vessels were separated in  
a storm. That in which Gaspar sailed was  
never heard of more, and no trace was ever dis-  
covered of his fate. In 1502 Miguel Cortereal  
sailed from Portugal in search of his brother.—  
He entered Hudson's Bay, but met with the  
dreary fate of him for whom he was searching.  
He too was never heard of more. In 1527 and  
1536 the search for a Northwest passage was  
renewed, but with no results of importance. In  
1576 three vessels, respectively of 55, 30, and  
10 tons; were sent out under command of Fro-  
bisher, an officer of great reputation and ability.  
He steered direct to Cape Farewell, the south-  
ernmost point of Greenland, but, without making  
any great efforts to force a passage to the west-  
ward, he returned to England. He was again  
sent out in command of some larger vessels, and  
passed through the straits, to which he gave his  
name, into Hudson's Bay. In 1585 two vessels,  
the Sunshine and the Moonshine, were sent out  
under command of John Davis, who explored and  
gave his name to the broad straits which  
connect Baffin's Bay with the ocean. He also  
explored and gave names to several islands in  
the vicinity. He was afterwards employed in  
two more expeditions, and proved himself one  
of the most intrepid and successful navigators of  
his age. In 1602 two vessels of 60 and 70 tons,  
under command of Weymouth, made unsuc-  
cessful attempts to find a passage, and in 1606 Knight  
sailed for the Northwest regions in a vessel of  
40 tons, but never returned to his native land.—  
In 1610 the celebrated navigator, Hudson, sailed  
on a voyage to the Northwest in a vessel of only  
55 tons. He had already attempted the voy-  
age to India by the pole, then by the northeast,  
and afterwards in another voyage had discovered  
the harbor of New York and the river Hud-  
son. In his last voyage to the Northwest he  
passed into the great bay which now bears his  
name, and in it he was abandoned to a terrible  
fate in an open boat by a mutinous crew. In  
1619 Sir Thomas Button, in command of an ex-  
ploring squadron, reached the southern point of  
what is now known as Southampton Island, but  
failed in his attempt to force a passage between  
the island and the continent, now called Ro-  
se's Welcome. In 1616 Baffin was fitted for a  
Northwest voyage. He proceeded through Davis  
Straits to the great expanse of water to which  
he had previously given his own name, and  
explored and gave the names of his chief pa-  
trons to Smith's Sound, Jones's Sound, and Lan-  
caster Sound, but failed to make the splendid  
discovery which Parry afterward made, that this  
last sound was an entrance into the Polar Sea.  
After Baffin's voyage there was a pause in Eng-  
lish exploration for a few years. Capt. Fox in  
1631 discovered the passage leading northward  
from Hudson's Bay, now known as Fox's chan-  
nel. In 1668 the Hudson Bay Company formed  
a settlement for trading purposes, and in 1719  
fitted out an expedition for discovery which never  
returned. Nearly fifty years after the wrecks of  
these vessels were found on an island upon which  
they had been cast away. In 1741, 1746,  
1776 and 1777 exploring ships were sent from  
England, but did not much more than discover  
and give names to some unimportant islands and  
bays, although the discoverer of the long-sought-for  
passage. All these navigators proceeded pretty  
much upon the same track; that is, to penetrate  
west by Hudson's Bay and Fox's Channel.

The wars of revolutionary France turned for  
a number of years the attention of England from  
Arctic exploration to matters of much more press-  
ing necessity; but on the return of general  
peace, in 1815, the search for a Northwest pas-  
sage was again renewed. In 1818 the Admiralty  
fitted out an expedition under command of Sir  
John Ross, in a vessel of 385 tons, accompanied  
by Lieutenant Parry, in a vessel of 252 tons.—  
Capt. Ross followed the course which Baffin had  
taken two hundred years before him, but re-  
turned to England with the conviction, very hastily  
adopted, and against the opinion of his officers,  
that Lancaster Sound was only a bay, and from  
it no passage to the west existed. The individ-  
uals, however, who sent out Ross were so dis-  
satisfied with the result of his voyage that Lieut.  
Parry, a great name in Arctic navigation, was  
immediately sent out in command of the Hecla  
and Griper, with instructions to carefully explore  
Lancaster Sound. He sailed from England in  
May, 1819, passed direct through Davis Straits  
and Lancaster Sound, discovered and gave names  
to Barrow's Straits, Prince Regent Inlet, and  
Wellington Channel, which was then entirely  
free from ice. Parry, however, chose, instead  
of sailing up this channel, to continue his course  
west. On the 4th September, having reached  
the longitude of 110 degrees west, he became  
entitled to the reward of £5,000 offered by Par-  
liament to any one who should first attain that  
meridian. After wintering on the west coast of  
Melville Island, in about 75 degrees latitude, Par-  
ry returned home with a reputation for skill and  
energy far above that of any modern navigator.  
He had sailed 30 degrees further west than any  
one had reached before him, had discovered some  
of the most important channels yet discovered,  
and had established beyond a doubt the existence  
of a great ocean to the north of America. In  
May, 1821, Parry, now promoted to the rank of  
captain, sailed with the Hecla and Fury to pen-  
etrate, if possible, by Hudson's Bay, but, after in-  
effectual attempts, was compelled to take up win-  
ter quarters once more in that rigorous climate.  
The next summer he discovered and passed  
through the Straits leading from Fox's Channel  
to Boothia Bay, to which he gave the name of  
his own ships. After obtaining from Cockburn  
Island a sight of the great Polar ocean, which,  
from the tremendous barriers of ice, they were  
unable to reach, Parry was obliged to select his  
winter quarters for the second winter. In May, 1821,  
Parry once more sailed with the same ships, but  
the next summer, the Fury being crushed by the  
ice and abandoned, he was compelled to return  
home without adding anything to the discoveries  
he had already made.

Expeditions for Polar discovery were sent out  
from England in 1773, 1806, and in 1818. In  
1806 Captain Scoresby penetrated to within five  
hundred geographical miles of the Pole, and also  
in 1818 he made discoveries to the North and  
East. In 1827 Capt. Parry attempted to reach  
the Pole in boats drawn over the ice by men, but  
was stopped in his progress after reaching the  
latitude of 82 degrees 45 minutes. In 1829  
Capt. Ross made another ineffectual attempt to  
reach the Pole. In May, 1845, Sir John Frank-  
lin sailed with the Erebus and Terror, and was  
seen for the last time on the 26th July of the  
same year.

## From the Kuickerbocker Ladies' Names.

ELEANOR—French, *Eleanore*—is of Saxon de-  
rivation, and signifies all-truthful.

—Eleanor.

A name for angels to murmur over!  
EMMA—tender, affectionate; literally, one who  
nurses, cares for, watches over another; is of  
German origin. Who would desire his mother,  
his sister, or his beloved to bear a sweeter or bet-  
ter name? Under the form of Emma, which was  
honored by Charlemagne's fair daughter, whose love  
history, in connection with Engelhard, his father's  
secretary, forms one of the prettiest episodes in  
the chronicles of the time. Emma is simply  
a diminutive of Emma.

GERTRUDE is from the German, and, according  
to the etymology usually given, signifies all truth;  
but Jung Sulling, in his *Pantheology*, gives it  
a very different meaning. Speaking of the  
Druids, he says:—"Into this mysterious spiri-  
tual order old women were also received; who,  
by their means, attained to considerable rank, and  
became priestesses. Such individuals then re-  
ceived the title of *Hecate*—Druidesses. Both these  
names were, at that time, honorable appellations;  
they are now the most disgraceful terms of reproach.  
The name of Gertrude, or Gertrudis, is  
probably also derived from this source, and  
ought reasonably to be disused, for it has the  
same meaning as the word *hecat*, or *hecat*, a  
witch." Well, this may be true; for Gertrudes  
are generally very bewitching.

GRACE—favor—is from the Latin. Well may  
it be a favorite name.

HELEN—Latin, *Helena*; French *Helene*—is  
of Greek origin. The true signification of it  
seems to be one of those *exalted* qualities which  
abound in etymological discussions. According  
to one, it has the meaning of alluring; another  
makes it signify a taker, or one who seizes;  
while a third defines it as one who pities. I am  
inclined to endorse the last. Many a poor, un-  
fortunate lover has found Helen alluring, and has  
finally been taken, seized, conquered by the  
prestige of her bright eyes and sweet voice. Happy  
is he who finds her one who pities, for pity is a  
kind of love. Helen is only a different form of  
the same name. It is often contracted to Nellie  
and Nell, and is a fine name in all its forms.

ISABEL—French, *Isabelle*; Spanish, *Isabella*—  
signifies olive-rose, complexioned, or brown. There  
is a silvery, bell-like music in the name, which  
is exceedingly attractive, and which has made it  
a favorite with the poets.

JUDITH—from the Hebrew—signifies praising.

MABEL is probably from *ma belle*—my fair—  
though some think it a contraction of *amabilis*—  
lovely or amiable. The fair ones who bear it  
have no reason to complain of either derivation.  
MADELINE—Syriac, *Magdalene*, magnificent—  
is a noble name, and a favorite with the poets.  
It often occurs in the French form of *Madeleine*.

—Thou art not steeped in golden languors,  
No tanned summer calm is thine,  
Ever-varying Madeline!

MARGARET—*perla*—is from the Latin *Marg-  
garita*. Another, and if possible, a more beau-

tiful signification has, curiously enough, attached  
itself to this name. The German word *magd*,  
a maid, was anciently written *maget* and *mag-  
het*, which words were easily confused with  
Maggie and Maggie, and thus with Margaret.—  
Daisies were also called maghets, maids, or mag-  
garets, whence we have the French *marguerites*,  
daisies. Margaret, then, may be a pearl or daisy  
as she chooseth; or she may, if she will,  
combine the beauty and purity of both, in her life  
and character, and thus prove herself worthy of  
her doubly-significant name. But maidens are  
something more than pearls or daisies; and well  
may the poet ask:

"Where may the brightest flower be met,  
That can match with Margaret?"

MARTHA is a pleasant name from the Hebrew,  
but is unfortunate in its signification, meaning  
bitterness!

MARY. This sweetest of all female names, is  
from the Hebrew, and has the meaning of ex-  
alted; a truly appropriate signification. It is a  
famous name, both in sacred and profane histo-  
ry. In all ages it has literally been exalted.—  
From Mary the mother of Jesus, to Mary the  
mother of Washington, the glory has not de-  
parted from the name. In the French, Mary becomes  
Marie. Mary is another form of it.

MATILDA is from the Greek, and signifies noble  
or stately.

MIRANDA—admired—is from the Latin.—  
Prince Ferdinand, in "The Tempest," ex-  
claims:

"Admired Miranda! indeed the top of admiration!"

NANCY, it is believed, may be traced to the  
same source as Anna and Hannah, which have  
the same signification, kind or gracious.

PHONE is a bright and beautiful name—one  
full of the happiest significance. *Phoebe*, light  
of the!

ROSE—Latin, *Rosa*, a rose—is sweet enough  
for the name of a fairy or an angel. There is a  
veritable fragrance in it. It calls up visions of  
garden arbours and embowering shrubs and vines.  
Rosalba—Italian, *rosa-bella*—is from the same  
Latin root, but comes to us through the Italian.  
It signifies fair or beautiful rose. Rosalie—  
French, *rose et lis*, rose and lily—combines the  
fragrance and beauty of two lovely flowers.—  
Rosalind. It is enough to say of this name that  
it is one of Shakespeare's immortalized appella-  
tions. The termination, *lind*, may have been  
coined by him simply for the sake of euphony;  
or it may have been derived from the Spanish  
*linda*, neat or elegant—*rosa-lind*, elegant rose:

—From the east to the western land,  
No jewel is like Rosalind!

ROSEMOND is one of the prettiest names of the  
rose family. The derivation of the last part of  
the word is somewhat doubtful. Perhaps it is  
from *mund*—French, *monde*, and, perhaps, from  
the German *mund*, the mouth, so that Rosemond  
may originally be Rosemund, or rose-  
mouth; but Talbot thinks it is from the Spanish  
*rosa-monte*, rose of the mountains, that is, the  
peony.

VIOLA—a violet—is derived from the Latin.  
For a pure, modest, bashful maiden, what name  
could be fitter?

## The Black Pond.

Few have visited the flourishing town of New  
Braintree, Mass., without becoming acquainted  
with the beautiful and romantic vicinity of Black  
Pond.

Shortly after the expiration of the French and  
Indian War, a hardy settler named Warner,  
built his cot by the pond on the bank of the  
beautiful War river. On the morning when the  
defenders of Fort Edward sallied forth under the  
command of Col. Williams, to meet the advanc-  
ing enemy led by the Baron Dieskau, when the  
former suffered death, Warner, then a private,  
was one of the last to seek the retreating shelter  
of the fort, and distinguished himself a short  
distance from its walls by a long and obstinate con-  
flict with a gigantic chief of the Oneida tribe  
whom he killed, and according to the rude fash-  
ion of the day, bore his scalp in triumph to the  
camp. During the war, by his courage and ab-  
ility, he won the honor and title of captain.

One morning a few years afterwards, he sur-  
prised his wife by his speedy return from the  
forest, where he had intended to remain during  
the day. He entered the house without speak-  
ing, and hastily seized his rifle. She noticed  
the first step, the unwonted flashing of his eyes,  
and stern compression of his lips.

"Husband," she said, with an anxious look,  
"what has occurred to move you thus?"

"Moved," he replied, "do I really appear  
moved? yet it may be so, but not with fear—  
fear cannot move me."

"Fear!" she exclaimed with alarm, "have  
you been in danger? Speak, O, I entreat you."

He smiled, and that smile served partially to  
dispel her apprehension, while she shrank  
back almost ashamed at the tenderness of her  
anxiety.

"Do not agitate yourself, my dear," he replied,  
"you see I am now safe and with you; but do  
bring me my box of flints, and that quickly, for  
I require one that will not miss fire."

When she returned with the box, he, after a  
minute's selection, affixed one to the hammer of  
his rifle, and he carefully cleaned the vent-hole  
and reloaded it.

"Now," he said, as his eye glanced rapidly  
along the barrel of his piece, "I am about ready."

His wife, who had noticed all these precau-  
tions, said in a calm but sad tone, "I fear you  
will deceive me."

"If I have kept aught from you," he said, "it  
was affection that prompted the act; but now  
you shall know all. A week since I learned  
that an Indian had been lurking in the neighbor-  
hood. From the inquiries he made of the neigh-  
bors, I found that I was the object of his search.

This morning I unexpectedly saw him. He re-  
treated hastily, but turned for a moment with a  
look of deadly hatred and defiance. I understood  
his language—the look of the Indian are more  
expressive than his words—it plainly said, 'your  
life or mine!'

savage—it is Black Wolf, the celebrated chief  
of the Oneidas, and the brother of him I slew at  
Fort Edward. In revenge of his brother's death  
he seeks my life."

"Then, for my sake," said the afflicted wife,  
"and for the sake of this poor innocent," (she  
pointed to the cradle which contained a prattling  
infant of two summers) "do not go alone."

"It must be so," he replied firmly; though ap-  
parently moved by her affectionate appeal; "my  
safety depends upon it. As he is a savage, I  
must meet him as such; and defeat him as such,  
and that in his own barbarous manner. Remem-  
ber you are the wife of a soldier, be firm, or at  
least," he said with an emotion he could not  
control, "do not unman me. If I fall"—he  
hesitated, for a moment, then suddenly caught his  
child, kissed him again, pressed a burning kiss  
upon the cold brow of his wife, hastily embraced  
her and rushed from the house.

He had not been absent an hour before he dis-  
covered the lurking-place of the Indian. The  
wary eye of the savage was too busy not to see  
as soon as he was seen.

Then commenced those fearful movements by  
which the sons of the forest strive to induce their  
foes to leave some portion of the body exposed  
to the aim of the deadly rifle.

The chief, though the most renowned of his  
tribe, found the captain in every respect his equal,  
and after an hour of intense labor and suspense,  
neither had gained the advantage. The Indian,  
at this moment, saw Warner leap from his lurk-  
ing place and disappear behind the trunk of a  
large fallen tree.

What was now to be done—he was too wary  
not to apprehend some stratagem by Warner; he  
therefore neither advanced nor retreated, but  
kept behind a gigantic oak. At length to his  
great joy, he discovered the hat of his enemy  
slightly emerging above the body of the tree, and  
quickly disappearing. The Indian smiled with  
savage delight as he muttered—

"The pale-face is a great warrior, but he is a  
fool. The son of the forest would not lie when  
he could stand; he would not expose his head  
and feet at the same time."

During the soliloquy, he was slowly poising  
his rifle, ready to take the first advantage of the  
imprudent movement of his adversary. The hat  
was now so clearly visible that he fired. It  
quickly fell and all was silent for a moment, then  
a wild, exulting war-whoop rang through the  
forest, and the Indian rushed forward to secure  
the scalp of his fallen enemy. When within two  
rods of the fatal tree, he paused with astonish-  
ment. Before him, with a poised rifle, stood the  
powerful form of Warner. One look of un-  
utterable hate—it was the chief's last. The  
report of Warner's rifle, resounded through the  
forest, and the Black Wolf lay writhing among  
the fallen leaves. The captain was not the fool  
the Indian had supposed him. Feeling that  
neither had gained any advantage, and being des-  
irous of bringing the combat to an issue, he re-  
solved to hazard all to a stratagem, which if suc-  
cessful, would give him a fatal advantage over  
the Oneida. He therefore threw himself behind  
a tree, and slightly elevated his hat upon a stick.

This the Indian saw, and afterwards fired at.  
Warner looked upon his dead foe with the  
stern joy which a warrior feels.

"You have been a great chief, but a cruel  
warrior," he soliloquized, "yet your weapons  
have been used with courage and skill; you shall  
not be deprived of them, even in death."

With cords he affixed the rifle that had proved  
fatal to so many, to the cold hand, placed the  
scalping-knife and tomahawk in their wonted  
place, tied a large stone to the feet, and placed  
the body in a canoe. When near the centre of  
the pond, he lifted the inanimate form with his  
face towards the setting sun, and the smooth  
waters became the Indian's grave.

From the New Orleans Delta.

## Leaf from the Journal of E. Hunt.

MY FIRST AND LAST NIGHT IN LONDON.

It was in the fall of 18—, that the ship to  
which I belonged, after a voyage of four months  
in the northern Atlantic, lay in sight of Scilly  
Islands, and, as we were bound for London,  
shaped our course up the channel, and, in a few  
days, were anchored in the Downs. Having  
been short of provision for some time back, we  
were obliged to stop to replenish. The next  
day, however, we were towed up the river, and  
entered the Commercial Dock on the 28th of  
October, 18—. It was a grand sight to me, for  
I had never been in London, and the city seemed  
like the world in comparison to my humble vil-  
lage in the west of England. We were to be  
paid off on the morrow; and I determined as  
soon as I was at liberty to take a stroll and see  
some of the sights about which I had so often  
heard. At twelve the next day, all hands pro-  
ceeded to the office in Leaden-hall street, and  
received, severally, the amounts due them. There  
were just ten pounds coming to me, and I started  
off to see how I could best make it conducive to  
my pleasure. I had been strolling around for  
some time, looking at the Tower and other places  
of note, and finally walked into one of the parks,  
to see what I could see of the London fashions.  
I was leaning against a tree, watching a party  
which had attracted my attention, when I was  
suddenly accosted by a female, apparently about  
eighteen or twenty, neatly dressed, and with an  
expression which, though pleasing, seemed some-  
what sad.

"What is it you wish, my good lady?" said I.

She looked at me a moment, and said:

"You are a sailor, I suppose?"

"Yes."

"Have you been here before?"

"Never."

"Well, then, perhaps I can be of some assis-  
tance to you. Suppose we take a cab and drive  
out to Vauxhall this evening."

I hesitated for a moment; for I thought to  
myself, she no doubt thinks I have plenty of mo-  
ney and wishes to obtain a share. But then,  
again, I thought, it makes no difference; I'll  
attend it anyhow; and consented.

She called a cab, and in a short time we were  
at Vauxhall. I pulled out my purse to pay the  
driver, when she anticipated me, and said:

"Never mind, sir—I have plenty. Besides I  
invited you here; therefore, I bear all expenses."

I was astonished; for I had never doubted but  
that my money was the principal attraction, and

I was puzzled to think what could be her object.  
After ordering some refreshments, of which  
she ate and drank very little, but which she in-  
sisted upon paying for, we strolled round the  
garden, listening to the music until towards eve-  
ning, when I remarked it would be best to re-  
turn.

"Yes, it will soon be dark, and we had better  
go." "But," said she, "you are a stranger in  
London, and it would be folly for you to look  
for a hotel to-night—and, besides, it would be  
ungenerous in me to allow you to. I reside in  
—street, and if you will accept a room in my  
house, you will be perfectly welcome; and my  
husband, who is fond of company, will be glad  
to see you."

While hesitating, she called a cab, and half  
forced me in.

When the cab stopped, we got out, and I found  
myself in a narrow street, dimly lighted, before  
a large brick house with iron railings in front.—  
She opened the door and asked me to sit down  
a moment, when she entered into a room close  
by, and returned almost immediately, and said:  
"My husband has retired; I'll introduce you to  
him in the morning. Here is a light—take the  
room at the head of the stairs—good night!"



# THE GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT.

## Journal of a Voyage to California.

[Continued.]

### TROPICAL PRODUCTIONS.

You will probably like to hear some description of the productions and appearance of this part of the tropical regions. I am entirely incompetent to the task, but will try to give you an outline. One cannot help but admire the deep green in which the forest is clothed; and on close examination you can detect no individual of the vegetable world, to which you are accustomed. The palm tree is very striking; there are numerous varieties, of which the cocoa is here of most importance; it seems to grow on all situations, on both swamp and high lands. Its fruits are seen in all stages of its growth. The palm tree proper produces large bunches of small nuts, out of which, it is said, an oil is extracted. The other striking productions, are the Banana and the Plantain, which grow on large herbaraceous plants 6 to 10 feet high, with large green leaves 5 and 6 feet long, and 18 inches wide. The vegetation has an exceeding luxuriant appearance, and in most places a labyrinth of trees, plants and vines cover the earth, and render it apparently impenetrable and impassable. Cane or reeds are seen as large as your leg, and Cactus at Panama, large enough for hedges, for which it is used. Many strange varieties of fruit are seen, among which is the famous bread fruit, six inches, and more sometimes, in diameter. It is now the end of winter here, or wet season, yet as hot as our summer; and notwithstanding so many rich fruits grow here, naturally, such as the Orange, Lemon, &c., yet I think the northern or temperate regions afford more real enjoyment of human life, and are more favorable to the development of human powers.

As to this route to California, I would not encourage any one to come this way, at least till the Railroad is finished. From all I hear from passengers, the Vanderbilt or Nicaragua route is greatly to be preferred to this; how much better it may be than this, I cannot say, but on this I know life is exposed to many fatalities, not the least of which is the want of ventilation, necessities and comforts on board the steam ships. No one should undertake the journey, unless he knows enough to judge for himself, or has a companion on whom to rely for information, and as a general rule take nothing for granted. While in health you may do well enough; but if sick you are in the condition of Jonah in the fish's belly, you may call on God for help, but can have but little from man.

### FROM PANAMA TO SAN FRANCISCO.

We had to remain at Panama until Wednesday the 22nd Dec., when we went aboard the steamer Cortes, and at 12 o'clock set sail for San Francisco. Although this is regarded as the healthiest season, yet several have died on the Isthmus, and several at Panama. The disease seems to be some form of Cholera, brought on by the use of ardent spirits and careless exposure.

Thursday 23. Our direction is a little south of west. In sight of the main land. We find the waters of the Pacific less turbulent than the Atlantic.

Friday. Had one death to-day and quite a number sick, principally the intemperate and habitual users of ardent spirits.

Saturday 25th. Christmas day. Three men have died during the night and were cast overboard this morning. A cool pleasant wind is blowing from the north east, which renders the temperature quite agreeable. We are now out of sight of land and are going at the rate of 10 miles an hour.

Monday 27th. Since Saturday, four or five have died, and some are yet sick. The numerous deaths, occurring on the line of travel, should produce conviction of the importance of entire abstinence from the use of ardent spirits. We expect to reach Acapulco to-morrow, where the ship procures supplies.

Tuesday 28th. At 11 o'clock reached Acapulco. This is a small place approached by a narrow passage from the sea, and is surrounded entirely by barren mountains. It is small and of but little importance, except as a place of deposit for supplies, for the California steamers. These supplies consist of coal, (from the eastern States or England,) beef, poultry, fruits, such as plantains, limes, &c., and eggs and rice from the interior, &c. The supplies of beef, consist of live cattle, which are fastened to the side of large canoes, and thus are towed or made to swim out into the bay to the steamer, into which they are hoisted by the horns or head and placed in stalls until butchered. One is killed every morning. Hogs and sheep are also taken in. The coast here has a mountainous, barren appearance.

Jan. 1st, 1853. At noon to day we passed the Lobos and Margareta Islands. The coast along here has an exceeding barren appearance, being destitute of grass and trees, said to be occasioned by the want of rain. But little is seen on this part of the Mexican coast to interest, or attract attention.

Jan. 6th. To-day at 10 o'clock, arrived at San Francisco, having been detained at the entrance of the Bay, since 12 o'clock yesterday, by a fog, which frequently occurs in the winter. The Bay has a very animating appearance, from the great number and variety of sail and steam vessels, and the crowded forest of masts of vessels, in port receiving and discharging freight, and attended with the bustle and crowds, indicating the place, as a great concourse of those who are not searching for the philosopher's stone, but for that which was considered the product of its possession. The rainy season seems a month since, and much rain, it is said, has fallen. This morning was foggy and misting or raining. The

afternoon is clear, and the temperature and appearance very much resembling Indian summer in Carolina.

The streets of the city don't present the most inviting appearance, though with the side walks generally paved, or laid with plank, on the plank road system. In the most business parts, brick buildings, with brick, stone and iron side walks, are seen. Goods of all kinds can be had in abundance, and at prices much more favorable than the products of agriculture; and it seems to me that the greatest amount of business is done in the hardware and provision line. The prices of many things seem enormous to us, who have not yet contrasted the products with the price of labor that produced them. For instance, eggs at \$1 to \$2 per doz., poultry \$35 per doz., and flour \$35 to \$50 per barrel. The prices current, I will send you in my next.

Jan. 14th. Returned late this evening from a trip down the San Jose valley; the particulars of which I will give you in a future letter. You will please read this to any of my friends, who may be interested in these matters. My opportunities for writing have been very unfavorable, both as to the matter and manner, but I hope you will be able to decipher the writing.

### CORRESPONDENCE OF THE PATRIOT.

#### Letter III.—Washington & Congress.

Messrs. Editors: I promised to meet your readers in Washington in my next letter. I reached the City on the morning of the 23d of February, and found it already crowded with strangers. After securing a comfortable room, and having finished some matters of business, I sallied forth on the following day to make my observations on men and things. The first thing that struck my attention was the fact, that Washington City, proper, is all on Pennsylvania Avenue, and that Pennsylvania Avenue is all on one side—the right from the Capital. This is singular, but a very common peculiarity of towns and cities. Why, even your little towns of Greensboro' and Salem select one side of their principal street for all the bustle and business, and walk and talk of both sexes and all colors. Pennsylvania Avenue is a noble street, commanding one of the finest views of any street in the world. It is thronged with omnibuses, hacks, cabs and carriages of all sorts and descriptions, many drawn by beautiful horses, richly caparisoned and flying from one part of the city to another with wonderful fleetness. The street is very broad, and to some unwieldy budgets of flesh and bone, would be regarded a tiresome walk to go from one side to the other. The side-walks are unusually spacious, even for the principal street in a city,—and the side-walk of the city is always crowded with a moving, bustling, throng. I speak now of the season of my visit; for in the summer, I am told, Washington is sparsely inhabited.

Having taken a rapid view of the Avenue as I walked along, I resolved to pass an hour or two in the Capitol. From some reason I know not, I went first into the Senate Chamber, which I afterwards regretted as the sequel will show. The Senate is a grave, a noble body of statesmen. I felt proud of my country while I stood admiring her gifted sons. There appeared an indefinable something pervading the very atmosphere of the Senate Chamber which awed both Legislators and spectators into a solemn silence. The form seemed unconsciously to feel that they were the pillars of government, and on them rested the great fabric of American Liberty and American Law. The latter seemed unconsciously to feel that they were in the presence of men whom heaven had formed and earth had honored. The first Senator whose entire speech I heard, was Mr. Bell from Tenn. Mr. Bell is a tall, athletic, solidly built man, though stricken with years. I should think him at least sixty. He is not a beautiful orator, but a powerful speaker. He exhibits great earnestness, and enunciates and gesticulates with considerable vehemence. I heard but one better speech in the Senate. Mr. Butler of South Carolina, in my humble estimation, excelled him. Mr. Butler is not only fluent, and clear and eloquent in thought and word, but his voice is like a roll of thunder softened into melody; and his eyes, when the currents of thought flow full and free, do not sparkle with fitful brilliancy, but steadily burn like two balls of fire. Mr. Butler is an old man, and his hair is perfectly white, and hangs properly about his neck. Though his hair and the furrows upon his brow tell too plainly that the plow-share of time has done its work, still his action and voice possess all the vigor of youth.

I heard several other Senators but none of distinguished eloquence. I was very desirous to hear Mr. Soule from La., but he kept his peace; and so I had to decipher his genius upon his features and person. Mr. Soule's person is tall and thin—is face narrow—forehead somewhat retreating—complexion dark—hair jet black and straight and long. Indeed, I would sooner take him for a descendant of Indian ancestry than to be a genuine Frenchman, judging simply from his general appearance. He is agile in his movements, and even graceful. One accustomed to observe human character, it seems to me, would at once pronounce Mr. Soule both an enthusiast and an orator, without ever having heard any thing of him previously. Mr. Soule is a genius of the highest order; and with his peculiar temperament, unless closely guarded, may do much harm.

I took a good long look at Gen. Sam Houston, the celebrated hero of the Texas Revolution. He is an odd looking man!—odd in his ways—odd in his rough, hairy appearance—and odd in his costume. He is wholly unlike every other Senator. He seems to delight in looking like a barbarian warrior of the middle ages. He wears long, coarse whiskers, drab pantaloons, and coat

and a vest made of the skin of some wild animal indigenous to our frontiers, and always looks surly! In a word, I was not pleased with the great hero—of Jan Jacinto through he be. The fact is, the old General is affecting foppiness on a new plan; and it renders him disgusting.

While I was making my observations upon the appearance of the Senators, my attention was accidentally arrested by a more interesting feature of that grave body, the idleness of some, and the industry of others. Although many seemed either to be listening with careless attention to the debate, or to be musing, and a few wholly idle, yet there were others constantly employed. When their interest was not excited in the debate, I observed them writing or fingering books of reference and that too with an untiring zeal. Among these were Bell, Cass, Douglas and others, whose names I need not mention. I admired Douglas—I mean the man. Perhaps, my sympathy for his late bereavement had something to do with his being so particularly interesting. But, be that as it may, I thought Mr. Douglas one of nature's noblemen. He may be wrong as a politician; but his appearance and character as a man, are captivating. He is a very handsome little man. Besides he carries the industry that took him out of a Cabinet Maker's shop and placed him in the foremost rank of his countrymen, into the Senate Chamber. Every time I went into the Senate, I found Mr. Douglas with these other Senators, and earnestly employed. I was told that when Mr. Douglas commenced the Law, he resolved that nothing which human energy could overcome, should prevent him from being punctual at the Courts, punctual in his preparations for the bar, and punctual to his clients in every particular; and to accomplish part of this determination, he had often endangered his life by crossing high waters and breasting the severest weather. These things account for his wonderful success, and industry is the key that unlocks the mystery of others' rapid and certain advance to power and fame. I noticed that the industrious of the Senate as well as of the Lower House were the illustrious of the land.

Two o'clock found me in the Ladies' Gallery of the House of Representatives; and what a scene for the theatre of a nation's glory!! The first thought I conceived as my eye rested upon the two hundred and forty Representatives, and here is an Old Field School on the larger plan in Washington City! To describe it fully I cannot, and would not if I could. The warm blood of national pride, that poured through my veins an hour before, was chilled—almost congealed at the spectacle. Such a continuous bray of voices and moving about, and crying "Mr. Speaker," and beating the desks for pages, and a thousand other things to make up the bedlam, and which are daily enacted in that self-same body, are a burning shame upon the dignity of the American Congress. It was with difficulty I could hear, and unless the speaker was a man of talents to attract me, my attention would wander, *nolens volens* on my part, among the strange feats of the honorable membership. Among the very few of those that I was able to hear, and with whom I was pleased, Mr. Stanton from Ky., displayed considerable power both as a rigid reasoner and a pleasant speaker. But really I could not become interested in the debate, or many of the members. I had been in the Senate first, and the step from the sublime to the ridiculous was so very apparent that after my indignation on first view, had subsided, I could but look and laugh! Although the scene was a fine representation of a bedlam, it was not difficult to see one very notorious fact—that there are big men and little men—wise men and simple in Congress as well as in the wide world—that the many are governed pretty much by the few—that the few make all the laws, but the many get all the money! As I rose to leave, I felt, and half said to myself I would not be, unless I could be a Czar too!

Yours cordially,

WOLMAN.

## 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 purchases we have had an especial eye to the printing of the

Small Books of Bibles.

Our friends and the public generally are solicited to SEND IN THEIR ORDERS, and they shall be promptly attended to.

Jan. 1853. SWAIN & SHERWOOD.

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

## A LARGE SUPPLY OF

Sole and Upper Leather, French Calf Skins, Ready Made Gearing and Harness, kept constantly on hand for sale. Hides taken in payment for Leather. Also, hides tanned on shares at the customary rates, at the South Buffalo Tannery, (McConnell's old stand,) 4 miles east of Greensboro'. JOHN W. PARKER. March, 1853. 6711

## A DARK OR LIGHT SKY.

I WILL remain a few days longer in Greensboro', to accommodate those persons who have spoken for work. Others desiring a good likeness will be waited on at my Gallery, where may be seen specimens of this art.

I would state that I am prepared to execute a good picture in a dark or light sky. Give me a call, opposite the Bland House, on stairs. ALEX. STARRETT. Jan. 1, 1853. 7114

## THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

### ITEMS FROM WASHINGTON.

From long lists in the "Union" of removals and appointments of Consuls, Judges, Marshals, Attorneys, Post Masters, Land Officers, &c., we select the following, as of general importance sufficient to interest our readers:—

William Henry Vessey, of Pennsylvania, to be consul of the United States at Havre, in France, in place of Lorenzo Draper, recalled.

John A. Campbell, of Alabama, to be an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, in place of John McKinley, deceased.

Edward Lander, of Indiana, to be chief justice for the Territory of Washington.

John K. Miller, of Ohio, and Victor Monroe, of Kentucky, to be associate justices for the Territory of Washington.

Silas R. Hobbie, to be First Assistant Postmaster General, in place of S. D. Jacobs, removed.

Green W. Caldwell, to be superintendent of the branch mint at Charlotte, in the State of North Carolina, in place of James W. Osborne, removed.

William B. Flanner, surveyor, at Wilmington North Carolina, vice John Cowan, removed.

William N. Peden, Naval Officer, Wilmington, North Carolina, vice James G. Green, removed.

Charles Mason, of Iowa, to be Commissioner of Patents, in place of Silas H. Hodge, resigned.

George W. Manypenny, of Ohio, to be Commissioner of Indian Affairs, vice Luke Lea, removed.

Loren P. Waldo, of Connecticut, to be Commissioner of Pensions, vice James E. Heath, removed.

Joseph Lane, of Indiana, to be Governor of the Territory of Oregon, in place of John P. Gaines, removed.

Isaac L. Stevens, of Mass., to be Governor of the Territory of Washington.

Benj. F. Hallett, to be Attorney of the U. States for the District of Massachusetts, in place of George Lunt, resigned.

Robt. B. Campbell, of Texas, to be Commissioner for running the boundary line between the United States and the republic of Mexico, under the fifth article of the treaty with that republic concluded on the 2d February, 1848, in place of John R. Bartlett, removed.

Theodore S. Fay, of New York, to be minister resident of the United States in Switzerland.

John Randolph Clay, of Pennsylvania, to be envoy extraordinary & minister plenipotentiary of the U. States to the republic of Peru.

March 18.—Public rumor asserts that the new Administration have been busy in framing a foreign policy, in accordance with the principles of the Inaugural Address of Gen. Pierce. That is sheer nonsense. The general policy in regard to foreign relations was formed and adopted before the Cabinet members were nominated. Gen. Pierce communicated to each of those who now compose his Cabinet a copy of his Inaugural before he delivered it, and they each accepted its principles before they came into his Administration. The Cabinet is therefore a unit upon the general principles of foreign policy, and all the rumors of differences of opinion in the Cabinet on these questions are erroneous.

March 20, 1853. You will be astonished to see the great number of people who crowd the entries to the departments.

The President is so much beset that he is unable to exchange civilities even with his personal friends.

Yesterday was an open day, in accordance with public announcement, and from 12 to 2 o'clock there was a continued crowd of ladies and gentlemen to pay respects to the President, in the Ladies' Saloon. The President and Mrs. Means received them all with becoming grace and dignity, and every body was highly gratified. Among the ladies were Mrs. Major Scott and Miss Scott, daughters of the General in Chief of the Army. It was really a gala day at the White House. I presume that the President will rejoice that the 7th day is a day of rest. I understand that Ex-President Fillmore frequently remarks that with his vigorous constitution and general good health, that but for the relief afforded him on the Sabbath, he should have been worn out. Ex-President Tyler used to say the same. Nobody but the actual incumbent can tell the difficulties of the Presidential office.

March 21st.—The Census Office on Eighth street, and its vicinity, has been the scene of great excitement to-day. In the first place, upwards of one hundred Clerks were removed, leaving but seven or eight in the office, and it was proposed to dispense with the Eighth street and Seventh street offices altogether, one office and a few picked Clerks being deemed sufficient to wind up the business.

In the next place, Mr. Kennedy, late Superintendent of the Census Bureau, sued out a writ of replevin on Mr. DeBow, his successor, by virtue of which he entered the office with a Deputy Marshal, and removed two or three cart loads of manuscripts and documents claimed as private property, but embracing a large quantity of manuscripts prepared by Clerks in the office, the records of the Census Board, numerous publications received from public societies, &c. The documents removed were appraised at \$480, and Kennedy has given bond in \$4000 for their safety.

Mr. DeBow consulted the District Attorney, and there is no doubt that the most prompt measures will be taken for the recovery of such as are of a public character. It is understood that Mr. Kennedy had accumulated a large mass of manuscripts preparatory to an extended work on the resources of the country, which he designed to publish on his own account, as Congress has declined to publish the Census on the extensive scale proposed.

March 22d.—The topic before the Senate was the resolutions of Clayton, calling upon the President for information in regard to the Clayton and Bulwer Treaty. The speech of Mr. Everett was about two hours long, and was worthy of the man, the theme, the time, and the august body before which it was delivered. There was a brilliant assembly to hear him; and he held them in breathless attention from the beginning to the close. His speech was a great effort of a great, matured, and erudite mind, and will be read with delight, as a specimen of fine composition, and elevated sentiment, and sound patriotic doctrine, long after its author is dead. It was a noble and eloquent plea for peace and the arts of peace. He drew a graphic picture of what our country will be, a quarter of a century hence, if permitted to progress under the influence of the arts of peace; he discussed with masterly ability, a variety of topics concerning our foreign relations; aiming, as was evident, to pour oil upon the

troubled waters. But no sketch can do it justice; and I doubt not it will be read far and wide throughout the land.

The discussion between Mr. Clayton and those who assailed his treaty, has been carried on with spirit. That Senator concluded another speech on Tuesday; and Mr. Douglass replied to him on Wednesday, and Mr. Clayton again replied to him. Other Senators participated in the debate, some agreeing with the one and some with the other, and some dissenting from both.

March 22d.—The Cabinet has held a meeting every day (Sabbaths excepted,) until twelve. The President has given several public receptions, at each of which he was waited upon by large numbers of citizens of both sexes. He is a gentleman of very pleasing and popular manners; receives the salutations of those who approach him with so much freedom and grace, as to place every one at once at ease in his presence, and his whole bearing is so simple and unassuming, as to betray no consciousness of eminence of position. He seems to detect, with quick and keen perception, the different degrees of self-possession of his visitors, and by a prompt and cordial approach to meet them, and by finished affability of mien dispels at once the diffidence of the most timid. Mrs. Pierce, of course, does not yet appear.

The pressure of strangers, anxious to serve their country, still continues; and some scenes worthy of the pencil of Hogarth occur. One morning, as Mr. ———, a member of the new Cabinet, approached his office-door, he must needs pass through a crowd of gentlemen who beset it, and each of whom was desirous of his private ear. He enters—a conference is held by the visitors to settle who shall enter first. The messenger is requested by them to ask the high official who shall first be admitted. "Open the door, and show them all in," was the curt and comprehensive reply. This was rather a wholesale courtesy; but there was no help for it. In their pour. The man of patronage receives them courteously—private conference and individual pleadings are out the question. Gentlemen look at one another—offer hands and general congratulations to the man of power—a somewhat embarrassing pause—a series of rather stiff bows and cold "good mornings," and the gentlemen withdraw as they came.

I give another story as I received it. A bundle of men styling themselves "the ——— delegation," and professing to represent the office-seeking interest of the great State of ———, desired to know of the President when he would receive the "—— delegation." "To-morrow, at half-past twelve," was the prompt and courteous response. "To-morrow comes," the hour is at hand ——— the "delegation," with a list of all the officers in the great State which they claimed to represent, a nomination for each place, parade through the north portico—ask of the porter if the President is ready to receive "the ——— delegation." "All ready, gentlemen," "When?" "Now." And they are ushered in to the presence, at a general reception; and were received with as much courtesy as any of the great throng of visitors, and no more. But as these gentlemen had gone for business, not for pleasure, it said they did not derive any pleasure from the visit; and after they retired, were not quite so eulogistic as they had been some months earlier.

The appointments to Switzerland and to Peru.—The promotion of meritorious public servants is not only just in principle, but is good in policy—it conduces to the advantage of the public service. We therefore concur in what the New York Courier says in the annexed paragraph, in its general bearing no less than its personal application. In these appointments the President has recognised a salutary principle:

"In disregard of a crowd of party applicants and of all party considerations, the President has nominated Theodore S. Fay to be Minister to Switzerland, and J. R. Clay to be Minister to Peru; and these nominations have been confirmed by the Senate. We cannot but hail such appointments with pleasure. So far as they go, they are a recognition that diplomacy is a profession, and that diplomatic training has a value. Mr. Fay for a long series of years has been Secretary of Legation at Berlin, and in this subordinate capacity has in fact performed all the serious duties of the mission. A finished scholar, a thorough gentleman, a perfect adept in every diplomatic duty and courtesy, he has for years reflected honor upon the American name in the refined Prussian capital, and has done his country a service there which has never been adequately appreciated. And similar credit is due to Mr. Clay, who long occupied the same post at St. Petersburg."

Clerks in the Departments.—One reason why two of the Secretaries have announced that they will make no changes in the clerks of their departments, except for cause, may be that the clerks are nearly all Democrats. Such, we think, is the case in the State Department, where neither Mr. Clayton nor Mr. Webster were at all proscriptive. Still another, and a very good reason; the one which, doubtless operated with the two immediate predecessors of Gov. Marcy, is that the proper transference of the public requires the employment of qualified and experienced clerks in the departments, and the removal of such officers to make room for green hands seriously impedes the efficiency of business.—*Providence Journal.*

Commissioner of Patents.—The Washington correspondent of the South-Side Democrat states that the Administration is greatly "exercised" to find a suitable person to fill the office of Commissioner of Patents, and intimates the appointment of Mr. Edmund Burke, of New Hampshire, the able Commissioner under Mr. Polk's administration.

## FIRST VESSEL FOR LIBERIA.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, } WASHINGTON, Feb. 25, 1853. }

The American Colonization Society is making preparations to start a vessel from Norfolk, Va., the first of May, with emigrants for Liberia. One hundred and seventy-eight persons have already applied for a passage; of whom one hundred and fourteen are from Virginia, fifty-two from North Carolina, six from Kentucky, three from Massachusetts, one from Ohio, one from Pennsylvania, and one from New York. A fine large vessel will be chartered, affording the most ample accommodations for two hundred and fifty passengers. Applications for a passage should be made immediately. The price of passage and six months' support in Liberia, is sixty dollars each, one for all who are able to pay. A free passage and six months' support will be given to all worthy persons who are unable to pay, and who can come well recommended.

A pamphlet containing all necessary information about going to Liberia will be forwarded to all who desire it.

W. MCLEAN, Secretary American Col. Society

## Taylor's Temperance Hotel.

The Proprietor takes this opportunity to inform the Temperance Community and the Public in general, that he still continues, as he has done for the last six years, to keep the above-named house on strictly Temperance principles.

Thankful for past favors, he would again invite all who want a quiet, comfortable and cheap home, while stopping in the city, to give him a call. This house is well located for business men, being

No. 28 Cortlandt-St., near Broadway, and near the landing of most of the Steam-boats and Railroads in the city. ELIAD TAYLOR, New-York, 1853. 7133m.

## MARCH 1st, 1853.

JOHN W. RICE & BRO., IMPORTERS & JOBBERS OF DRY GOODS, No. 9 Bowling Green, New-York, are now receiving their Spring Stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, comprising a full assortment of Silks, Groceries, Poplins, Muslins and Bazaar Goods, Gingham, Printed Lawns, Jacquets, Prints, Laces and Embroideries, English and German Hosiery, Gloves, Lace Mitts, Muslin and Gape Ribbons, Also, Blay and Shirting Linens, English and Scotch Fancy Cassimeres, with a great variety of Cotton and Stuffs Goods for Men and Boys' wear, Black and Colored Cloths, Linen Damask of all kinds, together with the most desirable stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods ever exhibited by them.

Buyers are respectfully invited to call and examine the stock before they purchase. 7193m.

## NOTICE.

I HAVE just received a large lot of READY MADE CLOTHING, which I will sell as low for cash as can be bought in this market.

I have likewise a General assortment of Goods, such as are generally offered in this market, on as accommodating terms.

The first of January—the usual time for annual settlements, has arrived; and I have accounts which have stood too long. All accounts not closed by cash or note before February Court will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection—no mistake. Interest will be claimed on all accounts after the first of January in each year. JOAB HIATT, January 1, 1853. 1114f

## COACH SHOP.

ROBERT A. FORBES still continues to do business at his Old Stand, 34 miles east of GREENSBOROUGH.

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, Harkways and Buglies, (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:ly.

## MARCH 7th, 1853.

WHOLESALE TRADE.—OUR SPRING STOCK OF Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy Dry Goods is now complete. The assortment is large and commanding. COUNTRY MERCHANTS are invited to call and examine Styles and Prices, feeling confident that we can offer inducements as great as any Jobbing House, No. 10 or South.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL, Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Va.

## GREENSBOROUGH

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

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

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

See Pamphlets furnished by the Company. OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

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

President—RALPH GORRELL. Vice President—Lyndon Swain. Secretary and Treasurer—D. P. West. Attorney—John A. Gilmer.

Examining Physician—Edwin Watson, M. D. Consulting Physician—D. C. McLeane, M. D.; J. L. Cole, M. D.; D. P. West, M. D.

General Agent—William H. Cumming. Any information relative to the Company may be had by addressing D. P. WEST, Jan. 25, 1853. Secretary and Treasurer.

## 3D MONTH, 1853.

PAUL & MCILWAINE, IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, East side Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Va., take pleasure in announcing to their friends in Virginia and North Carolina that by recent arrivals they have to hand their large Importation of English, Scotch and Irish Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, purchased in the European markets by Messrs. PORTER & PAUL, Manchester, England, and Wm. PARR, Sons, Portadown, Ireland, which, with their purchases made North and East, place them in possession of a stock of which they can only say it is equal if not superior to any they ever had before.

They would particularly call attention to their DRESS GOODS, comprising many new and confined styles.

Our terms, as usual, will be fair and liberal. PAUL & MCILWAINE, Petersburg, March 10, 1853. 721:3w.

## TO THE PUBLIC.

JAS. E. THOM has removed his Saddle and Harness Shop to Greensboro', third



# THE PATRIOT.

GREENSBOROUGH.

SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1853.

Indulgent reader, when we tell you how hard we have been at work, preparing for our crop of truck, and doing up a variety of domestic chores, during the spell of fine weather with which we have been favored this week, you will be prepared, and disposed too, to look over any short-coming in the editorial way.

N. B. Editorial scarcity or abundance for another week or two to come, depends very much on the weather.

We would make our acknowledgments to Messrs. Rankin & McLean for their annual spring present of a luscious pair of bacon hams. (For two seasons past our firm has been *twice*, therefore receiving two for one heretofore—an advantage, as we have had occasion to remark before, of matrimony.)

The enterprising merchants to whom we are indebted for this truly acceptable present, put up their meat with a view largely to the surrounding country consumption, and it is put up in excellent condition. We hope they will make profitable sales.

The Letter of "C. M." (Charles Mock, Esq., late of Davidson county,) from California, will receive attentive perusal. Every one, acquainted with the writer—and his acquaintance was extensive—knows the entire reliance to be placed upon his statements and upon his judgment. If Mr. M. knew the satisfaction and pleasure enjoyed by his friends in the perusal of the journal of his voyage, (which, by the way, was furnished to us by a friend, and had not been written with a view to publication,) and by the descriptive sketch of his adopted country in his letter to us, he would feel no hesitation about having his name known.—He is only paying a friendly debt, for which he has our receipt in the way of thanks.

The appointment of Nathaniel Hawthorne, by President Pierce, to the lucrative post of Consul at Liverpool, is noticed by the New York Times as "a graceful recognition of his literary merits, and will be censured by no liberal men of either party." We are not disposed to censure the appointment, but we are compelled to look upon it as a "recognition"—grateful, if not "graceful"—of Mr. Hawthorne's literary efforts at biography during the Presidential canvass.—Mr. H. published about the most fulsome *Life of Pierce* that was produced during the campaign.

It will be seen, by an article from the Observer, that the Fayetteville and Western Railroad Company was organized on Saturday last. Messrs. Smith and Colby, of the New York firm, who subscribed the \$400,400, were elected two of the directors.

The new Editor in Asheville—Mr. Hyman, of the Spectator—walks into the politics of Mr. Clingman and his organ, our old friend of the "News," with a will of his own. He makes the fly—in a genteel way.

## Curing Hams.

Mr. A. H. Campbell sends to the Wheeling Gazette, the following mode of curing hams, which took the prize at the late fair at that place:

After the meat is thoroughly cooled, cut and trim the hams very close and then rub them well with salt, pack close, in a barrel, and after laying there three or four days make a brine of the following ingredients: To every 100 lbs. hams allow 4 gallons water, 9 lbs. salt, 4 lbs. sugar, 4 oz. saleratus. The brine should be boiled and the scum carefully taken off, when cold pour it on the meat—from 4 to 6 weeks should be allowed (according to the size of the hams and the temperature of the cellar) for the meat to remain in pickle. After the meat is hung up allow two or three days to dry, then smoke with a little fire as possible—use green hickory, with sawdust in small quantities. Soon as the meat is sufficiently smoked each ham is taken down and carefully wrapped in paper, then bagged to prevent the depredations of flies, and hung in a cool, dry place, out of the reach of rats and mice.

**The Newbold Receipt.**—The following is the famous Newbold receipt, which has acquired so much celebrity:

7 lbs. coarse salt, 5 lbs. brown sugar, 2 oz. pearl ash, 4 gallons of water. Boil all together, and scum the pickle well. When cold, put in the meat. Hams to remain in 8 weeks—beef 3 weeks. The above is for 100 lbs. weight.

We are reminded of another method of curing bacon, mentioned to us by a friend in the country some weeks since, and which we intended to publish before the curing season had passed.

The method is simply to wash off the pieces of meat with warm water; rub or sprinkle well with black pepper; hang up and omit the smoking altogether. Our informant stated that he had pursued this plan for two years and had not been troubled with skippers during the time.

There are nine editors in the Massachusetts constitutional convention.

## Letter from California.

UNION CITY, SAN JOSE VALLEY, CAL.,  
January 27th, 1853.

Messrs. Swain & Sherwood: On my arrival at San Francisco, on the 6th inst., I found that the rainy season had commenced in November and continued up to that time, and that an unusual quantity of rain had fallen, doing much damage, especially on the Sacramento. The particulars of which you have probably seen. No rain has fallen since the 8th inst., and it is thought that a cessation of rain will occur until February or March. Two days after my arrival I took a trip of exploration into the San Jose or Pueblo valley. This valley, for fertility and salubrity, is considered second to none in the State; it is situated E. or S. E. from San Francisco, and is said, including the bay, to be one hundred miles long and twenty in breadth, and is bounded on both sides by mountain ranges, which are destitute of trees next to the valley, but abound in pine and cedar or redwood at various distances back.

These mountains and valleys are now green, the former with wild oats and the latter with clover and other varieties of grass. The climate is so equable and moderate that frosts never occur hard enough to bite clover or oats. Snow sometimes falls in sight on the mountains but never in the valley.—The soil has a black appearance, resembling the prairies of the west, but not having the tough sward that covers the latter, being more closely plowed. It is said to be fertile beyond conception, in the following productions, &c. all small grain, potatoes, cabbage, turnips, onions, pumpkins, melons, tomatoes, beans, peas, and all fruits including the fig, olive and vine, and that too without irrigation. But, I hope on these particulars to form my conclusion from personal observation this summer. Water is procured from wells at depths varying from six to thirty feet.

The appearance of the country is such, especially in the wet season, as to discourage those who do not look back to the past and the future. And the exceeding high price of every thing, including land, the bare appearance of the country, especially the want of trees about the dwellings, are circumstances making the dark shade in the picture.

The first who have engaged in agriculture have done so to make money exclusively, and many now are of this class; these make no expenditures for the conveniences belonging to comfortable living; but this class is giving place to those who regard the country as their home. An account of the unsettled state of land titles, a great part of the operations of agriculture is on rented lands. The price per acre for rent is from \$5, \$6, \$20 and upwards.—Many have come down from the mines expecting to make their pile more certainly by the plow than by the pick, and if the products of agriculture continue at the enormous high prices which they now bring, they will not be disappointed. In some respects it is desirable or would promote the true interests of the country for low prices of agricultural products to prevail. Its effects will be to abate the present system of renting and leasing and will induce the large land holders to sell to those wishing to settle permanently in the country. Though land will always rate very high here, for at \$50 per acre, that price, in wheat at \$1.30 per bushel, can be made the first year; but wheat is now selling at 12 or 15 cts per pound, or from \$8 to \$10 per bushel. I had intended in this only to make a few general observations on the country, hoping to be able to enter more fully into descriptive particulars in the future. Yours, &c., C. M.

## Organization of the Western Railroad Company.

It gives us pleasure to state, that at a very full meeting of the Stockholders, nearly every member being present in person or by proxy, the Western Rail Road charter was formally accepted and the Company organized by the election of Major Duncan G. MacRae, President. John M. Rose, Treasurer and Secretary. Directors—Samuel Smith, John L. Colby, Thomas S. Lutterloh, J. G. Shepherd, James Banks, Thos. R. Underwood, A. A. McKethan, John D. Williams, and E. J. Hale.

The Salary of the President was fixed at \$1500, and of the Treasurer and Secretary at \$1000.

A code of Bye-Laws was adopted. The whole proceedings were marked by great unanimity and good feeling.

We will publish in our next the official proceedings, which have not yet been handed to us. At a meeting of the President and Directors, on Saturday evening, arrangements were made to procure, without delay, the necessary Engineers to make the Survey of the route. We congratulate the friends of this plan and of the cause of improvement in North Carolina, upon this auspicious beginning. The work is not to be accomplished in a day or a year: but the public may rest satisfied that it will not lag, but will be carried forward with the utmost speed consistent with economy and efficiency.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

## Mail Depredations.

Frequent complaints have been made of late of the insecurity of the transmission of money by mail, and the Raleigh papers mention many cases of loss which have occurred within the last three months, in the transmission of money to them. But a more daring case of robbery of the mail occurred last week, somewhere between Chapel Hill and Salem. On Friday morning, a bundle of papers was found in a fish trap in New Hope creek, near the Chapel Hill road, which was found to contain nine or ten letters, addressed to various individuals, with the post bills and the envelopes in which they had been enclosed. The letters had been broken open, and after having been rifled of all that was valuable, were thrown into the creek. The date of one of the post bills and the finding of the bundle, renders it certain that the robbery was committed on the trip down on Thursday, and this circumstance, it is hoped will lead to the detection of the robber.

**Hillsboro Recorder.**

**County Business.**—At our County Court, in session this week, the following Magistrates were elected for the ensuing year as Special Court: C. L. Banner, (chairman,) Caleb H. Mathews, John Lowrie, John E. Clayton, Philip Barrow, County Attorney, Joseph Mastin, Esq., County Trustee, John Alsiphaugh.

Public Schools.—Last year's Board of Superintendents of Public Schools were re-elected. Taxes remain the same as last year.

*Salem Press.*

## Destructive Fire.

We regret to learn that on last Thursday night, the large and spacious stables at the Warm Springs, belonging to John E. Patton, Esq., of this place, were entirely consumed by fire. There were in the stables at the time of the fire, fourteen mules, three horses, one yoke of oxen, and some six or seven sheep—all of which perished in the flames! The moans and yells of the agonized beasts in this fiery ordeal, are said by those who heard them, to have been hideous beyond description.

Mr. Patton estimates his entire loss at \$4,000. The fire was no doubt the work of an incendiary; but as yet no clue has been found as to the perpetrator of the villainous deed.

Verily, misfortunes never come singly. This is the third or fourth loss Mr. Patton has sustained by fire in a few years past, in addition to serious losses from other causes. He has the heartfelt sympathies of all his friends and acquaintances. We would state, that Mr. Patton had just completed his arrangements to commence performing his contract with the North Carolina Railroad Company, on a section of the Road beyond Salisbury. But in consequence of his loss he will not be able to commence operations for some weeks yet.—*Fayetteville Spectator.*

If any body has a silver dollar (who has?) he had better take care of it. It will be worth more than two half dollars of the new coinage.

## Items of Intelligence.

It is said that Orville Hungerford, residing at Watertown, Jefferson, N. Y., keeps five thousand hens in a ten acre lot, with large and suitable buildings all around for their lodging, setting and rearing chickens.

There is a Shanghai rooster in Carlisle, (Pa.) measuring thirty-five inches in height.—What a crower. Such a fellow would make bass accompaniment enough for a thousand bantams.

The New York Courier and Enquirer comes out on an additionally enlarged sheet—making it now the largest daily newspaper in the world. It is too large for comfort.

Washington Irving has been occupying himself with researches in the public office in Washington for his "Personal Memoirs of the Father of his Country."

The melleodion is coming into very general favor, both as a substitute for the organ in small churches, and as an instrument for parlor use.

It is not uncommon for Spanish ladies to possess a hundred fans. They collect and hoard them, as a German collects pipes, as a geologist hunts after specimens.

At the doorways of most of the Havana shops hang little sheet-iron boxes filled with lighted coals at which the passers-by may light their cigars.

Wisconsin, with a scattered and emigrant population, has a School and University fund of \$500,000, and an annual allotment for the instruction of her children of \$120,000.

One of the most interesting relics in Philadelphia may be seen in North Second street, viz:—the first lightning-rod erected by Doctor Franklin, which still stretches its attenuated fingers towards the heavens.

In Havana a gentleman, unless he is a priest goes to church. But the ladies go, and the gentlemen cluster around the door, and hand the ladies to their volantes when the mass is over.

Eleven of the Mexican States have declared in favor of Santa Anna, who is expected to return to Mexico the forepart of April.

Hon. Edward Stanley arrived here on Sunday. He will remain a few days, and then leave for California.—*Wash. (N. C.) Whig.*

John Randolph Clay, the new Minister to Peru, is a son of the late Hon. Joseph Clay, of Philadelphia, formerly one of the leaders of the Democratic party of that city.

Florida has a white population of less than fifty thousand—smaller than any other of the thirty-one States—yet St. Augustine is the oldest town in the United States, having been founded in 1564.

The Bishop of Lavando, Southern Tonguin, thinks a thousand persons are killed yearly in that country by tigers. The inhabitants "respect" the tiger as an "evil divinity," and in speaking of it call it *Ong* (Mr. or Great Father.)

The lawyers of Cincinnati contemplate a division of labor by which the duties of the advocate and the office business of the lawyer become distinct branches.

Nearly every barrel of flour used in Cuba is imported from Spain; the duty upon American flour being nine dollars a barrel.

Ex-Senator Hale had an audience of three thousand at the Tabernacle, New York, last week, to hear his lecture upon "The Last Gladiatorial Exhibition at Rome."

Every third man we know, (says a New York Editor,) is an applicant for, or, at least, an expectant of, office. Never, since the glorious days of the revolution, has there been such a desire to serve the country as now exists.

The salaries of the various offices within the gift of the President of the United States amount to upwards of fifty millions of dollars a year—so it is estimated.

The number of clerks employed in the government offices at Washington is seven hundred and thirty: average salary, about twelve hundred dollars.

## THE MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE MARCH 28.  
Flour—superfine \$4.50 to 4.60; fine \$4.25 to 4.35; scratched \$4. Bacon 10 to 11. Lard 11 to 13. Corn 60 to 65. Oats 40 to 45. Peas 65 to 70. Rice 65 to 70. Feathers 35 to 37. Flaxseed \$1.10 to 1.15. Whiskey 28 to 30.

PETERSBURG MARCH 29.  
Tobacco—lively—common lugs 4 1/2 to 5 1/2; good do. 5 1/2 to 6 1/2; common leaf 6 to 7 1/2; good do. 8 to 10; fine do. 10 to 16 1/2. Wheat—declining—red 90 to 106 1/2; white 100 to 112.—Corn—prime white 57 1/2 to 60. Flour—country \$5.25 to 5.50; city brands, extra, \$6.50. Bacon—Va. hog round, 10 to 10 1/2; western shoulders 7 1/2; do. sides 8 1/2 to 9; jowls 6 1/2 to 7.

At Wilmington: Bacon, hog round, 10 to 11; hams 12 to 13. Corn 67. At Cherate: Corn 66 to 69; do. \$4.75 to 5.00. At Charleston: Flour \$5.50 to 5.62; corn 60 to 65, supply heavy; bacon very dull, sides 9.

Sixty thousand pounds BACON—their own curing—for sale by March, 1853. RANKIN & McLEAN.

**MARRIED.**—In Forsyth county, on the 24th ult., by Philip Barrow, Esq., JOSEPH MASTEN, Esq., Attorney at Law, of Winston, to Mrs. ANTONETTE AMELIA BLUM, of Salem.  
\*North Carolina Standard please copy.

**NOTICE.**—The members of SPIRIT OF THE AGE DIVISION, No. 216, Sons of Temperance, are requested to attend the Division on Friday evening, 8th instant, as matter of interest to each member will be presented. A full meeting is desired. By order of the W. P. April 1st, 1853. D. N. SHERWOOD, R. S.

**NOTICE.**—The annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of St. John's College will be held at the Masonic Hall in the town of Oxford on the 3rd day of May, 1853, at 11 o'clock, A. M. It is desirable that all the members should be present, as it is proposed at that time to settle on the dimensions of suitable College buildings and to make arrangements for letting contracts. Undertakers of large buildings are invited to be present, preparatory to putting in bids. By order of the Board. J. A. LITTLEJOHN Sec'y. Oxford, March 25, 1853. 723-5

**WANTED.—30 HANDS,** to work at Normal College. Application to be made to H. C. RICE, Greensborough, THOS. RICE, Franklinsville, or SMITH LEACH, Nor. College. Liberal wages in cash will be given. March, 1853. 723-1. RICE & WORTH.

**1853.—SPRING GOODS.**  
We are now receiving our Spring Goods, a larger stock than any former one, consisting of Dry Goods, Hardware, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

In addition to the above we have added to our Stock a large and well selected assortment of Ready-Made Clothing. All of which we offer to buyers at our usual low prices and accommodating terms. Blasting Powder for sale in lots of 25 to 100 kegs. HALL & SACKETT. N. B. Strict attention paid to orders. Fayetteville, March 12, 1853.

**LIST OF LETTERS.**—Remaining in the Post Office at Greensborough, N. C., on the 1st of April, 1853.

A.—Miss F. Armfield.  
B.—Garret Bunbaker, Jane Burns, Dr. Thomas Beatty, Miss Leuketter Burnett, Mrs. Sarah Bennett, Joseph D. Byrnes, Leven Barnes, William Burton, George Beard.  
C.—William S. Colson 2, Esther J. Cogull, N. W. Cobb, Ridge Carter, Mrs. Sarah Canida, Rev. W. S. Colson, Miss Margaret Colson, Cyrus Coffin, Samuel Curry, Mrs. Theresa Clark, Robert B. Carter.  
D.—George Davis, Miss S. E. Davis, Mrs. Elizabeth Dennis, Thomas Davidson.  
E.—Rev. G. M. Everhart, F. Elliott.  
F.—John Frazier, George Farrant.  
G.—John B. Gamble 2, J. S. Gibson, Mr. Glenn, stage contr.  
H.—Mrs. Sarah Harkett, Daniel Hobbs, D. G. W. P. Hickory Creek, Division, Thomas C. Haley, T. B. Holland, W. H. Hutchison, Calvin Henderson, C. M. Hall 3, Mrs. Huldah Hoard, Wm. Hutchison, James C. Howren.  
I.—Wm. H. H. Irwin, John Irwin 2.  
J.—Miss M. A. Jett, Samuel W. James.  
K.—Miss Mary J. K. Kirkman, Addison F. King, William Keck, Mrs. Nancy Kirkman, Dr. Johannes Kuhl.  
L.—George Lovett, William Lamb, Urban Lamb, Norman Long, Alfred Long, James F. Leach, Miss Mary Lucas.  
M.—Henry Mowbray, David Morgan, James Mills, Miss Mary A. Moore, Miss Carolina McNairy, William Moore, Joseph McCulloch, Jesse Mitchell, Joseph A. McLean, Samuel Moore, John May, Daniel D. Morgan.  
N.—Daniel G. Neely 2, A. E. Newthian.  
O.—Huldah Ozment, Moses Owens, Wm. Owens, of color, Overseers of New Garden Monthly Meeting.  
P.—C. W. Philter, Alex. Partain, J. G. Pearson, Devaloe Putnam, J. W. Parkinson, Dr. John R. Penix.  
R.—Elizabeth Russom, Drewry Rogers, Reynolds & Beeson.  
S.—Lewis Sumner, Sam. Sullivan, sen., William Scott 2, John W. Smith, P. C. Smith John Lordwell.  
W.—Robert B. Watt, J. A. Woodburn, Sterling E. White, J. D. Webb, Joseph Wagstaff, William Wilson, Miss Mary E. Wiley, Thomas Whittington.  
Persons calling for any of the above, will please say, they are advertised.  
L. M. SCOTT, P. M.

**LAND WARRANT.**—Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that a Land Warrant issued in my favor on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1852, number 17367, and calling for 160 acres, but not been received by me or my agent, or my right to the same assigned or disposed of in any way. Any person in whose hands said warrant may be found, holds it fraudulently, and any attempt on the part of such person to locate or obtain a patent therefor, will be avoided by me. Believing said warrant is entirely lost or in the hands of some person entertaining fraudulent designs, I shall without delay apply to the Commissioner of Pensions for the issue of a duplicate of said warrant; and this notice will be pleaded against any person purchasing said warrant from any fraudulent holder.  
WILLIAM BOWEN.  
Chatham county, Feb. 15, 1853. 718-6

**Dissolution.**—The co-partnership of E. P. Nash & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st July, 1852. E. P. Nash having purchased the interest of J. H. Simmons, the business will be settled and conducted by him alone.

All persons having claims against the late firm will present them for settlement, and those indebted please make payment. E. P. NASH, J. H. SIMMONS.

**E. P. Nash, Book and Piano-Forte Seller,** Petersburg, Va., will keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of goods in his line; and proposes, during his contemplated trip North, to make it still more complete. He expects to sell at such prices, and to give such personal attention to business as may merit a continuance of former patronage.  
J. Y. 12

**Rags! Rags! Rags!!!**—We continue to receive Rags for J. F. Jordan & Co. Raleigh, and will pay the highest market price in cash for 300,000 lbs.  
BRANKSON & JOHNSON, Fayetteville, N. C. 714-13

**D. W. Elliott, Plain and Ornamental Painter, GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.**  
References.—Messrs. J. R. & J. Sloan, William S. Rankin, Esq., Col. James M. Bland.  
Orders for work left with any of these gentlemen will be promptly attended to. 717-7

**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. 720-1

**DR. JOHN L. COLE,** having permanently located in Greensboro', offers his Services, in the various branches of his Profession to the citizens of Greensboro' and adjacent country.  
January 22, 1853. 713-1

**T. C. ALBRIGHT, R. F. ARMFIELD, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,**  
H. ALBRIGHT permanently located in Greensborough, will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. January 10th, 1853. 712-1y.

**JAMES G. SCOTT, ATTO. AT LAW,**  
Will give strict attention to all business intrusted to his care. Office, No. 4, Albright's Hotel, Greensboro', N. C. Sept. 23, 1852.

**BOLTING CLOTHS.**  
We are now in receipt of a large stock of fresh Bolting Cloths direct from the Manufacturers at Anker in Germany, these cloths are warranted, and are cheaper than they can be bought in this country. Now is the time to supply yourselves mill-owners and mill-wrights call or send your orders soon.  
W. J. McCONNEL. June, 1851.

**T. C. WORTH, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, WILMINGTON, N. C.**

**MEDICAL CARD.**—DR. J. E. M. LINDSAY would respectfully say to his friends and patrons, that he still continues to devote his whole time and attention to the duties of his Profession in its several departments, viz: Practice of Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery. He desires to return his sincere thanks to those who have heretofore patronized him, and to renew his promise to give prompt and faithful attention to all who may desire his services. His professional services may be had at all times, night or day, regardless of weather. All persons indebted to him, either by note or account, are requested to call and settle by April Court next, as his circumstances render it necessary for him to close his business up to the 1st Jan'y, 1853. (722-1) March, 1853.

**NEW STORE AT CENTRE.**—The undersigned has just returned from New York and Philadelphia, where he purchased an entirely new stock of goods, embracing a good assortment of Dry Goods, Bonnets, Hats, Caps, Ready Made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Rice, Teas, Hardware, Crockery, Cutlery, Paints, Drug-Store, Druggs, Medicines, and almost everything else usually kept in the retail stores of this country. All of which I am receiving and putting up at the stand lately occupied by Dr. H. T. Weatherly, Centre, Guilford county, N. C., where I respectfully ask a call from the citizens of the surrounding country. WM. WEATHERLY. March, 1853. 622-3

**TAILORING: TAILORING!!**—WESTBROOKS & DILWORTH respectfully inform their customers and the public generally, that they continue to carry on the Tailoring business, at New Boston, four miles from Greensboro'. Their reputation as Tailors, is sufficiently established by their unrivaled success in the business. Gentlemen send in your orders—you shall be pleased.  
WESTBROOKS & DILWORTH. March 23, 1853. 722-4w.

**THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD** will be paid for the apprehension and delivery to the Jail of Kershaw District of H. RAM, a negro man, the property of L. W. R. Blair, a fugitive from justice, who stands indicted for the murder of Mrs. Jane D. Young, committed on Friday 11th inst. Said negro is about five feet 8 or 10 inches high, thick set, has heavy eyebrows, with small eyes, holds his head back in walking, is said to have a small scar on the back of his hand from a burn, with a scar running through it caused by a cut from a knife. He is about thirty five years of age, and is quick spoken and intelligent.  
JOHN D. YOUNG. Camden, S. C., Feb. 22, 1853. 721-4w.

**Encourage Home Manufacture.**—The Snow Camp Manufacturing Company continues to manufacture, in the neatest and best style, Wheat Threshing Machines, from two to six horse power; Cutting Machines of different sizes; Double and Single Wool Carding Machines; Mill and Factory Gear; Saw and Grist Mill Irons; Edge Tools, Cotton Yarn and Wools, &c., &c.  
Persons wishing to purchase, would do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell cheap for cash or on time to punctual dealers. Our long experience in the Manufacturing business enables us to feel no hesitation in saying that our work shall not be surpassed by any Shop in the South. Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.  
All letters addressed to the Agent of the Company, at Snow Camp P. O., Alamance county, North Carolina, will receive prompt attention.  
DAVID DIXON, Agent of the S. C. Manufacturing Company. Snow Camp, Feb. 22, 1853. 721-3m

**LAND WARRANT.**—Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that a Land Warrant issued in my favor on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1852, number 17367, and calling for 160 acres, but not been received by me or my agent, or my right to the same assigned or disposed of in any way. Any person in whose hands said warrant may be found, holds it fraudulently, and any attempt on the part of such person to locate or obtain a patent therefor, will be avoided by me. Believing said warrant is entirely lost or in the hands of some person entertaining fraudulent designs, I shall without delay apply to the Commissioner of Pensions for the issue of a duplicate of said warrant; and this notice will be pleaded against any person purchasing said warrant from any fraudulent holder.  
WILLIAM BOWEN.  
Chatham county, Feb. 15, 1853. 718-6

**Dissolution.**—The co-partnership of E. P. Nash & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st July, 1852. E. P. Nash having purchased the interest of J. H. Simmons, the business will be settled and conducted by him alone.

All persons having claims against the late firm will present them for settlement, and those indebted please make payment. E. P. NASH, J. H. SIMMONS.

**E. P. Nash, Book and Piano-Forte Seller,** Petersburg, Va., will keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of goods in his line; and proposes, during his contemplated trip North, to make it still more complete. He expects to sell at such prices, and to give such personal attention to business as may merit a continuance of former patronage.  
J. Y. 12

**Rags! Rags! Rags!!!**—We continue to receive Rags for J. F. Jordan & Co. Raleigh, and will pay the highest market price in cash for 300,000 lbs.  
BRANKSON & JOHNSON, Fayetteville, N. C. 714-13

**D. W. Elliott, Plain and Ornamental Painter, GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.**  
References.—Messrs. J. R. & J. Sloan, William S. Rankin, Esq., Col. James M. Bland.  
Orders for work left with any of these gentlemen will be promptly attended to. 717-7

**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. 720-1

**DR. JOHN L. COLE,** having permanently located in Greensboro', offers his Services, in the various branches of his Profession to the citizens of Greensboro' and adjacent country.  
January 22, 1853. 713-1

**T. C. ALBRIGHT, R. F. ARMFIELD, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,**  
H. ALBRIGHT permanently located in Greensborough, will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. January 10th, 1853. 712-1y.

**JAMES G. SCOTT, ATTO. AT LAW,**  
Will give strict attention to all business intrusted to his care. Office, No. 4, Albright's Hotel, Greensboro', N. C. Sept. 23, 1852.

**BOLTING CLOTHS.**  
We are now in receipt of a large stock of fresh Bolting Cloths direct from the Manufacturers at Anker in Germany, these cloths are warranted, and are cheaper than they can be bought in this country. Now is the time to supply yourselves mill-owners and mill-wrights call or send your orders soon.  
W. J. McCONNEL. June, 1851.

**T. C. WORTH, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, WILMINGTON, N. C.**

**Steam Saw Mill.**—The subscriber has purchased the Steam Saw Mill of the Blounts, situated in the Fair Grove settlement, Davidson county, and is prepared to furnish every variety of LUMBER used for building purposes, on short notice. Situated in an extensive body of Fine Timber, of excellent quality, the Sawing and Planing turned out by this mill cannot fail to please. Orders heretofore furnished to the Mill will be filled by the subscriber as early as practicable.  
Post Office address, Fair Grove, N. C. March, 1853. (722-3) JOHN W. THOMAS.

**Line! Line!!**—Having opened a LIME Kiln four miles west of Germantown, on the Hollow Road, I will keep constantly on hand a supply of slacked and unslacked LIME. Persons wishing to purchase will call at Germantown, or at John Kinor's near the Kiln. D. C. PEPPER. March 26, 1853. 722-5

**SPLENDID CABINET FURNITURE.**  
Can always be had by calling at Thurston's Furniture Rooms on WEST STREET. GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

**WORTH & ELLIOTT,** (Successors to J. D. Williams.) **Forwarding and Commission Merchants, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.** [W. E. ELLIOTT.] J. A. WORTH.

**CHARLES BANKS, CONFECTIONER,** Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, &c., Green Street, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. March, 1853. 720-3m

**JOHN BANKS, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING AGENT, WILMINGTON, N. C.** Will attend to the sale or purchase of Produce, and will ship with dispatch all consignments made to him. (697-6m) Sept. 18, 1852.

**R. M. ORRELL, Commission and Forwarding Merchant, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.**

**BRANKSON & JOHNSON,** (Successors to H. Branson & Son,) **Commission Merchants & Dealers in GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c., HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.** N. BRANKSON. (614-12) [A. M. JOHNSON.]

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



# THE DIM OLD WOODS.

The dim old woods in the winter time!  
How solemn and sad their tone  
When the winds sweep through, with a moaning  
The aisles of the forest lone!

When the frost's wonted thirst hath lost  
For the flow of the hidden rill  
And the fragile shoot is stiff with frost,  
And the sap in its cell is still.

When each gay leaf, that threw so soft  
Its shades o'er summer's brow,  
Hath flown from its wavy sphere aloft,  
To rest 'neath the starry snow.

When each sweet flower, with scented cup,  
Faint withering with a dew,  
Hath closed its faded petals up,  
No more to drink the dew.

And when each trembling note that gushed  
In soft and silvery song,  
And the insect hum, are silent hushed  
The leafless boughs among!

Al! sorrowing seem these woods so dim,  
As they lift their branches bare—  
The shivering twig and the rigid limb—  
To the clasp of the frosty air.

And they seem to mourn, mid the wintry storm,  
For the flush of the greenwood bough;  
And sigh for the soft and ruffled bloom  
That sleeps on the earth below.

And yet those dark, sad solitudes,  
I love their music well,  
When whispering Echo fills the woods  
With tones of her murmuring shell.

For though the wind no voice doth own,  
As it sleeps in the silent tree,  
Yet the forest-breathes with hollow moan,  
Like the sound of the ceaseless sea—

As the spirit-forms of leaves and flowers  
That grace warm summer's smile,  
Were resting still among the boughs,  
Where erst they shone the while—

And the spangled frost-work, cold and bright,  
That gleams on twig and stem,  
Seems a throne for each of frozen light,  
With a diamond diadem!

O! I love those gems by the sunbeam kissed,  
As they swing in the sparkling air,  
And I love in the dim old woods to list  
To the voices stirring there!

## One of the Weddings.

A few years ago, there arrived at a hotel in Boston, a couple from Rhode Island who came to get joined quietly in the bonds of matrimony. As soon as they were fairly domiciled, the would-be-bridegroom, who was a rough, but apparently honest specimen of the country Yankee, sent for the proprietor of the hotel, who quickly answered the summons.

"Say, landlord," proposed the stranger pointing to his modest delirium, in the corner of the parlor, "this is my young woman. Now we've cum all the way from Rhode Island, and we want to get spliced. Send for a minister won't you? Want it dun up, rite strait off."

The landlord smiled, and went out, and half an hour afterwards a licensed minister made his appearance, and the obliging host with one or two waggish friends were called in, as witnesses to the scene.

Now, Mr. Stiggins," said the Yankee, "do it up brown, and your money's ready," and forthwith the reverend gentleman commenced by directing the parties to join their hands. The Yankee stood up to his blushing lady like a sick kitten hugging a hot brick, seized her hand, and was as much pleased as a racoon might be supposed to be with two tails.

"You promise, Mr. A," said the parson, "to take this woman—"

"Yas," said the Yankee at once.

"To be your lawful and wedded wife."

"Yas—yas."

"That you will love and honor her, in all things."

"Yas."

"That you shall cling to her, and her only, so long as you both live."

"Yas, head—nothin' else," continued the Yankee in a most delighted and earnest manner; but here the reverend clergyman halted, much to the surprise of all present, and more especially to the annoyance and discomfiture of the intended bridegroom.

"Yas, yas—I said," added the Yankee.

"One moment, my friend," said the minister slowly, for it suddenly occurred to him that the law of Massachusetts did not permit of this performance without the observance of a "publishment" etc., for a certain length of time.

"Wo'tn'thunder's the matter mister? Don't stop—go on—put 'er thru. Nothin's spilt, ch? Ain't—sick, mister, be yer?"

"Just at this moment, my friend, I have thought that you can't be married in Massachusetts—"

"Can't—wo'tn'thunder's the reason? I like her—she likes me, wo'ts to tender?"

"You haven't been published, sir, I think."

"Hain't a goin' to be nuther! at's wot we cum 'ere for. On the sly; go on, go on old feller."

"I really sir," said the parson

"Rally! Wot, go ahead! 'Tain't fair, you see, 'tain't I swow; you've married me, and hain't touched her. Go on, don't stop, 'ere! 'at aint'th the thing now by grashus taint."

"I will consult—"

"No you won't—no you don't—consult nothin', ner nobody, till this case business is concluded, now mind I tell you!" said Jonathan, resolutely, and in an instant he had turned the key in and out of the lock amid the utterings of the "witnesses," who were nearly choked with merriment!

"Now my mister, as we're here," continued the Yankee, seizing his trembling intended by the hand again, "go on, rite strait from wate you left off; you can't cum nup o' this half way business with this child; so put 'er thru, and no dodging. It'll all be right—go it!"

The parson reflected a moment, and, concluding to risk it, continued—

"You promise, madam, to take this man to be your lawful husband?"

"Yas," said the Yankee, as the lady bowed.

"That you will love, honor, and obey—"

"Then's em!" said Jonathan, as the lady bowed again.

"And that you will cling to him, so long as you both shall live!"

"That's the talk!" said John; and the lady said "yes," again.

"Then, in the presence of these witnesses, I pronounce you man and wife—"

"Hoorah!" shouted Jonathan, leaping nearly to the ceiling, with joy.

"And what God hath joined together, let no man put asunder!"

"Hoorah!" continued Jonathan. "Wot's the price? haw much?—spit it out! don't be scared; you did it jes' like a book, old feller!"

"—eres a V—never mind the change, zen" for a hark land! give us your bill; I've got her! Hail, Columby, happy land!" roared the poor fellow entirely unable to control his joy; and ten minutes afterwards, he was on his way again to the Providence depot with his wife, the happiest man out of jail.

We heard the details of the above scenes, from an eye witness of the ceremony, and we could not avoid putting it down as one of the weddings.—American Union.

**John Randolph Outdone.**—Of the many amusing anecdotes of this eccentric man of Roanoke, we do not believe the following was ever in print:

He was through a part of Virginia in which he was unacquainted—during the mean time, he stopped during the night at an inn near the forks of the road. The inn keeper was a fine old gentleman, and no doubt one of the first families of the Old Dominion. Knowing who his distinguished guest was, he endeavored during the evening to draw him into a conversation, but failed in all his efforts. But in the morning when Mr. Randolph was ready to start, he called for his bill, which, on being presented, was paid. The landlord still anxious to have some conversation with him began as follows: "Which way are you traveling Mr. Randolph?"

"Sir!" said Mr. Randolph with a look of displeasure. "I asked," said the landlord, "which way are you traveling?"

"Hate I paid you my bill?"

"Yes."

"Do I owe you any thing more?"

"No."

Well, I'm going just where I please—do you understand?"

"Yes."

The landlord by this time got somewhat excited, and Mr. Randolph drove off. But, to the landlord's surprise, in a few minutes the servant returned to inquire for his master which of the forks of the road to take. Mr. Randolph not being out of hearing distance, the landlord spoke at the top of his breath: "Mr. Randolph, you don't owe me one cent, just take which road you please."

**The One thing Needful.**—A Priest was called upon to pray over the barren fields of his parishioners. He passed from one end of the parish to another and pronounced his benediction; with he came to a most unpromising case. He surveyed his sterile acres in despair. "Ah!" said he, "brethren—no use to pray here—this needs manure!"

A young and beautiful, but poor widow, was about to marry an old rich widower. Her friends wished to know what she was about to marry him for? She feelingly replied, "Pure love—I love the ground (meaning his farm probably) on which he walks, and the very house in which he lives." There is a platonic love for you. There is none of your school girl foolishness in that.

A little girl, ten years of age, seated beside her grandmother, aged eighty, looked up to her face and said:

"Grandma, at what age do ladies lose their relish for gallantry?"

"The grandma replied:

"Indeed, my dear, I do not know; you must ask some one older than I am."

## OAK RIDGE INSTITUTE.

THIS Institute will be opened on Thursday the third day of March next, under the superintendence of JOHN M. DAVIS, a graduate of Emory and Henry College, Virginia, and will continue for a term of four months; after which there will be a vacation until the 22nd of August, at which time the school will be re-organized, and continue ten months without interruption. This is a beautiful building, just completed, pleasantly located on the main road leading from Danville, Va., to Salisbury, N. C., (about midway) and fifteen miles northwest of Greensboro. Every inducement is offered to those desiring a healthy and retired location. The surrounding country is noted for its morality and sobriety. Mr. Davis comes highly recommended as a teacher, possessing sound morals, industrious habits, and mental qualifications which cannot fail to give great aid in rendering successful the labors of the students placed under his care.

**Terms per Session of Five Months.**  
Primary Branches, including Arithmetic, \$6.00  
English Grammar and Geography, : 8.00  
Languages and Mathematics, : 10.00  
Boarding can be had in the immediate neighborhood, in good families, at \$5 per month.

J. H. SANDERS,  
February 9th 1853. Sec. Board Trustees.

## "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 unskilled workmen and negroes may be employed. As natives 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. 704-4L

**A Great Bargain for Somebody.**—I wish to sell my interest (being one half) in the following valuable property in the county of Surry, to wit:

THE IRON FORGE known as the Dobson Forge, on Fish River, 4 miles north of Rockford. The water power is one of the best in the State, affording water sufficient for a large amount of machinery, in a position to be in less danger of damage by high water than is common to this. There is in 1 mile of the forge a bed of inexhaustible iron ore. The tract of land contains 1600 acres, good soil, much of which is well adapted to the cultivation of tobacco. There is also at the forge a good corn mill with a good run of water.

The above desirable property can be bought on accommodating terms, either for cash or on time. The present price of iron gives a handsome profit to the iron master; and with the superior advantages that this establishment affords, it can be made valuable to the owner.

For further information on the subject apply in person or by letter to the subscriber at Rockford, Surry county, N. C. EMANUEL CRANFORD,  
Rockford, N. C., March 10, 1853. 721-6W

\*The Rowan Whig copy six weeks.

## Direct Line to the Northern Cities.

**FARE GREATLY REDUCED.**  
Through from Greensboro, N. C., to Richmond or Petersburg, TEN 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 Rail Road, and South-side 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 Railway. Leaves Greensboro for Charlotte every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 A. M.

Mr. S. Hopkins agent at Greensboro, Col. H. L. Roberts at Salisbury.

J. HOLDREY & CO.  
P. FLAGG & CO.  
January, 1853 688-4L

## Cheap, cheaper than the Cheapest Store in Town.

ON East street, opposite Dr. Butcher's office. WE are now receiving from our Manufactory a fine lot of Over, Dress, Frock, and Sack Coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts, Drawers, Boots, Shoes, Traveling Trunks, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, and a great variety of other articles, too numerous to mention, to which we call the attention of all who wish to purchase, as we intend to sell very low for cash—please give us a call, and you will not be disappointed.

Country merchants could do well to call and examine our stock, as we are determined to sell our goods as low as they can be bought in any Northern market. Our doors are open early and late to accommodate customers.

January 12, 1853. E. N. B.—We respectfully inform the Ladies of Greensboro and the surrounding country, that we constantly keep a good assortment of Gaiters, shoes, bonnets, &c., &c. E. & Co.

## GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE cost of Insurance on the mutual plan is but a small sum, compared with a joint-stock company. This company being located in the Western part of the State, consequently much the larger portion of the risks are in the West, very many of which are in the country.

The Company is entirely free from debt; have made no assessments, and have a very large amount in cash and good bonds, and is therefore confidently recommended to the public.

At the last Annual Meeting the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year:  
JAMES SLOAN, President.  
S. H. COFFIN, Vice President.  
C. P. MENDENHALL, ATTORNEY.  
PETER ADAMS, Secretary and Treasurer.  
WILLIAM H. CURRIE, General Agent.

**DIRECTORS.**  
James Sloan, J. A. Melbane, C. P. Mendenhall, W. S. Rankin, Rev. C. F. Deems, J. M. Garrett, Dr. P. W. Weir, W. J. McCannell, of Greensboro; Dr. G. E. Coffin, J. W. Field, Jamestown; F. Elbow, Guilford; W. A. Wright, Wilmington; Dr. C. Watkins, Carolina Female College; John L. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cook, Fayetteville; E. F. Lilly, Wadesboro; J. J. Biggs, Raleigh; Leroy Springs, Charlotte; J. J. Jackson, Pittsboro; H. B. Elcott, Cedar Falls.

PETER ADAMS, Secretary.  
June 1st, 1852.

**\$150,000.**  
BY enclosing \$1, post paid, and directing to this office or the subscriber at New Garden, Guilford, N. C., any and all persons wishing to travel, or those who are out of employment, and may wish, profitable employment, may secure the means of making from \$5 to \$10 a day by return mail, in the shape of knowledge of a valuable discovery in universal demand all over the United States. Your own exertions and \$5 is all that is required to make this knowledge immediately lucrative in every city, town or country in the Union.

Thousands of dollars have been made by a knowledge of this discovery by many persons in the Northern, Middle and Western States, during the last year, and thousands may be made in the Southern States, by any one of ordinary energy, during the coming year. Every head of a family should have it and save \$10 a year.

Send us your all-mighty dollars, and quit vile fatiguing six-penny day labor, for the assurance of honorable competence proportioned to the exertions you make.  
A. V. COFFIN.  
Oct. 18, 1852. 701H.

**NORTH CAROLINA.** Clerk and Master's RANDOLPH COUNTY. Office, Feb. 8, 1853.

ON this 8th day of February, 1853, Elijah Wilson and Mary his wife, Joseph Cyron, William Jones, Jincey Jones, Mintene Jones, Amanda Jones against

Alston Wilson and Stanford Cavecross and wife Sabrina.

The plaintiffs allege that they and the defendants are tenants in common of certain lands in the county of Randolph, whereof Thomas Wilson died seized—that the defendants are not indubitably in this State, and pray for an order of publication for six weeks, in some paper of this State, notifying the non resident defendants of the pendency of this petition, and for a sale of said land for the purpose of partition among them, and the facts set forth in the petition being verified by the affidavit of Elijah Wilson. Therefore I order that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensboro Patriot, notifying said defendants to appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for the County of Randolph at the Court House in Asheville, on the 4th Monday of March, 1853; then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition; otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Witness, J. Worth, Clerk and Master in Equity for Randolph County, at office in Asheville, this 8th Feb., 1853.  
J. WORTH, C. M. E.  
Pr. adv. \$5. 717-6W

**VALUABLE MILL FOR SALE.**—I subscribers will offer at public sale, at Cedar Falls, on Tuesday the 5th of April next, their MERCHANT MILL. This Mill is had a mile below the Cedar Falls Factory, is nearly new, has one run of Burrs and one of Corn Stones and is in good condition for the manufacture of superfine flour. The house is large and well fitted up with garners. There are twenty Acres of land in the Mill tract. There is a good frame dwelling house and out houses on the premises, and a well of good water in the yard.

A portion of the purchase money will be required to be paid down, the balance on liberal time. Persons wishing to purchase property of this description may perhaps get a good bargain here. Terms made known on the day of sale.

J. F. & W. S. MARSH.  
Cedar Falls, March 5, 1853. 721-2W

**20,000 LBS. CASTINGS** for sale, wholesale and retail, consisting of large Boilers, Pots, Ovens, &c., of all sizes. Merchants can be supplied with a good assortment on fair terms.

J. R. & J. SLOAN.  
Feb. 5, 1852. 716-1y

## DR. MARCHIS'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 offered.

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 malady 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 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 incident to the female system, whether married or single—Trichuriasis Uteri, or Falling of the Womb; Fibroid Alterations of the Uterus; Inflammation of the Uterus; Menstrual Disorders; Irregularities of the Menstruation; 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. V. Foote, M.D., Syracuse, N. Y.; M. H. Mills, M.D., Rochester, N. Y.; W. Prescott, M.D., Concord, N. H.; Prof. Dunbar, M.D., Baltimore, Md.; J. E. 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, Greensboro, Central Depot, 204 Broadway, New-York. Feb. 12, 1853. 716-1y

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For information concerning its utility, mode of administration, analysis, and other interesting matter, we refer to the pamphlet published by us, copies of which will be sent gratuitously to physicians and others, addressing us, post-paid, or on application to

**DR. T. J. PATRICK, Greensboro,** of whom also the Oil can be had.  
Feb. 12, 1853. 716-1y

**Cure of Spasms in the Stomach by BRANDRETH'S PILLS.**  
GREENSBORO, Westchester Co., 4th Feb., 1847.

Dr. B. Brandreth, Sir—Should you deem the following statement worthy a place among your publications, it will give me pleasure, should it be the means of causing the same remedy to restore others to health whose complaint was like unto mine, that is now, thank Providence, cured, after years of suffering.

For several years I was afflicted with periodical cramps in my stomach occasioned by the most intense pain. I have often thought that this moment would be my last. Even going out in ever so little wind, it happened to blow in my face, was sure to bring the cramps on. After each attack, I was prostrated more and more, and less able to withstand or bear the next attack. So I gave up all hopes of a release, except by death, as I had used all remedies from physicians and others without benefit—and altogether without any benefit whatever. In this deplorable condition when scarcely a day would pass without an attack of sickness, I heard of your Pills. On my next attack I took 1, or half an hour I was free from pain. In a few days, I had another attack; I again took the Pills for several days which took away a great deal of time. After which I enjoyed excellent health, and it was much longer before I had another attack of the spasms in my stomach; and at last, however, I flew to the Pills, and was at once relieved by them. Now I am entirely cured; it is nearly twelve months since the last attack, and I am now altogether free from sickness. When before I took your Pills I had it every week and sometimes often during the week of health all the time. I remain yours gratefully.

MATHEA MARY DEMARK.  
These Pills are for sale by J. R. & J. Sloan, Greensboro; Wm. H. Brittain, Summerville; Bowman & Donnell, Oak Ridge; Shelly & Field, Jamestown. Stanley & Morrow, Centre; Gilmer & Glenn, Gilmer's Store; Jesse Smith, Jesse Smith's Store; C. W. Wollen, New Salem; J. Figgion, Penitentiary. Feb. 19, 1853.

**Linsed Oil.**—8 BARRELS Linsed Oil, a first rate article, for sale by  
Aug. 26, 1852. RANKIN & McLEAN.

**Cask of Linsed Oil and 2bbls Spirits Turpentine** just to hand and for sale.  
May 13, 1852. T. J. PATRICK.

**Artificial Leeches**  
A NEW and improved Leech Cupping, and breast Glasses, patented in 1852.  
May 15th, 1852. D. P. WEIR.

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

**Worms, Worms!**  
THE Comp. Syrup, Spigelia, one of the safest and most effective worm medicines of the day.  
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**Ropes, Ropes.**—Just received and for sale, all sizes and kinds, of southern manufacture.  
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**State of North Carolina, DAVIDSON COUNTY,** Superior Court at Law, Fall Term, 1852.

William F. Henderson, vs. Elizabeth E. Henderson, Petition for a Divorce.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Elizabeth E. Henderson, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for three months in the Greensboro Patriot and Raleigh Register, for the defendant Elizabeth E. Henderson, to be and appear before the Judge of our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Davidson, at the Court house in Lexington, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to answer or demur to the petition of William F. Henderson for a divorce, or judgment pro confesso will be entered up against her and this case set for hearing ex parte.

Witness, C. L. Payne, Clerk of our said Court at office, the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September, 1852.

C. L. PAYNE, C. S. C.  
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**Rock Island Jeans and Casimers** kept constantly on hand and for sale by  
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COD LIVER OIL, pure, by the bottle or gallon. Citrate of " and Quinine. D. P. WEIR  
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QUESTIONS on Matthew, Mark, Luke and John and the Acts of the Apostles. For sale.  
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**Chairs, Chairs.**—We have and expect to keep constantly on hand a large lot of Chairs of various patterns and prices. Also, several sets of Bedsteads, which we will sell cheap.  
Aug. 1851. RANKIN & McLEAN.

**Duff Mill-Stones.**—of the most approved make and finish, put up of any size wanted with a style for dressing adapted to the Stones, delivered wherever desired.  
April, 1853.