

# The Greensborough Patriot.

VOL. XV.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C., APRIL 23, 1853.

NO. 726.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY  
BY SWAIM & SHERWOOD.

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

The following articles, frequently published as  
the law of newspapers, are adopted as part and ex-  
planatory of our terms:

1. All subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.
2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them until arrears are paid.
3. If subscribers neglect or refuse taking their papers from the offices to which they are sent, they are held responsible till their bills are settled, and their papers ordered to be discontinued.
4. Refusing to take a newspaper or periodical from the Post Office, or removing and leaving it unclaimed for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

## Advertising Rates.

One dollar per square (fifteen lines) for the first week, and twenty-five cents for every week thereafter. Deductions made in favor of standing advertisements as follows:

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

## The Office of Chaplain to Congress.

MR. BADGER'S REPORT.

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom were referred sundry petitions praying Congress to abolish the office of Chaplain, have had the same under consideration, and submit the following report.

The ground on which the petitioners found their prayer is, that the provisions of law under which chaplains are appointed for the army and navy, and for the two houses of Congress, are in violation of the first amendment of the constitution of the United States, which declares that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof."

If this position were correct—if these provisions of law do violate either the letter or the spirit of the constitutional prohibition—then, undoubtedly, they should be at once repealed; and the office of Chaplain abolished. It thus becomes necessary to inquire whether the position of the petitioners be correct.

The clause speaks of "an establishment of religion." What is meant by that expression? It referred, without doubt, to that establishment which existed in the mother country, and its meaning is to be found in ascertaining what that establishment was. It was the connection with the state of a particular religious society, by its endowment, at the public expense, in exclusion of, or in preference to, any other, by giving to its members exclusive political rights, and by compelling the attendance of those who rejected its communications its worship, or religious observance. These three particulars constituted that union of church and state of which our ancestors were so justly jealous; and against which they so wisely and carefully provided. It is true that, at the time our constitution was formed, the strictness of this establishment had been, in some respects and to a certain extent, relaxed in favor of Protestant dissenters; but the main character of the establishment remained. It was still, in its spirit, inconsistent with religious freedom, as matter of national right to be enjoyed in its full latitude, and not measured out by tolerance and concession from the civil rulers. If Congress has passed, or should pass, any law which, fairly construed, has in any degree introduced, or should attempt to introduce, in favor of any church, or ecclesiastical association, or system of religious faith, all or any one of these obnoxious particulars—endowment at the public expense, peculiar privileges to its members, or disadvantages or penalties upon those who should reject its doctrines or belong to other communications—such law would be a "law respecting an establishment of religion," and, therefore, in violation of the constitution. But no law yet passed by Congress is justly liable to such an objection. Take, as an example, the chaplains to Congress. At every session two chaplains are elected—one by each house—whose duty is to offer prayers daily in the two houses and to conduct religious services weekly in the hall of the House of Representatives. Now, in this, no religion, no form of faith, no denomination of religious professors, is established, in preference to any other, or has any peculiar privileges conferred upon it. The range of selection is absolutely free in each house amongst all existing professions of religious faith. There is no compulsion exercised or attempted, upon any member or officer of either house, to their prayers or religious solemnities. No member gains any advantage over another by attending, or incurs any penalty or loses any advantage by declining to attend. The chaplain is an officer of the house which chooses him, and nothing more. He owes his place not to his belonging to a particular religious society, or holding a particular faith, but the voluntary choice of the members of the house, and stands, in this respect, upon the same footing with any other officer so elected. It is not seen, therefore, how the institution of chaplains is justly obnoxious to the reproach of invading religious liberty in the widest sense of that term.

It is said, indeed, by the petitioners, that if members of Congress wish any one to pray for them, they should, out of their own means, furnish the funds wherewith to pay him, and that it is unjust to tax the petitioners with the expense of his compensation. It has been shown that there is no establishment of religion in creating the office of chaplain, and the present objection is to the injustice of putting upon the public this charge for the personal accommodation of members of Congress. Let it be seen, then, to what this objection leads. If carried out to its fair results, it will equally apply to many other accommodations furnished to members of Congress at the public expense. We have messengers who attend to our private business, take checks to the bank for us, receive the money, or procure bank drafts, and discharge various other offices for our personal ease and benefit, uncorrected with the despatch of any public function. Why

might it not be said that members, if they wish these services performed in their behalf, should employ and pay their own agents? Members of Congress come here to attend upon the business of the public. Many of them are professed members of religious societies; more are men of religious sentiment; and these desire not only to have the blessing of God invoked upon them in their legislative capacities, but to attend the public worship of God. But how are all to be accommodated in the churches of the city? And of those who belong to either house of Congress some have not the means to procure such accommodations for themselves. Where, then, is the impropriety of having an officer to discharge these duties? And how is it more a subject of just complaint than to have officers who attend to the private secular business of the members? The petitioners say, "A national chaplaincy, no less than a national church, is considered by us emphatically an establishment of religion." In no fair sense of the phrase have we a national chaplaincy; in no sense in which that phrase must be understood when connected, as it is by the petitioners, with a "national church." A national church implies a particular church selected as the church of the nation, endowed with peculiar privilege, or sustained or favored by the public in preference to other churches or religious societies. Of such a church we have no semblance, nor have we any such chaplaincy. We have chaplains in the army and navy, and in Congress; but these are officers chosen with the freest and widest range of selection—the law making no distinction whatever between any of the religious, churches, or professions of faith known to the world. Of these none, by law, is excluded; none has any priority of legal right. True, selection, in point of fact, are always made from some one of the denominations into which Christians are distributed; but that is not in consequence of any legal right or privilege, but by the voluntary choice of those who have the power of appointment.

This results from the fact that we are a Christian people—from the fact that almost our entire population belong to or sympathize with some one of the Christian denominations which compose the Christian world. And Christians will, of course, select, for the performance of religious services, one who professes the faith of Christ. This, however, it should be carefully noted, is not by virtue of legal provision, but voluntary choice. We are Christians, not because the law demands it, not to gain exclusive benefits, or to avoid legal disabilities, but from choice and education; and in a land thus universally Christian, what is to be expected, what desired, but that we shall pay a due regard to Christianity, and have a reasonable respect for its ministers and religious solemnities?

The principle on which the petitioners ask for the abolition of the office of chaplain, if carried out to its just consequences, will lead us much further than they seem to suppose. How comes it that Sunday—the Christian Sabbath—is recognized and respected by all the departments of the government? In the law, Sunday is a "day of rest"; it cannot be used for the service of legal process, the return of writs, or other judicial purposes. The executive departments, the public establishments, are all closed on Sundays; on that day neither house of Congress sits.

Here is nearer approach, according to the reasoning of the petitioners, to an establishment of religion than is furnished by the official corps to which they object. Here is a recognition by law, and by universal usage, not only of a Sabbath, but of the Christian Sabbath. In exclusion of the Jewish or Mohammedan Sabbath. Why, then, do not the petitioners exclaim against this invasion of their religious rights? Why do they not assert that a national Sabbath, no less than a national church, is an establishment of religion? It is liable to all the objections urged against the chaplaincy in at least an equal, if not in a greater degree. The recognition of the Christian Sabbath is complete and perfect. The officers who receive salaries, or per diem compensation, are discharged from duty on that day because it is the Christian Sabbath, and yet suffer no loss or diminution of pay on that account. Why, then, do not these petitioners denounce this invasion of their religious rights, and violation of the constitution, by which their money is applied to pay public officers while engaged in attending on their religious duties, and not in the discharge of any secular function?

The whole view of the petitioners seems founded upon mistaken conceptions of the meaning of the constitution. This is evident—if not from what we have said, from this consideration—that from the beginning, our government has had chaplains in its employment. If it had been a violation of the constitution—an establishment of religion—why was not its character seen by the great and good men who were called to the government—and who were in Congress and in the Presidency when this constitutional amendment was adopted? They were wise to discover the true character of the measure; they, if any one did, understood the true purport of the amendment, and were bound, by their duty and their oaths, to resist the introduction or continuance of chaplains, if the views of the petitioners were correct. But they did no such thing; and therefore we have the strongest reason to suppose the notion of the petitioners to be unfounded. Unfounded it no doubt is. Our fathers were true lovers of liberty, and utterly opposed to any constraint upon the rights of conscience. They intended by this amendment, to prohibit "an establishment of religion" such as the English church presented, or any thing like it. But they had no fear or jealousy of religion itself, nor did they wish to see us an irreligious people; they did not intend to prohibit a just expression of religious devotion by the legislators of the nation, even in their public character as legislators; they did not intend to send our armies and navies forth to do battle for their country without any national recognition of that God on whom success or failure depends; they did not intend to spread over all the public authorities and the whole public action of the nation the dead and revolting spectacle of atheistical apathy. Not so had the battles of the revolution been fought, and the deliberations of the revolutionary Congress conducted. On the contrary, all had been done with a continual appeal to the Supreme Ruler of the world, and an implicit reliance upon His protection of the righteous cause which they commenced to His care.

What has thus been done, with modifications, indeed, to suit external circumstances and particular exigencies, but in substance always the same from the beginning of our existence as a nation; what met the approval of our Washington, and of all the great men who have succeeded him; what commands the general commendation of the people; what is at once so venerable and so lovely, so respectable and respected—ought not, in the opinion of the committee, now to be discontinued.

The committee, therefore, pray to be discharged from the further consideration of the petitions.

## The Last Day of the Session.

Surely, no American can have read the proceedings of the last hours of the late Session of Congress, without a blush. Both Houses presented scenes of violence, confusion, haste and vulgarity, of a truly disgraceful character. Such paragraphs as these occur very frequently in the report:

"Great confusion prevailed all over the Hall, and the galleries and lobbies were crowded with spectators."

Again, says the reporter:

"Sundry violent struggles were occasionally made to obtain the floor, a hundred or more gentlemen rising at once, and shouting out 'Mr. Speaker,' and severally holding up the bills they were so anxious to have considered. The scenes occasioned much laughter."

Once more he pauses in his labors, to send this over the wires:

"It was eight o'clock. The galleries were densely crowded, and lobby members present increased in number. So much noise and confusion prevailed, that it was next to impossible to comprehend the legislative proceedings. Members were continually going to and returning from the outer room, in which were liquid and solid refreshments. Amendments to Navy bill still discussed and voted on. Some members, weary of the dry proceedings, retired to chat with lobby friends and smoke cigars. The falling of a lady's fan from the gallery, hitting an honorable below upon the head, but not seriously wounding him, excited some little merriment. Just about this moment a burly old member came into the Hall with a hunk of bread and ham in his hands eating thereof most heartily."

Two hours later, he records:

"It was now half-past ten o'clock. The number of spectators seeming to increase rather than diminish, the excitement all over the Hall continuing without abatement."

Towards midnight, or later, says the telegraph:

"Mr. Houston, the Chairman of Ways and Means, was from the effects of excessive labor, unable to explain the various amendments. The clerk had become hoarse from continued reading. The sofas in the lobbies were now occupied by members asleep, and only a few within the bar seemed to be interested in the dull proceedings of the Indian Appropriation Bill."

At half-past three, the following circumstance occurred:

"A drunken man of genteel appearance was roused from sleep in the Senate Chamber, and commenced blaspheming in a loud and boisterous manner, disturbing the proceedings of the Senate. The officers were directed to put him out—this was accomplished with great difficulty, and he was committed to prison under the Capitol."

In the midst of such unusual scenes as these, the most important measures were passed, and others, no less important, rejected. Is it not shameful, that the affairs of this great country should be transacted with such headlong carelessness? If the affairs of the most insignificant private establishment were so managed, it would not merely bring down upon its proprietors instant ruin, but universal derision and contempt. Congressional reform is as much needed as municipal.—*Home Journal.*

## How Murat Met His Fate.

The sentence of the military commission was read to him with due solemnity. He listened to it as he would have listened to the cannon of another battle during his military life, equally without emotion or bravado. He neither asked for pardon, for delay, nor for appeal. He advanced of his own accord toward the door, as if to accelerate the catastrophe. The door opened on a narrow esplanade, lying between the towers of the castle and the outer walls. Twelve soldiers, with loaded muskets, awaited him there. The narrow space did not permit them to stand a sufficient distance to deprive death of a part of its horror. Murat in stepping over the threshold of his chamber, found himself free to face with them. He refused to let his eyes be banded and looking at the soldiers with a firm and benevolent smile, "My friends," said he, "do not make me suffer by taking bad aim." The narrow space naturally compels you almost to rest the muzzles of your muskets on his breast; do not tremble, do not strike me in the face—aim at my heart, here it is."

As he spoke thus, he placed his right hand upon his coat, to indicate the position of his heart. In his left hand he held a small medallion, which contained in one focus of love, the image of his wife and of his four children, as if he wished thus to make them witnesses of his last hour, or to have their image in his last look, as in his last thought. He fixed his eyes on this portrait and received the death-blow without feeling it, absorbed in contemplation of all he loved upon earth! His body, pierced at so short a distance by twelve balls, fell with the arms open and his face to the earth, as if still embracing the kingdom which he had once possessed, and which he had come to re-conquer for his tomb. They threw his cloak upon the body, which was buried in the cathedral of Pizzo. Thus died the most chivalrous soldier of the imperial epoch; not the greatest but the most heroic figure among the companions of the new Alexander.—*Lamarine's History of the Restoration of the Monarchy in France.*

A man who shows any desire to do good is at once made a packhorse; and those who cannot use him, call him a hypocrite.

## The Wizard and the Dutchess.

THE INKED HANDKERCHIEF IN THE BALL OF ICE.

The following anecdote of Professor Anderson, the "Great Wizard," will well repay perusal:

"During the Professor's career in Europe, especially in England, his time was very much occupied, and he often was called upon to attend soirees of the nobility, after his usual performances in the public saloon. It was not uncommon for the Wizard to receive commands from his late majesty, King William the Fourth, (who was an adept in the mystic art,) to visit him in his studio, for the purpose of being instructed in Mr. Anderson's extensive mysteries, and after the death of the King, several very interesting secrets in natural magic were found in his private bureau, addressed to Mr. Anderson, the great and talented Professor of Magic, in the hand-writing of the King—among which was one of the most thrilling experiments science has ever developed, viz: 'The secret of freezing water in a red hot crucible.'"

"Her present Majesty, Queen Victoria, about two years after her marriage, commanded Anderson to visit the Palace and exhibit his extraordinary performances in the crimson drawing-room, which was made over to him for the purpose of arranging his paraphernalia. The professor, however, unlike others, using very little apparatus, intimated that any place would suit him, as he needed very little preparation, merely requiring a small table, which he selected from those in the room."

"On the evening of the 3d of December, a large concourse of nobles, who had been especially invited by her Majesty, were assembled, and presented a most brilliant scene. Mr. A. handed her Majesty a note, containing a list of seats he was prepared to exhibit, and awaited the royal command."

"The Duchess of Sutherland, who was present, was of a nervous temperament, and, on the Wizard entering the room, evinced a slight disposition of fear, as also did Louise Philippe, who was then a guest at the Court of England. The Professor saw this, and determined to take advantage of it, and received from the Queen a request to perform the Magic Filtration. Two large glass vases were brought by one of the pages, and Prince Albert filled one with ink and Lord Jocelyn filled the other with water. The Professor borrowed the Dutchess' handkerchief, and covered the ink, when, by some mishap, it slipped in and was almost saturated with black ink. Her Majesty covered the water with her own handkerchief, and the Wizard sought the aid of the Prince, from whom he borrowed a ring, which he placed in the hand of Louise Philippe, and desired him to close it and carefully retain it. The Wizard then gave the Dutchess the ink vase to hold, who, though trembling, had resolved to be brave, and in an instant, as he waved his hand, the two handkerchiefs were removed, when lo! the vase that had contained the ink was now filled with water, in which were seen three beautiful gold-fish swimming, and the vase that contained the water was now filled with ink. A breathless silence prevailed, and each became wonder-stricken."

"What of my ring?" asked the Prince.  
"Oh," replied the King of the French, "I have that safe here, but I cannot open my hand."  
"Indeed!" said the Wizard, "my experiment works well," and again he waved his baton, and Louise Philippe opened his hand, but the ring had fled."

"That I had it, I am certain," said the King, "it is very extraordinary."  
"But where is the ring?" demanded the Prince, who was anxious for its safety."  
"Tis in that fish's mouth," answered the Wizard, pointing to the vase, "will your Royal Highness favor me by extracting it?"

He did, and the Professor received the warmest approbation from all present, at the extraordinary powers he had displayed.

The Professor afterwards introduced his famous Oriental Feast, the Magic Vegetation, from a seed, which he placed on the floor, and exhibited the vegetation of a fruit tree in all its stages, to the perfect growth of fruit, and served the fruit, (oranges) to the royal party, who pronounced it delicious. This is considered one of the greatest feats in natural magic, and is recognized by the Eastern world as such.

The Professor was requested by Her Majesty to, if possible, perform the famous chemical experiment, imparted to him by her late uncle William the Fourth, that of freezing water in a red hot crucible. The Professor, expecting such a command, had provided a crucible, and made it red hot on his drawing room fire. He then took a bottle of water, which was tested and sealed by the Prince, and was retained for a short time by the Duke of Leeds, who was much interested by the wonders already worked by the Professor. The Wizard, purposing to conclude the exhibition with this experiment, took the Dutchess' ink saturated handkerchief and to the astonishment and alarm of all present, threw it into the glowing crucible, and it, of course, was immediately consumed.

"Mr. A. then took the bottle of water from His Grace, and breaking off the neck, poured the water into the red hot vessel, and immediately threw upon the carpet from the vessel a large piece of ice, which was examined by them all, and to the most overwhelming surprise of the Queen, the Dutchess, and every one, there was the destroyed handkerchief in the middle of the piece of ice. The ice was broken, the cambric taken out and restored, without a stain, to the excited Dutchess."

"The Wizard's fame spread rapidly, and his houses were filled to overflowing for several months in London. He, being engaged, had to leave for the continent, where great triumphs awaited him, for in St. Petersburg he was in equal favor, and he was introduced to the Emperor, which was of great service to him; and he had nothing but the nervous Dutchess, whose curiosity to know how the Professor extracted the stains and restored her handkerchief in such a singular place and manner, led to a lively, and even friendly correspondence. He was introduced into her Grace's family, where the Wizard always finds a welcome and a home."

There is hardly any bodily blemish which a winning behavior will not conceal, or make tolerable; and there is no external grace which is so rare or so difficult to acquire as a capacity

## Married Ladies at Parties.

The reader, if he ever goes into what is called society, has not failed to observe the neglect with which married ladies are treated at fashionable parties. We had hoped that this practice was confined to this latitude, but we learn from the Boston Transcript that it prevails even in the "Modern Athens." A writer in that paper says: "he has witnessed, during the last three winters, a growing tendency among the young aspirants for ball-room honors, to lower the standard of old-fashioned politeness. The forms and usages of good breeding, such essential elements in society, have given place with many, to an independent, self-indulgent spirit, yielding neither to the promptings of gentlemanly courtesy, nor the sterner voice of conventional rule and discipline. Married ladies, entitled both by age and position to respect and consideration, are often disgracefully neglected, and stand during an entire evening without receiving the slightest attention, or even notice, from those who, at least, are indebted to them for invitation and enjoyment. The lady of the house receives the customary entrance salutation, and with too many this is the sole and only mark of respect she experiences. At the announcement of supper, a portion of the younger ladies receive attention, while the elder remain unassisted and unnoticed."

The style of behavior described by this writer is seen sometimes in other latitudes. Elderly married ladies are seldom invited to parties, except in small number, and when present they are almost invariably transformed into wall flowers. They are used as a kind of background to set off the younger who usurp all the available space, and give direction to the amusements of the evening. For all this the ladies are as much to blame as the gentlemen, if not more. If they give over society into the hands of the very young, they must expect the very young to neglect them. No society can be well organized where there is an infinity of cliques—wheels within wheels—and where the married and intellectual are excluded. Gay and pleasant it may be for the time, but it will also be unsatisfactory. The presence, the station, the countenance of mothers especially, always give tone and spirit, no less than dignity, to social gatherings. If the mother were present, the daughter would not devote the entire evening to the neglect of her intellect; nor would gentlemen look to supper as the event of the evening. Gossip about operas, bad quotations from French, the "latest engagement," &c., would give way to rational conversation. The amusements of the occasion would be diversified—the grave and the gay would each have their appropriate places, and the character of the entertainment would be elevated and improved.

There is something so graceful, so touchingly beautiful in the respect which youth pays to age, and in the attentions bestowed upon persons likely to be overlooked, that one would suppose the beaux of this day, even for effect's sake, would not long be remiss in showing that respect, and paying those attentions. The son who regrets the presence of his mother at a party where he is "cutting a figure," is not likely to make a good husband, and the daughter who keeps her father had staid at the counting room, whispering an eye on his books instead of upon her, will hardly make a good wife. The two would make a proper match, perhaps, in which both would probably be cheated.

While on this theme, we cannot refrain from advertizing to what all must have noticed in most of our social circles in the Southern country. We mean that negligent, careless nonchalance which young men too often put on. We presume that this detestable plant is not indigenous to Southern soil, but whether it be or not, it is certain that it has taken deep root and flourished like a "green bay tree," under our Southern skies. Gallantry and devotion to ladies yield before this species of philosophical indifference, which was probably originally put on by some miserable pervert, to conceal his want of good breeding and knowledge of conventionalities. This selfish and devil-may-care habit is often assumed and worn so long and so patiently as to seem almost natural. But it is not natural for all that, and never can be so. Something like enthusiasm and chivalric respect to the sex is natural to young men. If they exhibit it not, their social life is either a perpetual fiction, or a satire designed them for ungainly bores. A half dozen of these lofty indifferent philosophers in the same room are enough to damp all ardor, and to check every natural impulse in others, however graceful and winning. Only one step further can be taken towards destroying social intercourse. It is for these same speculative nonentities to severely criticize from their easy chairs the movements and doings of others.—Then their influence would be as baneful as that of the Upas tree.

## Not so Funny after All.

Jokes, though generally relished when perpetrated at another's expense than our own, are somewhat dangerous commodities and at times result disastrously to parties concerned. A joke was played not long since in this city, that came not far from terminating most disagreeably.

A gentleman who had been married some two months became acquainted with a dashing young fellow that prided himself, and justly, upon the prepossessing effect his presence exercised upon the fair sex generally. The newly made Benedict concluded it would be a good joke to introduce this gay Rolando to his spouse as an unmarried lady, and observe the ludicrous consequences his little gallantries would have, when he obtained the knowledge that he had been vowing all sorts of passionate adorations to another man's wife. This brilliant idea he put in practice, charging his consort to preserve the deception under which his friend labored.

The youthful hero was in fact very much pleased with his new female acquaintance, declaring his warm regards on every occasion, and sharing the sweet contagion of her society, until what began in a light spirit of gallantry ended in actual affection. The wife too, found her youthful beau quite fascinating and extended to him a freedom not warranted by her matrimonial position. Matters were carried on to such an extent that an elopement was proposed and accepted.—Soft murmurs and other kisses had melted the susceptible heart of the young wife to a capacity

for moulding, that her will and judgment could not control. The husband obtained a hint of what was about to ensue, alarmed at the natural results of his own folly, interceded in the very nick of time, to prevent an irremediable wound to his hopes and honor. He frustrated the elopement, but obtained the lasting resentment of his wife, who now threatens a separation.

"The wisdom lacking husband disrelishes jokes of a connubial character, at present, and has discovered the folly of his former course. We would advise all persons, especially women, to avoid temptation, since none are so elevated, or so invincible that they may not fall. In the truthful language of Addison:

When love once pleads admission to our hearts,  
In spite of all the virtues we can boast,  
The woman who deliberates is lost.

"This is well exemplified in Cervantes' sad though beautiful story of 'Fatal Curiosity,' which abundantly evinces how dangerous it is to trifle with the affections when they are once enlisted or aroused.—*Cincinnati Com.*

## Church Choirs.

The editor of the Knickerbocker, in reviewing a work entitled "The Recluse of Bartholomew," gives the following quotation from the book. It strikes us as being so truthful, and so good, that we cannot refrain giving it to our readers. They will all realize and appreciate the article.

"When you heard the brass rings rattle over the iron rod to which the red curtain was attached, shutting up the choirsters in the seclusion of their perched up left, then you might know that some grand exploits of vocalism were to come off. The strion who had been despatched in good season to the 'Society,' to obtain from the rector the number of psalms and hymns, having returned with a small ellip of paper on which they were indicated in pencil, a great whispering and consultation having taken place, which resulted in the selection of tunes, Mr. Tullinger placed his music book on the rack, and the bellows of the little big organ were put in play."

Never was a more brilliant sparkle and scintillation elicited from the windy bellows of a blacksmith's forge. The head and shoulders of the organist swayed up and down like those of a Chinese eater of the narcotic drug, in the accompaniment of an improvisation upon the keys, which made the whole congregation involuntarily twist their necks and look aloft, and at last, with a full chord blast from the tenor, base and treble, the magical effect was complete. There were no doubt many present who came expressly to hear the music, and the knowledge of this fact inspired the artists with a desire to do themselves justice. It is true some people did not like the concatenation of sounds. These, however, were considered behind the age, and the opinion of such worthies as of small respect in the onward march of improvement. They were swept away in their slender opposition by the force of public opinion, if not their deaf years were becoming sealed to such an annoyance. It was to the surprise of the rector that the choir one day struck upon 'Te Deum,' which he had been accustomed to read, and through various turns and windings, and repetitions, they discoursed upon it for a full half hour.

It was, however, the last time that they so distinguished themselves before the musical world. There was in this piece of cathedral composition which the choir at St. Bartholomew's did not consider themselves competent to perform, and had they been allowed their own way, would have sung the sermon; and made more out of the sermon than any other part. Mr. Hivox had indeed composed something original out of the theme of an awmen, full fifteen minutes long, and we are sure that when it was finished he heard of sound judgment but would have instinctively ejaculated with his whole heart 'Awmen!' But the triumph of all the voices was in some of the fugue tunes in which they emulated to interrupt and outstrip each other; as in the one hundred and thirty-third psalm:

"True love is like that precious oil  
Which, poured on Aaron's head,  
Ran down his beard, and o'er his robes  
His costly moisture shed."

In the prodigious effort of this performance the ear-splitting combination of the several voices hardly bore a resemblance to that oily current poured on Aaron's beard, and o'er his head—

"Ran down his beard, and o'er his robes—  
Ran down his beard—  
His robes  
And o'er his robes—  
Ran down his beard—ran down his robes—  
His robes, his robe ran down his beard  
Ran down his beard—  
o'er his robes  
Ran down his beard!  
His costly robe—  
Ran down his beard—  
—ure—beard—his—beard—his—shed  
ran down his beard—his down  
his robes—his costly robe—his beard  
ure shed—his robe—his robes—his robes—  
ure shed  
It is e-o-s-t-i-c-e m-o-i-s-t-u-r-e—shed."

was this very composition, similarly performed, that the late Bishop Seabury, on one of his visitations, was asked his opinion, and his reply was, that he had paid no attention to the music; but that his sympathy was so much excited for poor Aaron that he was afraid that he would not have a hair left.

One Cent a Mile Railroad Fare.—The New York State Engineer and Surveyor, McAlpine, in his report to the Legislature of New York, in 1852, says: "An important fact is also established, which up to this time had been doubted by most men conversant with Railroad transportation, which is, that passengers can be transported at an expense of less than one cent per mile. This result is obtained as a rule, when the average loads are 90 passengers each mile run."

There are people from whom we secretly shrink, whom we would personally avoid, though reason confesses that they are good people: there are others with faults of temper, etc., evident enough, beside whom we live content, as if the air about them did us good.

## Letter VI.—The Inauguration, etc.

Messrs. Editors: If I had not promised you a letter concerning the 4th of March, I would not write a line. The proceedings of the Inauguration have been so minutely and accurately described by almost every journal in the land, that to write any thing about it at this late period is only to acquaint your readers with what they already know. However, the promise must be redeemed in part, at least.

Well, your readers have heard how dark was the morning sky of that memorable day—how fast and continually it snowed—how cold it was—how, that thousands and tens of thousands crowded the streets and avenues and public grounds, notwithstanding the snow and cold; and, therefore, of these I shall say nothing.

During the greater part of the morning, I amused myself in the House of Representatives looking down upon the wildest scene of confusion, intermingled with exhibitions of the most ludicrous character. A maniac-scream, amid the wild uproar and general disorder, arrested my attention. I soon distinguished its author. He is not considered a madman at home, I believe; but really he appeared so in Congress. His seat was near the gallery where I was, and a considerable distance from the Speaker. This afforded me a good opportunity to make my observations, as it was a long time before he could obtain the floor. He was a "true born Yankee"—tall in stature—broad faced, with invincible energy. As soon as one member would conclude, he was invariably among the "thousand and one" who cried "Mr. Speaker," at the same time leaping upon the floor with the agility of a rope-dancer. As he leaped from his seat—I mean literally, leaped up from off the floor as if he intended to spring a rod—he would throw both hands on high, and cry with a wild, frantic yell, Mr. Spea-ke-e-r!! Mr. Spea-ke-e-r!!! Then, on failing to secure the attention of the Speaker, he sometimes would seize a long roll of papers, perhaps two feet in length, and either flourish it above his head or strike the desk with an energy worthy of a better cause, and jumping about and yelling at the same time, like a maniac. All this was "only his way" to obtain the floor. These strange maneuvers were continued at least an hour—until his voice grew hoarse and husky—which, by-the-way, doubtless helped to achieve the victory.

At ten o'clock I went to the rear of the Capitol, (intended originally to be the front,) and found already assembled thousands of persons patiently awaiting the ceremonies of inauguration. At once I began to press my way towards the platform erected for the occasion, and in a half hour I found myself completely blocked up within about 50 feet of the Stand. Here, with the multitude—including both sexes and all ages—I stood, without the power of moving a half dozen inches out of my position, until one o'clock.

The music in the Rotunda announced the advent of the Presidential procession. In a few moments issued from the Capitol the two Presidents locked arm in arm, followed by the two Cabinets, the foreign ministers, and the members of Congress, with many distinguished ladies.

The plat form was a semi-circular elevation attached to the Portico. Near the middle of the outer part sat Gen. Pierce, before a small table, rather isolated from the rest. On his left, hard by, sat Chief Justice Taney, clothed with a long flowing black robe. The Chief Justice appears very old. They were seated only a moment, before the President elect, at the signal of the Chief Justice, arose, with uncovered head and his right hand uplifted, and took upon himself the solemn oath of his office. Immediately thereafter, he bowed three times in different directions, to the multitude and said, "My Countrymen," This was scarcely uttered ere the heavens appeared to shake with the thundering plaudits. I will not attempt to portray his oratory, nor quote any of his beautiful sentences.

The former would not be altogether in taste in a Whig journal, and the latter wholly superfluous. I will only say I was perfectly delighted with the Inaugural—the oratory in particular. I never saw a more graceful declaimer—never heard a more musical voice. When he concluded, as the pealing plaudits of forty or fifty thousand voices rolled through heaven, it did appear that all the voices of the world had been concentrated into that mighty chorus, which seemed to shake the very pillars of earth and heaven!

The snow storm added greatly to the sublime. Upon the vast multitude—upon the uncovered head of the orator, and the thousands of richly dressed ladies, during the whole day, the snow fell in rapid and heavy flakes.

The President was handsomely and elegantly attired:—his dress was rich and plain. He wore the black suit that was presented to him in Baltimore. I noticed that his watch guard was a simple piece of black ribbon. Indeed his whole attire seemed to harmonize with the simplicity, gracefulness and richness of his eloquence. You must excuse me for seeing to be so much the admirer of Franklin Pierce. I was greatly so on the 4th day of March, and for that day only am I committed. He may not succeed as President; with this I have nothing to do.—But with regard to Franklin Pierce and his inaugural effort on the 4th day of March, 1853, I was pleased, delighted—a Whig though I am.

In the 9 o'clock steamer I left for Richmond, on my way home, after an absence of three interesting weeks. Saturday and Sunday I spent in Richmond. On Saturday night I heard Dr.

Baird lecture on Russia in the Athenaeum.—Dr. Baird, you know, is a very celebrated lecturer, and has been reported, in our city papers a long time. The Doctor lectures just as he converses. He has travelled over almost every spot of interest on the globe; and is now an old man, full of knowledge and full of wisdom. He told us that Russia was a very level country—had no mountains,—and scarcely a high hill within its borders—that there were only three roads in that vast empire,—that conveyance was furnished by the government, and that the number of horses abreast signified the rank of the traveller. Only the nobility were permitted to drive with two abreast; and the number increased as the rank of the individual became inferior. His description of the Serfage was very interesting, and somewhat different from the previous impressions I had of it. The Serfs, he remarked, were often very wealthy men; and sometimes wealthier than their masters. He represented them as being far superior in condition and intelligence to the slaves of the United States. But I must not follow the learned Doctor through his two-hours' lecture. He is a very pleasant, and certainly a very instructive lecturer; but, he did not please me so well as Dr. Smith at the Smithsonian.

On Sabbath, I heard the distinguished Dr. Sehon, of Kentucky, the Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Church, preach in the Centenary. Dr. Sehon is a strangely eloquent divine. I never heard a sermon possessed of more thrilling, and at the same time blurred with more glaring defects. That he is a natural orator, no sensible man will question; but, that he is an accomplished one, I have the boldness to doubt. He seems to have genius without cultivation—fluency without elegance—vehement without power, and action without grace. Had he been thoroughly educated in his youth, his genius might have made him the competent successor, in pulpit oratory, of the illustrious Bascom. Dr. Sehon has that common peculiarity of many Methodist clergymen—he loves to talk about himself, and is himself mostly the hero in the thrilling scenes and circumstances he relates. In my heart I do wish Dr. Sehon and all of his co-laborers in the cause of themselves would refrain from egotism in the pulpit—at least keep themselves within the bounds of propriety. I do not mean to do the Doctor injustice. He has a beautiful countenance, and if that is an index to the heart, I should think him a man of genuine piety and of a magnanimous disposition. Of his genius I have already spoken. But, he is a public man, and I was a stranger, without any prejudices to influence me, and, as I think, well fitted to judge impartially of the man and his pulpit ministrations.

On Monday morning, I resumed my journey for North Carolina.

Before I bid your readers adieu, I wish to acknowledge the kind attention tendered me by Mr. Zevely, of the Post Office Department, a brother to Dr. Zevely, of Salem, during my stay in Washington; and to tender to the Hon. James T. Morehead, in behalf of the Institution with which I am connected my sincere thanks for the valuable geological works he presented to me in Washington for our Library, and for many other excellent works on literature and science which he has liberally given from time to time.

I have written these letters as I would write to a friend,—in a simple ungarlished style. Indeed, they have been the effusions of a few leisure moments just previous to the departure of the mail for Greensborough; and this must account for their evident looseness and imperfection.

With sentiments of sincere regard, I am your friend.

WILLIAM.

**Common Schools.**—The Board of Superintendents of Common Schools in Guilford county are notified to meet, in Greensborough, on Tuesday of Superior Court, in April.

**THE EXAMINING COMMITTEE** are requested to meet on Wednesday of said Court, to make arrangements for the proper discharge of their duties under the law of last Legislature requiring the annual renewal of Teachers' Certificates.

L. SWAIM, Chairman. 724:3

**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:tf

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

**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.

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

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

**BRANSON & JOHNSON,** (Successors to H. Branson & Son.) Commission Merchants & Dealers in GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c., HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. S. BRANSON. [J. H. JOHNSON.]

## Census of the United States.—1850.

**STATISTICS.**  
Condensed from the Report of Mr. Kennedy, late Superintendent of the Census.

**POPULATION.**  
One of the most interesting results of the Census is the classification of inhabitants, according to the countries of their birth, presented in an authentic shape in No. 5 of the accompanying tables. We are thus enabled to discover, for the first time, of what our nation is composed. The investigations under this head have resulted in showing that of the free inhabitants of the United States, 17,736,792 are natives of its soil, and that 2,210,828 were born in foreign countries; while the nativity of 39,227 could not be determined. It is shown that 1,965,518 of the whole number of foreign born inhabitants, were residents of the free States, and 245,310 of the slave States.—It is seen that the persons of foreign birth form 11.08 per cent. of the whole free population.—The countries from which have been derived the largest portions of these additions to our population appear in the following statement:

Natives of Ireland in the U. S. in 1850,	961,719
" Germany, " "	573,275
" England, " "	278,625
" British America, " "	147,700
" Scotland, " "	70,550
" France, " "	54,069
" Wales, " "	29,868
" All other countries, " "	95,022

Total, 2,210,828  
The proportion in which the several countries above named have contributed to the aggregate immigrant population is shown in the subjoined statement:

Ireland, .....	48.04 per cent.
Germany, .....	25.09 "
England, .....	12.06 "
British America, .....	6.68 "
Scotland, .....	3.17 "
France, .....	2.44 "
Wales, .....	1.34 "
Miscellaneous, .....	4.47 "

This view of the living immigrant population is important as serving to correct many extravagant notions concerning it which have attained extensive currency.

It is found that out of 17,736,792 free inhabitants, 4,112,433 have migrated and settled beyond the States of their birth. 335,000 natives of Virginia, equal to 26 per cent. of the whole, have found homes outside of her own borders.—South Carolina has sent forth 163,355, which is 36 per cent. of all citizens of that State living in the United States at the date of the census, and forms the astonishing proportion of 59 per cent. of those remaining in the State of their nativity. North Carolina has lost 261,575 free inhabitants, equal to 31 per cent., by emigration. Among the Northern States, Vermont and Connecticut have contributed most largely to the settlement of other parts of the country.

**DEAF AND DUMB.**  
Of our total population, the Deaf and Dumb are 9717; the Blind, 9702; the Insane, 15,768; the Idiotic, 15,706. Of these, the Coloured Deaf and Dumb are but 632; Coloured Blind, 1715; Coloured Insane, 612; Coloured Idiots, 1476. That is to say, the coloured persons afflicted with these various infirmities are fewer in proportion to their numbers than the whites.

**PAUPERS.**  
Of Paupers, the Census reports only 134,972 as having received public charity during the year preceding June, 1850, and only 50,353 as actually receiving a subsistence from the public on the 1st of June in that year. Of these, nearly three-fourths (36,916) were natives. The aggregate cost of supporting paupers during the year aforesaid was reported as only \$2,954,804, whereof New York paid \$817,336, and Massachusetts, \$392,705. Pennsylvania ranks next, but disburse only \$232,138 in public charity, and New Hampshire fourth, paying out \$157,351. Virginia and Maine are just behind.

**VALUE OF PROPERTY.**  
The Real and Personal Estate in the United States and Territories is returned as of the actual value of \$7,133,369,725.

**FARM LANDS.**  
The Farm Lands of the United States are set down in the census as amounting to 118,457,622 acres of Improved, and 184,631,348 of Unimproved; total, 303,078,970 acres, worth, in the average, \$10 per acre. The average value of the Farm Lands of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania is about \$30 per acre, (New Jersey highest, Pennsylvania lowest); while Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont average about \$15 per acre. We are rather surprised to see the farm lands of North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee valued, in the average, below \$5 per acre.

**ANIMALS.**  
Of Domestic Animals, this country had an early supply, and has always been prolific; and the number continues to increase steadily and rapidly. The increase of Horses, Mules, and Asses, from 1840 to 1850, was 559,053, although the number has considerably decreased in all the States liberally chequered with Railroads. New York has one horse to seven persons; Ohio one to four, and the whole Union about one to every five persons, or a little over four millions in all. Of Neat Cattle, the number in 1850 was 18,355,287—an increase, in ten years, of about 20 per cent. Of Sheep, there was an increase of 2,309,108 between 1840 and 1850, notwithstanding a diminution of 646,855 in New England, and 1,761,460 in the Atlantic Middle States, equal to 45 per cent. in the former, and 22½ in the latter. Sheep Husbandry is tending rapidly westward and southward—to the milder slopes of the Alleghenies and the Prairies of Illinois, Missouri, and Texas.

**LIQUORS.**  
Of Spirituous and Malt Liquors, the annual product reaches the enormous aggregate of Eighty-six Millions of Gallons, (six gallons to each person old enough to drink, or to know better.)—our imports and exports just about balancing each other.

**WINE.**—Of Wine, the production is steadily increasing. Our importation amounts to Six Millions of Gallons per annum; our consumption to at least Twenty Millions of Gallons; so that our home production must not be far from Fourteen Million Gallons.

We will give a syllabus of the other products of the United States, next week.

**MORTALITY.**  
The following are the ratios of mortality, disregarding the ages at the time of death:

Annual deaths, Ratio in the 100 living.	
New England States, .....	1 to 64
Middle States, with Ohio, .....	1 to 72
Central Slave States, .....	1 to 73
Coast Planting States, .....	1 to 73
North-western States, .....	1 to 80
United States, total, .....	1 to 73

It will be seen, that the value of the three

middle divisions, strikingly agree with the average of the United States, as a whole, representing one death to seventy-three living; but this is substantially the ratio stated by Webster for interior towns in 1805.—"The annual deaths," he observed, "amount only to one in seventy or seventy-five of the population." The enquiry might arise in examining the preceding abstract, why the rate of deaths in the north-western States should be so much lower than in the Middle States, and especially New England. In reply, the mere ratios of mortality are not conclusive upon the question of relative longevity, without taking into account the proportions of young and aged, and the increase of population.

**EDUCATION.**  
It is stated that near 4,000,000 youths were receiving instruction in the various educational institutions of the country on the first of June, 1850, or at the rate of one in every five free persons. The teachers number more than 115,000, and the colleges and schools near 100,000.

**CRIME.**  
The whole number of persons convicted of crime in the United States, for the year ending the first of June, 1850, was about 27,000. Of these 13,000 were natives, and 14,000 foreign born. The whole number in prison on the first day of June was about 6700, of whom 4300 were native, and 2400 foreign.

**Blessing the Beasts.**

We went, last Sunday, to see the blessing of beasts—an annual ceremony, which takes place at the church of San Antonio Abate, (Rome).—There was an immense crowd of all descriptions and classes of people: among the rest, a vast convocation of beggars, the crippled and maimed in endless varieties, wrecks and remnants, divisions and subdivisions of men. A priest stood on the steps of the church, with a holy-water sprinkler in his hand, and a little boy at his side, bearing the benedictio. The animals were trotted up before him; he read a form of benediction in Latin, shook the sprinkler at them, and they were good for a twelvemonth. Of course, this is done for a consideration—as what is not, in the way of church parades, privileges and immunities. The first applicants for a benediction, after our arrival, were two miserable old cart-horses, who looked as though the blessings of all the fathers of the church could not keep them on their legs for twenty-four hours. I fear the rite was extreme unclean to them; and yet the owner doubtless led them away, rejoicing in the faith that the crows were cheated of the poor skeletons for a year to come. Next came a drove of donkeys, with their heads and tails decorated with gay ribbons. One of these committed the ever-to-be-apprehended asinine impropriety of braying in the midst of the ceremony. So absurd, ludicrous and pompously farcical was this scene—so stupid, yet consciously ridiculous, seemed the chief actors, that it struck me the benediction might have commenced, without inappropriateness, with an apostolic "Dearly beloved brethren!"—Grace Greenwood.

**ONE THOUSAND PIANO FORTES.**  
Upwards of One Thousand Pianos sold, and NEVER SOLD A BAD ONE.  
ALWAYS having had the SOLE AGENCY of the Piano Fortes of FORD and DUNHAM in Virginia and North Carolina, together with the unparalleled number we have sold to all parts of the South, enable us to assert with truth and confidence, from so long and well tried experience, that they are **Unsurpassed in Tone and Finish**, embracing in the same Piano a most MELLOW and SOFT as well as a most **Powerful and Superb Tone**.

We keep always on hand, a large and varied Stock of the NEWEST STYLES, and at the LOWEST RATES, so that purchasers can always find exactly the Style, etc., they may want: the difference in price, being occasioned only by the outward finish, enables those who wish to buy cheaper instruments, the same advantages of a fine and beautiful tone, as in a Piano of greater value.

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

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

**OWE NO MAN ANY THING!**  
The Cash system forever!—After a thorough trial of both, we are satisfied, as to the mutual advantage of the Cash over the Credit System, to those who buy and sell, and, therefore, return again to selling exclusively for cash, or for produce at the lowest market price, preferring quick sales and short profits for cash, to larger profits with the bad debts that usually attend crediting.

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

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

Call and see if the nimble sixpence is not better than the slow shilling.

THOS. CALDWELL & SONS, April, 1853. 724:tf

**SEALED PROPOSALS** will be received at the office of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, until Saturday, 1st May next, at 10 o'clock, in the morning, for the Graduation of the connection between the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road and the North Carolina Rail Road at Raleigh.

The proposals must state the price per cubic yard for Excavation, and the price per cubic yard for Embankment, and must embrace the entire earth work of the whole line.

Separate Proposals will be received until the same hour for the Masonry required in the line; stating the price per cubic yard for dry Masonry and the price per cubic yard for mortared Masonry.

Map and Profile of the route can be seen on application to the undersigned or in his absence to W. W. Vass.

The successful bidders will be required to enter into bond to complete the work by 1st January, 1854.

The right is reserved to reject any or all the bids as the interest of the Company may seem to require.

L. O. B. BRANCH, President. Raleigh, March 18, 1853. 724:5

## SELECT PASSAGES.

No mockery in this world ever sounds to me so hollow as that of being told to cultivate happiness. What does such advice mean? Happiness is not a potato, to be planted in a mould and tilled with manure. Happiness is a glory shining far down upon us out of heaven. She is a divine dew which the soul, on certain of its summer mornings, feels dropping upon it from the amaranth bloom and golden fruitage of Paradise.

It is the persons who fawn most upon an aristocracy, and profit the most by the fawning, who are ever at heart its bitterest disparagers.—Why is this? Because one full half of democratic opinion is made up of envy; and we can only envy what is brought before our eyes, and what, while very near to us, is still unattainable. No man envies an archangel.

Don't you remember the story of the Frenchman, who, for twenty years, loved a lady, and never missed passing his evenings at her house. She became a widow. "I wish you joy," cried his friend; "you marry the woman you have so long adored." "Alas," said the poor Frenchman, profoundly dejected; "and if so, where shall I spend my evenings?"

Of all the agonies in life, that which is most poignant and harrowing—that which for the time most annihilates reason, and leaves our whole organization o-lacerated, mangled heart—is the conviction that we have been deceived where we placed all the trust of love.

Revenge is a common passion; it is the sin of the uneducated. The savage deems it noble; but Christ's religion which is the Sublime Civilization, emphatically condemns it. Why? Because religion ever seeks to ennoble man; and nothing so debases him as revenge.

Lord Lansmere, too, like most gentlemen of his age, clumped all young ladies together, as a harmless, amiable, but singularly stupid class of the genus Peticoat, meant to look pretty, play the piano, and talk to each other about frocks and sweethearts.

Wrap thyself in the decent veil that the Arts or the Graces wave for thee, O Human Nature! It is only the statue of marble whose nakedness the eye can behold without shame and offence!

We become oblivious of personal deficiencies in the uniform routine of daily drudgery, but they will force upon us their unwelcome blank on those bright occasions when beauty should shine.

Put not your trust in the intellectual prices of your age; form no connections too close with any who live only in the atmosphere of admiration and praise.—De Quincy.

Lord Shaltesbury says that he would be virtuous for his own sake, though nobody were to know it; as he would be clean for his own sake, though nobody were to see him.

Once and again, I have found that the most cross-grained are by no means the worst of mankind, nor the humblest in station the least polished in feeling.

The longer we live, the more our experience widens; the less prone are we to judge our neighbor's conduct, to question the world's wisdom.

Whenever an accumulation of small offences is found, whether surrounding the pride's virtue or the man of the world's respectability, there, be sure, it is needed.

As time passes, memory silently records your deeds, which conscience will impressively read to you in after life, especially in sickness and age, to your sorrow or joy.

He who has once done a base thing is never again wholly reconciled to honor.

Men who make money rarely saunter; men who save money rarely swagger.

The first interest of a country is the honor of its public men.

Dandies, when first-rate, are generally very agreeable men.

The cunning never forgive those who refuse to be duped by them.

Ever since there has been so great a demand for type, there has been much less lead to spare for cannon-balls.

Never believe the world is base; if it were so, no society could hold together for a day.

**STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, STOKES COUNTY.** Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions. March Term, 1853.

Hamilton Seales and Robert Wall, Against: William Duggins and wife, Pelina, Hiram Heath and wife, Eliza, John Joyce and wife Sarah, Reuben Tilly and wife Susan, G. W. Norton and Elizabeth Priddy, widow of James Priddy.

Petition for the condemnation of land to erect a Mill. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Hiram Heath and wife Eliza, defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Greensborough Patriot, printed in Greensborough, for six weeks successively, for said defendants to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Stokes, at the court house in Danbury, on the second Monday in June next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, to the petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte, as to them.

Witness, John Hill, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the second Monday of March, 1853. Pr. adv. \$5.00. JNO. HILL, c. c.

**STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, DAVIDSON COUNTY.**—To Elizabeth E. Henderson: You are hereby notified that on the 6th and 7th days of May, 1853, at the dwelling house of Samuel J. Piggott, in Davidson county, in North Carolina, I shall take the depositions of Rachel Welborn, Wm. Jones, Joseph Pitts, John W. Kennedy, Sarah Jones, Jerome Hendrix, and others, to be read in evidence on my behalf, in a certain suit pending in Davidson Superior Court of Law in this State, wherein I am plaintiff and they are defendant.

WILLIAM F. HENDERSON. April 9, 1853. 725:3

**MARCH 7th, 1853.**  
**WHOLESALE TRADING.**—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 offer inducements as great as any Jobbing House, North or South.

STEVENS & WEDDELL, Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Va.

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

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

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER!  
**GREAT CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA!**

**DR. J. S. HOUGHTON'S**



**PEPSIN**

**THE TRUE DIGESTIVE FLUID, OR GASTRIC JUICE.**

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

"I Digest." Such is the true meaning of the word Pepsin. It is the chief element, or Great Digesting Principle of the Gastric Juice—the Solvent of the Food, the Purifying, Preserving, and Stimulating Agent of the Stomach and Intestines. It is extracted from the Digestive Stomach of the Ox, thus forming a True Digestive Fluid, precisely like the natural Gastric Juice in its Chemical powers, and furnishing a complete and perfect substitute for it. This is nature's own remedy for an unhealthy Stomach. No art of man can equal its curative powers. It contains no Alcohol, Bitters, Acids, or Nauseous Drugs. It is extremely agreeable to the taste, and may be taken by the most feeble patients who cannot eat a water cracker without acute distress. Beware of Drugged imitations. Pepsin is not a Drug.

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

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

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

**Pepsin in Fluid and Powders.**

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

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

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

AGENTS—T. J. PAT

# THE PATRIOT.

GREENSBOROUGH:

SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1853.

## Our District.

We are authorized to announce JOHN KERR, of Caswell, a candidate for Congress in the fifth Congressional District, composed of the counties of Person, Caswell, Alamance, Chatham, Randolph, Guilford, Moore and Montgomery.

Mr. Morehead (who is absent on the Spring circuit) we understand has declined the canvass. Mr. Kerr has no disposition to forestall public opinion, but his friends think it is now time the canvass had opened, and he comes out in consequence of the many and urgent solicitations he has received.

While we express no preference, as public journalists, if there are other good whig aspirants in the District, we may state the fact so familiar to all, that no man has stood by his colors more devotedly or done more active service for his party than Mr. Kerr. We think it probable that his political friends in the District will take this occasion, for once, to express effectually their grateful feelings towards him.

## The Farmer's Bank.

We learn from C. P. Mendenhall, Esq., who represented the stockholders of this vicinity in the general meeting at Elizabeth City, on the 14th inst., that an organization of the Bank was completely effected. It was ascertained that about \$225,000 of stock had been taken and \$57,000 paid in. (The charter required the subscription of \$100,000 and the payment of \$25,000.) Three-fourths of the stock subscribed was represented. Dr. R. K. Speed was chosen chairman of the meeting, which proceeded to the adoption of necessary by-laws and regulations, and to the election of the following named gentlemen as Directors, viz: Joseph H. Pool, William Simmons, James M. Whedbee and Shannon.

Resolutions were passed authorizing the Directors to establish a Branch at Greensborough as soon as it could be done according to the terms of the charter; and allowing the stockholders in this vicinity to choose their own officers, &c.

The Directors subsequently held a meeting and chose the following gentlemen for officers of the Bank, viz: Joshua H. Pool, President, W. W. Garvin, Cashier, and ——— DE SHIEL, Teller.

Mr. Mendenhall speaks in glowing terms of the country and people down East with whom our up country folks have established this new link of association. We trust that two hitherto widely severed sections of North Carolina may thus hereafter be held in closer and more kindly connection.

Mr. M. showed us specimens of Bills of the new Bank—3's, 4's, 5's and 6's—engraved in an unsurpassed style of elegance. They look like new money, and when finished off with the official signatures will be every way acceptable—especially to poor folks.

## Copper Mining.

The "copper fever" prevails extensively and intensely throughout the old gold mining region of Guilford and Randolph. Lands to a large amount in the neighborhood of the Fentress Mine, have recently changed hands and gone into the possession of capitalists at prices which a year or two ago the proprietors never dreamed of. The veins already operated upon to an extent sufficient for a thorough test give promise of exhaustless abundance of the mineral.

The "North Carolina Copper Company," (Smith, Camman & Co., with others) operating at the Fentress Mine, we learn own about one hundred acres. And the "Mineral Company of New York," in which Messrs. Smith and Colby are concerned, we understand have purchased nearly seven hundred acres, on the north, east and southwest of the above Mine, and doubtless intersected with the same rich veins.

A communication in the Raleigh Register states that "the very richest Copper Mine yet discovered in North Carolina, was found upon the lands of Jonathan Stalker, in the upper part of Randolph County, within one mile and a half of the Plank Road, and near a place called New Market. This Mine was worked for gold 20 years ago, and was abandoned on account of the Copper ore interfering with the operations for gold. Then, no one in North Carolina knew of the immense value of Copper, and no notice was taken of it. The vein lies between a granite formation, and the Copper is found embedded in the quartz from four to five feet from the surface. Huge masses of quartz are dug out from this pit, and when the sledge hammer is applied to them, they burst open and expose the Copper in seams, often entirely across the white quartz."

The New York Express says that "there is a strong speculative tendency towards investments in Copper Stocks in our market. At the sale made by Mr. Draper, yesterday, of 1200 shares of North Carolina Copper Company's stock, a very large additional amount of stock could have been sold at the highest quotations. The Copper Stocks at the Mining Board in this city range at an average above those of any other description of minerals."

The Washington correspondent of the South Side Democrat says: "The President is really seriously indisposed, having had his life nearly worried out of him by squabbles over offices in his gift."

It is announced by the Union that Mr. Buchanan will not supersede Mr. Ingersoll at the Court of St. James, until the first of July next.

## Death of Ex-Governor Iredell.

The death of JAMES IREDELL is announced in the papers, to have occurred in Edenton, on the 13th April, 1853. We cannot better pay our tribute to the worth of the deceased than by copying the appropriate notice of the Raleigh Register: "Few men," says that paper, "have gone down to the grave, carrying with them more heartfelt affection and esteem, than the lamented deceased. With great goodness of heart, benevolence of disposition, and a bland suavity of manner, he graced the social circle as much as he adorned the many high public stations he filled, and the profession of which he was so brilliant an ornament."

Mr. IREDELL was the son of the Hon. James Iredell, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States. He was born in Chowan county, in 1788, and was, consequently, in his sixty-fifth year. He appeared in political life in 1813, as a member of the House of Commons, and in 1817 and 1818 was Speaker of that body. He had previously appeared in a public capacity, as captain of a company of volunteers, which marched to Norfolk to repel a meditated landing of the British troops. In March 1819, he was appointed a Judge of the Superior Court, which office he soon resigned. He was elected Governor in 1827, and Senator to Congress in 1828, where he remained until 1831. He established here a high character for ability, though not partaking largely in debate. Such, indeed, was the estimation in which his talents were held, that, in the celebrated controversy of 1830, he was selected to reply to Mr. Webster; but, with characteristic modesty, he declined, and Mr. Hayne was substituted in his stead. During the latter years of his life, he was Reporter for the Supreme Court of this State.

He returned to die at his birth place, after a long career of great usefulness and honor.

## Coupon Bonds.

The term "Coupon Bonds," or "Bonds with Coupons attached," we confess has been little better than Greek to us, until recently. Presuming that a majority of our readers are in the same ignorant condition that we have been in, touching this matter, we will, as in duty bound, impart our lights thereon.

We have recently seen a copy or two of the blank State Bonds with Coupons attached, such as have been negotiated by Mr. Treasurer Courts, to raise the State's quota of money for the construction of the North Carolina Railroad. We cannot more readily give an idea of this instrument than by copying the Bond and one of the coupons. We give, for instance, a form of bond for one thousand dollars, as follows:

This certificate of debt is not subject to taxation for any purpose whatever.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.  
In virtue of three Acts of the General Assembly of North Carolina; one passed the 25th January, 1849, one the 22nd and the other the 25th Dec. 1852.

It is hereby certified that the State of North Carolina justly owes to . . . . . or bearer, One Thousand Dollars, redeemable in gold and lawful money of the United States, at the Bank of the Republic in the City of New York, on the first day of January, 1853, with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half yearly at the said Bank on the first days of July and January in each year from the date of this Bond and until the principal be paid, on surrendering the proper Coupon hereunto annexed.

In witness whereof, the Governor of the said State, in virtue of power conferred by law, hath signed this Bond and caused the great seal of the State to be hereto affixed, and her Public Treasurer hath countersigned the same, at the seat of Government of the said State, this . . . . . day of . . . . . 1853.

Public Treasurer. Governor.

The following is a copy of one of the Coupons attached:

The State of North Carolina will pay to Bearer, at the Bank of the Republic in the City of New York, on the first day of July, 1853, Thirty Dollars on Bond No. . . . . for \$1000.

\$30 Public Treasurer.

There are sixty of these, all printed on the same sheet with the Bond. They each call for \$30, being the semi-annual interest on the amount of the bond, \$1000. The one we copy is arranged last on the sheet, for convenience of cutting off, first, with the others in rotation. The second one is dated 1st Jan. 1854; the third, 1st July, 1854; the fourth, 1st Jan. 1855; and so on, to the sixtieth, which is 1st Jan. 1863.

Instead of presenting the Bond semi-annually, receiving the interest and having it entered on the back, the holder cuts off his coupons in rotation, presents them at the Bank and receives his interest, or uses them in trade exchange as he would bank bills.

The Bond and Coupons are on a large sheet—the former occupying about one-third thereof. The Coupons are about one inch by two-and-a-half. The whole is got up in a remarkably neat style of engraving, with appropriate devices, doing great credit to the judgment and taste of Mr. Courts, on whom the chief management of this important negotiation has devolved.

## Presidential Appointments.

Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, who was offered the Collectorship at the Port of New York, declines the appointment, and the Hon. Greene C. Bronson has been appointed in his place.

Walker Anderson, formerly of North Carolina, now Chief Justice of Florida, to be Navy Agent at Pensacola.

Wm. F. Phillips to be Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department, in place of J. W. Farrelly, resigned. [This is the office, we believe, (says the Hillsboro' Recorder,) to which it was said that Col. Whittier had been appointed. The Colonel passed through this place recently on his way home, and we presume he is to be numbered among the disappointed—a list somewhat longer, we expect, than the appointed.]

## Fayetteville Plank Road.

We learn from the Carolinian, that the annual meeting of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company took place on the 14th instant.

The State was represented by John H. Cook and A. A. McKethan, Esqrs. An election for President resulted in the choice of Mr. James Baker. Mr. Baker declined, and another election being held, Edward Lee Winslow, Esq., the former President, was re-elected. The election of Directors resulted in the choice of James Kyle, C. Benbow, J. H. Cook, A. W. Steel, George McNeill, E. J. Lilley, Duncan Murchison, Francis Fries and J. Worth.

A resolution was passed recommending to the consideration of the Board of Directors, the construction of a branch road from some point on the main stem between the 68th and the 74th mile post, through the Ucharie country to the Davidson county line, and to that end, the filling up of the capital stock to the limit prescribed by the amended charter (\$300,000.) The resolution was passed in response to an application presented by the people of the neighborhood of the proposed branch.

We learn from the Fayetteville Observer that the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. Besides this, we learn that all the current repairs have been paid for, and ten per cent. of all receipts been invested as part of the permanent fund for reconstruction. Still further, the dividend is applied to about \$35,000 of capital expended on portions of the Road not paying tolls.

We congratulate the stockholders and the community, (says the Observer) on these handsome results, but still more on the incalculable convenience and profit of the road to the country through which it passes, and to this place at which it terminates. We learn that the main road will probably be finished to Salem within two months; and that 61 miles of the Deep River Branch will be put under toll about the first of May.

We are pleased to learn from the Salem Press "that the F. & W. Plank Road to Mt. Airy has met with sufficient encouragement to render its construction almost certain. Fully half the stock required has already been taken, and we have been informed that the remainder will, in all probability, shortly be subscribed."

## Hidden in the Cellar.

A negro boy, Henry, belonging to Dr. John A. Mebane, of this town, was found and brought back a few days ago, after an absence of some three years, during which time he has either been secreted in the county, or under the aid and counsel of some person or persons in the county. One Samuel Hubbard recently left the country clandestinely, (for debt, we believe,) and Henry was soon after found in the cellar of his house, where he had been living like a fighting cock, with a feather bed and other house-keeping comforts around him.

Last summer Dr. Mebane received a letter purporting to be from Henry, in Canada, stating that he was a corporal in a Queen's regiment of colored soldiers; but as he desired to remove to Milwaukee, in the States, he wished to buy his freedom, and asked the Dr. to negotiate, if so disposed, with one Henry Brockton, of Indiana.

A letter, signed Henry Brockton, and purporting to have been written and mailed from Hendricks county, Indiana, was soon afterwards received. Whether either of these letters was genuine is more than doubtful, especially as it is highly improbable, if Henry ever was in Canada, and a Queen's officer to boot, that he would have voluntarily come back to live in Sam Hubbard's cellar.

The negro says himself that he has been in Alabama, where he raised two crops of cotton; but, of course, no more dependence is to be put in his stories than in the letters written on his credit. The unfortunate fellow has doubtless been under the care and guidance of bad white men who had purposes to subvert, either fanatical or knavish, or both; and who may yet do penance in the hands of the sheriff for their sneaking violations of the law. This class of rascally zealots, whose ideas of honesty and "philanthropy" extend no further than to the duping of some poor negro into their schemes, is growing "small by degrees and beautifully less," and it is hoped they may all soon follow in the footsteps of the man who ran away and left his friend in the cellar!

A few typographical errors have occurred in the letters of "Wolram," which are always difficult to avoid in the manuscript of those who are not in the habit of writing for the press. We think there are none of importance, however, except such as the intelligent reader has corrected as he progressed.

This paper contains the last of the present series; we hope, however, that we may at some time be favored with other productions of his pen.

Persons wishing to procure good Pianos, are referred to the advertisement of E. P. Nash, of Petersburg. Mr. Nash has had a long experience in his business; and in addition to this, he has taste and judgment, as is attested by the general satisfaction which he has given in filling numerous orders.

THE REMAINS of the wife of Senator DOUGLAS, of Illinois, passed through Raleigh, on the 13th inst., from Washington, on the way for the burying ground of the family, in Rockingham county, in this State.

VICK PRESIDENT KING has returned from Cuba to Mobile, with his health considerably changed for the worse, and it is feared he will never be able to leave the city alive. He seems to be rapidly sinking.

"ASHBOROUGH REPORTER" is the title of a new paper, started in Ashboro', by Mr. Theodore B. Woodburn. The opening number is filled with well selected matter.

## Handsomely Done.

We clip the following from the Ashboro' Reporter:

In our Court last week, Judge S. presiding, the following episode occurred. The members of the bar were all busily engaged examining their papers, and W. J. L.'s client, a young man and apparently decidedly green, walked in and took his station at Mr. L.'s back with his hat on, and looked on the scene before him as none but an uncouth chap can look.

Judge. "Mr. L., is that your client?" pointing to the youth.

Mr. L., without knowing why the question was put, turned round, and seeing his client as above described, and guessing without a moment's reflection the cause of the question, exclaimed to him in a half suppressed tone and with a frown of displeasure, "take off your hat!"—which, of course, was done sooner than commanded. Mr. L. immediately turned round to the Judge, and, with imitable sang froid, answered his question, "he is now, if your Honor please!" and resumed his business.

Capital. We don't know any body who could beat it, except his brother James.

Meeting of the Directors of the N. C. Rail Road.—Our exchanges seem to be strangely oblivious, as to the doings of the Directors of this Road, who held a meeting in Greensboro' a few days since. None of them allude to it, except the Republican and Patriot, in a short paragraph respecting the decision of the board, or we presume, rather the decision of the Commissioners, or referees who were appointed to examine the ground, and report upon the proper point for the Eastern terminus of the Road. From the Rep. & Pat. and from a private source, we learn, that the Eastern extremity of the road is to run through or near Waynesboro', to the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad. Where the depot is to be, or whether there is to be a depot at the terminus we are not informed. We hope to learn more in relation to this matter before our next paper issues.—Newbern News.

We want it understood that we are not blameable because the action of the Board at the meeting in Greensboro' was not made public. We called upon the Secretary for "light;" but he was sick and could not furnish any at the time. Since then circumstances (which are always in somebody's way) have prevented our communication with the "powers that be."

There has been a very great revival of religion in this community, during the past two or three weeks. It commenced in the Methodist Church and extended into the congregations of the Presbyterian and Baptist Churches. More than 200 persons have made a public profession of religion, and have attached themselves to the different churches, as follows: To the Methodist Church, 147; Presbyterian, 35; and to the Baptist 30 or 35.—Fayetteville Carolinian.

A revival is also going forward in this place, under the ministry of the Rev. Mr. Pell, of the Methodist Church.—Raleigh Standard.

"How is it," said a gentleman to Sheridan, "that your name has not an O attached to it? your family is Irish, and no doubt illustrious?" "No family has a better right to an O than our family," said Sheridan, "for we owe everybody."

## A CARD.

A few days after my recent departure from home to the Northern Cities, it was my misfortune to lose my dwelling house and more than half my furniture, &c., by fire. With a generosity and magnanimity unexcelled by any people on earth, my neighbors and friends rushed to the relief of my distressed family, giving them such succor as to render the calamity almost harmless. I should, therefore, do great injustice to my own feelings, and to the feelings of every member of my family, if I did not, thus publicly, give, or rather attempt to give, a faint expression of our heart-felt gratitude to each and every individual who has shown himself to be our friend on this trying occasion. From the deepest recesses of a heart swelled to overflowing with gratitude, I thank them.

In this case, too, we have another instance of the nobleness of our colored population. No sooner was the cry of fire heard by them, than many of the servants of D. W. Courts, Esq., Mr. R. H. Courts, Mr. Abner Watkins, and Mr. Samuel Adcock, hurried to it, and despite of entreaties to the contrary, and at imminent peril of their lives, rushed almost into the devouring flames, and rescued many articles which, otherwise, would have been consumed. They, too, have our hearty and most sincere thanks.

J. H. HOLDBERY.

Reidsville, N. C., April 12th, 1853.

## ARRIVALS AT THE BLAND HOUSE.

From the 15th to the 22d April, 1853.  
15. Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Bennett, Wm. Hauser, T. J. Silver, J. Williams, S. V. Young, J. L. Colby.  
16. Col. Wm. Gott, John M. McLean, Col. Foster, William L. Taber, Z. J. Stafford, L. Phelps, C. Scott, W. M. Young, S. V. Young, A. Gorrell, Cyrus King, A. F. Malliet.  
17. Mr. Mosteller, A. B. Smith, Col. J. H. Wheeler, Mrs. J. C. H. Tate, Jas. C. Tate, Denny Sharwood, Gen. Owen, Col. S. M. Keys, Cad. Jones, Jr.  
18. Andrew G. Kern, C. L. Lum, Jas. Dawson, Frank. Osgood, John Kehoe, Sam'l. Smith, A. Stairford, H. Doudler, Jas. Spargo, Joseph A. Weatherly, John Pickard, P. L. Howard, L. Taylor, A. G. Foster, Wm. D. Slade, A. Graves, Miss J. Howard Jno. L. Colby.  
19. Denny Sharwood, J. D. Bruce, C. Tomlinson, T. L. Sandridge, Mr. Bennett, A. Gorrell, C. Kelly, Mr. Dethman, M. Henshaw, M. Q. Waddell, J. L. Colby.  
20. John D. Smith, E. Goodwin, T. M. Felton, F. Sheppard, E. Seidel, John Gray & Lady, Mr. Trembly, R. K. Gwyn, J. L. Colby, M. Q. Waddell, C. C. Shee, C. B. Snee, H. S. Woodward, W. R. Procter, J. P. Marby, Charles Yelton, L. M. Williams, Miss Gwyn.  
21. Mr. Jones, T. F. Jordan Mr. Martin, T. F. Jordan, S. Fisher, M. Henshaw, H. Waddell, G. Porter, A. G. DeRossett, Jr.

N. C. Supreme Court Reports, in sets, or parts of sets, with all other N. C. Law books, and Law Books generally, sold on the most favorable terms, by E. J. HALE & SON.

Also, a large stock Medical, Historical, Miscellaneous, and School Books, Blank Books, Paper, &c., at wholesale and retail, at the Book Store, Fayetteville, N. C.

Fayetteville, April 20, 1853.

726

DECEASED.—In Philadelphia, on the 14th April, DANIEL M. ZIMMERMAN, formerly of N. C., to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of Samuel Hart, Esq.

DIED.—In Marlboro', Mass., on the 8th instant, EDITH ANN wife of J. M. Bullard, formerly of Leakesville, N. C., aged 22 years, leaving a husband and two infant children, to mourn their irreparable loss.

In Stokes county, N. C., April 3d, 1853, Miss MARTHA JANE WARD, daughter of Wm. Ward, Esq., in the 26th year of her age. The deceased suffered much, being unable to raise herself in the bed for seventy-five days; though she bore it with christian patience, and in her latest hours gave evidence of her strong confidence in God. Although she has left father, mother, brothers and sisters to mourn over her grave, they do not sorrow as those who have no hope. "Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his."

## Tribute of Respect.

At a meeting of Logan Lodge, No. 121, held in their Hall, in Jamestown, on Saturday evening, April 9th, A. D. 1853, A. L. 5853, the following areable and resolutions, in relation to the death of JOHN M. LOGAN, were unanimously adopted: Whereas, it has pleased the Supreme Being to remove from earth our beloved brother John M. Logan, his noble deeds and many virtues, call for some tribute of respect from those who were the recipients of his kindness.

Therefore Resolved, That we sensibly feel and deeply mourn the affliction, but All-Wise dispensation, which has removed from our midst a brother, whose wisdom, purity and kindness, were the life of his own home, an ornament of his country, and beautified the institution of Masonry, of which he was a cherished member.

Resolved, That while we mourn as brothers of the same Fraternity, we readily perceive the deeper loss which his bereaved family has suffered in being deprived of his care, protection and love; with the grief of a mourning family, we would mingle our sincere condolence.

Resolved, That the members of this Lodge, as a testimony of respect to our deceased brother, wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of the deceased, and another copy to the Patriot for publication.

S. G. COFFIN, Master.

N. M. GARDNER, Secretary.

At a meeting of Greensborough Lodge, No. 76, held in their Hall on Saturday, April 16th, A. D. 1853, A. L. 5853, on occasion of the death of Bro. JOHN A. FOUTLER, a committee appointed for that purpose drafted the following preamble and resolutions expressive of the sense of the Lodge, viz: Whereas, it hath pleased the Supreme Disposer of events, to take from our midst, and from his work on earth, our esteemed brother, JOHN A. FOUTLER; and respect for his memory and his many virtues calls for some public tribute to his hands:

Therefore Resolved, That we sensibly and deeply feel the afflictive dispensation which has deprived us of one whose counsels gave Wisdom, whose character gave Strength, and whose amiable nature imparted Beauty to the ancient institution of Freemasonry, of which he had so long been a devoted member.

Resolved, That while we mourn the loss of the Lodge, we appreciate the keener sense of bereavement experienced by the family of the departed Brother; and with them, together with all the intimate friends of his private life, we ask to mingle our sincere sympathy and condolence.

Resolved, That the members of this Lodge, will wear the usual badge of mourning for the space of thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be communicated to the family of the deceased, and that their publication be requested in the Patriot and Messenger.

J. W. HOWLETT, Master.

R. F. ARMFIELD, Secretary.

## GREAT NORTHERN & SOUTHERN STAGE LINE.

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

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

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

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

## Model Line.

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

The stage arrives daily at Greensborough from Raleigh, at 7 o'clock, a. m., and leaves for Charlotte at 8 a. m., by way of Salem, Lexington and Salisbury. Through Tickets furnished at the Bland House, (Stage Office,) to Charlotte, as low as any other Company running.

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

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

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

BLAND & DUNN, Contractors.

Greensborough, N. C., April, 1853. 726tf.

## MAJOR GENERAL'S ORDERS.

MAJOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,

High Rock, March 15, 1853.

To Col's. Sherwood, Pritchett, Sloan & Young.

YOU are hereby commanded to appear in the town of Greensboro', with all the officers and soldiers under your respective commands, on Tuesday the 10th day of May ensuing, at the hour of 11 o'clock, armed and equipped as the law directs, ready for review and inspection.

F. L. SIMPSON, Maj. Gen.

9th Division N. C. Militia.

## ATTENTION!

The officers of the 57th and 58th Regiments of N. C. Militia, and the Volunteer Cavalry Regiments of Guilford county, are hereby commanded to appear in Greensboro' on Tuesday the 10th of May, 1853, with their respective companies, armed and equipped as the law directs, for review and inspection. The companies should all be formed and ready to march to the field by 11 o'clock, A. M. The usual drill day previous to the general review will be dispensed with, as we had a pretty thorough drill last fall.

By order of Maj. Gen. Simpson.

M. S. SHERWOOD, Col. Com. 57th Reg.

J. A. PRITCHETT, Col. Com. 58th Reg.

JOHN SLOAN, Col. Com. Volunteer Reg.

W. M. YOUNG, Col. Com. Reg. Cavalry.

An election will be held on the occasion, in the 57th Regiment, for Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel of the Regiment, in place of Col's. Sherwood and Dunnett, resigned.

April 23d, 1853.

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

April 23d.

## Bank of Cape Fear.

April 13th, 1853.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per cent, payable to the Stockholders at the principal Bank and Branches on and after the 2d day of May next.

H. R. SAVAGE, Cashier.

April 16.

## Bank of Cape Fear.

April 12th, 1853.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Banking House in Wilmington on Monday the 2d day of May next.

H. R. SAVAGE, Cashier.

726:3

## WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, 15 or 20 HANDS—common laborers—at the Harlan Mine, and at the Hodgkin Hill Mine, to whom the most liberal wages in cash will be given.

SMITH & COLBY.

April 21st 1853.

## AXES.—The well known superiority of the GENUINE HARTFORD COLLINS AXES, has caused some manufacturers to stamp their axes H. COLLINS, and such axes are frequently sold as my manufacture.

The GENUINE COLLINS AXES, which have been made under my direction for more than twenty-five years, and which have sustained such an unrivalled reputation, are invariably stamped COLLINS & Co., Hartford. They are to be found at our Depot in the City of New York, and at the principal Hardware Stores in the large cities.

SAM'L W. COLLINS.

New York, March 29, 1853. 726:1y.

For the Patriot.

### Old Guilford I Love Thee.

BY A. PARKY SPERRY.

Old Guilford I love thee, thy meadows and streams  
Fill every bright hour, and are linked with my  
dreams;  
I love thy green hills and thy brooklets' soft flow,  
And the hue of the wild flowers that near it may  
grow.  
I love thy sweet glades where the daisies unfold,  
And the wild rose and lily send up their perfume,  
And the ripe grain that waves like a harvest of gold,  
Or the blackberry blossoms that near it may bloom.

I love thy old earth's where the warm fires burn,  
And thy sons with their hearts just as warm as  
their fire,  
Who oppression and tyranny always would spurn,  
And strike to raise liberty's standard the higher.  
I love the bright spot where the share of the plow  
Will turn up the gold that is hid in thy breast,  
And the old battle ground where thy heroes lie low  
And find in the land that they fought for, a rest.

Old Guilford I love thee, thy meadows and streams  
Fill every bright hour and are linked with my dreams;  
I love thy green hills and thy brooklets' soft flow,  
And the hue of the wild flowers, that near it may  
grow.  
April 18, 1853.

### My Own Fireside.

Let others seek for empty joys,  
At ball or concert, rout or play;  
Whist, far from fashion's idle noise,  
Her guided down and trappings gay,  
I while the wintry eve away—  
Twixt book and lute, the hours divide,  
And marvel how I'er could stray  
From this—my own Fireside!

My own Fireside!—these simple words  
Can bid the sweetest scenes arise;  
Awaken feelings 's tender chords,  
And fill with tears of joy my eyes!  
What is there my wild heart can prize,  
That doth not in thy sphere abide,  
Hann of my home-bred sympathies,  
My own—my own Fireside.

A gentle form is near me now;  
A small white hand is clasped in mine;  
I gaze upon her placid brow,  
And ask what joys can equal thine!  
A babe whose beauty's half divine,  
In sleep his mother's eye doth hide;  
Where may I ever seek a fitter shrine,  
Than thou, my own Fireside!

What care I for the sullen roar  
Of wind without, that ravage earth?  
It doth but bid me prize the more,  
The shelter of thy hallowed hearth—  
To thoughts of quiet bliss give birth;  
Then let the cheerful tempest chide,  
It cannot check the blameless mirth  
That glows in my own Fireside!

My refuge ever from the storm  
Of this world's passion, strife and care;  
Though thunder clouds the sky deform,  
Their fury cannot reach me there.  
There all is cheerful, calm, and fair,  
Wrath, Malice, Envy, Strife, or Pride,  
Hath never made its hated lair,  
By thee—my own Fireside!

Thy precincts are a charmed ring,  
Where no harsh feelings dare intrude,  
Where life's vexations lose their sting;  
Where even grief is half subdued,  
And peace, the halcyon, loves to brood.  
Then, let the pampered fool deride,  
I'll pay my debt of gratitude  
To thee—my own Fireside!

Shrine of my household deities!  
Fair scene of home's unsullied joys!  
To thee my burdened spirit flies,  
When fortune frowns, or care annoys;  
Thine is the bliss that never cloy;  
The smile whose truth has oft been tried;  
What, then, are this world's tinsel toys  
To thee—my own Fireside!

Oh, may the yearnings, fond and sweet,  
That bid my thoughts be all of thee,  
Thus ever guide my wandering feet  
To thy heart-soothing sanctuary;  
Whate'er my future years may be,  
Be still an Eden bright to me,  
My own—my own Fireside!

### 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 Mas-  
sachusetts, one from Ohio, one from Pennsylvania,  
and one from New York. A fine large vessel will  
be chartered, affording the most ample accommo-  
dations for two hundred and fifty passengers. Ap-  
plication for a passage should be made immediately.  
The price of passage and six months' support  
in Liberia, is six dollars each one, for all who are  
able to pay. A free passage and six months' sup-  
port 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

### Harper's New Monthly Magazine.

This greatest of the Monthlies has reached a cir-  
culation of more than 100,000. It presents more read-  
ing matter, of a better quality, in a more elegant style,  
and a cheaper rate, than any other periodical.  
Each number contains 144 octavo pages, in double  
columns; each year thus comprising nearly two  
thousand pages of the choicest Miscellaneous Litera-  
ture of the day. Every number will contain nu-  
merous Picturesque Notes of Current Events,  
Fashionable, a copy of the important Books of the  
Month. The Volumes commence with the Numbers  
for June and December, but subscriptions may be-  
gin with any Number; and all the back numbers  
can be supplied. Terms, \$3 per annum; two copies  
for \$5. (The postage on each No. of the Magazine,  
when paid quarterly in advance, is only three cents.)

**The Southern Cultivator, Augusta, Ga.**  
Is a monthly, in large octavo, each number contain-  
ing 32 pages, illustrated with numerous elegant En-  
gravings. The work is devoted to the interests of  
Southern Agriculture. Back Nos. of the Vol. fur-  
nished. Terms \$1 a year.  
HARPER'S MAGAZINE and the CULTIVATOR  
furnished for \$3, the price of the former alone.  
714-13 L. F. DISNEY,  
Agent, Greensboro, N. C.

Subscriptions may be left at the Patriot Office.

**NOTICE.**—We will expose to public sale, at  
the court house door, in the town of Greens-  
boro, on Tuesday of Superior Court, in April,  
1853, three likely negro slaves—Sarah, aged 9 or 10  
years; Thomas, aged 6 or 7; Emily, 4 or 5. A  
credit of six months will be given—the purchaser  
giving bond and security, to bear interest from date.  
Further particulars made known on day of sale.  
JOSEPH MITCHELL  
SAMUEL M. KERK  
April 2, 1853.—724-3

**A Great Bargain for Some-day.**  
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 find. There is in 1 mile  
of the forge a bed of inexhaustible iron ore, 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 custom.

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 advan-  
tages 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 CRANOR,  
Rockford, N. C., March 10, 1853. 721-6w  
The Rowan Whip copy six weeks.

### DR. MARCHISS'S UTERINE CATHOLICON.

THE undersigned having become Agent for this  
valuable medicine, would respectfully  
invite the attention of the afflicted to the gratify-  
ing success that has attended its use wherever  
introduced, and its happy  
adaptation to the cure  
of the distressing dis-  
eases for which it is of-  
fered.

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 preva-  
lent diseases, known as

**Female Complaints,**  
and which have heretofore resisted the skill and ex-  
ertions 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  
attest the truth, and having due regard for the welfare  
of their patients, and is in every way worthy the  
confidence of the afflicted as A SUCCESSFUL,  
SAFE, and CHEAP REMEDY. Of this additional  
proof will be found in the pamphlet, to which the  
attention of Ladies and practitioners is respectfully  
invited.

This medicine has never been introduced by  
empty puff and misrepresentation, 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 in-  
cidental to the respectable female, whether married or  
single—Protrusion Uteri, or Falling of the Womb;  
Fluxus, or Whites; Chronic Inflammation, or  
Ulceration of the Womb; Incidental Hemorrhage, or  
Bleeding; Painful, Suppressed and Irregular Men-  
struation, &c., with all their accompanying evils,  
(Cancer excepted,) no matter how severe, or of how  
long standing.

REFERENCES.—P. R. 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., Bal-  
timore, Md.; J. C. Orrick, M.D., Baltimore, Md.;  
W. W. Reese, M.D., City of New-York.  
Pamphlets can be had gratis at the Store of  
T. J. PATRICK, Agent, Druggist, Greensboro,  
Central Depot, 204 Broadway, New-York.  
Feb. 12, 1853. 716-1y

### Cure of Spasms in the Stomach by BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

GREENBURG, Westchester Co., 4th Feb., 1847.

Dr. B. Brandreth, Sir—Should you deem the fol-  
lowing statement worthy a place among your pub-  
lications, 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 occasioning the most in-  
tense pain. I have often thought that each moment  
would be my last. Even going out in ever so little  
wind, if 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 with-  
stand 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 until I was  
tired—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 4; in 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; when I had, 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 oftener and was out of  
health all the time. I remain yours gratefully,  
MATILDA MARY DEARMAN.

These Pills are for sale by J. R. & J. Sloan,  
Greensboro; Wm. H. Brittain, Summerfield; Bow-  
man & Donnell, Oak Ridge; Shelly & Field, Jam-  
stown. Slaty & Murrow, Centre; Gilmer & Glenn,  
Gilmer's Store; Jesse Smith, Jesse Smith's Store;  
C. W. Wollen, New Salem; J. Pignon, Pennfield.  
February 19, 1853.

### OAK RIDGE INSTITUTE.

THIS Institution will be opened on Thursday the  
third day of March next, under the superinten-  
dence 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 intermission. 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 neighbor-  
hood, in good families, at \$5 per month.  
716-1 J. H. SAUNDERS,  
February 9th 1853. Sec. Board Trustees.

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

### "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 regu-  
larly 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 unskillful workmen  
and negroes may be employed. As native and resi-  
dent citizens of Old Guilford their claims are cer-  
tainly greater than those of non-residents, free ne-  
groes, &c.; and a thinking and liberal public it is  
hoped will encourage true work and honest indus-  
try.

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. 704-1f.

### 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 spec-  
imens 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, up stairs.  
ALEX. STARRETT.  
Jan. 1, 1853. 711-1f.

### D. P. WEIR, DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,

South Street, Greensboro.  
In receipt of a large and well selected assort-  
ment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,  
SOLIDS, PAINTS, and DYE STUFFS, warranted pure  
and sold at the smallest possible advance. Call  
and examine. One door north of the Bank of Cape  
Fear.  
D. P. WEIR.  
May 15th, 1852.

### Blake's Fire and Water Proof Paint

NOW is the time to prepare against fire and  
water. You hear of heavy  
losses by fire every day—many of them no doubt  
could have been prevented by two good coats of  
this wonderful Paint. The subscriber has a large  
lot on consignment. The price is low. Try it, and  
our word for it you will not be humbugged.  
May, 1851 W. J. McCONNEL.

### ROCK ISLAND FABRICS.

A LARGE supply of these beautiful Goods has just  
been received by the subscriber from the Fact-  
ory in Mecklenburg county, N. C. They are a super-  
ior article of Home Manufacture, of different colors,  
grades, and qualities, consisting of Kerseys,  
Jeans, and Casimers. The public are invited  
to their examination.  
Merchants supplied for their sales at factory prices  
and on Factory terms.  
R. G. LINDSAY.  
Greensboro, Aug. 17, 1852. 692-1f.

### COACH MATERIALS.

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

### TO HEAT A CHURCH OR STORE.

We have for sale a furnace suitable for a  
Church, or Store, or any large room. It is  
constructed upon a new plan and is admirably  
adapted for the purpose.  
Nov. 1852 J. R. & J. SLOAN.

### KRUPP'S ESSENCE OF COFFEE.

HAVE received a box of the above Coffee. It  
needs no recommendation only a trial. One  
cake of the essence and one pound of Coffee will  
make as much coffee (and better) than five pounds  
will of the common Coffee. For 25 cents you save  
37 1/2 cents.  
J. R. & J. SLOAN.

### 20,000 lbs. CASTINGS for sale, whole- sale and retail, consisting of large Boilers, Pots, Ovens, &c., of all sizes.

Merchants can be supplied with a good assort-  
ment on fair terms.  
J. R. & J. SLOAN.

### Cod Liver Oil, &c.

COD LIVER OIL, pure, by the bottle or gallon.  
Citrates of Iron  
Citrates " and Quinine. D. P. WEIR  
May 15th, 1852.

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

May, 1852 RANKIN & McLEAN.

### For Sunday Schools and Bible Classes.

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

### Chairs, Chairs.—We have and expect to keep constantly on hand a fine lot of Chairs of various patterns and prices. Also, several sets of Bedsteads, which we will sell cheap. Aug. 1851. RANKIN & McLEAN.

### Burr 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. R. G. LINDSAY. April, 1852.

### Common School Books.—Recommended by the Committee of Examination, for sale by

April, 1852. R. G. LINDSAY.

### Black your own Shoes.—The celebrated Woodward's Polish will be found at

April 1852. J. R. & J. SLOAN'S.

### Rock Island Jeans and Casimers— kept constantly on hand and for sale by

R. G. LINDSAY

### Cask of Linseed Oil and 2bbls Spirit Turpentine just to hand and for sale.

May 13. T. J. PATRICK.

### Leaksville Cotton Yarns, for sale by

Feb. 5, 1852 R. G. LINDSAY.

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

### Direct Line to the Northern Cities. FARE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through from Greensboro, N. C., to Rich-  
mond or Petersburg, TEN DOLLARS.

THIS line, of Four-Horse Post-Coaches, from  
Greensboro, N. C., via Danville, Va., to Rich-  
mond and Petersburg, is now in full operation,  
running in connection with the Richmond and Dan-  
ville Railroad, and South-side Rail Road from Pe-  
tersburg.

Leaves Greensboro for the North every Tues-  
day, Thursday and Saturday mornings, at 5 o'clock.  
Arrives in Richmond or Petersburg the next day  
after leaving Greensboro, at 5 o'clock in the after-  
noon, in time for the Northern steam train.

Leaves Richmond every Tuesday, Thursday and  
Saturday, at 7 o'clock in the morning. Arrives in  
Greensboro the next day thereafter, 10 at night,  
in time for the Salisbury stage.

This line also connects at Danville, with the  
Stages to Lynchburg.  
This line is now in operation from Greensboro,  
by Jameson, Lexington and Salisbury, to Char-  
lotte, connecting with the Charlotte and South Car-  
olina Railroad. Leaves Greensboro for Charlotte  
every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 A. M.  
Mr. S. Hopkins agent at Greensboro, Col. H. L.  
Robards at Salisbury.

J. HOLDERBERY & CO.  
P. FLAGG & CO.  
January, 1853 688-1f.

### Encourage Home Manufacture.—The Snow Camp Manufacturing Company contin- ues 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 Wood Carving Machines; Mill and Factory Gear, Saw and Grind Mill Irons; Edge Tools, Cotton Yarn and Wool Rolls, &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 Man-  
ufacturing 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 so-  
licit a continuance of the same.

All letters addressed to the Agent of the Company,  
at Snow Camp P. O., Alamance county, North Car-  
olina, will receive prompt attention.  
DAVID DIXON, Agent  
of the S. C. Manufacturing Company.  
Snow Camp, Feb. 22, 1853. 721-3m

### 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 desir- able 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 arrange- ments for letting contracts. Undertakers of large buildings are invited to be present, preparatory to putting in bids. By order of the Board.

JA. T. LITTLEJOHN, Sec'y.  
Oxford, March 25, 1853. 723-5

### CASH WANTED!

THE subscribers return their thanks for the liberal  
support they have received from a generous  
community, and hope by strict attention to business  
to merit a continuance of their custom.

They would remind their customers that the  
usual time for settling up accounts has  
come round again. They hope and expect all who  
are due them by bonds and accounts will come for-  
ward and make payments, as they are in need of  
CASH.

All persons failing to close their accounts will be  
charged with interest from the 1st of January, 1853.  
Jan. 1853. RANKIN & McLEAN.

### MEDICAL CARD.—DR. J. M. LINDSAY

would respectfully say to his friends and pa-  
trons, that he still continues to devote his whole  
time and attention to the duties of his Profession  
in its several departments, viz.: Practice of Medi-  
cine, 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 neces-  
sary for him to close his business up to the 1st Jan'y,  
1853. (724-1) March, 1853.

### BY enclosing \$1, post paid, and directing to this Office or the subscriber at New Garden, Guil- ford, 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 univer- sal 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 knowl-  
edge of this discovery by many persons in the North-  
ern, 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 on your all-mighty dollars, and quit tire-  
fatiguing six-penny day labor, for the assurance of  
honorable competence proportioned to the exertions  
you make. A. V. COFFIN.  
Oct. 18, 1852. 701-1f.

### 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 ac-  
commodating 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. 111-1f

### SWEDEN IRON MOW-MOULDs.—a rare and excellent article for this country—5000 lbs re- ceived and for sale by

May, 1852. RANKIN & McLEAN.

### CEDAR FALLS SHEETINGS.

8 Bales prime quality,—at Factory prices,  
for sale by J. R. & J. SLOAN.  
August 24, 1852.

### Worms, Worms!

THE Comp. Syrup, Spigelia, one of the safest and  
most effective worm medicines of the day.  
May 15th, 1852. D. P. WEIR.

### Large Lot of Iron.—Consisting of English Buggy Tire, Swede Iron, Oral, Half-round Round, Square and strap Iron. Also, Mountain Iron. May, 1852. RANKIN & McLEAN.

### Wines, &c.

A PURE article of MADIERA and PORT wines,  
for medicinal purposes. FRENCH BRANDY,  
the most approved kind. D. P. WEIR.  
May 15th, 1852.

### THE ANNUAL MEETING of the "Greens- boro Mutual Insurance Company" will be held in the Office of the Company, at Greensboro, on the second Tuesday (10th day) of May next.

P. ADAMS, Secretary.  
April 5th, 1853. 725-5

### GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

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

The Company is entirely free from debt; have  
made no 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. G. COFFIN, Vice President.  
C. P. Mendenhall, Attorney.  
PETER ADAMS, Secretary and Treasurer.  
WILLIAM H. CUMMINS, General Agent.

### DIRECTORS.

James Sloan, J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall,  
W. S. Rankin, Rev. C. F. Deems, J. M. Garrett, Dr.  
D. P. Coffin, W. J. Field, Jameson; F. Elliott,  
S. G. Coffin, J. W. Field, Jameson; F. Elliott,  
Guilford; W. A. Wright, Wilmington; Dr. C. Wat-  
kins, Carolina Female College; John I. Shaver, Sa-  
lisbury; John H. Cook, Fayetteville; E. F. Lilly,  
Wadesboro; J. J. Biggs, Raleigh; Leroy Springs,  
Charlotte; J. J. Jackson, Pittsboro; H. B. Elliott,  
Cedar Falls.  
PETER ADAMS, Secretary.

June 1st, 1852.

### 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 de-  
partments. 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.