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COMMON SCHOOLS.

To His Excellency, DAVID S. REID—

Sir: In my first letter to your Excellency, I gave a sketch of the former condition of Education in North Carolina. What is it now? This is a question difficult to answer, and for the reason that, although Education has been a matter of government concern, there has been no effort made to obtain or diffuse information on this subject. It was difficult to obtain accurate knowledge in regard to the general progress of intelligence; and from ignorance of our position and prospects we were almost ready to despair of a cause which was accomplishing much good in our midst.

What is the condition of the cause of Education in North Carolina at this day?

I am not prepared to answer this question as fully and satisfactorily as I hope to be in a few months; but it is a matter to which I have, for years, given some attention, and in regard to which I can speak with some degree of confidence.

About the time of the establishment of our system of Common Schools, there began a general movement among our people in favor of Colleges and Academies. Institutions of this kind, that were already in existence, but in a rather languishing condition, very soon manifested signs of increasing prosperity. Old attempts to found Academies were revived with more success, and new enterprises of this sort were set on foot in all parts of the country. Each year the Seminaries already in existence would be more crowded with pupils than during the year before, and each year a greater number of new institutions would be inaugurated than during the one preceding. Thus we have advanced; and now, comparing our position with that of a few years past, it is almost incredible what progress we have made. Your Excellency has twice canvassed the State, with open eyes—what have you beheld?

We formerly had one male College, to-wit: our excellent University; now we have Wake Forest College, in Wake county, Davidson College, in Mecklenburg county, Normal College, in Randolph county, Catawba College, in Catawba county, with the prospect of the establishment of a Masonic College, in Granville county. We have all these rising into vigorous existence; and our good old University, instead of being crippled by this competition is shining with a more resplendent light than ever before, and numbers twice as many students as it did in its palmy days before the establishment of our system of Common Schools, and when it had not a single rival.

There is a yearly increase of numbers at all of these institutions; and, what is more, the older Colleges are making themselves acceptable to the masses, while each new one endeavors to lay its foundations deep in the popular heart. They all recognize the doctrine that the good will of the common people is necessary to their prosperity; and while their position is the result of an increasing interest felt by the masses in the cause of Education, they, in return, rest upon the Common Schools and Academies of the country.

And how is it with the Academies—male Academies—in North Carolina? Who knows the number of these? Who can tell how many new ones are born into existence every season? There cannot be less than eighty Classical Schools (male) in this State—they will average one to the county, and in many counties there are more than one—in some as many as three Schools of this sort. Some are of a private character, but at nearly all a good classical education can be obtained. Since my term of office a number of new institutions of this sort have been inaugurated, and some successful Academies are situated in regions considered by many as remote and ignorant. Between these Academies and the Colleges, there is an intermediate class of Schools which may be termed High Schools, furnishing an education nearly as good as that obtained at the Colleges; and of this class several have recently come into successful existence, and others are on the way.

The progress in female education of the higher kind has been still more remarkable; and instead of the one High School at Salem, we have it and eight other Colleges, counting the Episcopal School at Raleigh as one. There are the two Colleges at Murfreesborough, in Hertford county—one in a flourishing condition, the other in a state of rapid progress; the College in Oxford, Granville county, the Episcopal School in Raleigh, the College in Anson county, the one in Robeson county, the one in Greensborough, Guilford county, and the one in Asheville, Buncombe county, while there is still another on the way in Iredell county. Great as is this increase of Colleges, it is still outdone in the growth and multiplication of Female Academies and High Schools; and still the old School at Salem, like the University, has been benefited by the competition, and is fuller than it ever was, while in consequence of new applications for admission its Principal has had to issue a circular notifying the public that the institution is filled to its utmost capacity.

In all the towns, villages, and thickly settled neighborhoods, Female Academies have sprung up or are coming into existence; and a singular and most cheering feature of this progress in male and female education of the higher kind, is the fact that many of the Schools have been founded by the energies, or are under the control of native born and home educated ladies and gentlemen. In short, our progress in the multiplication of male and female Colleges and Academies, is without a parallel in the history of any State in country; and it is no exaggeration to say that while our population has increased but little in

seventeen years, the number of male pupils attending Classical Schools has been more than trebled since the year 1836, and that the number of girls receiving an education of the higher kind is at least seven times, and perhaps ten times as great as it was at the period designated, while the ratio of increase becomes considerably greater each year. What is the cause of all this? I answer, without hesitation, our system of Common Schools. Much is due to the influence of religious societies, but in former years, religious societies made exertions in the same direction without much success. While a number of these societies have been undoubtedly stimulated by a spirit of progress which seemed simultaneously and almost suddenly to pervade all classes and societies in our State, it was independent of particular men or particular bodies, and yet it was of course not a mere inspiration, but was, under the direction of Providence, born of some previous cause.

In the first place, the mere establishment of our system of Common Schools did much to awaken a new spirit of Education in all classes. It placed the subject on higher and broader ground than it had ever before occupied in North Carolina. It gave to the dignity of a fundamental political institution among a people where every man is a part of the government and takes an interest in it. The people all viewed it in a new light; and Churches and benevolent societies availing themselves of this new step, and of the feeling awakened by it, began a generous competition to see which could make itself most acceptable by assisting most to help to achieve that condition of things, that universal intelligence which was considered as inevitable, some day, from the action of the State. Nobly did they respond to the call of that government pledged to the sanctity of conscience; and a glorious reward is before them, with the hope of political and religious freedom for ages to come!

Again: Before the era of Common Schools in North Carolina, a large and somewhat influential class of our people maintained their social position by being merely able to read and write. This was an advantage not enjoyed by all; and girls so accomplished, if not boys, could hold a somewhat aristocratic rank. When our system of Common Schools was established, it was supposed that all classes would soon be up to this mark; and hence the middle ranks very generally began to move further forward so as still to hold their relative position.

But lastly, the Common Schools have acted in this matter by shedding light on minds that otherwise never could have been awakened, and thus starting on an upward career persons who have struggled through Academies, and then, without resources outside of their own energies, and feeling, from practical experience, the true want of the country, have made profits for themselves and benefited the country, by bringing down classical education from its aristocratic perch and placing it in the midst of the people. Thus a new kind of Academies has sprung up; and men, beginning to recognize the importance to themselves of Common Schools, and to feel their dependence on the masses, have flung open their doors to poverty and rusticity, and educated and boarded children on their promise to repay, and thus multiplied new teachers, many of whom, as the readiest way to redeem their pledges, have taken temporary employment in the Common Schools.

But I must conclude this interesting subject which, by itself, is worthy of a treatise. Suffice it to say, our Common Schools have been mainly instrumental in giving a prodigious impetus to the cause of education of a higher kind in North Carolina; have multiplied Colleges and Academies, male and female—have created and fostered a spirit that is universal, determined and invincible—a spirit of progress, which, in a very few years, has advanced the Educational flag of North Carolina from its humble and trailing position to a proud elevation over those of her Southern sisters, and which promises even to run it above the topmost streamer of the Union!—All had to that rising flag all honor to the hands that have run it up! But while we proudly contemplate its triumphant position, let us never forget that the flag-staff is planted on the Common Schools.

And now, sir, in view of such results, and without considering any other, may I not say that our Common Schools have been anything else than a failure? We have seen, however, but one half of the picture, and it remains to be told what has been accomplished within the walls of the Common Schools themselves.

Upon this subject I have made much enquiry, and it would be tedious, and perhaps unnecessary, to enter upon a detail of the means by which I have obtained information.

I have instituted enquiries in regard to the number of school houses and of schools in different counties before the establishment of our system of Common Schools, and for several years have been trying to inform myself, in various ways, on this obscure subject.

My investigations bring me to this conclusion, viz: that it would be a very liberal estimate to put at twenty thousand the number of children who, before the adoption of our Common School system, attended part of the time during any one year, or in a period of two years, the country or ordinary subscription schools of the State.

Without going into my sources of information, a few general facts will sustain the above view; and in fact I need only make one calculation, and one which all will recognize as liberal.

Put the number of counties at 70—(this is over the mark, at the time alluded to)—and the average number of schools at 10 to a county, and the average number of scholars at 25 to a school; this gives seventeen thousand five hundred scholars. How many persons can count as many as ten country school houses which existed in their counties previous to the establishment of Common Schools? How many counties are there where five could be found? But that I may not be under the mark I will say that twenty thousand children, at some time during a period of two years, attended the country schools of N. Carolina; and I will here intimate that I should not be surprised if I am, some day, able to prove that the number was often not greater than ten thousand, and sometimes under.

What is now the number that once in a period of two years attend the country or Common Schools?

It is considered a severe reflection on our historical efforts in North Carolina that the name of our first Governor was suffered to become a problem. What shall we say of the fact that the State has founded a system of Common Schools, and by its funds helped to keep the system in operation for several years, while so little vigilance has been exercised over it that the number of the schools is not known and can only be guessed at? Members of the Literary Board have estimated the number as high as thirty-five hundred; my own estimate is from twenty-five hundred to three thousand. We will suppose the number to be 2500, and the average attendance at 25 to the school, and all the schools open once, at least, in every two years; this gives us sixty-two thousand five hundred children at school in the State at some time during each period of two years. The attendance, however, we all know, is greater at the Common Schools than it was at the subscription schools; in fact we might very safely estimate the average at the former at 30, and 20 at the latter, while, however, there was undoubtedly a more regular attendance at the subscription schools.

We may, from the foregoing premises, conclude, and I do affirm, that in every period of two years there are three times as many children going to country schools as formerly, but there are not and could not be three times as many receiving an education. If there were, then more than two-thirds were formerly ignorant. In former times many, many boys and girls, attended one, two, or three short schools, and then their education was completed; now the same set will attend, at different times, for many schools. Still it is an inevitable conclusion that a great many more now receive the elements of an education than formerly, and a large majority get better educations, poor as our schools are said to be.

In a number of counties from one to three moderately good subscription schools have been destroyed, and in their stead have been established Common Schools, which are not kept open as long during the year; but a considerable portion of those benefited formerly by the best subscription schools now send to higher, or classical schools, and most of the remainder could raise a fund to lengthen the term of the District Schools by using the same exertion that had to be used to get up a good subscription school.

And, then, to overbalance this supposed injury caused by Free Schools, they pervade hundreds of neighborhoods where there were formerly no schools at all, and they afford an elementary education to thousands of children that would have grown up in ignorance, while the office of teacher established in 2500 places, is a ladder by which many scores of young men are enabled to rise to usefulness whose talents otherwise would have been buried.

And finally, I draw this general conclusion, and will maintain it, viz: that the average of intelligence among the masses of the rising generation is twice as great as it was before the adoption of our system of Common Schools. These schools have not yet educated a generation; those who were on the stage of action at the time of their adoption are still there, while those whom the Common Schools have been training have not yet assumed their places in the business affairs of life.

When this occurs, and we have passed away, a great change will come over the face of things in North Carolina; there will be more intelligence, more life, and more public spirit, while the new generation will be practically acquainted with Common Schools, will know their wants and remedies, and be ready to supply the necessary means to add to their usefulness and efficiency.

He knew nothing of such things, and we had nobody to tell us; the experiment was a total novelty to us, adopted among a people tenacious of old habits, where many were ignorant and opposed to Education, and where all expected too much and were disposed to do too little, supposing the government had bargained to take all trouble off their hands.

Against ignorance, misconceptions and prejudices the system had to contend, and it had to grow by its own inherent vitality, without a voice to utter its wants, or a tribunal to decide its disputes, or a head to guide its way. It was seed thrown in the water, and left to fight its way with weeds and grass; and though tares and noxious vegetation have grown up in its midst, it has lived, and flourished, and produced a profitable harvest. Under all the circumstances its history is a glorious triumph, affording a subject most interesting for contemplation to every true son of North Carolina, and every friend of humanity; and to all such it opens a most noble field for exertion, and one where the promise is bright and of incalculable importance.

But I have said enough for the present; in future numbers I shall endeavor to point out some of the errors which have prevented our system from being more useful—to suggest some remedies, and to offer, with deference, some opinions as to the duties of all persons in the premises.

With great respect, C. H. WILEY.

Asheville, N. C., August 29th, 1853.

Note.—It would be easy to illustrate the leading positions assumed in this and in my former letters by facts and anecdotes which would require too much space; and in their stead I rely on the memories of those who will read these letters. I wish the public to look back, and to look about them, and compare the past with the present.

For instance, in some places people will remember the style of the old "Articles" or agreements between teachers and parents—often stipulating that payment was to be made "in trade, at trade prices," "in sound corn, at current rates," "in one bushel of wheat, at its market price—two loads of hay at the usual rates—five bushels of potatoes," &c., &c., and "to be delivered at the mill of A. B., or the store of C. D., &c., &c.

The reader will also call to mind the former prejudices against Colleges and Academies, when education was supposed to be the concern of the aristocracy few, and all classical teachers came from abroad, and hunted out the rich, and when the students at such schools were disliked by the people, and in return teacher and pupils maintained a grudge against the people, country schools, &c., &c. In contrast with this we look round us and see our own sons and daughters going into the nearest neighborhoods, with their classical wares, as merchants are wont to do with their cloths and groceries; and I have seen, at a College Commencement, at least one thousand people, gathered from all ranks and classes, coming in carriages, by stage, by wagon, and on foot, making a scene of all the seasons, and all looking on it as

a people's festival. And we can remember that this change has come over us in a few years past, and has been wrought since the adoption of our system of Common Schools by the State, stripped education of its courtly plumage, and presented it to the eyes of the people in citizen dress, and associated on the platform, before them, with those old worthies so justly revered, Independence and Liberty.

Asheville Rail Road Convention.

LETTERS FROM MESSRS. GILMER, SAUNDERS AND MOREHEAD.

GREENSBORO, August 17.

GENTLEMEN: I regret that it is not in my power to comply with your polite invitation, and attend the Railroad Convention to be held at Asheville on the 25th. Nothing could give me more pleasure than to be in your convention to deliberate on that question, which of all others, as I conceive, should now most concern and interest the people of North Carolina.

When we take a survey of our territory, the valuable and varied productions that our soils can produce, our rich and exhaustless minerals, our extended forests of useful timber, our facilities to propel machinery to any extent, with our immense water power, our low lands, our uplands, our hills, our mountains and our superior climate, we feel satisfied that our State possesses all the elements necessary to make a great, prosperous, and happy people. And yet it will be difficult to find a State in which the employment of labor and capital, pays so poorly. These facts all intelligent far-sighted citizens are ready to admit, whilst it is to be regretted too few are ready to enquire into the real cause, and to exert their influence, and best exertions to secure the necessary relief.

If a farmer, owning a large quantity of rich lands, capable of being made productive and easily cultivated, were it not in its natural condition, low and flooded with water, were to persevere and wear himself out in fruitless attempts to cultivate successfully his wet lands against the advice of his more experienced neighbors, who told him to spend a part of his means and labor in ditching and draining his lands by canals, that he could easily cut, and thereby make ten times the expenditure in the increased value of his lands, and which canals when opened could in boats carry to neighboring markets the heavy crops, thereby made to grow on his banks, such farmer would be set down as blind to his own best interest. Should he complain of hard times, scarcity of money, and high taxes, he would more likely excite laughter than sympathy among his friends.

Although this is illustrating with an individual case, how does it apply to the condition and past conduct of the citizens of North Carolina collectively?

The history of the States, in their earliest settlement, speaks as favorably for our State as for any other. Now the average value of farm lands in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania is about \$30 per acre. In Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont \$15 per acre. It may do to compare our early history with that of either of said States, but to contrast the average value of our lands now with any one of them, is a task too mortifying to be undertaken.

The uniform success with which our native citizens have met in the employment of their labor and capital in other States whether they have removed, shows that this striking difference between States, once declared equal in advantages, is not owing to any thing peculiar in the constitution of our people. In the States where most labor and expenditure have been employed to improve their internal condition, and give their people greatest facilities to markets, we find the average value of the farm lands highest—highest, because their owners are richly paid for all their labor, having ready, quick, and cheap access to good markets, with every thing they can raise upon them.

If there were made a correct estimate of the costs of time, labor and money unnecessarily expended in getting our products to market, it would be seen by the plainest mind, that we have been not only more heavily taxed than any other civilized people, but that had our useless labor and expenditure been properly directed we would now, besides having nearly all our rivers well improved, have also every inland town connected by a good railroad with the Atlantic at a flourishing sea port city within our own State, our lands of great value and in a high state of cultivation, and the buildings on our farms comely to behold.

I sincerely believe that in no State, would the connexion of its extremes by means of well built Railroads; do more for the general good; and yet it is surprising how little this desired end has occupied the time and attention of our leading men.

I censure none for their zeal and exertions in political party struggles, but I am inclined to think that in these contests, the public mind has been occupied most with more distant considerations to the neglect of those more important and which more immediately concern us. Ask almost any citizen, who should be President. Or which in his opinion is the more patriotic and honest party. He at once shows feeling, interest, concern, and is ready for an argument of any length. Ask him what he expects will be done towards bettering our home condition, in case his President is elected, and his party succeeds, his excitement subsides, and he shows less inclination to continue the conversation.

If all our best farmers were asked the question, are you improving farms as homes for yourselves and your children? I venture the answer of more than half would be no. So little has been done for us, so dull are prospects here, and so general has been the disposition of all to emigrate to other States where labor is better paid, that if I get and improve homes for my children, I have no assurance that they will stay to occupy them, nor am I certain, should I here prepare my burying ground, that there will remain one with me in whose veins courses my blood, to close my eyes in death.

These observations submitted with regret and not simply to remind us of our past indifference and inactivity but to arouse a more general concern for the interest and prospects of our people, are more applicable to the past than the present. For I do not see the kindling of other fires, a different spirit growing up among us; and in no section of the State, more visibly than in the one

in which your convention is to be held. And nothing could give me more happiness than to be among you, to have my own faith strengthened, return my hearty thanks, and bear my humble testimony to the disinterested, steady, bold and mainly faithfulness of western representatives of all parties on all questions of internal improvement and all others affecting the honor and interests of North Carolina.

Please accept assurances of my high regard and esteem.

Yours,
J. A. GILMER.

RALEIGH, August 8th, 1853.

GENTLEMEN: Several days' absence from home has delayed my acknowledgment of your letter of invitation to the Railroad Convention, to be held at Asheville on the 25th proximo.

I thank you for this mark of respect, and regret that it is out of my power to accept, as I fear I should not have time to return in order to enter on the duties of my Fall circuit. But you will allow me, as the friend of Railroad improvements, to express my hearty concurrence in whatever you shall devise calculated to advance the great cause for the promotion of which your convention shall be assembled.

With high respect, your obt. serv't.,
R. M. SAUNDERS.

GREENSBORO, Aug. 15, 1853.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor inviting me to the railroad convention to be held in Asheville on the 25th instant. To you who know me, it is useless to express regret that I cannot be present on that, as well as all occasions, where the improvement of the good old North State is the object of consultation. I am into the cause, soul and body, and if the State be true to herself, old as I am, I yet hope to live to see her, by her improvements, among the first States of this glorious Union. The meeting of the Directory at Raleigh on the 31st, on important business, will prevent my presence at your meeting; but of that presence you will have no need.

The spirit of the mountains is enlisted in the enterprise of connecting our western coast with the Atlantic coast by railway. We have but to will it and it is more than half accomplished.

Already an able corps of Engineers, under a distinguished head, is searching out the best gap of the Blue Ridge; that found, the access to and from that point will be of easy attainment.

What then? Send your soundest men and purest patriots to the Legislature; men who dare to do their duty to the State, and that with confidence in the approval of our enlightened constituency.

The time for travelling legislation is past—The spirit of the age is onward! onward!—Had I to make a "speech to Buncombe," to point out the brilliant prospects before us, and the glorious destiny that awaits us, if true to ourselves?

Already the N. C. railroad brings us in connection with one of the best river ports on the Atlantic. Its extension eastward will connect us with Beaufort, our Harbor, where navies may ride in perfect security, whose tonnage will be sufficient for the commerce of the East and West Indies, of the mighty Amazon and its tributaries and of the North American Continent.

Let this same road be extended westward to Buncombe, and thence—where? to that point that will give the easiest access to Memphis, a city at which at no distant day, we may hope to see the Pacific railroad from San Francisco terminate, bearing across the continent the rich commerce of China and the East, to be further borne on North Carolina Railroads to the finest harbor on the Atlantic coast.

Already has Congress directed its attention to the commerce likely to spring up between San Francisco and China and the Indies; the most prominent port of which is likely to be Shanghai.

The map prepared under its authority shows the direct distance between the two ports. A line drawn from Beaufort directly westward, will pass within a quarter or half degree of Memphis, and of Shanghai, and some two degrees south of San Francisco. Can the commerce of the east reach the Atlantic coast by any more direct route?

But perhaps my views are too extended for the occasion—then let us extend the North Carolina railroad from her eastern to her western limits, the longest in the Union on her own soil. Let us do this speedily, energetically, economically, and hold ourselves in readiness, to turn to advantage whatever the future may disclose or circumstances may develop.

May wisdom enlighten your judgment, prudence guide your councils, and success attend your deliberations. Yours,

J. M. MOREHEAD.

From the Southern Banner.

Washing Clothes of all kinds made Easy.

I have a small family—my wife, myself, and two small children; and altogether, we have two grown women, two half grown girls, and a negro fellow, to serve us as lot servants. Three days of the week used to be wasted by the women in washing, and the other three in ironing for our little family; and often when the service of the girls was needed, they were found drawing water or replenishing the fire for the washers. Judge then our joy, if you can, when a kind old friend instructed us how to have our washing done in six hours by one hand—I feel like proclaiming it to the world, and I want every paper in Georgia to copy this, and hope it may reach the ends of the earth. But here is the modus operandi:

1st. On the night preceding the day intended to be set apart as wash-day, have all your clothes, white and colored, coarse and fine, put in tubs, of clear water (we have one made large enough to hold all the "washing") and let them remain there all night.

2d. Put on your boiling vessel, (we have one that holds sixty gallons, got for the express purpose of boiling all at once.) Fill it half full of water, and raise the water to boiling heat, after which put in a vessel of the size of the one we use, two tea-spoons full of Sal Soda, one quart of Soft Soap, and one quart of Lime Water, made by pouring three gallons of water on one quart of lime the night previous, so that it may have had

time to settle, and in proportion, if smaller vessels are used; stir the water and get the sal soda, soap, and lime water, well mixed up, then put in your clothes, but rapidly one hour and the work is done. Take them out and rinse well, rubbing slightly as is usual in rinsing. Now pass no judgment, friends, until you have tried it. The same lime water may be kept until it is all consumed.

The receipt would be worth one thousand dollars in the hands of a selfish person, and the world would have to untie the purse string to get it, but here it is, free gratis for nothing, and I want the world to understand distinctly, that I shall have no communication with any body who wears dirty clothes after this—see if I do.

For making the Soap.

Take six pounds of Potash, 75
Take four pounds of lard, 50
Take one-fourth pound of Rosin, 25

All amounting to \$1 50

Boil up the rosin, mix all together well, and set aside for five days, then put the whole into a ten gallon cask of warm water, and stir twice a day for ten days, at the expiration of which time, or sooner, you will have one hundred pounds of excellent soap for \$1 50.

OLETHROPE COUNTY.

Handsome Men.—Fanny Fern, a correspondent of the Boston Olive Branch, thus replied to an individual who said somebody was not calculated to win a lady's heart because he was not a handsome man:

"Begging your pardon, Solomon, that's a great mistake! It is quite unnecessary that a man should be 'handsome.' Let him pray the gods, in the first place, to make him a gentleman—a gentleman at home as well as abroad. Let him stipulate for a fine figure and a courtly manner and leave it to their discretion, after that, to shape his eyes, nose and mouth, provided they don't make them perfectly hideous.

"Save us from your plaid-panted, bordered, vest-ed, big-eared, moustached, collared-sprinkled, bejewelled, brainless exquisite. Give us a well informed, plainly-dressed, self-possessed, intelligent masculine; perfectly at home upon all subjects, foreign and domestic; neither cringing to the great, nor oppressing the little; who puts one hand on his sword and the other on his heart when a woman's name is mentioned; who raises no blush on the cheek of humble innocence; who holds in contempt no living thing that God has made; who can pity the weak and erring without a pharisaical reviling; who can argue without loss of temper or dignity; who scorns a bribe or an oath; who has an arm for troubling age, a smile for prattling infancy, and a strong, brave heart for the oppressed and defenceless. But a 'pretty man'! 'a pink and white Sir Brainslee!' the united work of a tailor, hatter, shoemaker, and perfumer! Heaven save the mark! Women know better!"

Manners and Customs of Mormon Preachers.—The Boston Herald, in announcing the death of Elder G. G. Adams, a Mormon Preacher, says:

"On his second visit to Boston the Elder preached, baptised converts, whipped a newspaper editor, and played a star engagement at the National Theatre. He was indurated and filled up his time. We have a fund of anecdotes concerning this strange mortal, which we shall be glad to print at some other time. We close this article by briefly advertent to the chastisement he gave an editor for strongly criticising his performance of Richard III. The office of the editor was in Washington street where Propeller now keeps. Adams armed himself with a cowhide and watched his victim. Soon the unsuspecting fellow came down stairs, and Adams sprang upon him, exclaiming 'The Lord has delivered thee into my hands, and I shall give thee forty stripes save one, Scripture measure. Brother Graham keep tally.' So saying, he proceeded to lay on the punishment with a heavy good will. The mean time a large crowd had gathered around. When the tally was up Adams left the man, and addressed the crowd as follows: 'Men and brothers, my name is Elder George G. Adams, preacher of the everlasting gospel. I have chastised mine enemy. I go this afternoon to fulfill an engagement at the Providence theatre, where I shall play one of Shakespeare's immortal creations. I shall return to the city at the end of a week, and will by Divine permission, play Macbeth at the National theatre Saturday night, and preach three times on Sunday on the immortality of the soul, the eternity of matter and in answer to the question, 'Who is the Devil?' May grace and peace be with you. Amen."

A Very Natural Wonder.—The young Marquis of Townsend when engaged in a battle saw a drummer killed by a cannon ball, which scattered his brains in every direction. A superior officer, observing his eyes fixed on the ghastly object, tried to cheer him. "Oh," said he, with calm severity, "I am not frightened. I was only puzzled to make out how any man with such a quantity of brains ever came to be here."

Curious Etymologies.—Boudoir is from *bout*, to pour, so a boudoir is, in plain English, "a pouring-room." Parlor is from *parler*, "to speak," and is therefore the "talking-room." Solecism is derived from *Soli*, a town in Cilicia, said to have been founded by Solon and peopled by Athenians, who were afterward charged with corrupting the language.

A dying West India planter, groaning to his favorite negro servant, sighed: "Ah, Sambo, I'm going a long, long journey." "Never mind, massa," said Sambo, consoling, "him all de way down hill, and you soon reach de end."

An infidel, who had been attempting to prove that men have no souls, asked a lady, with an air of triumph, what she thought of his philosophy. "It appears to me," she replied, "that you have been employing a good deal of talent to prove yourself a beast."

Punch says that the heirs of Robinson Crusoe have instituted a suit for the recovery of Juan Fernandez, the ground that their great ancestor was monarch of all he surveyed.

THE PATRIOT.

GREENSBOROUGH:

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1853.

Progress of Education.

Read Mr. Wiley's communication inserted on our first page. The Fayetteville Observer acknowledges its publication with the following well-deserved notice:—"Mr. Wiley, the Superintendent of Common Schools, is doing good service, by the letters he is publishing, to the cause in which he is engaged, and credit to the Legislature which selected him. The letter we insert to-day, is full of justifying evidence of the progress of Education in this State, allowing us to indulge the hope, that the time is not distant when the reproach of having so many people who are unable to read and write, will be wiped out."

From Greensboro' to Patrick, Va.

We esteem the proposed plank road connection with Patrick County, Virginia, as the most important to our town and the whole region to be traversed by the road, of any other project of the kind which has been suggested; and we fear that our people are too dilatory in waiting up to it. True, the time has not yet arrived for raising the "material aid" for the road, which, we are not permitted to doubt, will be forthcoming at the proper time, for the whole route, especially for Goldsboro'; but, like a man who has his heart set upon some "trade," we like to talk over the matter and hear it talked over in all its bearings.

The estimate set upon this plank road project by some of our neighbors is set forth in a communication to the Danville Register of the 30th September. There is an improved road in contemplation between Danville and Wytheville, Va. We gather from the communication referred to that a route has been surveyed north of the Bull mountain, which seems to be the favorite route of the stockholders of the road; but the writer is insisting upon a more southerly route, in order to divert to Danville the trade of an important portion of Patrick, Carroll, &c., which may otherwise come to Greensboro' and "the adventures" of which, he says, "Greensboro' sees." He says:

"It would surely astonish you, Mr. Editor, who have heard so much said about Patrick, to see the amount of Tobacco annually sent from her southern border, and if you could see the fine fields of Indian corn growing, and have seen her capacity for wheat, as shown in the last crop, besides many other crops admirably adapted to her soil, you would think the trade from her might, to say the least, be of service to the town of Danville. Why is it, that your preferences should be for the northern route, and that one of the journals of your town should derive so much pleasure in abusing Patrick, and driving thereby, from a town to a trade which is naturally yours, we are at a loss to discover. I am a warm friend to the road, a friend to Danville, and feel an interest in her prosperity, but I can tell you one thing, the course pursued by Danville is fast coming to this:—Greensboro' sees the advantages to be derived from a trade with Carroll and the southern part of Patrick, and offers now to connect with us by a Plank road. We are as near Greensboro'—a fine country for building a Plank road divides us, and if these people see that Danville treats their offers with scorn, my word for it, they will soon send their way to Greensboro'. I would deprecate such a result. I have State pride about these things, and like to see our own town building, but, unless the Danville and Wytheville Plank road is made along this section of country, we are aware that there is already a character for the extension of the 'Christiansburg and Floyd Court House Turnpike' via Patrick Court House, to some point upon the North Carolina line, which will intersect, if made, with the Greensboro' Plank Road. Already are our people directing their attention to this road, and saying they will not trade with a town where they are so much abused. If this road is made the trade of Carroll inevitably goes to Greensboro'."

If we do not see plainly the advantages to us here set forth, it is time that we should avail ourselves of a clear and steady look, and satisfy our minds whether these things be so. When the period arrives for action—let all be ready!

Eastern and Western Extensions.

Mr. James C. Turner, Engineer in charge of the work on the Second Division of the N. C. Railroad, has been appointed by Maj. Gwynn to conduct the survey for the Eastern extension of the Road from Goldsboro' to Beaufort. He has gone to enter upon his work.

Maj. Gwynn is on a reconnaissance of the Western extension. He regards the construction of a Railroad down the French Broad valley to the Tennessee line as entirely practicable. Maj. G. is also examining the different passes or gaps of the Blue Ridge. And Mr. Garnett, Principal Assistant, is ascertaining the practicability of a tunnel at Swannanoa Gap. So says the Asheville Spectator.

Paintings.

We had the pleasure, the first of the week, of attending an exhibition of paintings by Mr. O. P. Copeland, of Northampton, N. C., exhibited by the artist himself. Three of the paintings were understood to be Mr. C.'s own designs, to wit: representations of Faith, Hope, and Charity, which are executed in a fine style of art. The fourth is a picture of the Death of Wesley, from an engraving, with some slight changes in the grouping. It is an imposing picture, the figures life size, very expressive in countenance and attitude, and elaborately painted. The picture, with the artist's lecture, were highly interesting and profitable to the auditors.

This is North Carolina work, and would be creditable to any locality where the fine arts are more cultivated than here. We learn that Mr. C. intends his pictures for exhibition at the State Fair, where they must command attention as among the most striking and graceful objects of exhibition. In the mean time, we bespeak for Mr. C. a "good time" in the up-country towns where he may exhibit.

Value of Railroads.

Every man who has travelled some bears earnest testimony to the value of railroads. We were struck with the remark of an acquaintance, some days ago, who had lately been to Charlotte. He said the town had grown amazingly and put on a city-like appearance of business; and he had before formed no idea of the actually immense amounts of produce in the country. The opening of a convenient depot for getting off the products of the surrounding region, had developed a quantity vastly greater than he had estimated the capabilities of the land to bring forth. And, we may remark, the stimulus only begins to be felt! What will be the effect, when the whole line of Road shall have been opened, with ready access to it at a score of depots by plank roads and turnpikes reaching out to our borders?

Mr. McDonald, the intelligent Editor of the Lynchburg Virginian, has recently been touring extensively over the North and Northwest, and giving, as an Editor is always in duty bound, the result of his observations upon the country. In his letter dated Cincinnati, Sept. 23, he has the following remarks,—and we call attention particularly to what he says of the diffusive and universal prosperity caused by railroads along their entire routes:

"The route from Columbia to this city—a distance of one hundred and twenty miles—is over one of the best roads in the country. The run is made in four hours, including stoppages, and the trains move so smoothly that you have no appreciation of the speed, until you look out at the earth flying under you. The country traversed from Cleveland to Cincinnati is among the finest agricultural regions I have ever seen. The traveller looks in vain for a barren spot or an unproductive acre. Broad meadows and boundless fields of corn, standing as thickly almost as if sown like wheat, stand before him in endless verdure and fertility. The immense grain products of Ohio cease to be a matter for wonder with any one who has travelled through the State."

"Another indication of abundance and prosperity is the number of neat and thriving towns and villages that have sprung up along the lines of railway. Almost every station has become a village, of from a hundred to a thousand or more inhabitants. Nor is this result peculiar to Ohio—all through the North and East the same thing may be seen; and wherever else railroads have existed for any length of time. The idea that works of this description serve only to build up large cities at their termini is demonstrated to be an error. They carry prosperity with them wherever they go. They create markets everywhere for the products of the farm, the dairy, the garden and the orchard, and they bring to the door of the countryman the articles of merchandise and the household supplies he may need."

"Most favorably as I had thought of the effects of railroads in developing the resources of a country, and promoting the wealth and happiness of a people, yet, in all of new and strange that I have seen in my travels, nothing has surprised me more than the evidences of the prosperity that at once concur and enjoy, which I have everywhere beheld. The number of persons who travel on railroads is almost incredible. On any considerable line, you will meet from half a dozen to a dozen trains a day, of three, four, five or six cars—all filled with passengers; and, as often, you will encounter a rich and laboring line of freight cars—bearing their rich burdens from country to city and from city to country. And these things I have been more surprised to see, not in populous and productive regions only,—but away up in the bleak mountain districts of New Hampshire and Vermont, and on the borders of Canada—where the means of supporting life would seem scarcely to exist, you behold the same prodigy. The spectacle, as often as it does an indication of the power, enterprise and capabilities of our common country, is one that may well excite the pride of an American—but to me it was pleasant chiefly in the confirmation of that policy on which we have entered in Virginia, and the certain promise it gives of a better and a brighter day for the Old Dominion."

"Old Town."

There is a stone which attracts the eye of the traveller, in the old town of Bethabara, Forsyth county, presenting an inscription to the effect that it marks the place where the first settlement of the UNITED BRETHRENS was made, in November, 1753. A century! A hundred years! It sounds a long, long time: yet those who have the longest experience of its vicissitudes, find that the passing years have been fleeting ones; they have not lingered long with either the joys or the sorrows of life upon them, but glided swiftly away, leaving silent but sure testimonies of their stay, in the slower steps and sadder brows of our manhood.

Bethabara is now most commonly known as Old Town. And sure enough, it looks old. It looks to have passed the period of merely venerable years—that healthy gray-headed age which impresses you with its dignity. It has gone into the "lean and slipped pantaloon" of the seventh age. You look for the shuffling step and cracked voice of superannuated years. Dilapidation and sad decay marks the spot. The town is old. A hundred years ago, from the date of this writing, the spot where Old Town stands and a vast extent of country around presented an unbroken forest, a wilderness of woods, awful in its loneliness and sublime in its limitless extent. The little band of BRETHRENS came to dispute the dominion of the forest with the wild beast and the savage. They came with resolute hearts and strong hands—not with a parade of the sanguinary ensigns and weapons of war, to slay their fellow men,—but with the implements of labour and of peace, in obedience to the Scripture injunction, to subdue the earth and to till it. And that little band knelt upon that spot, in the shades of the great wilderness, where they had chosen to rear their tabernacles, and offered prayer to their Maker, and sang an hymn. This act of devotion was their first act. The language of Luther and the Reformation broke in prayer and praise upon the primeval silence of the forest. The landing and the kneeling of the Pilgrim Fathers upon Plymouth Rock affords a scene of contemplation scarcely more sublime than the kneeling of these German BRETHRENS in the wilderness of Carolina. Both migrations were made in the spirit of a free religion—both were the peaceful missionary aggressions of that Gospel which was to be carried into all the world.

After a sojourn of several years in Bethabara, and the building up of a town marked with all the old world peculiarities of Fatherland, the great body of the emigrants and their children chose a more eligible location some miles distant, which they called Salem, now one of the most pleasant and flourishing towns in Western Carolina. And they went out also and made settlements at Pfafftown and Bethania, and throughout all the country round about, filling up their own purchased tract of Wachovia, and a great deal besides, and becoming, in the language of Scripture, a mighty people. All that region of country marked by the peculiarities of German descent, is noted for the order, industry and integrity of its inhabitants.

A few more weeks and a century will have passed since the hardy and pious Brethren of the olden time founded this colony which has grown so great. The God whose ear was not closed to their appeals blessed them and their children.—Will their descendants permit the Centenary Day to pass without notice? It hath seemed to us that it ought to be made the occasion of a solemn festival—that the men and women and children of German blood ought to repair to the spot consecrated by the devotion of their emigrant fathers, and call to remembrance Him who leadeth the children of men from generation to generation, from century to century.

State Loan.

We learn from the last Fayetteville Observer that the second half-million loan of the State of North Carolina 6 per cent. Coupon Bonds, was awarded to Francis S. Lyon, Esq., Bank Agent of the State of Alabama, at 103 per cent. His bid was for the whole \$500,000 or none, and thus took precedence, by average, of other bids amounting to 387,000, at premiums ranging from 101 to 104, as well as of \$1,000,000 bid for by two different parties, at par. The previous loan of the same description was awarded, some months since, to Cammann & Co., at 105, and although these gentlemen made quick sales to profit, and introduced the credit of this old and respectable, and in debt matters prudent, State to their European correspondents, the altered condition of things in the money market on both sides, and the impending threats of war, reduced the premiums 2 per cent., and renders the bid of 103, under all the circumstances, quite equal to the hopes of the State Treasurer who awarded it.

Newspapers.

The "North Carolinian," at Fayetteville, has been enlarged, and is now handsomely printed on new type. Mr. Bryan has associated with himself Mr. William J. Yates as proprietor.—This paper is considerably democratic; but is nevertheless true grit North Carolinian.

The "Journal" is to be the title of a new Whig paper in Fayetteville, by Mr. Cameron, late Editor of the "Wadesboro' Argus," a name welcomed back into the ranks of "the craft" with a peculiar pleasure. We published the prospectus of the Journal last week.

"Carolina Intelligencer" is the name of a Baptist paper started at Shelby, Cleveland county, N. C., by Rev. Alexander J. Camner. The paper makes a good appearance, and will doubtless be a valuable acquisition to the denomination whose interests it serves.

Goods, Goods, Goods.

Fall and Winter Goods are arriving every day in larger quantities, we believe than in any season heretofore, and they are offered for sale by as clever a set of merchants as any other town in the United States can boast. It is a complaint with some that the merchants get all the money; but if the complaint be true, we can bear testimony that they are always foremost in every liberal work. There is occasionally a half-souled gripus among them, but take them as a body and there is more of enlarged liberality and practical benevolence among them than any other class. We refer the public to our advertising columns for the stores where they can be accommodated with almost any thing they may want.

Rev. S. D. Adams gave an interesting lecture on the science of Astronomy, in the court-house in this place on Monday evening last. Mr. A. is a minister of the M. E. Church; a gentleman of education and intelligence. As a speaker he is bold and perspicuous; and with the aid of apparatus, he is enabled to illustrate his explanations so as to render them easy of comprehension. We recommend all who can, to attend Mr. A.'s lectures. He has with him a small galvanic battery, with which he amuses his audience during "play-time." The proceeds of Mr. A.'s lectures are applied to the noble cause of education. Mr. Adams is President of the Burnsville High School, and is endeavoring to procure funds to enlarge and increase the usefulness of this institution.

Fine Fruits, &c.

We have just printed Mr. Fentress' Annual Catalogue of Fruit Trees, &c., from which it will be seen that he has on hand a large assortment of the different varieties of apples, peaches, apricots, plums, prunes, cherries and pears; besides a variety of flowers, shrubbery, &c. for the ornamental garden. Mr. F. is an industrious, enterprising citizen, deserving the success which we are pleased to learn has attended his efforts to establish a Nursery in this vicinity. By the way, we had almost forgotten to make our acknowledgments to Mr. Fentress for a basket of fine October peaches received the other day. In this season of the year such a treat is very acceptable.

We are indebted to the Editors of the University Magazine for a copy of the Address of Hon. A. O. P. Nicholson before the Literary Societies of our University. We have not had an opportunity of reading this address yet. It is highly spoken of by those who have read it.

Negro Emancipation.

Ex-Governor Wood, of Ohio, our new Consul at Valparaiso, touched at Jamaica on his way out. He describes the emancipation of the negroes in that island, as having been the ruin both of blacks and whites. We make the following extracts from his letter to a friend in Ohio:

"In the harbor were not a dozen ships of all nations; no business was doing, and every thing you heard spoken was in the language of complaint. Since the blacks have been liberated they have become indolent, insolent, degraded, and dishonest. They are a rude, beastly set of vagabonds, lying, unclean about the streets, as filthy as the Hottentots, and I believe worse."

"On getting to the wharf, the first thing, the blacks of both sexes, in great numbers, perfectly naked, came swimming about the boat, and would dive for small pieces of coin that were thrown them by the passengers. These they would catch in the water or pick from the bottom. They never fail, though the water is twenty feet deep."

"The harbor of Kingston is spacious and secure. The city is old and in ruins. On entering it the stranger is annoyed to death by the black beggars at every step, and you must often show them your pistols or an applied cane to rid yourself of their importunities."

"I hope the abolition of slavery everywhere will not be attended with the same consequences that it has in Jamaica—to ruin both black and white; but no one visits Jamaica without the most thorough conviction that the liberation of the slave has spoiled him and ruined his master. I have, however, time for no more comments on the subject."

These remarks of Gov. Wood are corroborated by several late British writers of superior intelligence, some of whom have been for years residents in the West Indies, and who bear testimony more or less reluctantly to the unfavorable effects of emancipation upon the amount of products and trade of the emancipated colonies. Philanthropists must choose as they please between the hardships of the slave system and the rotten laziness of the free negro system. The matter seems to us easy of determination.

North and South.

A certain good old lady—we presume she was a relation of Mrs. Partington—shrewdly remarked that there was a "great deal of human nature in man." It is even so; and we have come to the additional conclusion that there is as much human nature in Northern men as in Southern men. There is not so much difference in the aggregate goodness of either section as many have worked themselves up to imagine. We were struck with a passage of one of the letters of the Editor of the Fayetteville Observer, (who, unlike most of the fraternity of the quill, is able to treat himself to an annual visit to the North,) to the effect that it only requires a little social cultivation to find among the Northern people the same kindly and friendly hearts with which we are surrounded at home. And Northern visitors at the South don't find matters half as bad as their Abolition papers represent them. We lately heard of a Northern gentleman, on his first visit South, indulging the surprised remark that ladies actually went to the kitchens and ministered to the comfort of sick negroes! Our physicians could tell of constant daily attentions and wearing nightly vigils by thousands of mistresses at the sick beds of their servants—prompted not by mercenary consideration, but by the sense of their responsibility as protectors, and by that common humanity which is part of a woman's glorious instincts.

But we set out with the purpose of giving an illustration of "human nature" at the North, by chronicling the fast and most authentic estimate we have seen of the amount contributed for the alleviation of the sufferers by the fever in the southwestern cities. The subscription in the city of New York alone, for the sufferers in New Orleans, is estimated at \$220,000. The subscription of the same city for Mobile is \$21,000. Other cities have done likewise, according to their population and ability. These facts speak for the people where they occurred, and speak to the credit of "human nature."

Normal College.

A friend in writing to us says—"The prospects of this young Institution are of the most favorable character—four Professors, the most ample buildings in rapid progress, and the present session has just opened with 128 students."

Blum's Almanac.

The Farmers' and Planters' Almanac for 1854, has been received at Sloan's, where it can be had at the publishers' prices. Its character for utility is so well established, that it is only necessary to tell where it can be had.

ASHLAND, the residence of the late Henry Clay, has been bought by James B. Clay, his son, at the rate of near \$140 per acre. The tract contains 337 acres.

A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. has been declared upon the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road.

An Old Press.—The editors of the Hillsboro' Recorder append the following to a notice of the death of Admiral Cockburn, from the National Intelligencer. We presume this to be the oldest press in the State, at least it has seen some service.

We are now using the Press upon which Admiral Cockburn's men expressed some of their violence, when they committed their outrages in Washington city. The Intelligencer had made itself obnoxious to the British by its warm and influential advocacy of American rights, and the tools of Admiral Cockburn sought to destroy it by breaking the press upon which it was printed. The press was broken; but by the aid of a little mechanical skill, it was again put in operation, and we are able still to do pretty good work upon it. It is an old fashioned press, and was badly constructed. And now, having survived the Admiral, and being too small for our purpose, we hope to be able soon to supply its place with a new one.—Editors Recorder.

Important European News.

Dates by the steamer America have been received from Europe as late as Sept. 17th. The news is important:

The Emperor of Russia had rejected the Turkish modification of the Vienna note, and war seemed inevitable. The British and French Consuls had left Jassy, which proceeding had caused much alarm. Gen. Jagers, with a fresh corps of Russian troops, was advancing into Moldavia. The Emperor of Russia was about to proceed to Warsaw, on his way to Olmutz, where he was to meet the Emperor of Austria on the 23d inst. The Turkish troops under Omer Pasha, on the Lower Danube, insisted on having a fight with the Russians, and it was feared the Pasha would be unable to restrain their fanatical zeal.

It was even reported that the Turkish forces had attacked the Russian outposts. The walls of Constantinople were covered with placards calling on the faithful to rally and attack the Russians.

On a special demand of the Four Powers the Sultan had consented to postpone issuing a manifesto to his people, which is said to have been prepared in very warlike language, and amounting in fact to a declaration of war.

The Turks continued their arrangements. An additional levy of eighty thousand troops was progressing actively.

The America also brings important commercial news. Flour had advanced one shilling; wheat 6d. to 7d.; corn 1 to 2 shillings. Cotton was dull, and had declined one-eighth of a penny. Consols had declined to 95½.

The warlike news from Europe depressed stocks in New York ¼ to 1½ per cent.

The fatal Riot at Somerset, Ohio.

A paper at Columbus, Ohio, gives the following particulars of the riot at that place, in which a man attached to Welch's Circus was killed:

During the performance on Wednesday several Irishmen annoyed the audience by smoking pipes. The gentleman whose business it was to seat visitors, &c., under the canvases, requested politely that they should desist from smoking, as it gave annoyance to some in the audience. In reply to which he received a very rough answer, and immediately a mob attacked him, and carried him outside of the tent, and it was with great difficulty his life was saved from the vengeance of his assailants; this proved a signal for a general attack. The mob proceeded to the Armory, which contained 200 stand of arms, ammunition, and a six pound cannon, of which they possessed themselves, and renewed the attack firing at every one they thought was connected with the exhibition.

One of Mr. Welch's men, a quiet, inoffensive man, was found brutally murdered in an alley in the rear of the tent, having received a gun shot wound in the abdomen.

One Irishman was found dead in the street.—The mob spent every wagon on the street. Fortunately a little boy spiked the big gun with a round file, which disabled that instrument of death.

The greatest excitement prevails, and many lives may be lost before the mob can be subdued. The Governor telegraphed the Sheriff of the county to retake the State arms at all hazards.—Capt. Graham's company of one hundred men, from Zanesville, and the Lancaster company, were ordered to the citizens of Somerset, and had arrived when our reporter left.

Later intelligence informs us of the arrest of the murderer of Welch's man and the ringleader of the riot. The public arms have been recovered, and all is now quiet.

From the Wilmington Commercial.

Fillibusterism.

A banquet was lately given in the city of Washington, to Gen. Pillow of Tennessee and the Hon. F. P. Stanton of the same State. The reason for the banquet is given in one of the toasts drunk on the occasion, as follows:

"Our distinguished guests, Major General Gideon J. Pillow and the Hon. Fred. P. Stanton: the one known in the annals of his country as one of the heroes she delights to honor; the other already enjoying a national reputation, while lame, with willing hands, is still twining around his brow her undying wreath."

This sentiment will be news to many of our readers, as it is to us. But perhaps we are out of the light and behind the age in appreciating the glories of our countrymen.

During the entertainment the following sentiment was presented for the benefit of the oratorical powers of Gen. Pillow:

"Cuba: the weeping child of the seas. Are her woes forgotten? Is the martyr blood of the gallant Crittenden and his followers to sink in an enslaved soil unavenged?"

Gen. Pillow responded, and among other things uttered the following:

"No, my countrymen, the woes of Cuba are not forgotten; and the blood of the noble martyrs to liberty who were butchered in violation of all the Spanish codes of nations and of our treaties with Spain cries aloud for revenge; and, if I mistake not the signs of the times, the time is not far distant when the nation will avenge it. It is the duty of the nation, not of individuals. Events would seem to be rapidly inducing a necessity which will impel the Government, under the great law of self-preservation, to take the case in hand, to redress the woes of Cuba, and to avenge the blood of our murdered sons."

This is about as complete a bundle of false theories in political science, and falsehoods in fact, as any demagogue or military desperado could utter. We hope that part which alludes to the "laws of self-preservation" expresses no Executive opinion, though from what Mr. Cushing hinted on the occasion, it may be so. That gentleman said, after stating that in the adjustment of our difficulties with New Mexico, we should have taken in Chihuahua and Sonora, with California and New Mexico, that "there would not be the least objection, should the emergency arise, to receiving Cuba and the adjacent countries into the Union."

Other gentlemen spoke for whose remarks we have no space. It is evident that there is an attempt to get up a filibuster breeze, that may wait certain gentlemen into military station, and sundry politicians into profitable positions. Selfish ambition is at the bottom of the whole affair, to gratify which the parties are ready to sacrifice the industrial and commercial interests as well as the honor of the country. We hope the Administration neither incites nor will take its cue from the wine-bubblers of banquet carousals.

Trouble Apprehended in Mexico.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2d, 1853.

I learn from what may be deemed a reliable source that intelligence has been received at the department in this city to the effect that serious difficulties have occurred between the opposing parties in Mesilla Valley, which it is apprehended may lead to an open rupture between our government and that of Mexico. The precise nature of the difficulty is not stated.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3d, 1853.

The President has received advices from Mexico stating that a serious difficulty had occurred between the American and Mexican troops in the Mesilla Valley, and it is understood that the Mexican Government demands an explanation of Col. Gadsden, our Minister at the city of Mexico, in reference to the Americans sending troops into the Mesilla Valley.

Negro Exemption from Exemption for Debt—Exciting Discussion at the South.—Our extreme Southern exchanges are filled with able discussions of the new policy now under consideration, viz: The Exemption of Negroes from sale by Law, under Exemption. The opposition to the measure is daily becoming more feeble. The measure has its foundation in wisdom and humanity, and it needs but a short consideration to prove to all proper minds the benefit likely to accrue to both master and slave. It is urged by the opponents of the policy, that it is yielding ground to the Abolitionists. But the powerful argument of the Mobile and Chambers Tribunes speaks well to the point and the purpose.

This measure, it is said, seeks to strengthen slavery by ameliorating it. Abolition would, if it could, invest slavery with horrors most damnable, to insure its destruction. The exemption law would tend greatly to establish the bond of affection between the master and his slave. Abolitionism spends half its strength in endeavoring to reach the mind of the slave and to poison it with discontent.

Such measures as these, if properly and judiciously carried through, will cause the agitators of the North, even the most ultra, to be put down with the simple ignominy. "Let well enough alone."—Halt. American Times.

The Bedford Valley Snake.—Two of our citizens have visited the spot where this huge serpent was seen, with a view of capturing the monster. They were unsuccessful, but received abundant evidence of his actual existence. They saw and examined the skin he had shed, and found it fully twenty-one feet six inches long. They also saw and conversed with Mr. John Elder, a most reliable citizen, who had met the animal face to face. Mr. E. encountered him in a lane, across which he was lying, with his tail in one meadow and his head near the second fence. From his dusty brown color, Mr. E. mistook him for the ridge pole of the fence, until his horse started back with fright, when the serpent reared up to the full height of the rider and darted fire from his eyes. The horse instantly whirled and dashed off in alarm, and by the time he could be brought back to the spot the snake had disappeared in the high grass. Mr. E. thinks he is between twenty and thirty feet long.—Cumberland (Md.) Journal.

The Condition of Europe.—The last foreign arrival reported that France and England were both determined to abandon Turkey to the tender mercies of Russia. This was the expected result—not that either desired it, but it was unavoidable. The Czar had checked them at every move, and when, at last, he gave them to understand that he could, by the command of the grain markets of the Black Sea, produce a revolution in France, and jeopard the commercial prosperity of England, both of those Powers at once retired. The Emperor of the French, it is said, is directing all his energies and all the resources of his Treasury to procuring bread enough to fill the bellies of the Parisians, and to stay that rebellious spirit which hunger engenders, and which no reason nor force can combat.

Esq.—We were somewhat amused a few mornings since at a conversation between the Clerk at the Post Office and a young man who called for the "letters and newspapers" of Mr. John Spuggings. (We suppress the real name.) The Postmaster handed out a letter superscribed "John Spuggings, Esq."

"This does not belong to me," said the man. "I don't know anything about the Esq. My name ain't got such a quirk as that at the tail, and you can't drive a sixpence out of me for another man's letter."

We suggested that Esq. was attached to the name as a compliment, or in the place of Mr. "Darn the compliment," said he; "since this man Wiley has gone through the country talking about uncommon schools, the people have got so much education that I can't understand them. I don't want my name put in Latin."

He paid the sixpence and sloped.—Fayetteville Carolinian.

Good Story.—The Chautauque Democrat tells a pretty good story concerning a circumstance which lately occurred at the Post office in Westfield. A letter was put in the box, the appearance of which denoted that the writer was unaccustomed to the use of Post office stamps, and in this instance had failed to make one stick at all, evidently from bestowing too hearty a streak on his ink. He had tried and vainly tried, to elicit adhesive properties; but the inveterate portrait of Benjamin Franklin would curl up. At last, in despair, he pinched it to the envelope, and wrote just under it—"Paid, if the cursed thing sticks!"—He manifestly intended to relieve the Department of all responsibility in the case.

U. S. Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F.—This body, which recently assembled in Philadelphia, has adjourned to meet in Baltimore in 1854. Every State in the Union was represented in the body and much interesting business was transacted, which will in due time be laid before the subordinate lodges. The whole number at Old Fellows, in connection at this time, is about 230,000, and the receipts of the last year were nearly \$1,500,000.

MARRIED.

In this place, on the evening of the 4th inst., by Rev. N. H. D. Wilson, Mr. JOHN D. DONNELL, to Miss SUSAN BENNETT, all of this place.

DIED.

In this place, on Saturday evening last, after much suffering, little MARY, eldest daughter of Rev. N. H. D. and Mary Wilson, one year and two months of her life, had been numbered among the saints.

THE MARKETS.

GREENSBORO, Oct. 7.
Produce—Flour \$4; Bacon 9 a 10; lard 10;
corn 50 per bushel; corn meal 50—scarce;
flaxseed 75; butter 12; new wax 20; tallow 10
a 12; feathers 30; beef 3 a 4; raw hides 5;
moss pork 6; hay 40 a 50 per hundred.
Groceries—Sugar—brown 8; crushed 10 loaf
12; Coffee 14; Salt sack \$3; molasses 40;
raisins 6 a 8; iron 5.

FAYETTEVILLE, Oct. 3.
Bacon 9 a 9 1/2; beef wax 2 1/2 a 2 5/8; coffee—Rio
12 a 13; Laguna 12 a 13; St. Domingo 10
a 11; cotton—strictly prime 10 a 12 1/2; prime 9 1/2;
fair 9 a 10; feathers 35 a 37; flour—superfine
5.50 a 5.70; fine 5.25 a 5.40; scratched 5.00;
corn 70 a 75; wheat 98; oats 50; lard 10 a 11;
molasses—Cuba 28 a 29; New Orleans 37 a
40; nails 5 1/2 a 6; Oils—lincseed 80; tannin
10 a 12; Liverpool salt sack 2.00 a 2.25;
flaxseed 1.00 a 1.10; clover seed per lb. 12 a
15; bran—peach 50 a 60; apple 45 a 50; N.
C. whiskey 35 a 40; sugar—loaf 11 a 12; crushed
10 a 11; St. Croix 9; Porto Rico 7 a 8; New
Orleans 6 a 8; tallow 8; wool 22 a 23.

New York, Sept. 30.
Sales of 7,000 bbls. flour at \$6.44 a \$6.50 for
State and Ohio, and \$6.62 a \$6.75 for Southern,
being 12 1/2 cents advance. Wheat has advanced
3 cents. Sales of 60,000 bushels at 1 1/2 cents
for white Western, 1 1/4 for Southern, and 1 1/2
for Genesee. Corn—sales of 50,000 bushels at
81 cents for mixed, and 83 1/2 for yellow.

New York, Oct. 31.
Flour is very active at 25 cents advance. Sales
of 18,000 bbls. at \$6.87 a \$7 for State and \$6.85
a \$7.12 1/2 for Ohio and Southern. Wheat has
largely advanced. Sales of 85,000 bushels at
153 a 158 cents for Genesee white, and 155 a
158 for Western. Sales of 35,000 bushels of
corn at 85 for mixed yellow and 83 1/2 for mixed.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 30.
The advices by the steamer Washington from
Europe have given more firmness to breadstuffs,
and caused an advance in flour and wheat. Sales
to-day of 1,000 bbls. of City Mills flour at \$6.25.
Howard street is held at the same price, with
small sales. Rye flour \$4.25, corn meal \$3.50 a
\$3.62 per bbl. Grain is firmer; wheat has advanced
3 to 5 cents per bushel since yesterday. About
5,000 bushels were sold to-day at 125 a
129 cents for red to 135 a 140 for good to prime
white. Corn is quiet; sales of 9,000 bushels at
69 a 70 cents for white to 75 for yellow. Mary-
land and Virginia rye at 72 a 75; Maryland
and Virginia oats at 38 a 42; clover seed \$6;
timothy seed \$3.25 a \$3.50.

PETERSBURG, Oct. 1.
Cotton—Very little doing. Sales of new at
11c. Cotton—In demand at 68 a 70c. Wheat
—The steamer's news has put up prices from 2
to 5 cents to-day. We quote \$1.30 for prime
white, and \$1.25 a \$1.26 for prime red.
Flour—City Brands \$7, and Family \$7.50 a
\$8. Bacon—Western shoulders at 8c; sides
8 1/2 a 8 3/4; Va. hog round 10 1/2 a 11c; hams 12 1/2.
Lard—Western, in barrels, at 11c; kigs, Balti-
more, 12 1/2; Va. 12 1/2; Salt—Sales of 400
sacks at \$1.55, and G. A. \$1.25. Guano—
Sacks making at \$58. Stock light. Plaster—
Petersburg fresh ground, unpacked, \$6.50 per
ton; packed \$6; northern \$8. Lime—Wash-
ington \$1.37 a \$1.45; Thomaston \$1.25 a
\$1.30.

LETTERS
REMAINING in the Post Office in Greens-
borough, N. C., on the 1st of October,
1853:
A—W Albee 2. Richard Atkinson, Miss Eliza-
beth Artwell, Genadous W Allen 2.
B—John T Bass, G M Ben, John Bennett 1,
Nicholas Bray, John A Bain, Mr. Boettches,
Wm Barrows, Robert Beuten, Robert Bell.
C—Miss Fanny A Cullen, John Crismond,
Thos Carter 2, Miss Lydia Chapman, Wm W
Cobb, Miss M Margaret Chester, Saml Cowin,
Miss Hanner Co, Avery Co.
D—Edmond Donnell 2, J R Draper 2, B H
Davidson, Joseph Denny.
E—Patrick Fraley, Ralph Forbes, H Fisher,
Geo W Fawcett.
G—Geo R Griffith, Miss Sally Graves, Jas
ton Gardner, Lewis Green, J M Golden 2, G
H Gardner, J G Gamble, Miss Sarah Graves,
Adlai Gingles, Mrs M D Gregg 2.
H—Isabella A Hall 2, Miss Martha Huse, Jos
T Hodge, Alfred N Hendricks, Saml Hooper,
Milton Hinshaw, Miss Lydia M Harris, Wm J
B Gillespie, Miss S L Humphrey.
I—Jas N Irwin.
J—Thos C Johnson, F P Julian 3, S W
James, Dr Johnson.
K—John Kirkpatrick, John C Kirkpatrick,
Miss Janetta King.
L—Hiram S Legon, John H Lincoln,
M—Mrs Elizabeth McCann, Miss Artes
Meritt, Mrs C M Mads, J W McIntyre, Wm
McKenzie, Alex Miller, Franklin Mison 2, Mil-
ton Murphy, Stephen Munday.
O—Rachel Ozment, Joseph Oliver, F Osgood,
Jos Oakley.
P—Jas Powers 2, Miss Margaret Palmer,
John Phillips, Wm R Proctor 2, Mrs Mary
Pearson, Jane Phillips, Robert Patterson, John
Parker, Jeremiah Picket, Wm P Parker, Miss
Sarah Pritchett.
R—Elizabeth Rossum, Richard Roberts.
S—J G Scott, Hiram T Snider, Willis Sikes,
Benjamin Sumner, Robert R Sullivan, Miss
Fanny Satterfield, Henry Sikes, E B Snee, A-
braham Spon, Salathiel Swain, L L Shave 2,
G D Satterfield.
T—Thos R Tate 3, Wm Tameyer, Wm Tail-
or, Miss Elizabeth Thomas, Abel Trotter, John
Taylor.
W—Pinkney Winchester 2, Rev Ch H
Wiley, Mrs M J Wilson, John White, John W
Walton, Jas B Webb, W A Walker, M G
Whitlock, Wm Wilson, Andrew Wilson, Em-
ory Wooders.
Persons calling for any of the above letters
will please say they are advertised.
B. G. GRAHAM, P. M.
October 6, 1853.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.,
HAS just received and opened a large assortment
of Drugs and Medicines, comprising every
article usually called for in this market. Also, an
excellent lot of
Choice Perfumery,
consisting of Colognes, Pomades, Extracts for Hand-
kerchiefs, Powders, Soaps, &c. Also, the fine-
most Brands of Cigars ever offered in this market.
Call at the sign of the Golden Mortar, East Street,
Greensborough, N. C.
October 7, 1853.

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Call at the sign of the Golden Mortar, East Street,
Greensborough, N. C.
October 7, 1853.

ARRIVALS AT THE BLIND HOUSE.

J. M. BEARD, Proprietor.
For the week ending October 6th, 1853.
September 30. W P Area, M Brown, Mrs Brown,
Miss Susan Brown, Col J G Jelliffe, J E Wooding,
C Scott, J Steiner, J E Penman, C Houser, A Tate,
T Tate, F Tate.
October 1. F Osgood, T Kumble, Geo Osgood, C
Wolf, J F Rodman, T I Sandridge, J W Ramsey,
May A T Gorrell, Dr P Jones, M S McKenzie, Mrs
Cowan and Daughter, Misses Wood, Miss Kile, J
H Webb, Miss Susan C Goode, Miss Virginia C
Goode, John L Colby.
2. M S Parker, Mr Coble, F Emmons, J E Holmes,
A N Robinson, T H Smith, A I Ramsour, T H Mc-
Rorie, N McKinney, C C Maxwell, Col C Jones, C
A Colby, I Myer, Chas Sacriste, B T Oddie, Col H
Waddell, P C Kropff, J Butler, Thomas R Tate and
Family.
3. C J Cowles, Wm Everhart, J M Pugh, J W
Allen, Benj Blumett, Capt Spitzer, J Thomas, Jasou
Lucit, Maj A T Gorrell, O P Copeland, C A Colby,
Hunt Myer, W S Cobb, John D Dummell, William
Spayth.
4. A Starrett, Wm Weeden, Mr Lehman, F W
Allen, Benjamin Blumett, A D Toomer and Lady,
T W Swann and Lady, T J Swann, T A Toomer,
R Gwyn, J A Caldwell, N Pace, J J Poindestox, W
M Camp' ell.
5. Mr Keene, Mr Crawford and Daughter, Miss
Hunter, Mr Rure, Mr Wilder, Mrs Wilder and 2
children, J J Poindestox, W M Campbell, M M
Robinson, W D Rountree.
6. A F Brown, M P Taylor, W J McConnell, J
Peabody, D F Neely, J W Helton, B T Oddie, R R
Barr, Rev M Parker, G A E Pape, Mrs Patterson,
A Jones, L Phelps, J M McLean.

NOTICE TO MINERS.
THE subscriber wishes to sell at the first oppor-
tunity, a copper mine situated in Alamance
county, on the waters of Little Alamance, about one
and a half miles south-west of Graham. The spec-
imens are very fair, as much so as any in the coun-
try, as far as it has been tested. There has been a
shaft of about eight feet sunk, and there is every
convenience of access, as the situation of the mine
is on a hill not far from said creek.
Any person wishing to purchase would do well to
call and examine, or they may lose a bargain.
PETER F. HOLT.
October 7, 1853.

50 oz. Quinine,
JUST received by Express, and for sale at the
sign of the Golden Mortar, by
W. C. PORTER.

INSURANCE OFFICE.
GREENSBORO, N. C., Oct. 6, 1853.
THE members of this Company are hereby noti-
fied to meet in the office of said company on
Wednesday the 26th instant, there being important
business to transact. PETER ADAMS, Secy.
750.3w

JUST RECEIVED.
BALES Island Ford Sheetting. 300 bushels
Mountain Island Cotton Yarn. For sale by
October 6, 1853. RANKIN & McLEAN.

North Carolina, Guilford County. Court
of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—August Term,
1853.
Thomas Stanley, Adm'r of
Mabion Stanley, Petition to sell land.
Cyrus Stanley and others.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the
Court that the following Defendants, to wit: Joel
Davis and wife Nancy, Hannah Stanley, Lydia Stan-
ley, Rebecca Stanley, Calvin Stanley, John Stanley,
Moses Stanley, John Cain and wife Rachel, Aaron T.
Stanley, John Stanley, William Perkins and wife Jane,
James Benbow and wife Mary, reside beyond the
limits of this State.—It is ordered that advertise-
ment be made for six weeks in the Greensborough Pa-
triot for said Defendants to appear before the Justices
of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to
be held for the County of Guilford at the court house
in Greensborough, on the third Monday of Novem-
ber next, then and there to plead, answer or demur
to the Plaintiff's petition, or judgment pro confesso
will be entered against them, and the lands mat-
tured in the petition ordered to be sold.
Witness Lyndon Swaim, Clerk of our said Court,
at Office in Greensborough, the third Monday of Aug-
ust, 1853. LYNDON SWAIM, c. c. c.
Pr. adv. 25. 750.3w

DAQUERREAN GALLERY
OPPOSITE THE BLIND HOUSE
GREENSBORO, N. C.
by ALEXANDER STARRETTE.
He will be absent for a few weeks.

Office of Grand Secretary,
GREENSBORO, N. C., Sept. 14, '53.
THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Grand Section
Cadeis of Temperance of the State of North
Carolina will be held in Greensborough on the
third Monday in October next (17th). A full rep-
resentation is earnestly requested, as business, in-
volving the interests of all, will be transacted. By
order of the G. W. P. JAMES W. ALBRIGHT, G. S.
September 14, 1853. 747.5

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

NOTICE.
FIFTEEN NEGROES FOR SALE.—On
Friday the 25th day of October next at the late
residence of John Vanhook deceased, in the county
of Stokes, five miles southwest of Madison, will be
sold fifteen negroes, consisting of Men, Women,
Boys and Girls, on a credit of nine months. Bond
and good security will be required of the purchaser,
this 13th day of September, 1853.
JOHN T. W. DAVIS,
W. B. VAUGHN,
Adm'rs. De Bonis Non.
September 21st, 1853. 748.5w.

ON HAND,
Boshton, Clark & Co.'s Mexican Mustang Lin-
iment, Laver Oil,
Towson's Sarsaparilla,
Hall's do.,
Oxygenated Bitters,
Hoodland's German Bit-
ters,
Brown's Ess. of Ginger,
Horseman's Hope,
Any of the above preparations for sale by the sin-
gle bottle, or dozen, at the New Drug Store of
T. J. PATRICK.

EFLAND & WOODBURN,
FASHIONABLE TAILORS,
South Street,
GREENSBORO, N. C.

J. C. POE,
DEALER IN STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,
HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
July 23d, 1853. 739.3L

20,000
HATS, CASTINGS for sale, whole-
sale and retail, consisting of large
bushels, Pots, Ovens, &c., of all sizes.
Merchants can be supplied with a good as-
sortment on fair terms.
J. R. & J. SLOAN.
Greensboro' September 23, 1853.

20,000
HATS, CASTINGS for sale, whole-
sale and retail, consisting of large
bushels, Pots, Ovens, &c., of all sizes.
Merchants can be supplied with a good as-
sortment on fair terms.
J. R. & J. SLOAN.
Greensboro' September 23, 1853.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE undersigned are now receiving the largest
STOCK OF GOODS in their line that they have
ever offered to the trade, consisting of a very exten-
sive assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, & READY-MADE
CLOTHING. To which they invite the attention of
their old customers and wholesale buyers generally.
HALL & SACKETT.
Fayetteville, Aug. 20, 1853. 743.4f.

DR. JOHN L. COLE, having permanently
located in Greensboro', offers his Services,
in the various branches of his Profession to the citi-
zens of Greensboro' and adjacent country.
January 22, 1853. 7131f

T. C. ALBRIGHT. R. F. ARMFIELD.
ALBRIGHT & ARMFIELD,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
HAVING permanently located in Greensborough,
will attend promptly to all business entrusted
to their care. January 10th, 1853. 712.4y.

COOPER, LIPPINCOTT, COFFIN & CO.,
(Late MURPHY, COOPER & Co.)
Wholesale Dealers in
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
No. 34 North Third Street,
Opposite the City Hotel, Philadelphia.
CHARLES S. COOPER, CHAS. F. DEHL, STEPHEN COFFIN
WM. V. LIPPINCOTT, (708-1y) DANIEL MURPHY

J. B. STARR. J. M. WILLIAMS.
STARR & WILLIAMS,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS,
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, UMBRELLAS,
AND
Ready-Made Clothing,
HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
May, 1853. 729.1y

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

R. M. ORRELL,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Among others, the following articles can be had at
Thurston's Furniture Rooms,
West street, Greensborough, N. C., at every variety
of price, according to quality, viz:
DRESSING BUREAUS,
with marble and mahogany tops—a very large as-
sortment;
Divans,
Rocking Chairs,
Wardrobes, Cane set & Ma-
hogany Parlor Chairs,
Secretaries,
Book Cases, &c. &c.
Also—
A large supply of Walnut and other plain work,
of every variety and quality.

DRESS UP!!
A LARGE assortment of Cloths and Cosmetics
are now offered for sale, by T. CALDWELL &
Sons, at a low profit than ever before known in this
market. All persons wishing to purchase should call
soon, as we are determined to sell.
August, 1853.

FAUST & WINEBRENER,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, &c.,
No. 68 1/2 North 3rd Street,
Between Arch & Race, West side,
PHILADELPHIA.
WE are now opening our FALL SUPPLY
of GOODS, which is larger and more complete,
than we have ever heretofore offered; and which
we will dispose of at as low prices as any house in
the Country.
Orders by mail or otherwise will receive our per-
sonal and prompt attention.
Philadelphia July 23, 1853. (741-11w—pl.)

NOTICE TO NORTH CAROLINA AND
VIRGINIA MERCHANTS.
STEVENSON & WEDDELL,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF STAPLE AND
FANCY DRY GOODS,
PETERSBURG, VA.

NOW offer to the trade a large and commodi-
ous assortment of British and Continental
Clothing, together with a large stock of Do-
mestic Fabrics, purchased before the recent
advance in prices.
Merchants are respectfully invited to call and ex-
amine our assortment, as we feel confident we can
offer as great inducements to purchasers as can be
found in this or any other market.
N. B.—Orders promptly attended to.
September 17th, 1853.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
WE are receiving the largest stock of Goods we
ever offered in this market, consisting in great
varieties of
Hats, Caps,
Boots and Shoes,
Saddlery and Leather,
Hardware, Cutlery, Wood and
Iron Hollow Ware, Bagging and Rope,
Cotton and Hemp Rope,—one-fourth to 14 inches,
Carpenters', Blacksmiths' & Coopers' Tools,
Nail Iron and Steel, Ready-
Made Clothing, Staple
Dry Goods, and
Groceries.
All these goods we want to exchange for Produce,
Cash, or to RESPONSIBLE MEN on time.
J. & T. WADDILL,
Sept. 18, 1853. Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.
Country Merchants will please call and ex-
amine our stock. (748) J. & T. W.

AXES.—The well known superiority of the
AGNEUNE HARTFORD COLLINS AXES, has
induced 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 attained such an un-
rivalled reputation, are invariably stamped COLLINS
& Co, HARTFORD. They are to be found at our De-
pot in the city of New York, and at the principal
Hardware Stores in the large cities.
SAML W. COLLINS.
March 29, 1853. 726.1y.

20,000
HATS, CASTINGS for sale, whole-
sale and retail, consisting of large
bushels, Pots, Ovens, &c., of all sizes.
Merchants can be supplied with a good as-
sortment on fair terms.
J. R. & J. SLOAN.
Greensboro' September 23, 1853.

20,000
HATS, CASTINGS for sale, whole-
sale and retail, consisting of large
bushels, Pots, Ovens, &c., of all sizes.
Merchants can be supplied with a good as-
sortment on fair terms.
J. R. & J. SLOAN.
Greensboro' September 23, 1853.

OAK RIDGE MALE INSTITUTE.

THE second session of this Institution will com-
mence on Thursday the 18th day of August.
The success which has attended the labors
of the students during the past session clearly evinces
the entire competency of Mr. DAVIS, the Teach-
er in charge, to fill the station in which he is placed.
It is earnestly desired that those who intend enter-
ing the School next session will come in on the first
day thereof.
The location is pleasant, healthy and retired.
About eighteen miles east of Salem, on the Danville
road; and fifteen miles N. west of Greensboro'.
Preparations are making for a good Philosophical
Apparatus, which will probably be received by the
first of September. It is also the design of the
Trustees to have a library of well selected Bo. ks.
HALL & SACKETT.
Fayetteville, Aug. 20, 1853. 743.4f.

GREENSBORO
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.
In the TRUST DEPARTMENT, or Deposit Sys-
tem, the payments made to the Company are en-
tirely optional with the Depositor, as regards the a-
mount and the time at which they are made. A
party may pay in as much or as little (not less than
one dollar), and as often, as may be convenient for
him, without any obligation upon him to continue
his payments,—and may withdraw them at his plea-
sure.
So that, on the plan of this Company, there is
created at one and the same time an assurance pay-
able at death, a fund available in sickness,—and a pro-
vision for old age.
See Pamphlets furnished by the Company.
OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.
Directors—Ralph Gorrell, Lyndon Swaim, John
A. Gilmer, P. F. Caldwell, Richard Greene, David
McLean, Richard Sterling, John M. Logan, D. P.
Weir, E. W. Osgood, Robert M. Sloan, Robert P.
Dick, Henry B. Elliott.
President—RALPH GORRELL.
Vice President—Lyndon Swaim.
Secretary and Treasurer—D. P. WEIR.
Attorney—John A. Gilmer.
Examining Physician—Edwin Watson, M. D.
Consulting Physician—C. C. McLean, M. D.; J.
L. Cole, M. D.; D. P. Weir, M. D.
General Agent—William H. Cumming.
Any information relative to the Company may
be had by addressing D. P. WEIR,
Jan. 25, 1853. Secretary and Treasurer.

Office N. C. R. R. Company.
GREENSBORO, Sept. 19th, 1853.
NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders in
the N. C. R. R. Company, that an installment
was called for and made payable on the 8th day of
January, one on the 1st March, one on the 3d May,
one on the 5th July, one on the 1st September, and
one on the 20th December, 1852. These install-
ments are due from many of the Stockholders, and
after the first of October next, interest will be rig-
idly exacted from the several dates said installments
fell due. There is also an installment of 10 per
cent. called for and made payable on the first day
of November next, and one of 10 per cent. falling
due 1st of January, 1854.
I think it likely that no further notice will be given
of the above installments being due until, accord-
ing to the provision of the charter, the stock will be
advertised for sale. Stockholders who had better look
to the condition contained in the charter for collect-
ing installments of dividends.
CYRUS P. MENDENHALL,
Secretary and Treasurer.

ONE THOUSAND
PIANO FORTES.
Upwards of One Thousand Pianos sold, and
NEVER SOLD A BAD ONE.
ALWAYS having had the Stock Agency of the
Piano Fortes of STODART and DUNHAM in
Virginia and North Carolina, together with the un-
paralleled 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 Su-
perb Tone.
We keep always on hand, a large and varied
Stock of the Newest Styles, and at the Lowest
Rates, so that purchasers can always find exactly
the Style, etc., they may want; the difference in
price, being occasioned only by the outward finish,
enables those who wish to buy cheaper instruments,
the same advantages of a fine and beautiful tone, as
in a Piano of greater value.
A large number of the Piano Fortes we now sell
are 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 PROMP-
TNESS to their orders, they shall have a Piano Forte
at precisely the Northern price (as has been often
attested) and an instrument from the best maker in
the world; GUARANTEED, and allowed to be re-
turned, if not suited in every particular according
to their description.
E. P. NASH,
Book & Piano Forte Dealer,
Petersburg, Va.

"I DIGEST!" Such is the true meaning of the
word "PEPSIN," 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.

JUST COME AND SEE
ONE of the largest and best selected Stocks of
Ready-Made Clothing ever offered in this
market, consisting in part of the following—
Cloaks, Over, Dress, Frock Sack and business
Coats, 500 pair of Pants, 400 Vests, fine Shirts, mu-
rino and woolen Undershirts and Drawers; Stocks,
Cravats, Hats, Caps, Travelling Bags, Umbrellas,
Trunks, &c. Also a large stock of Boots and Shoes,
all of which will be sold very cheap for cash. Call
and see for yourself before purchasing elsewhere,
and we will let you have a very good bargain.
EINSTEIN & CO.,
East Street, Greensboro' N. C.
Greensboro' September 23, 1853.

CELESTIAL SHEETINGS.
Hats prime quality—at Factory prices.
S. J. R. & J. SLOAN.
August 24, 1852.

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GREAT NORTHERN & SOUTHERN STAGE LINE.

From the terminus of the Railroad at Ra-
leigh, to the terminus of the South Car-
olina Railroad at Charlotte.
OUR STAGE COACH arrives in Greensborough
daily from the South at 1 o'clock, P. M., and
leaves for Raleigh at 3 P. M. Arrives at Raleigh
in 23 hours—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

