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### Holbrook's Geological Cabinet.

AN INTRODUCTION AND AID TO BOOKS.

The Bible is a book of examples, founded on principles for the regulation of human conduct; especially so for the management of the mind and soul, or the heart. The example furnished by it, as a starting point in the pursuit of knowledge, is not only appropriate, as founded on Divine Wisdom, but is equally simple, beautiful, and sublime. "In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth," is the sentence commonly referred to, as a specimen of the very highest sublimity. Its sublimity is in its simplicity, connected with the glorious truth uttered. A sentence more full of instruction never has been, probably never will be, uttered. It is also pre-eminently fitted to an inquisitive young mind, eagerly observing surrounding objects; at the same time rapidly and successfully, because practically learning them. If the elements of the created universe form the "First Lesson" of the Creator to his creatures, why not follow the example thus set by Him who created mind, as a starting point in the training of mind? In accordance with this example of Divine authority, the elements of our globe are selected as a "first lesson" for children. A "Geological Cabinet" is prepared, consisting of twenty-five mineral specimens, so selected, arranged, labelled, and described, as to show, almost at a glance, the elements and structure of mountains, rocks, and soils; exactly fitted to gratify the eager curiosity of every child to learn what he sees; not only by seeing, but by handling, examining, comparing, classifying, and other steps for acquiring the most substantial knowledge, by the most thorough modes of learning.

"Nature before Books, and Drawing before Writing," is a motto always in accordance with common sense, and now completely tested by experience, both in this country and Europe. It is already widely adopted by both continents, and is certain soon to be observed by all persons, everywhere, in the early instruction of children. The "Alphabet of Geology," by preceding the "Alphabet of Books," changes the latter from an unmeaning, irksome task, to an instructive, delightful lesson; learnt rapidly and certainly, because practically and agreeably.

The principal families of rocks, or geological formations, are the granite family, composed of three members, and forming all the highest mountains in the world; the hornblende, or trap family, consisting also of three or four members, widely scattered over the earth; lime formations, very abundant, various, and useful; magnesian or serpentine formations, containing highly valuable ores; conglomerate rocks, or those formed from the fragments of broken down rocks; carbon, or coal formations; fossils, or organic remains, or rocks containing the remains of more than nine thousand animals, with those of numerous plants; coral ranges, very extensive, and still increasing, by the labors of insects of the sea; and volcanic rocks, composing very numerous islands, and some mountains, from ten to fifteen thousand feet high. All these vast ranges of rocky and mountain masses, constituting the elements, the grandeur, and riches of our earth, beautifully and emphatically declare the sublime truth, that He who formed them has indeed, and in truth, weighed the mountains in scales, and the hills in a balance.

Nos. 1 and 2.—QUARTZ is the only mineral found everywhere. It forms a considerable part of all the highest mountains in the world, is the principal element of soils, composes nearly all the pebbles upon shores and in banks of gravel and sand, is the only material essential in the manufacture of glass; and, in some of its varieties, formed most or all the gems mentioned as set in the breastplate of Aaron, the high priest; also, those mentioned as composing the streets of the New Jerusalem. Quartz also forms most of the precious stones used in all ages of the world, as personal ornaments, worn on fingers, breasts, &c., and hence furnishing, to a considerable extent, articles of commerce among nations.

It scratches most other minerals, and is hence one of the hardest. Its colors are white, red, brown, smoky, blue, green, yellow, and clouded, with various shades of different colors. The most common quartz crystal is a hexagonal or six-sided prism, ending in a pyramid, with the same number of sides. The names, determined by the colors, forms, &c., are milk quartz, smoky, gray, yellow, rose, limpid, jaspery, blue, red, and clouded quartz; with numerous other varieties. The gems are amethyst, or purple quartz; jasper, or red quartz; cornelian, or yellowish red; agate, clouded, &c., &c.

No. 3.—BERNSTONE is porous quartz, principally brought from France, and used for the stones of flour mills, and is preferable for that use to any other material yet discovered. Its great hardness and numerous pores give it the character of an aggregation of knives, admirably fitted for reducing wheat and other grains to flour.

No. 4.—FELSAP resembles quartz, and is extensively combined with it, in rocks, mountains, soils, &c. When pulverized, or decomposed, it forms clay, as pulverized quartz does sand. The two, combined, are the principal and essential ingredients of all soils, and of course should be fully and familiarly understood by all farmers. Felsap is used for making China ware, or porcelain, as quartz is for glass. It is scratched by quartz, and breaks more in the form of lamina, or a smooth table surface, giving it the appearance of a collection of small steps. Its color is white, reddish, white, flesh color, sometimes brown, and occasionally other colors. It is far less various, and less beautiful in its varieties, than quartz. When it has a glassy appearance, and is translucent, it is called adularia. Labrador felsap, found extensively in Essex county, N. Y., is opalescent, or has a play of colors, as it is exposed to this light in different attitudes.

No. 5.—MICA unites with quartz and felsap to form the Himalaya Mountains, the Andes, Rocky Mountains Alps, Pyrenees, Carpathian, &c., and all the highest mountains in the world.

It is also found in ledges and loose rocks, or bowlders, widely scattered over different countries. It is easily split into leaves of almost any thickness, and is thus fitted for the doors of stoves and other purposes, as a substitute for glass. In some parts of Russia it is much used for the windows of houses, where it is known by the name of Muscovy glass. It is frequently called isinglass.

Nos. 6 and 7.—GRANITE is composed of quartz, felsap, and mica—the latter thrown about in every possible direction—rendering the rock unstratified, not slaty. It differs widely in the degree of fineness of the three ingredients composing it, the mica sometimes being in plate two feet or more in diameter; at other times in fine spangles, like scales, thickly scattered through the rock. The quartz or felsap also vary greatly in the size of the masses composing the granite.

Five granite is best fitted for purposes of architecture, for which it is extensively used in many countries. In the U. States are many quarries, furnishing building materials for all our seaports, and many inland towns and villages.

No. 8.—GNEISS is slaty granite, rendered so by the uniform direction of the mica. It hence splits in slabs of large and smooth surface, fitting it for sidewalks, floors, bridges, and many other purposes of economy and convenience. It is the prevailing rock on New York island, as it is in many parts of New England, and many other parts of the world. The color of gneiss depends, of course, upon that of the materials composing it, especially the mica, which is sometimes black, giving a black or dark color to the gneiss. It is more commonly of a lightish gray, and sometimes silvery.

No. 9.—MICA SLATE resembles gneiss, but is composed of quartz and mica. Felsap, composing a part of granite and gneiss, is wanting in this rock. It frequently has an undulating surface, but is smooth. It splits readily, and is used for purposes similar to those of gneiss. Garnets are more abundant in this than any other rock; and this rock contains more of those than any other crystals.

No. 10.—HORNBLEND is black, green, or other dark rocks. It is more tough than hard, and is an element of rocks much used in architecture, also forming some of the most beautiful scenery in the world.

No. 11.—SIENITE is commonly called granite, but differs from it in taking hornblende in place of mica. The Bunker Hill Monument, (Massachusetts.) Merchants' Exchange, Astor House, Rutgers Institute, and numerous other buildings, in New York and other cities, are built of sienite, commonly called Quincy granite. Cleopatra's Needle, Egypt, is sienite.

No. 12.—BASALT. The Giant's Causeway is composed of basaltic pillars, many of which are six-sided prisms, from six inches to a foot or two in diameter, in blocks about the same length, with one end rounded and the other hollowed, so as exactly to match, and are piled upon each other in a similar manner, form the Pailades on the Hudson, the two bluffs at New Haven, Mount Holyoke, & many other mountain masses in this and other countries. The same kind of rock is scattered over many countries, in the form of bowlders, and is frequently known by the name of ironstone. It is composed, principally of hornblende or augite, which it resembles, and felsap, with a large portion of iron. Basalt, greenstone, and other rocks of the same family, are much used for building.

Nos. 13 and 14.—LIME formations are extensive, various, useful, and sometimes beautiful. They embrace common limestone, nearly all marbles, chalk, and many beautiful crystals. The older formations are in coarse grains, which give it the name of granular lime. The more recent is frequently finer or more compact, when it is called compact lime. It is frequently found in rhombic crystals, when it is called rhomb spar. When these crystals are transparent they are called Iceland spar, and produce double refraction—giving one line or letter seen through it the appearance of two.

All the formations are the carbonate of lime, composed of lime and carbonic acid. When burnt, the acid is thrown from the lime, when it is reduced to quicklime, and fitted for various uses in building; also for mortaring lime, for which it is extensively used. White limestone and milk quartz are sometimes confounded; but they may be easily distinguished by the knife, as the former can be cut, and the latter not; and more certainly by an acid, as the former effervesces, and the latter not.

No. 15.—GYPSUM is the sulphate of lime, and of course composed of sulphuric acid (oil of vitriol) and lime. In Italy and other countries, it appears in the form of alabaster, which receives a fine polish, and is translucent. When crystallized in transparent plates, it is called celestine (moonstone). It sometimes appears in fine silky fibres, when it is called fibrous gypsum. Saturated gypsum is another beautiful variety of this mineral.

Gypsum is a powerful manure, and is much used for ornamental work in plastering rooms; also for basins and casts of various kinds.

No. 16.—SERPENTINE rocks form extensive barren ridges, but contain chrome ore, magnesia, asbestos, and other useful and curious deposits. It takes its name from its variety of colors like the serpent, though its prevailing color is green. The prevailing rock at Hoboken and Staten Island is serpentine, which extends, with frequent interruptions, through New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, into Virginia. It abounds in various parts of the world.

No. 17.—TALC, like serpentine, contains magnesia. It is sometimes known by the name of French chalk. It has a greasy feel, and is easily cut with a knife, or scratched by the finger nail.

No. 18.—SOAPSTONE is composed of talc, minutely combined with quartz. It is easily cut with an axe or saw, turned in a lathe, smoothed with a plane, and thus changed into any form desired for economy or convenience. It is less abundant than serpentine, but is frequently found with it.

No. 19.—SANDSTONE is composed of grains of sand or quartz cemented into rocks, commonly by iron. It abounds in many countries, and is much used for buildings, and in the material

for grindstones, whetstones, and other similar articles.

No. 20.—PUDDINGSTONE is a rock formed of pebbles, and cemented by iron. The pebbles are commonly quartz, rounded by a long course of friction. When the pebbles are limestone, not rounded, the rock is called breccia.

Nos. 21 and 22.—COAL. Mineral coal is divided into two great families—bituminous and anthracite. The former contains hydrogen, which produces ready ignition, a bright blaze, smoke, smell, tar, and coke. Anthracite is composed principally of carbon, which is ignited less readily, produces little blaze, smoke, or smell, no tar or coke, but a higher heat, and is more durable. Bituminous coal is found in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, Tennessee, Alabama, and other States. Nearly all the anthracite used comes from Pennsylvania. Both are found in various parts of the continent.

No. 23.—FOSSILS. More than 9,000 different kinds of animals are changed into stone, or petrified; the greater portion of the species now extinct, or unknown in a living state. Some animals thus petrified were larger than elephants; others are microscopic, or too small to be seen by the eye alone. Microscopic animals thus fossilized, and now forming chalk, flint, marl, &c., were once alive, and possessed of the powers of action and enjoyment. One fossil called the Lily Enaminate or stone lily, is found to contain more than 100,000 bones or joints. On some portions of the Erie canal, rocks composed of different kinds of Euryclerites are so abundant as to be used for the walls of locks. They receive a fine polish, and make a beautiful marble.

Six hundred different kinds of fossils, or petrified plants, have been discovered. In some cases, large trees, and even forests, are changed into stone. Many kinds of plants, especially ferns, are found in slate and other rocks about coal mines.

No. 24.—CORAL. Myriads of insects have been at work for thousands of years, in forming rocks and islands in many parts of the world. They have built from the depths of the sea large masses and ranges of rocks, many thousand miles in extent. Their work is generally in a circular form, frequently surrounding islands. They leave openings sufficient for ships to enter, and space enough between their work and the islands for a safe harbor to ships when entered. The rock thus formed is called coral; the ranges encircling islands, coral reefs; and the insects engaged in the work, coral insects; of which numerous kinds are known, but all are small.

No. 25.—LAVA. A volcano is a burning mountain. More than three hundred have been discovered upon the earth. Some of them are constantly throwing out fire, smoke, ashes, and melted rock; others burn for a time, and then cease, or perhaps break out to a new place. Some of these volcanoes have thrown masses of melted matter, which has passed off in streams to the surrounding country, covering a surface larger than some of our States. The matter thus thrown from volcanoes is called lava; and the hole or opening from which it is thrown, is called a crater. The highest volcano is in the Andes mountains, more than 17,000 feet high, which sometimes throws out matter 6,000 feet above its summit. In some cases, the quantity of matter thrown from a volcano is greater than the whole mass of the mountain from which it is thrown. In 1783, two streams of lava flowed from a volcano in Iceland, one fifty miles long and twelve broad, and the other forty miles by seven—averaging one hundred feet in thickness, destroying twenty villages, and nine thousand inhabitants. Most of the islands in the Pacific ocean, and many in other parts of the world, are volcanoes. Some islands have risen from the midst of the sea in modern times, by the power of volcanoes.

#### REMARKS.

As a "First Lesson" for children, the "Geological Cabinet" here described is probably the best that can be provided. It is carefully fitted both to interest and instruct young minds, before they can comprehend any book which is or can be prepared for them. The lesson is taken from "THE BOOK," studied with eager curiosity by every child, the first moment he opens his eyes upon the light of heaven; and is hence an introduction to continued lessons through life from the same book, studied in the same practical, delightful way as here commenced.

While this is a successful and delightful introductory lesson to "God's OLDER VOLUME," the book of creation, it creates a desire and furnishes aid in learning the books of men. Children, in such a course, never fail to learn to spell, read, write, &c., almost without knowing it; as books are sought for as instruments in their work. They thus not only learn how to read, but to understand what they read—absolutely essential to making a good reader.

Such knowledge thus acquired, also gives independence of mind; under all circumstances desirable—for a republican, indispensable; it is the very essence of republicanism. As the elements of the earth are also the elements of soils, a knowledge of them is especially important for farmers; and hence ought to be learnt by every farmer's sons and daughters too. The Geological Cabinet is, of course, peculiarly appropriate for country schools; not less so for families. It becomes doubly important in the country, from the ease of increasing it by collections made by children, not only for their schools and families directly, but for exchanging with other schools and families in other places and countries. Thus "National Interchanges" of the most enlightened, pacific character, may be established among all seasons and classes of the human family—a tendency to a "UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD" on earth.

Connected with this first lesson in Geology, are others on Geometry, also peculiarly fitted to young minds. For such lessons, simple figures are prepared, showing the elements of form, as exhibited in endless and beautiful variety in objects around us. These figures, such as squares, triangles, hexagons, &c., are drawn on slates and on paper; also formed of paper, cut, and combined into various shapes, showing the different crystals, structure of leaves and wood, work of bees and other insects; also, the work of human hands in architecture, and all kinds of mechanics; thus making Geometry, like its sister science, Geology, a source of endless instruction

and delight, if used as first lessons in primary education.

Connected with both these sciences, especially Geometry, Drawing is indispensable; while, like both the others, it is highly delightful. Not only drawing-masters, but writing-masters now almost uniformly advocate the sentiment of "drawing before writing"—a sentiment doubted by no one who ever tried it.

Hence, geology, geometry, and drawing, separately, and still better together, from the appropriate first lessons for children, both in schools and families. Each separately, and still more all united, are especially important as aids to self-instruction; also, to mutual instruction of children in the same family—virtually changing families into schools, for the instruction of children, the relief of parents, and the very highest satisfaction of all surrounding the "family board." By them, as remarked by a learned judge, "observation and classification become early and fixed habits of the mind; the only habits by which the mind can be improved."

From the National Intelligencer.

### Reference of Legislative Powers to the People.

Within the last few weeks we have had almost simultaneously coming to us from three or four States of the Confederacy, divided by thousands of miles distance, including some of the oldest and some of the very latest of its members, a series of decisions on subject-matters entirely unconnected with each other, all consistent, and affirming the same point of law, from Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States. That point is, the unconstitutionality of the reference of an law to the People in their primary assemblies for enactment or ratification, and the absolute nullity of any law so enacted, ratified, or ordered to be referred.

We have never ourselves entertained a doubt that such a course of proceeding was absolutely unconstitutional; in the first place, as directly at variance with the first section of the first article of the Constitution of the United States; and out of all keeping, in the second place, with the known character of our institutions and with the traditional character of all representative Governments.

Of pure democracies the world has seen but few, and the character and proceedings of those it has seen are not such as to encourage the revival of such, even if they were possible for any community too large to admit of an assemblage of all her male voting population at a single time, and in a single place, where they may hear, debate, and decide all questions whatsoever, whether legislative, executive, or judicial.

Such a Government was the Athenian Republic, in which every possible question, from the election of magistrates, the ratification of treaties, not the declaration only of wars, but their conduct and the appointment of their generals, down to the enactment of the most trivial sumptuary law, and the punishment or acquittal of the paltriest prisoner was left to the people in their primary assemblies.

A pure democracy assumes that every individual of the community has equal capacity, equal leisure, equal genius, and equal aptitude to be himself judge, general, diplomatist, law-giver, statesman, governor, and to play the part of such to the credit and benefit of his country.

A representative government, whether republican or monarchical, affirms the equal right of every qualified voter—whether its suffrage be universal or conditional—to have an influence over and to give or deny his assent to enactments on all these questions, and others incidental to the government of the country, but denies and repudiates the idea of his equal capacity, leisure, genius, and aptitude, *ex ipso facto*, to fill in person every office and deal of his own knowledge and power with every question.

The mass is sufficiently wise, honest, prudent, capable to choose at their own pleasure such individuals as they believe capable to represent them in these various capacities; and to their counsel, guidance, leading, governor, they commit their welfare for such periods and under such conditions as they esteem sufficient to secure their liberties and independence.

To this man they grant it to be their executive; to these to exercise all legislative power; to these to hear causes and give decisions; to these to command their armies and direct their squadrons; but they no more claim the right to order, in tumultuous primary meetings, other than their regular assemblies for electoral purposes, the declaration of this war, or the enactment of this law, than they claim to direct the leader of their forces, how to set his regiment in the field, or the captains of their ships which way to put their helms in a hurricane.

A representative government surrounds and protects itself by a series of elaborate checks and balances. Dreading its own liability to excitement, impulses, rash legislation, or yet rasher execution, it voluntarily deprives itself of certain powers which it counts to its own chosen delegates. Dreading the possibility of their liability also to this inherent human weakness, it erects a further bar to hasty action, by causing every question to be originated and debated by one, again debated by a second, and finally passed on by a third power of the State, before it becomes lawful to act upon it. In like manner, with its judiciary, it insinuates a series of courts to which, in case of error, causes may be successively appealed, in order to preserve itself from the fatal consequence of rash judgment.

A pure democracy, in the reverse of all this, consults, legislates, condemns, declares war, acts once, at a single movement, time, and place, impulsively, undoubtingly, irrevocably. Had Athens been a representative State instead of a naked democracy, Socrates and Phocion would not have quitted the fatal necktie; Themistocles and Xanthippus would not have died in the service of the stranger; Demosthenes had not perished in exile, nor Cleon led his armies to disgrace before Amphipolis.

Had Rome been a pure democracy instead of a representative republic, she would have made submission to Hannibal after the fatal field of Cannæ; she would have punished Varro, instead of thanking him, that he had not despaired of the republic; she would not have had twenty legions, but less than one hundred thousand men, in the field in the year following that terrible day,

when her male citizens were reduced to two hundred and seventy thousand only, nor would she ever have been styled the mistress of the world.

Such are emphatically the differences between a free representative republic and a pure democracy. The former we believe to be the very best, the latter to be nearly the most vicious of all governments.

The Government of the United States, is by principle, in theory, in fact, a representative government; and, although the most liberal and holding the fewest checks on the liberty of the individual, having indeed cast away all property qualification, and rejoicing in universal suffrage, is not much nearer to being a pure democracy than England herself. The principle is the same in both instances, though we have more fully carried out the plan: the election by the masses of the heads and hands which shall hold the reins, not the impulsive and inexperienced chieftainship of the primary majorities. Those who have thought or written of us otherwise, understand neither the genius of our people, nor the principles, theories, facts of our constitution. A representative republic we are; and because we are so, and because we earnestly pray that we may ever continue so, and because we solemnly deprecate and detest all rule of mob majorities, we greatly rejoice at these recent decisions, truly righteous, and we trust determinate, that "all reference of legislative powers to the people in their primary meetings is contrary to the Constitution of the United States." *Esto perpetua!*

### Senator Everett on the "Celtic Exodus."

The distinguished Senator from Massachusetts delivered an address before the New York Historical Society last week, on the discovery and settlement of America, which is a comprehensive sketch of that important movement. We have room for an extract only, and shall confine ourselves to his notice of the present emigration, which will doubtless have so great an influence on the destiny of Ireland, Germany, and the United States:

"The races that invaded Europe came to lay waste and to subjugate; the hosts that cross the Atlantic are peaceful immigrants. The former burst upon the Roman empire, and by oft-repeated strokes beat it to the ground. The immigrants to America from all countries come to cast in their lot with the native citizens, and to share with us this great inheritance of civil and religious liberty. The former were ferocious barbarians—half clad in skins, speaking strange tongues,—worshipping strange gods with bloody rites;—the latter are the people of the countries from which the first European settlers of this continent proceeded, and belong with us to the great common family of Christendom. The former destroyed the culture of the ancient world, and it was only after a thousand years that a better civilization grew up from its ruins. The millions who have established themselves in America within sixty years, are from the moment of their arrival, gradually absorbed into the mass of the population, conforming to the laws, moulding themselves to the manners of the country, and contributing their shares to its prosperity and strength.

It is a curious coincidence, that, as the first mighty wave of the hostile immigration, that burst upon Europe before the time of our Saviour, consisted of tribes belonging to the great Celtic race—the remains of which, identified by their original dialect, are still found in Brittany, in Wales, in the highlands of Scotland, and especially in Ireland—so by far the greater portion of the new and friendly immigration to the U. States consists of persons belonging to the same fervid imaginative and too often oppressed race. I have heard in the villages of Wales and the highlands of Scotland, the gospel preached in substantially the same language in which Brennus uttered his haughty summons to Rome, and in which the mystic songs of the Druids were chanted in the depths of the primeval forests of France and England, in the time of Julius Cæsar. It is still spoken by thousands of Scotch, Welsh and Irish immigrants, in all parts of the United States.

This great Celtic race is one of the most remarkable that have appeared in history. Whether it belongs to that extensive Indo-European family of nations, which, in ages before the dawn of history, took up a line of march in two columns from lower India, and moving westward, both by a northern and a southern route, finally diffused itself over Western Asia, Northern Africa, and the greater part of Europe; or whether, as others suppose, the Celtic race belongs to still older stock, and was itself driven down upon the South and into the West of Europe by the overwhelming force of the Indo-Europeans, are questions, which we have no time at present to discuss. However it may be decided, it would seem that, for the first time, as far as we are acquainted with the fortunes of this interesting race, they have found themselves in a really prosperous condition in this country. Driven from the soil to which their fathers have clung for two thousand years, they have at length and for the first time in their entire history, found a real home in a land of strangers. Having been told, in the frightful language of political economy, that at the daily table which nature spreads for the human family, there is no cover laid for them in Ireland, they have crossed the ocean to find occupation, shelter, and bread on a foreign soil.

"This 'Celtic Exodus,' as it has been aptly termed, is to all parties immediately connected with it one of the most important events of the day. To the emigrants themselves it may be regarded as a passing from death to life. It will benefit Ireland by reducing a surplus population, and restoring a sounder and juster relation of capital and labor. It will benefit the laboring classes in England, where wages have been kept down to the starvation point by the struggle between the native population and the inhabitants of the sister island. This benefit will extend from England to ourselves, and will lessen the pressure of that competition which our labor is obliged to sustain, with the ill-paid labor of Europe, while the constant influx into America of stout and efficient hands supplies the greatest

wants in a new country, which is that of labor,—gives value to land,—and facilitates the execution of every species of private enterprise and public work.

"I am not insensible to the temporary inconveniences which are to be offset against these advantages on both sides of the water. Much suffering attends the emigrant there, on his passage, and after his arrival. It is possible that the value of our native labor may have been depressed by too sudden and extensive a supply from abroad; and it is certain, that our asylums and almshouses are crowded with foreign inmates, and that the resources of public and private benevolence have been heavily drawn upon. These are considerable evils, but they have perhaps been exaggerated.

"It must be remembered, in the first place, that the immigration daily pouring in from Europe is by no means a pauper immigration. On the contrary it is already regarded with apprehension abroad, as occasionally a great abstraction of capital.\* It is attended no doubt with an influx of foreign pauperism. In reference to this, I believe your system of public relief is better here in New York than ours in Massachusetts, in which, however, we are making important changes." It is said that, owing to some defect in our system or its administration, we support more than our share of needy foreigners. They are sent in upon us from other States. New York, as the greatest seaport, must be exposed to a similar burden. However the evil arises, it may no doubt be mitigated by judicious legislation; and in the meantime, Massachusetts and New York might do a much worse thing, with a portion of their surplus means, than feed the hungry, clothe the naked, give a home to the stranger, and kindle the spark of reason in the mind of the poor foreign lunatic; even though that may have been, (as I am ashamed for the credit of humanity to say has happened,) set on shore in the night from a coasting vessel, and found in the morning in the fields half dead with cold and hunger, and fright.

"But you say 'they are foreigners.' Well, do we owe no duties to foreigners? What was the founder of Virginia, when a poor Indian girl threw herself between him and the war club of her father? What were the pilgrim fathers when the friendly savage—if we must call him so,—met them with the salutation of 'welcome Englishmen?' 'They are foreigners;'—and suppose they are. Was not the country all but ready a year or two ago to plunge into a conflict with the military despots of the east of Europe, in order to redress the wrongs of the oppressed races who feed their flocks on the slopes of the Carpathians, and pasture their herds upon the tributaries of the Danube, and do we talk of the hardship of relieving destitute foreigners, whom the hand of God has guided across the ocean and conducted to our doors?

"I am not indifferent to the increase of the public burdens; but the time has been when I have felt a little proud of the vast sums paid in the United States for the relief of poor emigrants from Europe. It is an annual sum, I have no doubt, equal to the interest on the foreign debt of the States which have repudiated their obligations. When I was in London a few years ago, I received a letter from one of the interior counties of England, telling me that they had in their House of Correction an American seaman (or a person who pretended to be) who was both a pauper and a rogue. They were desirous of being rid of him, and kindly offered to place him at my disposal. Although he did not bid fair to be a very valuable acquisition, I wrote back that he might be sent to London, where he could be shipped by the American Consul to the United States. I ventured to add the suggestion, that if Her Majesty's Minister at Washington were applied to in a similar way by the overseers of the poor and wardens of the prisons, in the United States, he would be pretty busily occupied. But I really felt pleased, at a time when my own little State of Massachusetts was assessing from ten to twelve thousand destitute British subjects annually, to be able to relieve the British Empire of the only American pauper quartered upon it."

\*NOTE.—In an instructive article relative to the German emigration in OTTO HERNES'S JAHREBUCH FOR VOLKSWIRTSCHAFT UND STATISTIK, the numbers who emigrated from Germany from 1846 to 1851 inclusive, are estimated to have amounted to the annual average of 96,676 and the amount of capital abstracted by them from the country to an average of 19,370,343 six dollars (about fifteen millions Spanish dollars) per annum.

### Poetic.—One of the boys imitates the following to his lady love:

And when the reverend sire shall say,  
"My son, take thou this daughter!"  
I'd answer him in fearless tone,  
"I shall not do nothing shorter!"  
"Will you, my son, support and nourish,  
This flower I give to thee?"  
I'd give my span white kids a flourish  
And answer, "Yes, sir-ee!"

PEA SOUP.  
Of all the P's in Johnson's Dictionary,  
Pea-sock, Pea-ruse, Pea-riker, Pea-utinary,  
Pea-cock, Pea-cullar, Pea-fan, and Pea-nal,  
Pea-remptory, Pea-nates, and Pea-lal,  
Pea-natory, Pea-niphery, and Pea-riah;  
Pea-ronal, Pea-rescent, Pea-riah;  
The P I most approve of all the group,  
Is Pea, the son of Pea, and sire of Soup!

A young gentleman of Kilkenny, meeting a handsome milkmaid, said:—"What will you take for your self and your milk, my dear?"  
The girl instantly replied, "Yourself and a gold ring, sir." That is good, but the girl at the boarding house was better. A gentleman called in, and was shown over a set of rooms by a very pretty girl. "Are you to be let with the room?" enquired the gallant. "No, I'm to be let alone."

An Irishman, who had commenced building a wall round his lot, of rather uncommon dimensions—viz: four feet high and six feet thick—was asked the object by a friend. "To save repairs, my honey, don't you see that if it ever falls down, it will be higher than it is now."

"Tom, who did you say our friend B— married?" "He married forty thousand dollars: I forget her other name!" was the answer.



# THE PATRIOT.

GREENSBOROUGH:

SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1853.

## Letter from Gov. Morehead.

OFFICE N. C. RAILROAD,  
GREENSBOROUGH, June 9, 1853.  
Editors of the Greensboro' Patriot:  
I have the honor to acknowledge a communication from his Excellency, D. S. Reid, under date of 4th inst., requesting the President and Directors of this Company to have the surveys made of the contemplated extensions of the North Carolina Railroad, eastward from Goldsboro' to Beaufort Harbor, and westward from Salisbury to the Tennessee line, according to the provisions of the Act of Assembly entitled *An Act to Incorporate "The Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company,"* and *"The North Carolina and Western Railroad Company."*

I desire to give this pleasing intelligence to the friends of these enterprises, through your valuable paper, with an assurance that the work will be commenced at as early a day as practicable.

Immediately upon the receipt of Governor Reid's communication, I informed our Chief Engineer, Walter Gwynn, our Board meets early in July, by which time I hope we shall have a corps of Engineers ready for the field.

Not a moment is to be lost. The deep, deep regret is, that these extensions are not now in full progress of construction. The giant strides of improvement around us should arouse us to action. The ignominious and pusillanimous complaint that Nature has done so little for us is a libel upon the old dame. Let us see if it be not. If the labors and opinions of that distinguished American citizen, Capt. Bache, of the U. S. Coast Survey, to whom our commerce is already so much indebted, can have any influence on our opinions, we have at the eastern terminus of one of these extensions one of the finest harbors, at Beaufort, for all commercial purposes on the whole Atlantic coast. And if the improvements at the mouth of Cape Fear shall succeed, as it is hoped they will, we shall have another port, surpassed by few, if any, to the South. Then here are the ports; the latter requiring but little aid from man; the former made and presented by the hand of nature in its unrivalled excellence.

But it may be asked, what commerce have we, to require such a port as Beaufort? Let the answer be, the commerce of the world. Look at the location of this port—placed in the end of the North Carolina coast, which projects like a promontory into the Atlantic, midway and within sight of the great line of navigation between the North and the South, and within thirty minutes sail of the ocean. Nature made it for a stopping place for commerce—the half-way house between the North and the South—where steamers may get their supplies of anthracite, semi-bituminous and bituminous coal, so profusely scattered on either side, and, unless I am much mistaken, under the bed of the great Central Railway, which, by this eastern extension, will connect with that port.

But there are views connected with this port to which public attention has not been sufficiently directed. Lieutenant Maury, of the Washington Observatory, whose services have done more for navigation and commerce than perhaps any other man living, addressed a communication to one of both houses of Congress on the subject of the commerce of the Amazon, Mississippi and Gulf of Mexico. For philosophical and statesmanlike views this paper is without a rival, and should be read and studied by every American citizen. It shows very clearly that the trade of the whole Gulf of Mexico, including its magnificent rivers, must pass out at the straits of Florida, and that some Southern port must become the great emporium for that commerce. Has any port the advantages that Beaufort has?

But let us take a western view of these extensions. The Road running from Beaufort along the Central Railroad and to the Tennessee line, and thence along the lines already in progress of construction to Memphis, will not vary one degree from a due West course. Extend the same line westward (and I predict it will surely be done) to the city of San Francisco, which is to become the great emporium of the East Indian trade, and who can doubt that the trade of the Mississippi valley, as well as that of the East Indies and China will crowd our port. This line will vary less than three degrees from a due West course.

But to those who do not look so far from home, let us direct their attention to what nature has done for us at home. We have a genial climate; navigable bays and rivers; cascades and waterfalls; a soil unsurpassed for fertility; and minerals exhaustless fill the earth upon which we tread, their richness equalled only by the soil that tries to hide them. That we may not be ignorant of their existence, they peep out at every step and look us in the face, yet we find them not. Like the lazy laborer who, with his fellows, was caught slumbering by his employer, the latter, by way of rebuke, said he would give a crown to know which was the laziest in the crowd. This long, slab-sided fellow, after a great yawn and stretch, said, "here he massa—give me de money." "Here, you lazy rascal, take it," tendering him the crown. With another yawn and effort to bring his pocket in view, "do, massa, do me de favor to jest drap it in dat pocket!" Like him we look upon the coal, iron and limestone in juxtaposition—but as it is not forged into plowshares and rolled into rails, we touch it not. Gold and copper, silver and lead, nestle together in the earth; but as they are not melted into pigs, ingots and bars, or coined into currency and placed in our pockets, we heed them not.

"Nature has not done enough for us!" No, nor never will, until she gives us MEN—men worthy the age in which they live.

The President and Directors of the N. C. Railroad, Messrs. Editors, will have the surveys made, to your corps we look, to have the work done. Let the whole press of North Carolina turn their artillery upon these points, and success must follow.

Onward! and take you the lead.  
J. M. MOREHEAD,  
Pres't N. C. Railroad.

\* You should publish this in extenso in your paper.

Mr. Pennington, who advertised to lecture in this place, has dropped us a line stating that his visit to Greensboro' has been necessarily delayed, and that several days must yet elapse before he comes.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the N. C. Railroad will be held in Salisbury, on the 14th day of July. Stockholders in this vicinity who cannot attend ought to make out their proxies for those who will be there. It is very important that all the Guilford stock be represented.

## Dangerous Counterfeit.

A counterfeit ten dollar bill, purporting to be on the Bank of Cape Fear, has come under our notice, remarkably well executed and calculated to deceive most persons except those in the constant habit of handling money. The style of engraving in the spurious bill does not strike the casual observer as badly done;—it must be examined particularly, or compared with the genuine, before the defects become apparent. As the readiest mode of detection, the observer will look first at the female figure in the vignette, in a sitting posture, with bare shoulders and a trident in her left hand. In the genuine bills, the countenance of the female has a clear, open, pleasant expression, and the whole picture appears finished. In the spurious bill, the face is badly done—looks blurred, with an unpleasant expression, and the whole figure lacks distinctness. The face of the brick-layer, at the right hand upper corner, is badly executed; and the ladder against the end of the house, in the same group, has, in the genuine, the third round from the top nearly on a line with the top of the window, while, in the spurious, the third round of the ladder is below the top of the window. The word TEN, in square panel work at the left hand lower corner, is not set in square in the spurious bills, but somewhat catercornered. The filling up and signatures on the bill before us are done with paler ink than the genuine bills. The one under notice purports to be payable at Fayetteville; but we understand others are out payable at Salisbury. In some sections east of this place, we are informed that great numbers of these counterfeits are in circulation.

The Fayetteville counterfeit is signed H. R. Savage, Cashier, Thomas H. Wright, President; dated July 3, 1849; letter Aa; payable to J. W. Wright. The Salisbury counterfeit is signed H. R. Savage, Cashier, Thomas H. Wright, Pres't; payable to D. A. Davis; date and letter not remembered.

We learn from Mr. Lindsay, the Cashier of the branch in this place, that directions have been communicated to all the Branches to issue no more from the plate which has been counterfeited. The 10s, as well as 3s, 4s and 5s, will hereafter be from splendid new plates.

## Commencement.

Having no space last week, nor the present, for the extended notices of the late Commencement exercises of the University at Chapel Hill, we now present a mere abstract of proceedings.

On Monday night the Sermon to the Graduating Class was delivered by Rev. Dr. Hawks, of New York.

On Tuesday, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the Annual Address before the N. C. Historical Society was delivered by Dr. Hawks.—subject, Sir Walter Raleigh. Declarations at night by selections from the Freshman Class.

On Wednesday, at 11, the Address before the two Literary Societies was delivered by the Hon. A. O. P. Nicholson, of Tennessee—subject, the character of the lawyer.

On Wednesday afternoon the Annual Address was delivered before the Alumni Association, by Dr. J. H. Dickson, of Wilmington. Declarations at night by selections from the Sophomore Class.

On Thursday—Commencement day—original Orations were delivered by the following members of the Graduating Class, viz: Messrs. V. A. Allen, Newbern; A. G. Merritt, Tenn.; W. W. Peebles, Northampton; Alex. W. Lawrence, Raleigh; Robert A. Chambers, Montgomery; W. H. Powell, Bertie; T. T. Dismukes, Tenn.; N. E. Seales, Rockingham; A. R. Black, Moore; A. Melver, Moore; D. G. Worth, Asheboro; J. M. Bullock, Ala.; J. I. Seales, Rockingham; J. Woods, Tenn. Then followed the Annual Report—Conferring Degrees, Valedictory Oration by J. L. Morehead, Greensboro.

The following gentleman received the Degree of Master of Arts, viz: Malcom Maenair, of Robeson; E. C. Chambers, Montgomery; W. A. Dick, M. D., Lumberton; Seaton Gales, Raleigh; W. E. Hill, Duplin; R. Hines, Chapel Hill; J. L. Gorrell, Greensboro; John Pool, Elizabeth City; W. G. Pool, M. D., Elizabeth City; Lawrence Smith, Scotland Neck; Clemon G. Wright, Fayetteville; and W. H. Johnston, Tarboro.

The Degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon the Hon. Frederick Nash, the Hon. Richmond M. Pearson, and the Hon. William H. Battle, Judges of the Supreme Court; and also upon the Hon. Walker Anderson, of Florida.

The Degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon Rev. Thomas T. Davis, Bishop elect of South Carolina; also, upon Rev. Cyrus Johnston, of Charlotte, and Rev. Joseph Cross, of Charleston, S. C.

## District Attorney.

Robert P. Dick, Esq., of this place, has been appointed District Attorney of the United States for North Carolina, in place of H. W. Husted, Esq., of Raleigh, removed.

As the thing had to be done, we confess ourselves as well pleased with the appointment of Mr. Dick as any that could have been made. Personally worthy, amiable in the relations of social life, and professionally qualified withal, we have only to regret that the bestowal of the office is a reward of service in a political party whose principles we abominate.

## Second District.

A democratic convention for the 2nd Congressional district was held at Newbern on the 9th inst., and Col. Thomas Ruffin, of Goldsboro' nominated as the democratic candidate for the district. Mr. R. has accepted the nomination. W. C. Loftin, Esq., of Lenoir, has been heretofore announced as an independent democratic candidate for the same district. The district is largely democratic. At the last Presidential election it gave a majority of 2,140 for Pierce & King. The counties composing this district are Beaufort, Carteret, Craven, Edgecombe, Green, Hyde, Jones, Lenoir, Onslow, Pitt, and Wayne.

## Salem Academy.

This celebrated institution closed its late session with the usual examination exercises. The pupils for the session numbered 241, from the following States: North Carolina 89; South Carolina 84; Georgia 18; Alabama 15; Virginia 15; Mississippi 10; Tennessee 4; Texas 3; Ohio 2; Cherokee Nation 1. The next session will commence on Monday, July 11th.

It will be seen by a notice in this paper, that it is proposed to hold a meeting in this place on the 4th of July next, to consider the propriety of building a plank road from this place, via Bruce's X Roads, Madison, &c., to the Virginia line. We have on a former occasion, urged the great importance of such an enterprise. We now say to the people en masse, attend the proposed meeting, hear what may be said on the occasion; and if satisfied, after hearing, of the utility of the work, link into it, with energy and spirit, and the thing will soon be accomplished.

J. H. UNTHANK, Esq., of Hernando, Miss., (son of Capt. Jonathan Unthank, formerly of Guilford,) practicing attorney in the counties of De Soto, Marshall and Panola, has been appointed by Gov. Reid, Commissioner of deeds, &c., to be used or recorded in N. C.

LITERARY HONORS.—At the late Commencement of the Randolph Macon College, the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on the Rev. Hezekiah G. Leigh and Charles F. Deems of the North Carolina Conference, and the honorary degree of A. M., on Rev. John E. Edwards, of the Virginia Conference.

## The Foreign Appointments.

Even the New York Evening Post, a leading Free Soil paper strongly devoted to the Administration, cannot swallow the Foreign Appointments just made, without a wry face, and administers the following delicate touches with a masterly hand:

"We are grateful to the President, that, in making his selection of diplomatic representatives, he has weakened the home force of the Democratic party of the country in the least possible degree. He could hardly have chosen an equal number of prominent men whose absence would less seriously be felt than those whose names we have copied yesterday from the official bulletin. We speak especially of those whose incubation has been most prolonged.

"Instead of wondering at the time consumed over these appointments, we marvel rather that a selection could have been made in so short a time, of so large a number whose banishment the nation has so little reason to regret, and who at the same time are personally so unexceptionable. There is not one among them, unless it be some of those whose names we never heard of, who will ever permit himself to be picked up drunk in the public streets while abroad, and that is saying more than could be said of all our foreign representatives for many years. There are not many, we believe there are none of the newly-appointed Ministers who speak any of the languages in use at the courts to which they are accredited; and the same remarks may be made of the Charges, with the single exception of Mr. Belmont; but as it has long been customary for the government to employ men of 'our tongue' in the diplomatic service, we are bound to presume that the usage is founded upon principle of public policy. If most of them talk abroad as they do at home, the fewer languages they have at their command the better."

## Even So.

There are some instances of locofoco newspapers telling the truth. The greenest instance of the kind occurs in the Halifax Republican, as follows:

"Ever since General Pierce was inaugurated as President of the United States—a station to which he was called by almost the unanimous voice of the American people, he has been busily engaged in removing Whigs from office, and supplying their places with Democrats."

Prof. MITCHELL, of Chapel Hill, has recently published in the Register a series of communications, in which he treats the subjects of agriculture, geology, mineralogy, &c., in such style as exhibits extensive research on these important subjects. We had desired to make some extracts from the Prof's articles, but the crowded state of our columns has prevented. Prof. Mitchell, made some allusions to the Report of Prof. Emmons, State Geologist, which brought forth the following good humored but sarcastic letter:

RALEIGH, JUNE 3, 1853.  
To the Editor of the Raleigh Register:

SIR: I am not displeased nor offended to see your excellent columns given to agricultural communications, when they come from the pen of a gentleman so distinguished for his attainments and talents as Professor Mitchell of your renowned University. It matters not that he finds occasion to disparage my feeble efforts in promoting the objects of the Geological Survey of the State, or steps far aside to adduce and bring up the opinions of a foreigner to sustain him in his unfavorable views of the fitness of my qualifications for the post I have the honor to hold.

It is true, as Professor Johnson intimates in the extract quoted from his book, I attempted to do

much, perhaps too much, for the New York Survey. My excuse was, that my heart was in it; but that the work was performed hastily and inaccurately, or that I am disposed to form opinions hastily, is a charge which those who best know me will never make. But I do not claim exemption from error, and when shown to be in error, I hasten to make a retraction. I understand that Professor Mitchell's views of the coal fields differ from my own. I may be in error; for it is true that I have not had a quarter of a century to form them in. The Professor therefore possesses over me a decided advantage. The long period, during which he has had time to make up his mind, make the people anxious to know what his final conclusions are. I repeat again, I am not offended that others entertain and take an opportunity to express their opinions when they are different from my own. This is perfectly right, and a plain, open, straight-forward mode of speaking suits me the best; but, as to the extent and value of the coal fields of this State, it appears to me that they are now in a fair way to be proved. The miner's pick is there, and the measuring rod can be applied by any one. These are the best and most satisfactory modes to settle the points at issue between us. I should deprecate an influence at this time which would stand in the way of a full development of the Deep River coal field. I say, then, let Northern and Southern capitalists expend their thousands in the project, and, if it fails, the money will go into the pockets of the land owners and laborers. It is merely the transfer of a portion of the funds of the affluent to the hands of the needy. It is only a distribution of surplus funds. But allow me to say, that I have full confidence in this coal field. As to the four communications which have appeared in your columns, criticism from me might appear to many inexpedient. I entertain views which do not coincide with those of their author. We can sweep together in the same bed, notwithstanding that. Let the matter, therefore, rest.

I am, sir, very respectfully, yours,  
E. EMMONS.

## Letter from California.

UNION CITY, SANTA CLARA CO., CAL.,  
May 1st, 1853.

Messrs. Swain & Sherwood:

You will perceive that we have passed through the labors and changes of another month. April here seems to be attended by many of the atmospheric changes which are considered as peculiar to it in the Atlantic States; here, however, in the advanced state of vegetation, it occupies the same place in the year, that May does in the East especially as regards the period of blooming of the early Spring flowers, many of which adorn these valleys. So far as I have observed most of the flowers of April are yellow, and but few of them are fragrant. As I am not a botanist I cannot give you a classification of the varieties, many of which are entirely different from any I have seen in the East. I have noticed four varieties of clover, natives probably of this coast. The most abundant variety has a small yellow flower or, rather, a cluster of four small ones with a seed-pod, differing entirely from the red. The other varieties have blossoms similar in form to the red and white of the East: one has a small purple flower and somewhat delicate growth, another larger variety somewhat resembling the red, and a large white-flowered, which might properly be designated as mammoth from the large size of its flowers and stalks; in quality they are all tender, and succulent and disposed to trail on the ground, and on this account I do not think they are as suitable for the purposes of hay-making as the red which I think is more erect in its growth.

Since January, the alternation of fair weather and rain has been such as is common in the Atlantic States; within the last two weeks several showers have fallen rendering it rather wet for agricultural operations especially in the lower portions of this valley.

The temperature, as indicated by the thermometer for the past month, seems to be quite favorable as regards equability at a degree, that would be favorable to personal comfort; yet the prevalence of winds off the Pacific frequently charged with moisture, causes a perception of chilliness, that would not otherwise be caused by the degree of temperature indicated.

The country, (i. e.) the valleys have the reputation of being quite healthy; but this may not be affirmed in regard to those who are careless of exposure in their clothing to the night air.

The true character of the climate may be judged of this, that the winter months are the season of growth of the indigenous grasses; also of cabbage, radishes, turneps, a crop of which may be planted and raised every month of winter and of the whole year.

The agricultural operations of the month have been planting and preparing to plant potatoes, cabbage, onions, &c. Onions are sown in seed beds, and then transplanted as cabbage are.

The population of the agricultural districts to a great degree is unsettled, consisting not of families but of miners and sailors who are working for stated wages, or as tenants on rented land. This is caused by the state of things as regards lands and high prices. The enormous profits of agriculture to both the tenant and landlord are such as to discipline the latter to sell, and overcomes in the former the national dislike to the system of renting—when the present system changes as it will certainly do, at no remote period either, the country will be quickly, permanently settled. It is here said that Mr. Pierce has appointed a new set of land commissioners; if so, they may adopt a rule of adjudication in the settlement of these land claims that may place the subject in altogether another aspect. The rule heretofore adopted by the commissioners in the settlement of these claims I understand to be this, to confirm all that it was thought the Mexican government would confirm. To this many object and insist that the rule should require strict and literal performance of conditions of the grant, for they all have conditions and not one probably in fifty have been complied with.

If the views of the Mexicans are deficient as regards the nature of a bargain, or an assumed obligation or in other words, of right and wrong, it does seem to me that the action of this government should tend to the correction of these views.

If the government of the U. S. had purchased the whole of these claims at any price, say \$10, 15 or 20 an acre, surveyed them and put them in the market at these prices with the addition of \$1.25 or the minimum price of public lands, all

this difficulty would be avoided, the whole country would be quickly settled and improved.

The average temperature for April has been 75 deg.  
" " " at sunrise, 47 " "  
" " " at noon, 68 " "  
" " " at sunset, 56 " "  
The coldest degree indicated is once 36 and twice 38 at sunrise,  
warmest " 80, 78, 77, 74, at noon,  
C. M.

## Important Foreign News.

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.—The steamer Pacific, which has arrived at New York, brings news of quite a warlike character. The difficulties between Turkey and Russia appear to be rapidly drawing to a crisis. It is said that Prince Menschikoff, the Russian Ambassador, left Constantinople on the 22nd, and arrived at Odessa on the 23d ult. A Russian army, 100,000 strong, has been concentrated on the Turkish frontier. The English, French and Prussian ambassadors in Constantinople, made an effort to endeavor to reconcile the difficulties existing between Turkey and Russia, but Menschikoff and the Divan were equally inflexible; consequently the former demanded his passports. The Turkish fleet has been ordered to cruise the Dardanelles, whilst a portion of the vessels will be dispatched to Egypt for troops. Abbas Pasha, Minister of War, has dispatched couriers into every Ottoman province, calling out all the warlike resources of the Empire. No account of the whereabouts of the French fleet has been received; its cruising ground has been kept a profound secret. The condition of affairs is regarded as extremely critical; but all may yet be settled without a resort to arms.

ENGLAND.—The steamer Asia arrived at Liverpool on Saturday evening and the Manchester on the 29th ult. Ministers in both Houses of Parliament had refused to reply to the question whether or not a fleet can be ordered to the Mediterranean to assist Turkey in case of emergency. All the Captain-Generals of Cuba, save Concha, have been denounced in Parliament as guilty of participating in the slave trade.

The force of the British fleet is to be augmented immediately.

CHINA.—Private accounts received in London announced that the city of Nankin had fallen into the hands of the rebels. The British admiral had refused to allow British vessels to pass up the river with stores for either party. The Chinese Imperial Commissioner hired the Portuguese fleet to release the city, but it was captured by the rebels. Appeals were then made to the English, French and American Consuls. Three English frigates and the French frigate Cassius have been sent up for this purpose, while the American Commissioner, Mr. Marshall, has undertaken to raise the American frigate Susquehanna to take position in the port of Nankin. Com. Perry has ordered the Plymouth to Shanghai.

SWITZERLAND.—All the troops of this country have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to resist the aggressions of Austria, should that power insist upon further offensive measures.

From the Fayetteville Observer, June 14th.

## Destructive Fire.

The only considerable fire that has occurred in this town since 1846, broke out shortly after midnight on Friday night last. It commenced in the warehouse in the rear of Mr. Beverly Rose's store, near the west end of Hay Street, and soon communicated to the kitchen of Mrs. Brown's Hotel, (late Harman's.) From those points it spread to the Hotel and the four other three story and basement and attic double brick buildings, immediately adjoining to the west, all of which, with their warehouses and kitchens, were destroyed. The Hotel had been recently very handsomely fitted up by the owners, Messrs. Siedman & Horne, and Mrs. Brown had moved into it only ten days before. The owners had insurance in the Greensboro' Mutual for \$2,000, and in the Fayetteville Mutual for \$1,000, which will not cover their loss. Mrs. Brown had \$2,000 insurance in the Etna of Hartford, and, though she saved considerable furniture, is doubtless a heavy loser beyond that amount. Several of the boarders lost clothing, furniture, &c. The two next buildings, extending 80 feet on Hay street, belonged to the Hon. James C. Dobbin, and were insured in the Etna for \$2,000, much below their value. Mr. Rose had \$3,000 on his goods in the N. C. Mutual and \$1,000 in the Etna, which it is hoped exceeds his loss. Messrs. R. & J. Gilchrist occupied the two lower tenements adjoining Mr. Rose, and were insured for \$1,000 in the Fayetteville Mutual, which it is hoped considerably exceeds their loss. Above them, Mrs. Bevil's Boarding House, from which we understand most of the furniture was saved. No insurance. The next store was occupied by Mrs. Elam, as a small confectionary, and the upper stories as her dwelling. Stock and furniture mostly saved. No insurance. In the same building was the store of Mr. Daniel McKee, who saved most of his goods. Loss \$300 to \$400. No insurance. Half of this building was owned by Charles Montague, Esq., and was insured in the Fayetteville Mutual for only \$500. The other half was owned by John D. Starr, Esq., and was insured in the Fayetteville Mutual for a like small amount. The next store was occupied by Mr. Wm. C. Campbell, who saved nearly everything. Loss only \$50. The last by Mr. Henry L. Jones, whose loss was likewise small.—Mr. B. Monaghan, occupied the dwelling above, and had time to save his furniture. This double building was owned by Mr. Patrick Montague, and was insured in the Fayetteville Mutual for \$700.

The whole loss is at least \$25,000, of which about half was insured. It would probably require \$50,000 to restore the property to its condition before the fire.

The buildings on the opposite side of the street were several times on fire, but it was extinguished by those on the roofs.

There was more confusion, want of organization, of skill, and of means, in this fire than in any we ever witnessed in this town, and we take occasion to say, that, in all these respects there be not a change, it will be unsafe for insurance companies to do business here, at least without a material increase of rates of premium. Engines of more power, and capable persons to command them, are indispensable. And some mode must be adopted of always keeping the fire reservoirs filled with water, instead of depending on the water works at the moment, and that too when every one feels at liberty to discharge the water from many points of the water works at the same time.

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## Accident to Gen. Scott.

Major Gen. SCOTT, U. S. Army, met with a serious accident in the city of New York on Wednesday night last. While crossing the Fifth avenue, at Ninth street, about 9 o'clock, his foot struck against a flagging stone raised above the pavement, and he was thrown forward with some force. His right shoulder was dislocated by the fall, and his face and knees were much cut. He was promptly raised by some gentlemen and taken home, when Drs. Mott and Simpson were sent for, who set his shoulder and administered some anodyne draught. The General was much shaken by his fall. No dangerous consequences are likely to result from the accident, but he will be probably confined some weeks to the house. A general concern was manifested among the citizens of New York for this severe accident, in which we in Washington most sincerely sympathize.—*Nat. Int., 13th inst.*

## Items of Intelligence.

The Editors of the Hillsboro' Recorder have been shown some specimens of coal, found in Orange about thirteen miles east of Hillsboro', not far from the line of the railroad. The specimens were thought to be of the species called camel coal. Fire clay was dug up with the coal.

The Massachusetts Legislature has appropriated \$10,000 for the erection of a monument to Mr. Webster.

There is a steamboat on the western waters named "The Editor." It is said to be one of the husiest of boats, and is always puffing. We apprehend that it will blow up one of these days, but hope that it will hurt nobody but itself in the catastrophe.

An anti-Bible convention was recently held at Hartford, Conn., at which William Lloyd Garrison, Henry C. Wright, Parker Pillsbury, Wm. Stillman and other noted abolitionists were present and assisting. The convention was a small affair, and broke up in confusion.

We learn that Gov. Reid has appointed Stephen Munday, Esq., of Macon county, Commissioner of the Turnpike Road from Salisbury west, in place of N. S. Jarrett, Esq., resigned.

Receipts of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for May, \$237,268 67; an increase of \$62,394 29 over May, 1852.

Internal Improvements.—A sentimental chap in Rhode Island intends to petition Congress, at its next session, for an appropriation to improve the channels of affection, so that henceforth the "course of true love may run smooth."

Compliment to Sunday.—Do our readers generally know the reason why the 4th of March was chosen as the day of the inauguration of the President of the United States? It was selected because the 4th of March, in every four years, commencing from the first inauguration, cannot come on Sunday for at least three hundred years.

Committed.—Dr. Spencer D. Armstrong, charged with being accessory to the death of Tilmann Hunt, and with forgery at Norfolk, who forfeited his bail bond at our last Superior Court—was brought to this place on Wednesday last, and lodged in jail.—*Tar. Southerner.*

A Bright Prospect.—Lieut. Maury says, "Japan is to be opened to our commerce; China is to be christianized with her millions; our people are to buy, sell, and get gain; Australia is to be a mighty nation, and a good customer; and all the islands of the Pacific are to attract our ships, hail our flag as the emblem of freedom, and court friendly alliances with us as the champion, by example, of the rights of man."

Idolatry.—The Chinese company, lately arrived at New York, before they would decide to perform on Friday night at Niblo's, tossed up their wooden God, Josh, (heads or tails) to learn whether they could do so with impunity. "Josh," like loaded dice, came down favorably.

Coffee.—The Portsmouth Journal tells the story of a man who directed his wife to reduce his coffee with burnt peas, from day to day, until he should decide at what point the mixture was unpalatable. The first day, when he expected pure coffee, she gave him all peas. "This was very good. Next, half; then one-fourth. All very palatable and good." Then came a pot of the "pure ground coffee," such as may be purchased at a cheap rate at the stores. He tasted, and exclaimed, "There, wife, now you have spoiled it, you needn't reduce it any more."

An Up and Down Reply.—During the examination of a witness, as to the locality of stairs in a house, the counsel asked him—"Which way the stars ran?" The witness, who, by the way, was a noted wag, replied, that "One way they ran up stairs, but the other way they ran down stairs." The learned counsel winked both eyes, and then took a look at the ceiling.

There is something higher in politeness than Christian moralists have recognized. In its best forms as a simple, outgoing, all-pervading spirit, it none but the truly religious man can show it. For it is the sacrifice of self in the little habitual matters of life—always the best test of our principles—together with a respect, unaffected for man, as our brother under the same grand destiny. In its lower and more common development in every-day life, we have very much to learn of the Europeans.

Cows holding up their Milk.—A few years ago I bought a young cow, which proved to be very wild, and when I took away her first calf she would not give her milk. I heard it remarked that, putting a weight on the cow's back would make her give her milk down. I accordingly drove her into a stable, got a bushel of grain and put it on her back. While kept in this position she had no power to hold up her milk, for it came down freely. After doing this a few times, and afterwards putting my hand on the back of the cow, it would give way and she would immediately give down her milk.—*Cultivator.*

In the late fire at San Francisco, we notice a large quantity of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral burned, in the possession of one of the Druggists of that city. Gold will not control disease, and even in that Ophir country they must provide this best of all remedies for colds, coughs and affections of the lungs. Indeed, we happen to know that it is an almost indispensable companion of the mulletters and miners, who are so much and so continually exposed to the everchanging atmosphere of that climate.

## MORNING.

The morning lark, the messenger of day,  
Sung in her song the morning gray;  
And soon the sun arose with beams so bright  
That all the horizon laughed to see the sight;  
He, with his tepid rays, the roses renews,  
And hushes the dropping leaves and dries the dew.



## Carolina City.

We copy from the Newbern News an article giving some description of Shepherd's Point, which, lying on the waters of Beaufort harbor, is now attracting so much attention throughout the State. Here it is proposed to locate the new city, and already the proprietors have conferred upon it the name of "Carolina City." The land on the point originally belonged to three proprietors, but a number of other persons are now interested in it, among whom are Governor Morehead, Smith & Colby, of N. Y., Mr. Underwood, of Fayetteville, and others. The company have now a surveyor on the spot, who is running off the land, laying off streets, and subdividing them into lots. We presume that maps will be made preparatory to a sale of lots which will take place in about a month, of which public notice will be given. Sales will be limited to alternate lots. The Company are also making arrangements to put up a large brick hotel, and to construct several wharves. The lots will be sold on condition that no building, more than one story in height, shall be erected thereon of anything but brick or stone. The streets will be at right angles, running within 9 degrees of the cardinal points of the compass, and the width of those, which it is presumed will be thoroughfares, is fixed at 130 feet. This is the width of the street down which it is proposed to run the Railroad. The Company seem to be perfecting all their arrangements with as much rapidity as possible.

Golds. Rep. and Pat.

**SHEPHERD'S POINT.**—During our stay at Beaufort last week, we had the gratification of paying a flying visit to Shepherd's Point, one of the spots to which public attention has been recently much attracted, as that at which the N. C. Railroad may terminate, whenever it is extended East. We visited the Point in company with a gentleman perfectly familiar from his childhood with the direction and depth of every channel, the location of every shoal, &c., in the vicinity of Beaufort, and were thus able to form a much better estimate of the advantages of this spot for the terminus of a great central communication with the interior, and for the building of a Town, than we could have formed without such aid.

We shall draw no comparison between the relative claims of the various points to which public attention has been directed as favorable positions for terminating the Railroad. Let this matter be settled by a full exhibit of all the advantages and disadvantages, and a full discussion of the comparative claims of Lennoxville, of Beaufort, of Shepherd's Point, and of White Hall. We have no wish to impair any influence our sheet may exert on public opinion in our efforts to advance our main object in connexion with this object, viz: the extension of the N. C. Railroad to some point on the Atlantic, having the strongest claims of being made the terminus whether it shall prove to be Beaufort, or some spot in its vicinity.

Our object at present is to remind our readers at home, and in other portions of the State of the fact, that if the hand of nature has limited the number of positions on the coast of North Carolina favorable for building up a commercial mart to a few, she has compensated us by giving almost unrivalled advantages for this purpose at Beaufort and in its vicinity.

Without the aid of a diagram, of course we cannot give the reader any more than a vague general idea of the topography of this spot and shall not attempt it. White Rock, as it is called, is at or very near the extremity of Shepherd's Point, and lies about one and a half miles to the right of Beaufort, facing the Ocean. The point forms a sort of Peninsula, with Bogue Sound on one side, and an estuary called Calico Creek on the other. The point gradually narrows as it comes down into the Sound, coming nearly to a point at high water mark. At low water we should judge the point is bare out to or beyond White Rock. This spot, (White Rock), is one of the points near which it would be necessary to extend a Railroad should ever a city rise up on the dry land upon the point. Near to this Rock, and to any desirable extent seaward, one arm or branch of the main channel from the ocean, runs, and all along the margin of the point the water is of sufficient depth to admit vessels of the largest class and load them from the wharves, which could be easily directed there. The main channel as you come from sea, as it approaches the extremity of the point, turns to the right, and runs as we indicate above, along the extreme margin of the point, while another arm or branch of less depth but still deep enough to admit any vessels used in our coasting trade, passes straight forward, or perhaps turns somewhat to the left running up along, but at some distance from the main body of the point. The shoals between the dry land on the point and the edge of this channel, are also nearly dry at low water, and there will be no difficulty in carrying wharves (raising them above storm tide mark) to the very edge of the channel. They may be built in any number desirable. Again on the side of the point, opposite this portion of the channel, there is a recess from the main channel for vessels drawing eight or ten feet of water to any extent up what is called Calico Creek. On this side of the point wharves may be erected almost on the very margin of the water. As to the location of the buildings—houses, stores, &c., which will undoubtedly soon rise up on the point, should the Railroad terminate here, we see no difficulty, should it be desirable, in extending them by degrees well towards the main channel each way. But be this as it may, the point presents a dry high surface within a short distance of the channel at White Rock, and on the Bogue Sound side. It is narrow at its extremity, but widens as it runs back, and presents a high dry surface on which a city could be built to any extent desirable. We found the water upon the point excellent, and in the vicinity is land well adapted to the cultivation of fruit and vegetables of all kinds, to the raising of stock, &c. In this respect, facilities are at hand for supplying a city as large as London. In short, we must close this article by saying, that vaguely as we may have impressed the mind of the reader, with the advantages and facilities for building up a great commercial mart at Shepherd's Point, that it would require no very accurate knowledge of the details, but only such a description of the outlines as one familiar with them could point out, to stand upon that spot and look around him, and come to the firm conclusion that this is a magnificent spot on which to erect a great commercial city, and that all that is requisite to see it rapidly rising upon its foundations, is an easy, cheap, and rapid connection with the interior and western portions of the State.—Newbern News.

## The Markets.

FAYETTEVILLE, JUNE 14.  
Flour—superfine \$4.50; fine 4.55; scratched 4.30. Bacon steady at 9 to 10. Corn 65. Lard 10 to 11. Lard Oil 89. Whiskey 30 to 32.

**MARRIED.**—On the 5th inst. by Wm. Hannah, Esq., Mr. J. C. PATTERSON, of Randolph county, to Miss ANNA, youngest daughter of Mr. John Laughlin, of Davidson.

In Asheboro, on the 7th instant, by Rev. Geo. McNeill, Mr. DAVID G. WORTH, to Miss JULIA A. STICKNEY.

In this county, on Wednesday evening last, by A. E. D. Tatum, Esq., Mr. CALVIN A. RUSSELL, to Miss NANCY D. H., daughter of Capt. Philip Bevil, all of Guilford county.

**DIED.**—In this place, on Sunday morning the 12th inst., WILLIAM BENJAMIN, infant son of Michael S. and Maria L. Sherwood, aged two days.

In this county, on Tuesday evening the 14th at half past 9 o'clock, MARIA ALBERTINE, infant daughter of James N. and Mary A. Wood, aged 2 months and 15 days.

"The Lord gave and the Lord taketh away; blessed be the name of the Lord."

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

We are authorized to announce JOSEPH A. HORTON as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the County Court of Guilford.

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

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

We are authorized to announce ORPHEUS S. HANSEN as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the County Court of Guilford.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM M. McRAE as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the County Court of Guilford.

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

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

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

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

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

**ARRIVALS AT THE BLAND HOUSE,**  
From the 10th to the 17th June, 1853.

10. B. S. Oddie, Gen B M Edney, Mr. Wilbar, Mr. Mastin, J W McElroy, John B Woodfin, J W Proffitt, James Johnson, A G Kern, Dr E Strudwick, Wm Strudwick.

11. Dr J H Blake and Lady, W C Emmitt, H P Waugh, J Bennett, J Killinger, Wm Killinger, J N Smith, S McLaughlin, J R Faison, Miss F D Faison, Miss V J Faison, W E Hill, J T Hodge, D L Ray, J T Foster, A F Breward, W L Fuller.

12. J C Blake and Lady, Charles A Colby, I Myer, R P Campbell, W M Campbell, J Podzaski, A D Toomer and Lady.

13. Mr. Boil, Mr. Wimsom, M King, E Fuller, Charles L Lum, J P Rich, Lady and daughter, H W Brooks, A N Leinback, Miss Shultz, Miss Hermann, R D Christman, J Podzaski, S McLaughlin, W J McElroy, John A G McElroy, L M Williams.

14. A K Eaton, Hugh Waddell, G F Wilson, H C Hurdle, E F Watson, J J Erwin.

15. P S Shultz, H Hughs, A B Stith, Mr Brady, Mr Moss, Mr Schok, Mr Horton, Mr Cloas, T S McLean, I Myer, Charles A Colby, J Podzaski, D Brown, W T Meeks, B B Roberts, Mr Crawford, Mr Allen, Charles L Lum, P C Scott, Mr Hodge, J M Donnell, Maj A T Gorrell, J M Russell, A Gwyn, F B Hodges, Hon D L Swain, Misses Swain.

16. Mr. Tart, Miss Tart, Mr McDowell, L F Siler, A W Barton, John A Liddington, Mr Briggs, W M Campbell, W A McCorkle.

**OFFICE OF THE N. C. R. R. Co.,**  
JUNE 13th, 1853.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,** that the Board of Directors of the North Carolina Railroad Company will meet in Greensboro, on Monday the 14th day of July next. Contractors having any matters to bring before said Board, are expected to appear at that time and do so.

The annual meeting of the Stock-holders of said Company will take place in Salisbury, on Thursday the 14th day of July next, at which time it will be advisable for all delinquent stockholders to pay the instalments due on their stock.

**CURUS P. MENDENHALL,**  
Secy & Treasurer.

\*Watchman, Salisbury; Register and Standard, Raleigh; Recorder, Hillsborough; and News, Newbern, copy twice. 734-3w

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

**5 NEW BUGGIES and 2 Barouches** for sale by June 15, 1853. RANKIN & McLEAN.

**JUST received 100 kegs** blasting powder and a large lot of saltpetre. 1 Bale Osebergers. 100 sacks of Salt for sale by RANKIN & McLEAN.

**NORMAL COLLEGE.**  
Annual Commencement.—The Board of Trustees will meet on Wednesday, the 27th of July.

On the 27th, at 11 o'clock, Rev. COLIN MURCHISON, of Columbia, S. C., will preach the Valedictory Sermon to the Graduating Class, and on the same day, JOHN KERN, Esq., of Caswell county, N. C., will deliver the Annual Address before the Literary Societies.

Annual Commencement on the 28th. The Corner Stone of the new College will be laid with Masonic honors, at 9 o'clock, and commencement Exercises will begin at ten o'clock. 734-6w.

**MIDDLETON ACADEMY.**  
THE FOURTH SESSION of this Institution will commence on the 5th July next, under the charge of Mr. ROBERT A. CHAMBERS, a graduate with distinction in the University of North Carolina. Mr. WILEY will not, as announced in a previous advertisement, resume the charge of this School; being compelled by ill health to relinquish it.

**TUITION.**  
Classics per Session, \$15 00  
Mathematics and higher English Branches, 12 50  
Primary English studies, 7 30  
Board, Washing, &c., per month, 6 00  
H. B. ELLIOTT,  
Cedar Falls, N. C., Pres't Board Trustees  
June 11, 1853. 734-3w

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

**Blank Warrants for sale at this Office.**

"I DIGEST!" Such is the true meaning of the word "PEPSIN," or the Greek word from which it is derived. This is the significant and appropriate name 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.

**FOUND! FOUND!**—Between Normal College and Greensboro, on the 27th of May, a Pocket Book. The owner, by paying for the publishing of this Notice, and despatching it to me, at Normal College, can obtain the Book. JEROME D. BRUCE.  
June 3, 1853. 734-3w.

**TO THE PUBLIC.**  
GOLDSBOROUGH, WAYNE COUNTY, N. C., June 9th, 1853.

Within the last week intelligence has reached me that it is reported in Greensboro that I have been leading a life of drunkenness and dissipation in Goldsboro. I take the first opportunity of contradicting the base-faced, slanderous falsehood. To the best of my knowledge I have not touched a drop of liquor since 1838, when I was a mere boy. I lived in Greensboro a long time, and served my time (Apprenticeship) in Greensboro, and I feel safe in saying that there is not a man in the town that can say he ever saw me drink one particle of the miserable stuff, liquor; and none can say any thing against my character, or my demeanor, during my stay with them. And since I have been living in Goldsboro, I have lived more so than ever I did, from the fact that I am older, and more settled, than I was while I remained in Greensboro; and there are none but what say I have lived as becometh my profession. As for drinking liquor in Goldsboro, or anywhere else, it is a base-faced lie. All I want to know, is, who the miserable wretch is that should have made and put in motion, such a low-life, trifling, insignificant, unprincipled falsehood, as that is. Who ever he is, he is not worthy the name of a man, much less that of a gentleman. I trust the good people of Greensboro will credit it no longer. The respect I have for the Church to which I belong, the Sons of Temperance, the Odd Fellows, the World, and my own self, would keep me from it, provided my thirst was after it. But thank God I don't want it, and by His assistance, I don't intend to drink it. I think the author of the base falsehood had better be attending to his own business. 734-4w E. B. WOOD.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that there will be meetings held at the following times and places, for the purpose of arousing the people along the line, for the great importance of constructing a good Plank Road from Greensboro, via Hamburg, Bruce's Cross Roads, and Madison in Rockingham county, direct to the Virginia line, to which meetings, every body, particularly the Farmers, the immediate vicinity, are most cordially invited and pressed to attend: In the courthouse in Greensboro, Monday, July 4th. Bruce's Cross Roads, Tuesday, July 5th. Madison, Rockingham county, July 6th. It is hoped that there will be interest enough taken in these appointments by those interested in the success of the Road, to give them a general circulation. J. P. OSWALD.  
June 9th, 1853.

**Books! Books!! Books!!!**  
JUST RECEIVED and for sale the following New Books, which will be sold low:

Shakespeare's works in Nick Nacks.  
Scenes of Scotland.  
A-top's Fables.  
Summer and Winter of the south.  
Peep at No. 5.  
Archibald Cammeron, or Heart Trials.  
Star of Bethlehem.  
Hyperion, by Longfellow.  
Yellow Plush Papers, by Thackeray.  
Waldworth's.  
London's.  
Tom Moore's.  
Amelia's.  
Mrs. Judson's.  
Albums of all descriptions.  
Sunbeams and Shadows.  
Reveries of a Bachelor.  
Dreadful Lie.  
Wide Wide World.  
Mother's Repompense.  
Home Influence.  
Three Great Temptations.  
Beecher's Lectures to a Young Man.  
Faded Hope.  
Don Quixote.  
Aunt Kitty's Tales.  
Home Circle.  
Life of John Randolph.  
W. J. McCONNEL.  
Greensboro, June, 1853.

**PIEDMONT SPRINGS,**  
SITUATED in the county of Stokes, on the north side of the Sauratown Mountain, two and a quarter miles west of the county seat, Danbury, fifteen miles east of the Pilot Mountain, fifteen miles north-west of Germantown, and eight miles west of Manlin's Line. In the immediate vicinity of the Hanging Rock, Schenck's Cascade and Moore's Nob, the highest peak of the Sauratown, being three hundred feet higher than the Pilot.

Encouraged by the liberal patronage of a large number of persons the last two seasons, the subscribers have recently made considerable improvement for the accommodation of the public, and are now prepared to receive visitors.

The Spring is a strong and bold Chalybeate. As to the medicinal properties of the water, we would refer you to the many invalids who have visited the place and been restored to health and strength. Terms of board for a single person: Per meal, 25 cents. 1 day, 75 cents. 1 week, \$4 50. Children and servants half price. Horses fed at 50 cents per day. Rent of cabins (without board) \$3 00 per week. T. & J. F. RIDDICK.  
June 6, 1853. 733-6

**WORTH & ELLIOTT** have just received and offer for sale—100 lbs. prime Molasses. 30 lbs. extra New Orleans Molasses. 10 lbs. Sugar. 35 lbs. do. assorted. 100 lb. Loaf Sugar. 100 lbs. Lagura, Rio and Java Coffee. Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Coppers, Soda, Indigo, Madder, &c., &c. Fayetteville, N. C., May 4, 1853. 729-3m

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

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

**Large number of Hands** are wanted by the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, to whom will be paid \$1.25 per diem, and the payments made weekly if desired by the hands. A. MURCHISON, President.  
June 1, 1853. 483-3w

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

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

At the last Annual Meeting the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year:

JAMES SLOAN, President.  
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.  
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.  
PETER ADAMS, Secy and Treasurer.  
**DIRECTORS.**  
James Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Rankin, Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garrett, Jed. H. Lindsay, W. J. McConnell, Greensboro. E. F. Lilly, Wadesboro. W. P. Moore, Newbern. H. H. Burwell, Henderson. J. L. Bridges, Tarboro. W. H. CUMMING, General Agent. May 10, 1853. PETER ADAMS, Secretary 732-1y.

**COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.**—The subscribers inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have entered into Copartnership under the firm of **Murray & Grant,** for the purpose of transacting the Grocery, Commission and Forwarding Business in all its different branches, at the old stand of R. H. Grant, next door to the Custom House, on Water street, and would be glad to serve the public and their friends at any time. E. MURRAY, R. H. GRANT.  
Wilmington, N. C., June 1, 1853. 733-6

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

**Carriage Making at Kernersville.**  
The undersigned would inform the public that he is carrying on the Carriage Business in its various branches at Kernersville, Forsyth County, where he will be pleased to receive calls from his old friends, and the public generally. He has had long experience in the business, and believes he is prepared to supply CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, BIGGIES, or any other article in his line, on as fair terms, as of good materials, put up as well, as any other shop in this country. He is determined to deserve, and hopes to receive a good run of custom. Repairing done on shortest notice. WM. P. LINDSAY.  
April, 1853. 727-1y.

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

**WE** are Agent for the sale of French Burr Mill Stones. We will take orders to deliver them to any of the Southern ports at a very low price and warrant them. W. J. McCONNEL.  
May 26, 1853.

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

**Scythes and Cradles.**—We have 2 dozen strong iron braced grain Cradles, with Scythe and fixtures complete, for \$4. The whole weighing only 34 lbs. and the cradles alone but 6 1/2. Call and get one of THOS. CALDWELL & SONS.  
May 26, 1853.

**Cod Liver Oil,** pure, by the bottle or gallon. Citrate of Iron Citrate " and Quinine. D. P. WEIR.  
May 15th, 1852.

**Citrate Magnesia,** a saline purgative, destitute of bitterness, slightly acid, and briskly effervescent, it is quite an agreeable and refreshing drink. D. P. WEIR.

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

**5 HHDS.** prime Molasses, with a good assortment of other groceries, Spun Cotton and Sheetings, just received and for sale at the lowest market prices for cash, by THOS. CALDWELL & SONS.  
May 20, 1853.

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

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

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

**WANTED—30 HANDS,** to work at Normal College. Application to be made to H. C. WORTH, Greensboro, THOS. RICE, Franklinsville, or SMITH LEACH, Nor. College. Liberal wages in cash will be given. March, 1853. 723-2. RICE & WORTH.

**LEVI M. SCOTT,** ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Having located in Greensboro, N. C., respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office No. 14, Hopkins's Hotel. Jan. 1853. 714-1y

**6 BALES of Randolph Sheeting, and Cotton Yarn,** from the Union Cotton Mills, for sale at the Manufacturers prices, by the Bale, with the usual discount for cash, by THOS. CALDWELL & SONS.  
June 9th, 1853.

**A Large number of Hands** are wanted by the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, to whom will be paid \$1.25 per diem, and the payments made weekly if desired by the hands. A. MURCHISON, President.  
June 1, 1853. 483-3w

**JOB PRINTING.**  
We have just received a fresh supply of new and **FANCY TYPE.** which, added to our previously large and extensive **JOB OFFICE,**

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

**STYLE AND BEAUTY** with any office in this part of the country. In our late purchase we have had an especial eye to the printing of the *Small Kind of Bibles.*

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

Jan. 1853. SWAIN & SHERWOOD.  
An assortment of the best qualities of Pamphlet, Cap, and Letter PAPER, for jobs, on hand.

**GREAT NORTHERN & SOUTHERN STAGE LINE.**

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

OUR STAGE COACH arrives in Greensboro daily from the South at 1 o'clock, p. m., and leaves for Raleigh at 1 1/2 p. m. Arrives at Raleigh in 23 hours—some two or three hours in advance of the cars leaving for the North, which leave daily at 4 p. m. The arrival in Richmond is made in 12 hours from Raleigh—making the whole time from Greensboro to Richmond 35 hours, which is quicker than any line that runs from this place or can be gotten up.

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

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

**Model Line.**

Particular attention is paid to Packages by express, and their delivery insured at any point on our line. Packages not to exceed 150 pounds in weight. The stage arrives daily at Greensboro from Raleigh, at 7 1/2 o'clock, a. m., and leaves for Charlotte at 8 a. m., by way of Salem, Lexington and Salisbury. Through Tickets furnished at the Bland House, (Stage Office), to Charlotte, as low as any other Company running.

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

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

Nothing is left undone to commend our several Lines to the patronage of the travelling public. BLAND & DUNN, Contractors. Greensboro, N. C., April, 1853. 726tf.

**ONE THOUSAND PIANO FORTES.**  
Upwards of One Thousand Pianos sold, and NEVER SOLD A BAD ONE.

**ALWAYS** having had the SOLE AGENCY of the Piano Fortes of STODART and DUNHAM in Virginia and North Carolina, together with the unparalleled number we have sold to all parts of the South, enable us to assert with truth and confidence, from so long and well tried experience, that they are **UNPARALLELED IN TONE and FINISH.** Nothing is left undone to commend our several Lines to the patronage of the travelling public. BLAND & DUNN, Contractors. Greensboro, N. C., April, 1853. 726tf.

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

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

**DIRECTIONS FOR TAKING BROWN'S ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.**—Caution.—Persons desiring an article that can be relied upon, prepared solely from pure JAMAICA GINGER, should be particular to ask for "Brown's Essence of Jamaica Ginger," which is warranted to be what it is represented, and is prepared only at FREDK BROWN'S Drug and Chemical Store, N. E. corner Chesnut and Fifth Streets, Philadelphia.

This Essence is warranted to possess, in a concentrated form, all the valuable properties of Jamaica Ginger, and will be found, on trial, an excellent Family Medicine. It is particularly recommended as a tonic, to persons recovering from fever or other diseases, a few drops imparting to the stomach a glow and vigor equal to a wine glassful of brandy or other stimulant, without any of the debilitating effects which are sure to follow the use of liquor of any kind; and it is therefore especially serviceable to children and females. To the aged it will prove a great comfort; to the dyspeptic, and to those who are predisposed to gout or rheumatic affections, it gives great relief; and to the inebriate who wishes to reform, but whose stomach is constantly craving the noxious liquor, it is invaluable—giving tone to the digestive organs, and strength to resist temptation; and is consequently a great agent in the cause of temperance.

**Dose.**—For a grown person, one tea-spoonful: for a child 10 to 12 years old, half a tea-spoonful; and for a child 2 to 5 years old, 15 to 20 drops. To be given in sugar and water. For sale by T. J. PATRICK, Greensboro, N. C., May 23, 1853. 731-1y

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

**JUST received 10 dozen Ames No. 2 square** point, Railroad shovels, low for cash. May 26, 1853. W. J. McCONNEL.

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

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



The following lines were written by "a Lady of Baltimore" to her son on his first visit home, after an absence of some years. They were not intended for publication, and our excuse to the author will have to be the merit of the verses.—*Editors of the New Drop.*

Thou hast come to thy childhood's home, my boy,  
But the joys of thy youth have fled;  
No more canst thou find in a glided toy,  
The bliss it in infancy shed.

Thou art wearing the impress of manhood now,  
And new joys to thy heart have come,  
And farrows thou'lt find in each kindred brow,  
And a change in thy boyhood's home.

There are vacant chairs in the homestead, boy,  
There's a silence in the hall,  
And joyous smiles which once gave us joy,  
Fold memory alone can recall.

The music is hushed which once charmed the ear,  
The merry romp is o'er;  
The whoop and the call thou'lt all no more hear,  
Nor the foot fall on the floor.

But a love still awaits thee there, dear one,  
A love that can never die,  
For a mother's love for her cherished son,  
Is borne with her spirit on high.

**NOTICE.**—I own 700 acres of land lying about one mile north of Randolph courthouse, on each side of the Fayetteville and W. Plank Road, on which has lately been discovered two Copper and one Gold mine. I appointed Nathan Hiatt, of Guilford county, my attorney to sell and dispose of the same, for me and to my use, on terms that we have agreed on. Since he has been offering it for sale, I have heard that some of the citizens, in and about Asheboro, who had previously wished to purchase it at a merely nominal price, have been holding out the idea to Mr. Hiatt, and others, that I have not a good title to said land. I do hereby desire to make it known, that I have as good a warranty deed for said land as any man has for lands held by him in this county; that I have had it in possession and paid taxes for in upwards of twenty years, without interruption; and if sold and the money paid or secured to be paid, I will make a good, valid warranty deed as can be made to the purchaser.

May, 1853. (731:4) ALEX. GRAY.

**Encourage Home Manufacture.**—The Snow Camp Manufacturing Company continues to manufacture, in the neatest and best style, Wheat Threshing Machines, from two to six horse power. Cutting Machines of different sizes; Double and Single Wool Carding Machines; Mill and Factory Gear; Saw and Grist Mill Irons; Edge Tools, Cotton Yarn and Wool Rolls, &c., &c.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell cheap for cash or on time to punctual dealers. Our long experience in the Manufacturing business enables us to feel no hesitation in saying that our work shall not be surpassed by any Shop in the South. Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

All letters addressed to the Agent of the Company, at Snow Camp P. O., Alamance county, North Carolina, will receive prompt attention.

DAVID DIXON, Agent  
of the S. C. Manufacturing Company.  
Snow Camp, Feb. 22, 1853. 724:3m

**Greensborough Male High School.**  
The next Session will commence on Monday, June 20th, 1853. C. W. HOLBROOK, Principal.  
May 20, 1853. (730:5\*)

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

**WOOD.**—Our neighboring customers who expect to settle for their newspaper with Firewood, would confer a favor by furnishing the same as early as convenient.  
March 18, 1853. SWAIM & SHERWOOD.

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

**TO HEAT A CHURCH OR STORE.**  
We have for sale a Furnace suitable for a Church, or Store, or any large room. It is constructed upon a new plan and is admirably adapted for the purpose.  
Nov. 1852 J. R. & J. SLOAN.

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

**D. W. Elliott, Plain & Ornamental**  
References: Messrs. J. R. & J. Sloan, William S. Rankin, Esq., Col. James M. Bland.  
Orders for work left with any of these gentlemen will be promptly attended to. 717H

**New Crop Molasses.**—of excellent quality for sale by R. G. LINDSAY.

**FOR SALE.**—The subscriber has for sale a Wool Carding Machine of excellent quality. ROBT C. DONNELL.  
April 15, 1853. 725:3m

**Sweden Iron Plow-moulds.**—a rare and excellent article for this country—5000 lbs received and for sale by May, 1852. RANKIN & McLEAN.

**Ropes, Ropes.**—Just received and for sale, of all sizes and kinds, of southern manufacture. Aug. 26th, 1852. RANKIN & McLEAN.

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

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

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

**Black your own Shoes.**—The celebrated Woodward's Polish will be found at April, 1852. J. R. & J. SLOAN'S.

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

**Burr Mill-Stones.**—of the most approved make and finish, put up of any size wanted, with a style for dressing adapted to the Stones, delivered wherever desired. R. G. LINDSAY.  
April, 1852.

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

**JAMES G. SCOTT, ATTORNEY AT LAW.**  
Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care. Office, on West Street Melver's new building, Greensboro, N. C.  
May 24, 1853.

**STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, IN EQUITY.**  
Anna Mahoney & others }  
vs. } Petition to sell Land.  
William Helton & others }

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants William Helton, James Helton and Urias Davis are not inhabitants of this State, it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensboro Patriot for them to be and appear at the next term of this Honorable Court to be held for the County of Guilford at the Courthouse in Greensboro on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, or the same will be heard ex parte as to them. Test,  
J. A. MEBANE, C. M. E.  
Greensboro, N. C., May 14, 1853. 730:3

**STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, STOKES COUNTY, Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, A. D. 1853.**  
Lettitia Ray, }  
vs. } Petition for Divorce.  
John S. Ray, }

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensboro Patriot, for the said absent defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Stokes at the Courthouse in Danbury, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the petition of plaintiff, or judgment pro confesso will be taken and the cause set for hearing ex parte.

Witness, Samuel H. Taylor, Clerk of our said Court at office the third Monday after the fourth Monday in March, A. D. 1853.  
SAMUEL H. TAYLOR, C. S. C.  
Pr. adv. \$5. 732:6w.

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

**NOTICE.**  
I HAVE just received a large lot of READY MADE CLOTHING, which I will sell as low for cash as can be bought in this market.  
I have likewise a General assortment of Goods, such as are generally offered in this market, on accommodating terms.  
The first of January—the usual time for annual settlements, has arrived; and I have accounts which have stood too long. All accounts not closed by cash or note before February Court will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection—no mistake. Interest will be claimed on all accounts after the first of January in each year. JOAB HIATT,  
January 1, 1853. 111H

**LOOK HERE!**  
NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS  
At EINHORN & CO'S cheap Clothing Store, on East street, opposite Dr. Butler's Office, where is constantly kept on hand a large and well selected assortment of Ready-Made Clothing, directly from our own Manufacture in Baltimore, together with a very fine stock of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, Hats, Bonnets, Umbrellas, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Trunks, Traveling Bags, &c., &c. All of which will be sold very low for cash. Call and examine our STOCK before purchasing elsewhere.  
April 8, 1853.

**Fashionable Tailoring Establishment.**  
THE subscribers having associated themselves together, intend carrying on the Tailoring Business in its various branches. Having had practical experience in the business for several years, they feel confident they can please the most fastidious tastes. They will be found at the old stand of Weatherly & Kiland, nearly opposite Sloans.  
J. G. EFLAND,  
Jan. 1853. 714H T. M. WOODBURN.

**NOTICE.**  
TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.  
WE have been making large additions to our stock of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS. Making our assortment as commanding as at any time during the season.  
Merchants replenishing their stocks for the Summer months would find it to their interest to give us a call. STEVENSON & WEDDELL,  
Sycamore street.  
May 13th, 1853. PETERSBURG, VA.  
N. B. Orders shall have our prompt attention. S. & W.

**PREMIUM IRON PIANO-FORTES.**  
THESE instruments possess many advantages over those made of wood, and are from 20 to 25 per cent. less in price for the same pattern. They are all 7 octave, of the most superior tone and finish, and are warranted to stand in any climate.  
The undersigned continue to manufacture Piano-fortes in rosewood cases, from \$235 to \$300. Our catalogue of SHEET MUSIC is the largest in the country, and we can furnish EVERY ARTICLE in the Music line. Sheet Music sent by Mail.  
FIRTH, FOND & CO.,  
No. 1 Franklin Square,  
May, 1853. (728:3m) New-York.

**AXES.**—The well known superiority of the GENUINE 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 sustained such an unrivalled reputation, are invariably stamped COLLINS & Co, HARTFORD. They are to be found at our Depot in the city of New York, and at the principal Hardware Stores in the large cities.  
SAML W. COLLINS.  
New York, March 29, 1853. 726:1y.

**1853.—SPRING GOODS.**  
WE are now receiving our Spring Goods, a larger stock than any former one, consisting of Dry Goods, Hardware, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.  
In addition to the above we have added to our Stock a large and well selected assortment of Ready-Made Clothing. All of which we offer to buyers at our usual low prices and accommodating terms. Blasting Powder for sale in lots of 25 to 100 kegs. HALL & SACKETT.  
N. B. Strict attention paid to orders.  
Fayetteville, March 12, 1853.

**Thrashing Machines.**—The undersigned, agents for Emory & Co., Albany, New York, will receive orders for their celebrated Rail Road Horse Power Thrasher, &c.  
Now on hand, one Two Horse Power with Thrasher, Separator, &c., complete. For sale at Manufacturers' prices. J. R. & J. SLOAN.  
March 15, 1853.

**VALUABLE LAND & MILL FOR SALE.**  
In the County of Rockingham, State of N. C.  
THE subscribers offer for sale a valuable Tract of Land, containing about 450 acres, nearly three-fourths of it in woods and well timbered. A large portion is the very best Tobacco land in this region of country, which is so celebrated for raising fine tobacco. The cleared land is productive and in a good state of cultivation, consisting of a portion of very rich bottom.  
The Mill is situated on this tract of land, 3 miles south-west of Lanesville, and about 20 miles from Danville, Va., on the waters of Hogan's creek, having fine water power. It has now been in operation about two years, and has never been idle a day for the want of water, grain to grind, or timber to saw, and is believed to be most favorably situated for custom than any other mill in the county. It has a pair of Corn Stones, a pair of Barre, Stunt Machines, &c. The Mill-House is three stories high, all arranged for manufacturing flour. The Saw Mill is geared, having an over-shot wheel nearly 18 feet in diameter. All of the work has been done by scientific workmen. It is needless to add more, for those wishing to purchase will examine the property for themselves. The terms of the sale will be accommodating. The land and mill will be sold together or separately, to suit the purchaser. We have reason to believe that there is rich iron ore on a part of this land. The subscribers are disposed to sell this property for the fact, that they live so far from it. Mr. Jackson Jones who lives at Lanesville will show this property to any one wishing to buy. Those wishing to buy a bargain in such property will do well to apply early.  
W. D. BETHELL,  
E. P. JONES.  
May 21, 1853. 731:6

**"Justice to whom Justice is Due!"**  
THE Subscribers having associated themselves together, are prepared to execute all manner of House, Sign and Ornamental Painting in the most durable, skillful and fashionable style. From their experience and superior claims, as regular instructed mechanics, they flatter themselves that they will secure at least a small portion of the public patronage. Their charges will be as low as to be engaged in painting; but will not work for the miserable pittance for which unskilled workmen and negroes may be employed. As native and resident citizens of Old Guilford their claims are certainly greater than those of non-residents, free negroes, &c.; and a thinking and liberal public it is hoped will encourage true worth and honest industry.  
All country produce taken in exchange for work at market prices.  
Either or both of us may at any time be found at our Shop on South Street, or by inquiry at Rankin & McLean's Store.  
Buggies kept constantly on hand for sale.  
MORING & SUMMERL.  
Nov. 9th, 1852. 704:4f.

**LEATHER BANDS.**  
THE subscriber has put up machinery for stretching, cementing and riveting bands with copper rivets. The bands are stretched with powerful machines made expressly for that purpose, and the difficulty of bands stretching and ripping under the common way of making them, is entirely removed by this process. Bands made in this way will hold their width evenly, run true, and have a uniform bearing on the drum or pulley, and will give from 15 to 20 per cent. more power than those made in the ordinary way. They are made out of the best selected oak tanned Spanish Leather, and no pains will be spared to make them equal to the best Northern bands, and will be sold as low as they can be bought in New Jersey.  
My shop is near Jesse Walker's Mill, on Deep River.  
CHARLES M. LINES.  
Hunt's Store P. O., Guilford co., N. C.  
References: J. R. & J. Sloan, Greensboro; Charles E. Shober, Salem; Peters, Sloan & Co., McCulloch time, Holmes, Earnhart & Co., Gold Hill, Rowan county.  
February 9th 1853. 715:1y.

**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, 2853. 729:1y

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

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

**VARIETY STORE WAREHOUSE.**  
BARTLETT BENT, Jr.,  
Manufacturer & Dealer in the most approved STOVES, RANGES,  
Farmers' Boilers, Ship Caboose, Gas Ovens,  
Charcoal and Hard Coal Furnaces, Oven Fronts, &c. Iron Castings generally.  
238 Water Street, New York.  
May, 1853. 728:3m.

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

**T. C. WORTH,**  
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,  
WILMINGTON, N. C.  
R. M. ORRELL,  
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,  
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.  
T. C. ALBRIGHT. R. F. ARMFIELD.  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
HAVING permanently located in Greensboro, will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care. January 10th, 1853. 712:1y.

**DR. JOHN L. COLE,** having permanently located in Greensboro, offers his Services in the various branches of his Profession to the citizens of Greensboro and adjacent country.  
January 22, 1853. 712Hf.

**Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Disease of the Kidneys, and all Disorders arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach.**  
Such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Digest for food, Fullness of Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Stinking or Flustering at the pit of the Stomach, Swelling of the Head, Horned and Difficult Breathing, Flustering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Debility of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginations of evil, and Great Depression of Spirits, can be effectually cured by  
**Dr. Hoofland's**  
CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS. Prepared by DR. C. M. JACKSON, No. 129 Arch Street, Philadelphia. Their power over the above diseases is not exceeded, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skillful physicians had failed.  
These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are, without a safe, certain and pleasant.  
**Read and be Convinced.**  
The "Philadelphia Saturday Gazette," says of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters: "It is seldom that we recommend a medicine so generally, to the confidence and patronage of our readers; and therefore when we recommend Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, we wish it to be distinctly understood that we are not speaking of the nostrums of the day, that are noised about for a brief period and then forgotten after they have done their guilty race of mischief, but of a medicine long established, universally prized, and which has met the hearty approval of the faculty itself."  
"Scott's Weekly," said Aug. 25: "Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, manufactured by Dr. Jackson, are now recommended by some of the most prominent members of the faculty as an article of much efficacy in cases of female weakness. Persons of debilitated constitutions will find these Bitters advantageous to their health, as we know from experience the salutary effect they have upon weak systems."  
J. G. Moore, Esq., of the Daily News, said, October 31st: "Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters.—We are trying this renowned medicine for a stubborn disease of the bowels, and can with truth testify to its efficacy. We have taken the contents of two bottles, and we have derived more benefit from the experiment than we derived previously from years of allopathic treatment at the hands of our first physicians."  
Hon. C. D. Hineine, Mayor of the City of Camden, N. J., says: "Hoofland's German Bitters.—We have seen many flattering notices of this medicine, and the source from which they came induced us to make inquiry respecting their merits. From enquiry we were persuaded to use it, and must say we found it specific in its action upon diseases of the liver and digestive organs, and the powerful influence it exerts upon nervous prostration, is really surprising. It calms and strengthens the nerves, bringing them into a state of repose, making sleep refreshing."  
"If this medicine was more generally used, we are satisfied there would be less sickness, as from the stomach, liver and nervous system, the great majority of real and imaginary diseases emanate. Have them in a healthy condition and you can bid defiance to epidemics generally. This extraordinary medicine we would advise our friends who are at all indisposed, to give a trial—it will recommend itself. It should, in fact, be in every family. No other medicine can produce such evidences of merit."  
For sale wholesale and retail, at  
**The German Medicine Store,**  
No. 129 Arch street, one door below Sixth, Philadelphia, and by respectable dealers generally throughout the country.  
Sold by T. J. Patrick, in Greensboro and by dealers in medicine every where. 731:1y

**JOHN C. BAKER & CO.,**  
Wholesale Drug Importers and Dealers in Foreign and American Drugs, Chemicals, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c., &c.  
No. 130 N. 3rd Street, Philadelphia.  
J. C. B. & Co. invite the attention of Druggists, J. Mechanics, Grocers, Manufacturers and others, to their stock of well selected, fresh, and reliable standard goods.  
Purchasers will find among their assortment every variety of Drug Merchandise, Perfumery, Surgical Instruments, &c., which they will supply of every choice quality, and at as low prices as can be bought in Philadelphia or elsewhere.  
Orders, whenever entrusted to us personally, or by letter, shall receive equal attention, and the interests of the buyer fully regarded in all respects.  
J. C. BAKER & Co.'s Compound Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla.  
This article is offered as a substitute for the many preparations put out under the same name, which are for the most part absolutely worthless; being entirely destitute of the active virtues of the root, and by being prepared in an unskillful manner, and from inert materials, are highly injurious, and seriously impair the health of the patient.  
We have received numerous testimonials, expressing in the strongest terms, the great efficacy of this medicine, and its superiority over other preparations of Sarsaparilla.  
Physicians can prescribe it with the utmost confidence, relying upon its uniform strength, and that it is prepared from the best material.  
It has elicited from the most eminent of the Faculty who have employed it, frequent expressions of commendation at the unvarying success attending its administration, producing the most satisfactory and beneficial results.  
It is highly recommended for the removal and permanent cure of the following diseases, viz: Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Syphilis, Affections, Tetters and Ulcers, White Swellings, Scurvy, Nephritis or Tie Doloraux, Cancer, Gout, or Bruciole, (the venereal) Spine Disease of the Lungs, Intestine, Hypertrophy of the Enlargement of the Heart, Pileation and Trembling in the Region of the Heart and Stomach, Enlargement of the Bones, Joints or Ligaments. Also, all the various diseases of the Skin, such as Tetters, Ringworm, Bites, Pimples, Carbuncles, etc., Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints, Nervous Affections, Dropsical Swellings, Contingent Disorders, and diseases originating from an impure state of the blood and other fluids of the body.  
Sold by T. J. PATRICK, Greensboro.

**FAIRBANKS' PLATFORM SCALES.**—Long known—Specially tested—Always right—The Acknowledged Standard. Railroad, Hay, Coal, and Farmers' SCALES, set in any part of the country, at short notice.  
AGENTS.  
Geo. C. Ewing, 21 So. Charles St., Baltimore. Fairbanks & Co., 89 Water St., New York. April, 1853. 727:3m.

**100 kegs pure and No. 1 white lead,** just received and for sale. W. J. McCONNEL.  
May 26, 1853.

**Notice.**—All persons who are indebted to me by book account prior to the first of January last will please call and settle.  
March 9, 1853. A. C. CALDWELL. 729Hf.

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

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1851, by J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D., in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.  
**ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER!**  
**GREAT CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA!**  
**DR. J. S. HOUGHTON'S**  
**PEPSIN**  
THE TRUE DIGESTIVE FLUID, OR GASTRIC JUICE.  
PREPARED from Rennet, or the fourth Stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiologist and Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.  
"I Digest." Such is the true meaning of the word Pepsin. It is the chief element, of Great Digesting Principle of the Gastric Juice—the Solvent of the Food, the Purifying, Preserving, and Stimulating Agent of the Stomach and Intestines. It is extracted from the Digestive Stomach of the Ox, thus forming a True Digestive Fluid, precisely like the natural Gastric Juice in its Chemical powers, and furnishing a complete and perfect substitute for it. This is nature's own remedy for an unhealthy Stomach. No art of man can equal its curative powers. It contains no Alcohol, Bitters, Acids, or Nauseous Drugs. It is extremely agreeable to the taste, and may be taken by the most delicate patients who cannot eat a water cracker without acute distress. Beware of Druggist's imitations. Pepsin is not a Drug.  
Dissolve a teaspoonful of Pepsin in water, will digest or dissolve Five Pounds of Roast Beef in about two hours, out of the stomach.  
**Scientific Evidence!**  
The Scientific Evidence upon which this remedy is based is in the highest degree curious and remarkable.  
Call on the Agent, and get a Descriptive Circular, gratis, giving a large amount of Scientific Evidence, from Liebig's Animal Chemistry; Dr. Combe's Physiology of Digestion; Dr. Pereira on Food and Diet; Dr. John W. Draper, of New York University; Prof. Dunglison's Physiology; Prof. Silliman, of Yale College; Dr. Carpenter's Physiology; &c., together with reports of cures from all parts of the United States.  
**Pepsin in Fluid and Powders.**  
Dr. HOUGHTON'S Pepsin is prepared in Powder and in Fluid Form—and in Prescription vials for the use of Physicians. The Powder will be sent by Mail, free of Postage, for one Dollar, sent to Dr. Houghton, Philadelphia.  
**OBSEVE THIS!**—Every bottle of the genuine Pepsin bears the written signature of J. S. Houghton, M. D., sole proprietor, Philadelphia, Pa. Copyright and Trade Mark secured.  
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines. Price, ONE DOLLAR per bottle.  
AGENTS.—T. J. PATRICK, Greensboro; D. Heatt, Hillsborough; S. H. Pendleton, Salisbury; Wm. Haywood & Co., Raleigh. 726:1y

**DR. MARCHESINI'S UTERINE CATHOLICON.**  
THE undersigned having become Agent for this invaluable medicine, would respectfully invite the attention of the afflicted to the gratifying success that has attended its use wherever introduced, and its happy adaptation to the cure of the distressing diseases for which it is offered.  
This CATHOLICON is in truth one of the GREAT MEDICAL DISCOVERIES OF THE AGE, and is destined to become identified with the health and happiness of Females.  
This declaration is based on the fact that it will cure more than nine-tenths of a class of very prevalent diseases, known as  
**Female Complaints,**  
and which have heretofore resisted the skill and exertions of the most accomplished Physicians of all countries, to a degree beyond that of almost every other remedy to which the human family is heir.—It has already received the approbation and liberal patronage of very many prominent members of the Medical Faculty in the United States, willing to abide the truth, and having due regard for the welfare of their patients, and is in every way worthy the confidence of the afflicted. A SUCCESSFUL, SAFE, and CHEAP REMEDY. Of this additional proof will be found in the pamphlet, to which the attention of Ladies and practitioners is respectfully invited.  
This medicine has never been introduced by empty puffs and misrepresentations, nor is it intended that its present popularity shall be sustained by any medium but its merits and the approbation of the public. The CATHOLICON is not a "cure-all," but is intended expressly for those complaints incidental to the respectable female, whether married or single—Prolapsus Uteri, or Falling of the Womb; Floer Albus, or Whites; Chronic inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb; Incidental Hemorrhage, or Flooding; Painful, Suppressed and Irregular Menstruation, &c., with all their accompanying evils, (Cancer excepted,) no matter how severe, or how long standing.  
REFERENCES.—P. R. Peckham, M.D., Utica, N. Y.; L. D. Fleming, M.D., Canandaigua, N. Y.; D. V. Foote, M.D., Syracuse, N. Y.; M. H. Mills, M.D., Rochester, N. Y.; W. Prescott, M.D., Concord, N. H.; Prof. Dunbar, M.D., Baltimore, Md.; J. C. Orrick, M.D., Baltimore, Md.; W. W. Reese, M.D., City of New-York.  
Pamphlets can be had gratis at the Store of T. J. PATRICK, Agent, Druggist, Greensboro, Central Depot, 204 Broadway, New-York. Feb. 12, 1853. 716:1y

**Cure of Spasms in the Stomach by BRANDRETH'S PILLS.**  
GREENSBORO, Westchester Co., 4th Feb. 1847.  
Dr. B. Brandreth, Sir—Should you deem the following statement worthy a place among your publications, it will give me pleasure, should it be the means of causing the same remedy to restore others to health whose complaint was like unto mine, that is now, thank Providence, cured, after years of suffering.  
For several years I was afflicted with periodical cramps in my stomach occasioning the most intense pain. I have often thought that each moment would be my last. Even going out in ever so little wind, if it happened to blow in my face, was sure to bring the cramps on. After each attack, I was prostrated more and more, and less able to withstand or bear the next attack. So I gave up all hopes of a release, except by death, as I had used all remedies from physicians and others until I was tired—and altogether without any benefit whatever. In this deplorable condition when scarcely a day would pass without an attack of sickness, I heard of your Pills. On my next attack, took 4, in half an hour I was free from pain. In a few days, I had another attack; I again took the Pills for several days which took away a great deal of time. After which I enjoyed excellent health, and it was much longer before I had another attack of the spasms in my stomach; when I had, however, I flew to the Pills, and was at once relieved by them. Now I am entirely cured; it is nearly twelve months since the last attack, and I am now altogether free from sickness. When before I took your Pills I had it every week and sometimes oftener and was out of health all the time. I remain yours gratefully.  
MATTHEA MARY DEARMAN.

These Pills are for sale by J. R. & J. Sloan, Greensboro; Wm. H. Brittain, Summerfield; Bowman & Donnell, Oak Ridge; Shelly & Field, Jamestown, N.Y.; Morrow, Carter, Gilmer & Glenn, Gilmer's Store, Jesse Smith, Jesse Smith's Store; C. W. Wollen, New Salem; J. Piggon, Pennfield. February 19, 1853.

**SIGN OF THE GOLDEN MORTAR. DRUGS, MEDICINES, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery**  
CHEMICALS, COSMETICS, &c. &c. &c.  
The Subscriber is now receiving his large and well assorted Summer Stock of Drugs and Medicines, which were purchased by himself at rates so favorable as to enable him to sell them 33 1/3 per cent. less than heretofore offered in this market, and in many articles he can do even more than this.  
Bearing it unnecessary to give an entire catalogue of prices here, which can be furnished at any time to Physicians, and others at his Drug Store, he will simply state a few of the articles and their prices, to-wit:  
S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, qt. bot. 75 cts.  
Aqua Ammonia, 25 "  
Iodine Potassium, 62 1/2 "  
Vistars Balsam Wild Cherry, bot. 75 "  
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, 87 1/2 "  
Small profits and quick sales, is the word, call and judge for yourselves.  
To his friends and customers, he would say that his Stock is larger, and assortment more complete than it has been for the last 12 years, and he is determined to sell them as low as the same quality of goods can be purchased in the western part of the State. Call and examine for yourselves.  
Physician's prescriptions and family medicines compounded and dispensed at any hour, day or night. His personal attention is given to this branch of the business.  
D. P. WEIR.  
May, 1851. 623:4f.

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

**D. P. WEIR, DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY, South Street, Greensboro.**  
Is in receipt of a large and well selected assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, OILS, PAINTS, and DYE STUFFS, warranted pure and sold at the smallest possible advance. Call and examine. One door north of the Bank of the City Fear.  
May 14th, 1852. D. P. WEIR.

**FARMER'S AND PLANTER'S ALMANAC FOR 1853.**—received and for sale by J. R. & J. SLOAN.  
Oct. 1852. J. R. & J. SLOAN.

**Wines, &c.**  
A PURE article of MADERA and PORT wine, for medicinal purposes. FRENCH BRANDY, the most approved kind. D. P. WEIR.  
May 10th, 1852.