

The Greensborough Patriot.

VOL. XVI.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C., SEPTEMBER 2, 1854.

NO. 796.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY SWAIN & SHERWOOD.

Terms: \$2 a year, in advance;
\$2.50 after three months, and \$3.00 after twelve
months, from date of subscription.

Advertising Rates.

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

	3 MONTHS.	6 MONTHS.	1 YEAR.
One square,	\$2.50	\$5.00	\$8.00
Two squares,	7.00	10.00	14.00
Three " (1 col.)	10.00	15.00	20.00
Half column,	18.00	25.00	35.00

Morning.

Sweet Morn! from countless cups of gold
Thou liftest reverently on high
More incense fine than earth can hold,
To fill the sky.

One interfusion wide of love,
Thine airs and odours moist ascend;
And 'mid the azure depths above,
With light they blend.

The lark, by his own carol blest,
From thy green harbours eager springs;
And his large heart in little breast
Exulting sings.

On lands and seas, in fields and woods,
And cottage roofs and ancient spires,
O Morn! thy gaze creative broods,
While night retires.

Aloft the mountain ridges beam
Above their quiet steep of gray;
The eastern clouds with glory stream,
And vital day.

By valleys dark, and river's brim,
Through corn-clad fields and wizard groves,
O'er dazzling tracks and hollows dim,
Our spirit roves.

The broad-helmed oak-tree's endless growth,
The mossy stone that crowns the hill,
The violet's breast to gazers loth,
In sunshine thrill.

A joy from hidden paradise
Is rippling down the slinky brooks,
With beauty like the gleams of eyes
In tenderest looks.

Where'er the vision's boundaries glance,
Existence swells with teeming power,
And all illumined earth's expanse
Inhales the hour.

Not sands and rocks, and seas immense,
And vapours thin and halls of air;
Not these alone with kindred glance,
The splendour share.

The fly, his jocund round inweaves,
With choral strain the birds salute
The voiceful flocks, and nothing grieves,
And naught is mute.

In man, O Morn! a loftier good,
With conscious blessing fills the soul;
A life by reason understood,
Which meets the whole.

With healthful pulse and tranquil fire,
Which plays at ease in every limb,
His thoughts unheeded to heaven aspire,
Revealed in him.

To thousand tasks of fruitful hope,
With toil against his toil he bends;
And finds his work's determined scope
Where'er he wends.

From earth, and earthly toil and strife,
To deathless aims his love may rise;
Each dawn may wake to better life,
With purer eyes.

Such grace from thee, O God! be ours,
Renewed with every morning's ray;
And fresh'ning still with added flowers,
Each future day.

To man is given one primal star,
One day-spring's beam has dawned below;
From Thine our inmost glories are,
With Thine we glow.

Like earth, awake, and warm, and bright,
With joy the spirit moves and burns;
So up to Thee, O Fount of Light!
Our light returns.

—Hymns of a Hermit.

The Spirit of the Press.

In the course of our weekly duties as an Editor we have to look at a large number of exchanges from all parts of the country, and the thought often occurs to us that we have much cause for gratitude in the fact that, with few exceptions, the press of the Union is exerting a favorable influence in behalf of good morals, humanity and religion. There are gross exceptions, we admit, some of the worst of which are printed in German, and advocating the most hideous infidelity, licentiousness, and reckless contempt of religion and its institutions and observances.

But with nineteen twentieths of the American press there is a spontaneous and hearty devotion to the right, the good, the humane, the religious views and sentiments which adorn and exalt society. There is a regard for the interests of education, the claims of religion, the sanctity of home affections; there is a glowing sympathy with the suffering and sorrowing, and a readiness to take the side of the weak and the oppressed against power and tyranny, which is not only highly gratifying to every right minded man, but is full of promise to all who wish well to their country and the world.

The fact referred to, is the more important, be-

cause in this country the press is the great governing power, the "imperium in imperio," the power which presides over the opinions and feelings of the nation. To have this mighty influence steadily engaged in the advocacy of truth and virtue, diffusing through the minds of millions of readers, young and old, the sentiments of esteem and respect for truth, order, good morals, for kindness, charity, and human brotherhood, all this is worthy, we say, of grateful recognition. With what just alarm should we contemplate the influence of these thousands of presses, if they had taken a contrary course, and combined their power to inculcate irreverence for authority, contempt for order, virtue and humanity, hatred of the Bible, the Sabbath and the Church, if, in a word, the press had scoffed at, instead of honoring and cherishing the cause of religion, patriotism, domestic love and virtue and kindred interests, who would not tremble for this country and consider its doom as already sealed!

A virtuous, patriotic press, is one of the richest of blessings to a nation, and its influence in sustaining and strengthening all its most valuable interests, is incalculable. Every day this influence goes forth, breathing upon the mind and heart of the people, creating or deepening sentiments which uphold and guarantee all that is good and great and glorious in our national existence. What might not Rome have been, if a sound, true-hearted press had served out wholesome mental and moral aliment to her one hundred and twenty millions of populations? What might not Italy and Spain and France and Germany have been, if a virtuous public press had for the last two or three centuries been diffusing an influence like that of ours?

Let us give thanks and take courage, in view of the general character of the American press, and let every patriot and Christian yield it a generous support and all due honor.

People's (N. Y.) Organ.

A Scene of Horror.

Mr. Charles Dickens published the following letter, a year or two ago, on the scenes he witnessed at the Horse-monger Lane Jail, London:

"I was a witness of the execution at Horse-monger Lane this morning. I went there for the purpose of observing the crowd gathered to behold it, and I had excellent opportunities of doing so at intervals all through the night, and continuously from daybreak until after the spectacle was over. I simply wish to turn this dreadful experience to some account for the general good, and by taking the readiest and most public means of advertising to an intimation given by Sir G. Grey in the last session of Parliament, that the Government might be induced to give its support to a measure making the infliction of capital punishment a private solemnity within the prison walls, (with such guarantees for the last sentence of the law being inexorably and surely administered as should be satisfactory to the public at large,) and of most earnestly beseeching Sir G. Grey, as a solemn duty which he owes to society, and a responsibility which he cannot forever put away, to originate such a legislative change himself. I believe that a sight so inconceivably awful as the wickedness and levity of the immense crowd collected at that execution this morning could be imagined by no man, and could be presented in no heathen land under the sun. The horrors of the gibbet, and of the crime which brought the wretched murderers to it, faded in my mind before the atrocious bearing, looks, and language of the assembled spectators. When I came upon the scene at midnight, the shrillness of the cries and howls that were raised from time to time, denoting that they came from the concourse of boys and girls already assembled in the best places, made my blood run cold. As the night went on, screaming, and laughing, and yelling in strong chorus of parodies on negro melodies, with the substitution of 'Mrs. Manning' for 'Susan-nah,' and the like, were added to these. When the day dawned, thieves, low women, ruffians and vagabonds of every kind, flocked on to the ground, with every variety of offensive and foul behavior. Fightings, faintings, whistlings, imitations of Punch, brutal jokes, tumultuous demonstrations of indecent delight when swooning women were dragged out of the crowd by the police, with their dresses discolored, gave a new zest to the general entertainment. When the sun rose brightly—as it did—it gilded thousands upon thousands of upturned faces, so inexpressibly odious in their brutal mirth or callousness, that a man had cause to feel ashamed of the shape he wore, and to shrink from himself, as fashioned in the image of the devil. When the two miserable creatures who attacked all this ghastly sight about them were turned quivering into the air, there was no more emotion, no more pity, no more thought that two immortal souls had gone to judgment, no more restraint in any of the previous obscenities, than if the name of Christ had never been heard in this world, and that there were no belief among men but that they perished like the beasts. I have seen, habitually, some of the worst sources of general contamination and corruption in this country, and I think there are not many places of London life that could surprise me. I am solemnly convinced that nothing that ingenuity could devise to be done in this city, in the same compass of time, could work such ruin as one

public execution, and I stand astounded and appalled by the wickedness it exhibits. I do not believe that any community can prosper where such a horror and demoralization as was enacted this morning outside Horse-monger-lane Goad is presented at the very doors of good citizens, and is passed by, unknown or forgotten. And when in our prayers and thanksgivings for the season, we are humbly expressing before God our desire to remove the moral evils of the land, I would ask your readers to consider whether it is not a time to think of this one, and to root it out.

Ascent of Mt. Vesuvius from Pompeii, Afoot and Alone.

The curling smoke of Vesuvius for several days had seemed to invite me to try the ascent, and after "feeding up" and recruiting for the toil, I got ready for a start. I had got all the advice necessary from those who had been up, and fancied I could see my way clearly. One said I must have two guides, another said I needed three and a donkey. I inquired the expense, and the time necessary, and the route, and thought that to pay from six to fifteen dollars for a little help in a journey that at farthest was but a few hours, or say one day, seemed to me little uncalculated for and extravagant. I had been in a number of places where few Christian men had been before, and I thought I could go in other places in a way of my own, and not as others did. I determined to try it afoot and alone, and if I failed I would say I was no Yankee. So I took the railroad—"Strada Ferata," at 7 in the morning; stopped a moment at Peocida, close to Illeuculanum, left Castellamare on the right, and in half an hour the guard sang out "Pom-pa-a-ye!"

There it was—not in the days of Pliny the elder, but after being exhumed from a burial of eighteen hundred years under the ashes of Vesuvius. But I came here to climb Vesuvius, not to describe Pompeii.—The summit was 12 miles distant, and 4,000 feet high. I took a bee-line as near as possible, but it was far from straight. Roads in different directions led me a zigzag march, now in sight of the mountain, and next out of sight behind high walls of lava. A word touching this lava. It is quarried out here for building stone, and much resembles granite. It is far more solid and heavy, and less porous than any I had seen before. The walls or dykes by the roadside were often twelve feet high. There was no regular road from Pompeii to the mountain top, but I took the general direction, when I saw the mountain top to my right I would take the next right hand road. I passed through one small mean looking village, about four or five miles from Pompeii. Here I stopped and added a little to my stock of "proviand," as Captain Dugald Dalgetty would say. I got my wine bottle replenished, and bought a few apples.

The roads were all deep sand, black volcanic sand, thrown out of the mountain.—The ground gradually began to rise and soon I came in full sight of the summit and did not lose sight of it again. From the level and well cultivated fields and vineyards about Pompeii the ground became more broken, with a waste here and there, not enclosed, and then vineyards again, and little fig gardens. I met and passed many people, some riding on donkeys, but none spoke to me. At last I came to a little thicket of wood, oak and chestnut, where some women were gathering sticks. The roads dwindled into paths, the paths grew less and less distinct, and soon I came to the last fence, having left the last house a little way back. Here I cut me a cane, a stout oak, one destined to figure as a walking stick in Yankee Land. I used some caution in my theft, for I presume if I had been seen, it might have cost me dear. I was somewhat practised, and of course rather an expert thief—in the cane line I mean—for I had cut classic cudgels before, and I meant to cut and come again. My oak was about five feet long, and it did me yeoman's service. I sat down by the side of a wall of lava and overhauled my provender, and took a rest of half an hour. Except some little scanty shrubbery to be mentioned hereafter, there was not a bush or single obstruction to the top of Vesuvius, now near four miles from me. Three quarters of a mile over a gentle ascent—nearly level—with ridges of lava and hard sand brought me to mountain proper, just to its base. I had walked over eight miles from Pompeii and rose about a thousand feet.

To those who have not ascended volcanoes I will mention the steeper portion of the mountain is in two separate flights. Those volcanoes that I have seen—and Vesuvius though not a lofty mountain is a good type of the class—rise from the base two-thirds or three-fourths of the whole height in a pretty regular ascent, and there is a sort of shoulder or resting place. This first ascent of Vesuvius is about 2,000 feet, and at a guess nearly on an angle 40 degrees with the perpendicular. This ascent was in alternate ridges and valleys, and the valleys having a stunted growth of bushes. The ridges seemed to be worn into paths and up one of them I took my way. There was mighty little variety in it, and one stop followed after another, with the long cane to push against and the grass to pull upon, till I surmounted the first and longest stretch of the mountain. The view from here was magnificent, the deserted streets and roofless houses of Pompeii, the white cottages of

Castellamare, the rocks of Sorrento, the whole city and bay of Naples, and the islands of the Mediterranean being plain in sight. On this shoulder of the mountain, which may be likened to the shoulders of a man, it was nearly level, and a walk over rough lava about a quarter of a mile brought me to the neck or foot of the cone. This cone or crowning summit of the mountain looks from Naples to be about 200 feet high, but I found it at least a thousand. You may believe it was steep.

At the foot of it I rested for half an hour, and there I demolished the last of my solids, and had left about a pint of wine. It was a light, delicious beverage, and not the abominable mixture of logwood and mahogany juice and bad whiskey that is so often sold for "wine" among us. Far above me, near the summit, I could see several pedestrians, who appeared to have ascended far to my right. Of all slow travelling this was the chief. I could not go more than ten or fifteen steps before I had to rest. The process of resting was easy. All I had to do was to fall down, or I should have said, against the side of the mountain, and lay there till my fatigue was gone. The "ground" was generally smooth. It was a fine volcanic sand, packed hard and close by the wind. I had to stick my heels and toes in to keep from slipping. You can judge how steep it was when I tell you that in lying down against the side of the mountain, unless I stuck my toes in or had my cane fast in the earth below me, I would often slide endwise right down the mountain. Time wore on, and my strength wore off—and I began to see some little abatement of the steepness of the mountain. Now came the peril. As I approached the summit, and as it proved, near the fiery crater, the ground grew soft, smoke came out of it, a strong smell of sulphur was emitted, and it seemed as if there was danger of breaking directly through into the fiery bowels of the volcano. Such a fate would be like that of Empedocles, but in my case without his fame.

I could see tracks about, but where safety lay was more than I could tell. But I had gone voluntarily without a guide, and now I had to take it as I could find it. I picked my way carefully, now and then going nearly over shoe deep, and saw the smoke burst out as I drew my foot away. The top was close at hand, and on arriving at the edge as it were, there yawned the horrible crater, at least 500 feet deep. It was, I should judge, near a thousand feet across, and ran down to a point in the centre like a funnel. All through it could be seen fire, sulphur, flames and smoke; literally a pit of fire and brimstone. Let it not be thought I am describing what I believe of another world, but what I have seen of this one. I had accomplished my object, and stood on the edge of the crater of Vesuvius.

I had been alone all the way, and not a mortal could I distinguish, though my eye took in a visible horizon of at least three hundred miles in circumference. After I was up it seemed trifling, but the ascent had been no trifling matter. My last drop of wine had disappeared long before I reached the summit, and I could not, as on the summit of Hecla, take a long pull and drink to all creation, or even "to the girl I left behind me." There I rested, and here we'll all rest, and next week I'll tell you how I got down again; and "thereby hangs a tale."—Boston Post.

Rest of the Sabbath.

The North British Review speaks of the physical necessity of the Sabbath as follows:

"The Creator has given us a natural restorative—sleep; and a moral restorative—Sabbath-keeping; and it is ruin to dispense with either. Under the pressure of high excitement, individuals have passed weeks together with little sleep, or none; but when the process is long continued, the over-driven powers rebel, and fever, delirium, and death come on. Nor can the natural amount be systematically curtailed without corresponding mischief. The Sabbath does not arrive like sleep. The day of rest does not steal over us like the hour of slumber. It does not entrance us almost whether we will or not; but addressing us as intelligent beings, our Creator assures us that we need it, and bids us notice its return, and court its renovation. And if, going in the face of the Creator's kindness, we force ourselves to work all days alike, it is not long till we pay the forfeit. The mental worker—the man of business, or the man of letters, finds his ideas coming turbid and slow; the equipoise of his faculties is upset, he grows moody, fitful, and capricious; and with his mental elasticity broken, should any disaster occur, he subsides into habitual melancholy, or in self-destruction seeks his guilty exit from a gloomy world. And the manual worker—the artisan, the engineer, by toiling on from day to day, and week to week, the bright intuition of his eyes gets blunted; and, forgetful of their cunning, his fingers no longer perform their feats of twinkling agility, nor by a plastic touch mould dead matter, or wield mechanic power; but mingling his life's blood in his daily drudgery, his locks are prematurely gray, his general humour sours; and slaving it till he has become a morose or reckless man, for an extra effort, or any blink of balmy feelings, he must stand indebted to opium or alcohol."

Railway Travelling in Egypt.—The Egyptian Railroad is in good working order, and answers exceedingly well. The trains do not run on it at present at any stated periods. It is chiefly used when European or Indian passengers arrive in Egypt. English engine drivers are employed on it. The speed is about twenty miles an hour. The railway the whole distance between Alexandria and Cairo will soon be opened. It passes through a level and most fertile country. The Arabs do not know what to make of it. They were dancing before it some time since, and having no conception of its speed, they did not get out of the way in time, and an Arab woman was killed.—London Daily News.

Cost of Railroads.—The following is given as the cost per mile of several important Railroads:—Western, (Massachusetts,) \$64,250; Boston and Worcester, \$70,231; New York and New Haven, \$81,614; New Haven and Hartford, \$54,335; New York Central, \$67,181; Hudson River, \$81,812; Camden and Amory, \$66,567; Pennsylvania Central, \$54,400; Baltimore and Ohio, \$51,292; Michigan Central, \$35,657; Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, \$44,327; Little Miami, \$31,359; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, \$23,500; Cleveland and Toledo, \$25,000.

Bible Burning.—The New York Journal of Commerce is informed, upon good authority, that a short time since a number of Protestant Bibles were sent to Cummins-ville to be distributed among those families who are not able to pay for them. The Bibles were gathered together, and piled up in the road, and destroyed by fire, by a parcel of Irishmen. The remains of some of the burnt Bibles can be seen at the Bible Society's rooms in New York.

Greek Block for the Washington Monument.—An Athens journal says:—The Greek Government has selected a marble block in the Parthenon for the monument of George Washington, now being raised in the city named after him. It is to bear the following inscription:—"To George Washington, the heroic general, the high-minded citizen, the founder of modern freedom—the land of Solon, Themistocles, and Pericles, the birth-place of ancient freedom, dedicates this old marble as a sign of reverence and admiration."

Davidson College.—At the late Commencement the following gentlemen were graduated:

J. D. Wilson, J. A. Allison, D. C. Ramsour, J. A. Crawford, J. S. Watts, T. E. Watts, J. H. Gibson, S. A. Thomas, J. H. Hill, W. H. Pharr, D. C. Smith, J. W. D. Burkhead, of Iredell Co., N. C.; J. M. W. Mathews, Fayette, Tenn.; W. T. Hall, Gaston Co., Ala.; S. J. Wilson, Williamsburg, S. C.

The Annual oration was delivered by Samuel F. Phillips, Esq. of Chapel Hill. Says the Salisbury Watchman:—"His subject was a comparison between ancient and modern literature. This was an able and talented production. Chaste, beautiful, elegant and eloquent,—it was replete with sound sense and logical reasoning, and did great credit to the gifted and talented orator."

Ex-President Van Buren.—Mr. Van Buren, ex-President of the United States, has, it is said, recently left Naples, after a residence there of three months, for Florence and the baths of Lucca. He has spent some time at the charming summer retreat of Sorrento, celebrated for its picturesque position on the sea shore, and for its historical recollections, as associated with the poet Tasso.

An old Printing Office.—M. Barth, printer, of Breslau, celebrated, a few days ago, the three hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the first book printed in his establishment. This book is a German legend of some rank, and appeared in 1804. M. Barth's printing office is the oldest in Europe, and has been for three hundred and fifty years uninterruptedly in the hands of his ancestors and himself.

Washington Monument.—The National Monument to Washington is now one hundred and sixty feet in height. A granite block has just been sent for insertion in it, which was quarried from a boulder found on the old entrenchment where Putnam and his troops encamped on the eve of the memorable battle at Long Island.

Increase of Emigration.—The number of German emigrants who embarked at Antwerp during the first six months of the present year, amounted to 15,896, being more than in the whole of last year. From the first of July, 10,000 Swedes emigrated, being 1 in 300 of the whole population of that country.

"I hates a policeman's life Sally. There is no glory in it. I shall be off to the Rooshin war!" "What! and leave me?" "I must, my dear, I must, my country's voice a callin' me!" "What! an' you'd give up all the cold wittles?" "Ah! there you touch my feelings. No! second thoughts is best; guess I won't go. The Rooshins is barbarians."

Oregon.—Very late intelligence from this country confirms fully the previous reports of discoveries of gold; large numbers of the inhabitants had left for the mines, and others were daily leaving. The yield is said to be highly remunerative.

Wading across the Ohio.—It is believed that the Ohio river has not been so low before, since the year 1838, as it is at the present time. It is said that boys can easily wade across it at the mouth of the Kan-awha.

A woman was giving evidence in a certain case, when she was asked by the lawyer: "Was the young woman virtuous previous to this affair?"

"Was she what?"
"Virtuous. Was she chaste?"
"Chaste! she was chased about a quarter of a mile."

Secret Societies.—The Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Ohio, and the adjacent States, have passed a resolution not to admit to church membership any person belonging to secret societies.

Another "Know-Nothing" Victory.—The "Know-Nothings" elected all their candidates at the ward elections in Mobile on Monday last.

BEAUFORT HARBOR.

From the Beaufort Intelligencer.

Mr. Moffitt's Report.—The report of Mr. M. may be found by reference to another column of our paper. We hope all our subscribers will read it attentively. Beaufort Harbor is all, aye, even more than the report claims for it, and had it been located in any other State of this Union, it would long since have been treated with the consideration which its importance and intrinsic merits demand. The time has come for the "Old North" to awake from the lethargic sleep of years, and boldly enter the list of competition with her sister States. The mighty Pacific and the storm beated shores of our own Atlantic are soon to be connected by bands of iron. Let us not permit our central position and the great advantages of our Harbor to be overlooked. Let the State give us a road from the mountains to this point, and she shall see the ships of every nation at our wharves, discharging the rich products of all climes and receiving therefor the products, not only of North Carolina, but of the Valley of the Missouri and of the Pacific Coast. She will see more. She will see places, now desert, barren and fruitless, becoming highly cultivated and productive and our Commerce, now languishing and of little worth, swelling in importance till it rivals that of our largest cities now. The report of Mr. Moffitt, evidences, if North Carolina is but true to herself, that such will be the result—the capacity and safety of our Harbor fully justifying them.

Report upon the Survey of Beaufort Harbor, North Carolina.

ENTRANCE.

The entrance of Beaufort Harbor, N. C., is 7 miles W N W from Cape Lookout Light house, and easy of access in all winds excepting those from the West and North west. The bar has at present 15-5 feet at mean low water.

The anchorage from abreast of Fort Macon wharf, to a point a mile and three quarters westward is safe, and completely protected from all winds.

The direction of the channel has changed materially from time to time. According to an old Chart (no authority,) it was S S W with 16 feet water.

In 1820 according to Kearny it was N and 13 feet
" 1835, " Army, 18 ft
" 1837, " St. Glynn, S 21° 30' E
" 15 spring.
" 1850, " C. Survey, S 52° 15' E
" 17 miles W.
" 1854, " C. " S 52° 15' E
" 15.5 miles W.

The Bar of Beaufort is composed of coarse and fine marine sand, mixed with dead shells, and like all southern sand bars, it is subject to the extraneous influences of sea and current, during the last thirty years this has varied slightly in depth, but not materially in direction. From the best evidence which could be obtained, both positive and traditionary, I have concluded that the normal depth upon the bar at mean low water is 16 feet. This deduction is based upon the following evidence:

Wimble's Chart, published in 1737 (one hundred and seventeen years ago) gives 18 feet as the depth on the bar at low tide.

It also stated on good authority that Lawson's published in 1718 coincided with Wimble's in the depth at low water. In evidence of the continued excellent depth of water on this bar, it may not be out of place to state, that in the year 1760, the colonial Legislature granted to a company, a charter, authorizing the connection of Beaufort Harbor by means of a ship canal—and at Ocracoke Bar, (the natural outlet of the Neuse river) had then 12 feet at low water, that the inference is that the channel had not deviated in depth since the survey of Wimble.

It is a well attested fact that during the war of the Revolution an English Cruise drawing 22 feet entered the Harbor of Be-

fort and was conducted out again by a resident Pilot who stated that "she crossed the bar with an ordinary high tide, but struck lightly several times."

In the years 1811, 1813, and 1815, serious changes as to depth and direction occurred upon this bar, which were attributed to the heavy S. W. gales of those years—that of 1815 being one of the most violent and disastrous ever known upon the coast. Shackleford's Point was much affected by the sea, and the site of old Fort Hampton entirely destroyed. The bar was injured so that but 12 feet could be brought over it at low water was reported by officers of the Army.

In the year 1838 the ship Napoleon, bound for Liverpool, Naval Stores, crossed the bar with a draft of 17 1/2 feet. In 1839, the bar was surveyed by order of the Honorable J. K. Paulding Secretary of the Navy, and 15 feet water at the lowest observed tides, reported by St. Glynn, the officer in charge of the Survey. In 1850 the bar was sounded out under my direction, and 17 ft. found upon it at mean low water. My present survey gives 15.5 ft. at mean low water. The difference noticed in the depth are attributable to local causes of a transient character not permanently affecting the general capacity of the bar.

Point Macon has been successfully protected from the encroachment of the sea by a system of Jettyes, and Shackleford's Point requires a like expedient as, in every gale from the Southward, portions of it are washed away. The Coast Survey shore lines of 1851 and 1854 differ materially, showing a large decrease of the Point, the effect of which is undoubtedly injurious, not only upon the direction of the channel but also as affecting the depth of water on the bar.

If this salient point which governs so materially the Ebb and Flood, were protected from abrasion by the sea, the channel would probably be more fixed in its character.

A marked evidence of the value of this Harbour is derived from information furnished by the Treasury Department, to the effect that tho' in 1810 the gross revenue according to the government though the Custom House at Beaufort was but \$522; in 1813 it suddenly increased to \$105,214, and throughout the war, it continued the large returns to the Treasury.

The Geographical position of Beaufort is favorable not only for the purposes of commerce but as affording protection during N. E. and E. Storms. Cape Lookout affords a natural break-water in gales from those points with excellent and well protected anchorage under the land—the light house bearing East.

THE HARBOR.
The Harbor of Beaufort may be regarded as extending from Macon Point westward to the entrance of Bogue's Sound, abreast of Shepperd's Point. It is bounded on the South by marsh lands belonging to the Fort Macon property and the Literary Society of the State; on the North by sand banks; bare at low water, and marsh land, also the property of the Literary Society. The average width of the Harbor is three hundred yards, exclusive of the mouth of Newport River, which also affords excellent anchorage as far as the flats. The channel here is 280 yards wide.

The marsh land traversed by Fishing Creek, bordering upon the Government property, has deep water along its margin, on which wharves could be built at small expense. There are several good localities adjacent to Shepperd's Point for wharves which would not involve extraordinary outlay.

In the event of the contemplated Railroad terminating at this point, all the marsh lands mentioned must become important for the necessities of commerce. My opinion strongly inclines to their selection for government purposes, as the water is bold from Fishing Creek westward, and the sand hills by the sea shore offer the most healthy sites for dwelling houses. This selection is based upon the presumption that Government designs to establish at this port only a Depot of collection of naval Stores and fuel for the second class steamers, which would always find this a convenient harbor for a resupply of coal when cruising off the coast. The actual Bar is but 207 yards wide passing rapidly from 3 1/2 fathoms (over 15.5 feet at M. L. W.)

The normal depth of water on the Bar, I have assumed at 16 feet at mean low water, which at high water will allow shoos of war and second class steamers to enter without difficulty; while Brigs and Schooners and third class Steamers could come in at any stage of the tide.

Harbors with such facilities on this part of the coast are too valuable to be neglected by the Government. Many of our coasting schooners use this Port constantly as a harbor of refuge, and the establishment of Lights and Buoys by the general government to afford additional facilities for ingress and egress would be fully warranted by the importance of this coasting trade.

On several occasions during the month of March, 1854, I have seen from 17 to 20 vessels with valuable cargoes anchored in this Port for safety from the gales.

The establishment of a Rail Road Depot at this place as an outlet for the mineral wealth and agricultural resources of the interior and Western parts of the State, would no doubt cause the Port to grow rapidly in commercial importance.

The facilities are great for inland navigation with Pamlico by means of Core Sound, and also with the rich County of Onslow by the way of Bogue Sound, the navigation of which could be improved without very great expenditure of means, naval Stores in abundance could be shipped here. Coal and Copper obtained by Rail Road from Chatham County, live-oak from Onslow and white-oak and other timber from the adjacent Country. It is certain that encouragement and increased facilities would very

soon make this an important Southern port. The salubrity of the place is such as to render it a rendezvous during the summer months.

I incline strongly to the opinion that jettyes would save Point Shackleford and if extended (as the land formed) would have a tendency to improve the depth of water on the bar.—This point well secured or prolonged would change the current, and no doubt the Bar channel more to the Southward, or at right angles to the Coast. The result would be to force the bar prominently seaward into deep water, instead of following the coast in shoal.

Where artificial means are to be resorted to with reference to sand bar improvements, I am impressed with the conviction that if the current can be governed, means should be applied to force the bar seaward into deep water at right angles to the coast. Charleston main ship channel loses all benefit of the Ebb current by its general diffusion before it reaches the desired point. If all the ebb could be forced out East, that Bar would have twice its present capacity.

This opinion is, of course based upon the theory, that the more contracted the outlet for a body of water, the greater will be the velocity of the current or scouring influence by which the Bar is deepened, or at least kept at its uniform depth.

The channels connecting Beaufort and Lenoxxville with the main Harbor are intricate, that leading into the former has but 6 feet at mean low water. The channel around Shackleford's Point, leading up to the latter, has 11 feet at mean low water. It is narrow and subject to constant changes. Passing Shepperd's Point the channel has four fathoms.

Eleven feet at mean low water can be carried up to Gallant Point,—10 feet at mean low water, abreast of Carolina City. The channel by Bird Island though more permanent; is tortuous and affords 6 feet at low water.

Respectfully, yours,
J. N. MAFFITT, U. S. N.,
Assistant Coast Survey,
A. D. BACHE, Superintendent.

An Awful Tragedy.

It has never before fallen to our lot to record a more melancholy occurrence, than the one which we are now called upon to publish. On Monday evening last, as two young men, James Wilson, son of Joseph H. Wilson, Esq., and Nathaniel C. Clayland, the son of Mrs. Mary Taylor, wife of Nathan Taylor, Esq., of this town, were returning from the Rock Springs Camp Meeting in Lincoln county, about 28 or 30 miles from Charlotte, a slight difficulty sprang up between the two young men, about the loan of some money, the former asking the latter for the loan of two or three dollars, and the latter refusing, alleging that he had already let him have some, and thereupon an altercation ensued, which resulted in Clayland's slapping Wilson's jaws. This occurred near the Western Plank Road toll gate, a short distance from town, and Wilson remarked to Clayland that he would see him again in town; the latter responding that he could be found about the streets during the evening. Wilson then left the company, and arrived in town about fifteen minutes in advance of Clayland and the rest of the party who were with them. As soon as he arrived in town, he made inquiry of several of his friends for a pistol, and finally succeeded in finding his own, in his carpet bag, in the billiard room immediately over the grocery of Bryan & Thompson, one of his friends having brought his carpet bag from the Camp Meeting for him. Thus armed, he stepped down into the grocery, where he found Clayland, and walked up to him, and told him that he had slapped his jaws, and he intended to kill him for it. Clayland, not thinking that he was serious, pushed him away, and remarked, in a jocular manner, that he had nothing against him, and wanted nothing to do with him. Wilson then drew his pistol and presented it. Clayland caught his hand, and held it up, repeating the same remark. He then let go, and attempted to step behind a screen standing near by, when he received the ball of the pistol in the left side, about two inches below the breast. Clayland made a step or two, fell to his knees, and remarked to Wilson that he had killed him. Wilson answered with some slight remark, threw down his pistol, mounted his horse, and made his escape westward. He was pursued by the Sheriff and others, but night coming on very soon, no traces could be heard of him, and his pursuers returned a little before midnight, and renewed their pursuit early the next morning, but at this writing nothing is known of his whereabouts.

Clayland was taken to his mother's room, at Maj. Kerr's Hotel, where he has received every attention from our best physicians, his many friends, and his heart-broken mother, but no hope is indulged for his recovery. Wilson is only about 19 years of age, and Clayland about 21. They were raised in the same town, attended the same school, and had always been remarkably friendly and intimate with each other.—Charlotte Whig.

Net, Clayland.—The fate of this young man is still suspended in doubt. He is generally better in the morning, and worse again at night. There is a bare possibility of his final recovery, and much anxiety is felt by our whole community for this desirable result.

There appears to be some conflict of testimony as to the facts in this case, and the account given of it by us last week may not tally in all respects with the weight of evidence. If so, it is not our fault. We related the facts as they were related to us, by what we conceived to be reliable authority, and we were not aware of any discrepancy or conflict between the statements of those

who witnessed the whole transaction. The whole matter is a subject for legal investigation, and we forbear, for the present to enter further into particulars.

Wilson has not yet been arrested, and nothing is known of his whereabouts.—Charlotte Whig of later date.

North Carolina Copper Mine.

Frequent applications are made to us as to the condition of the Fentress Mine. To answer these enquiries we publish extracts from letters received as follows, to-wit:

From James Sloan, dated GREENSBORO, July 25, 1854.

"Yesterday I visited the Mine, and found all things working on smoothly, and from the hasty examination I gave the Mine, I see nothing to discourage, but on the contrary much to encourage. I do greatly desire to see a Committee appointed by the Stockholders, to visit the property, and put a stop to the ruinous sales made by most share holders."

JAMES SLOAN.

From the same, dated AUGUST 5, 1854.

"Yesterday was pay day at the North Carolina Mine. All things went off smoothly and satisfactorily. I am greatly elated at the prospects—the vein west is four feet, with twelve inches of pure Copper ore, pieces of half a ton not unusual to be seen, thrown out at a blast, the vein increasing at every stroke of the pick."

Signed, JAMES SLOAN.

From the same, dated GREENSBORO, Aug. 21, 1854.

"The North Carolina Copper Mine, I am informed by Mr. Wilder, as looking fine."

Signed, JAMES SLOAN.

From E. B. Wilder, Esq., Superintendent. GREENSBORO, Aug. 7, 1854.

"I am happy to inform you that our mine is looking better than I have seen it for the last sixteen months. The portion that has improved within the last four days is our western line, twenty-five fathoms deep. The vein is good four feet wide of ore and one foot of it in width is solid, the other three feet is most excellent work for our crusher. One ten fathom level west towards the shaft by the frame house, known as the 'Smith shaft' has not improved as much as I anticipated when you were here, but the indications are as good as I could wish to see apart from the ore itself, from our twenty-five fathom level. We can now, as it is, take out more ore in one day, than we could three weeks since in four days."

Signed, E. B. WILDER, Supt.

We are permitted to take the following extract from a letter to James F. Jordan, Esq., from a friend, dated

GUILFORD CO., Aug. 21.

"The Fentress or North Carolina Mine, will astonish Wall Street at no distant day. Its prospects are certainly very flattering."

More Gwanny.

So much fun was poked at Gen. Dockery during the canvass on account of his pronunciation of the word Guano, that it pleases us to relate a little incident which occurred in New Hampshire lately, by way of retaliation.

The New Hampshire Legislature was in session, and desperate attempts were being made by the administration Loco's to elect an U. S. Senator in place of the Hon. Mr. Atherton who had recently died—Well Loco Foo's are but humans, and it was the custom of some of the members to retire to a convenient bar in the neighborhood, and comfort the inner man with something good. Legislators will drink—it is a habit of theirs—a bad habit of course—but we will not stop to moralize.

Well, to this bar, so the story goes, an agent of the New York Guano Company came, with several choice samples of pulverized guano, which he kept in bowls, and on favorable occasions exhibited them to his friends among members. One evening, a friend hastily called out, he incautiously set away his pulverized samples on the same shelf with the sugar bowls. Shortly after, some of the members, wishing to "strengthen the inner man," went into the closet, which was not yet lighted up, and having used the decanters, took also very freely of the sweetening from the guano bowls. Several important results followed—the chief of which was the immediate falling off in the vote for Mr. Wells for United States Senator—the drugged members being unavoidably detained from their seats.

It was thought at first that the luckless legislators were poisoned, but it having been ascertained that an inch all round had been added to the circumference of their waists, the result was soon traced to the fertilizing qualities of the "Gwanny" they had imbibed so innocently.

This Gwanny is a dangerous compound it appears—in politics.—Wilmington Herald.

New Cotton.—The first bale of the new crop was received in this market on Saturday last from the plantation of Gen. ALFRED DOCKERY.

We are glad to receive such substantial evidence that the old General is "himself again."—Fayetteville Observer.

Yellow Fever.—The Savannah Board of health report 67 deaths in that City for the week ending on the 24th inst.—44 from yellow fever.

The Charleston Board of Health report four deaths from the same disease during the same period.

New Orleans has been singularly exempt from fever during this season, and the Southern Cities and Towns generally have been blessed with health whilst those at the North and West have been severe sufferers.

Vivid Sketch of the Evils of Drunkenness.

Extract from a Memorial presented to the Ohio Legislature.

"And yet its march of ruin is onward still. It reaches abroad to others; invades the family and social circle, and spreads woe and sorrow all around. It cuts down youth in its vigor; manhood in its strength; and age in its weakness. It breaks their father's heart; bereaves the doting mother; extinguishes natural affection; erases conjugal love; blots out filial attachment; blights parental hope; and brings down mourning age with sorrow to the grave. It produces weakness, not strength; sickness, not health; death, not life. It makes wives, widows; children, orphans; fathers, fiends; and all of them paupers and beggars. It hails fever; feels rheumatism; nurses gout; welcomes epidemics; invites cholera; imparts pestilence and embraces consumption. It covers the land with idleness, poverty, disease, crime. It fills your jails; supplies your almshouses; and demands your asylums. It engenders controversies; fosters quarrels; and cherishes riots. It contemns law, spurns order; and loves mobs. It crowds penitentiaries, and furnishes the victims for your scaffolds. It is the life-blood of the gambler; the aliment of the counterfeiter; the prop of the highwayman; and the support of the midnight incendiary."

It countenances the liar; respects the thief and esteems the blasphemer. It violates obligation; and reverences fraud and honors infamy. It defames benevolence; hates love; scorns virtue and slanders innocence. It incites the father to butcher his offspring; helps the husband to massacre his wife; and aids the child to grind his parrietal axe. It burns man; consumes woman; detests life; curses God and despises heaven.

It suborns witnesses; nurses perjury; defiles the jury-box and stains the judicial crime. It bribes votes; disqualifies voters; corrupts elections; pollutes our institutions, endangers our Government. It degrades the citizen; debases the legislator; dishonors the statesman; and disarms the patriot. It brings shame, not honor; terror, not safety; despair, not hope; misery, not happiness. And now, as with the malevolence of a fiend, it calmly surveys its frightful desolations, insatiate with havoc, it poisons felicity; kills peace; ruins morals; blights confidence; slays reputation; and wipes out national honor; then curses the world and laughs at its ruin."

It suborns witnesses; nurses perjury; defiles the jury-box and stains the judicial crime.

It bribes votes; disqualifies voters; corrupts elections; pollutes our institutions, endangers our Government. It degrades the citizen; debases the legislator; dishonors the statesman; and disarms the patriot. It brings shame, not honor; terror, not safety; despair, not hope; misery, not happiness. And now, as with the malevolence of a fiend, it calmly surveys its frightful desolations, insatiate with havoc, it poisons felicity; kills peace; ruins morals; blights confidence; slays reputation; and wipes out national honor; then curses the world and laughs at its ruin."

A Large Tract of Haw River Land for Sale.—The subscriber as Executor of the Estate of Thomas Sanders, dec'd., will on the 21st day of September next, offer at public sale the tract of land, on which the deceased resided for many years, so subdivided as to make three or four convenient and respectable farms. These lands lie 16 miles North-west of Greensboro, and the same distance East of Salem, and 50 miles S. W. of Danville, on the main road leading from Salisbury to the latter place, in a moral and industrious community, and in the immediate vicinity of one of the finest Classical Schools in the State. The lands are well improved, and all well watered, and in a state of high cultivation, and convenient to all the great markets of this, and the adjoining States—and will be still more so in a few years, when our Plank and Rail Roads shall be completed and in full operation. In short it is rarely the case that such lands in a healthy location are offered in market. Those wishing to purchase fertile and productive farms, embracing so many advantages, would do well to visit the premises and examine for themselves before the sale—and on that day purchase themselves a farm at any price and they will not regret their bargain in the future.

On the same day and place, I will sell a quantity of cattle, hogs, sheep as in my other articles too tedious here to mention.

A reasonable credit will be given to purchasers of the above land and other property.

JESSE BENGOW, Exec'r.
Aug. 24, 1854. 793b.

Notice. Having qualified as administrator on the estate of Harmon Vickers, dec'd., at August term, A. D. 1854 of Guilford county, court, I will expose to public sale on the 14th day of September next, the following property, viz: house, cattle, hogs, sheep, wheat, oats, hay, wagons, still and tubs, larning tools, household and kitchen furniture, and various other property, too tedious to mention. Terms made known on the day of sale.

ABATHAR VICKERY, Adm'r.
All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to come forward and make immediate settlement, and those having claims against said estate are requested to present them within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be placed in box of their recovery.

August 21, 1854. 795-3L

Steward and Matron wanted.—The Board of Directors of the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind are desirous of employing for the ensuing session, commencing on the first day of September, a Steward and Matron to take charge of the Domestic department of the Institution. A man and his wife will be required. All applications should be sent without delay, with proper references to the subscriber.

W. D. COOKE,
Principal of the Institution.
Raleigh, August 15th, 1854. 796-2L

Valuable Land Sale.—I shall on Thursday the 7th day of September next, at the present residence of Mrs. Martha Chapman, sell that valuable place containing 300 acres of land, lying on both Sides of Deep River, near the junction of the Rail & Plank Roads, on which is a Good two Story dwelling and all necessary out houses—also a tract of 50 acres, and another of 20 acres, the property of the heirs at law of Stephen Chipman, dec'd., On a credit of 12 Months.

Sale at 12 o'clock, Test.
J. A. MEBANE, C. M. E.
August 12. 797-2b.

Worm Sugar Drops.—This excellent vermifuge has proved a safe and certain remedy for worms. It is peculiarly adapted for children who will take it as readily as any other confectionary. It may be found at the Drug Store of

August 20th, 1854. T. J. PATRICK.

McConnell will give more count and collect for less money than any other agency, and as many sales as a boy can carry for one dollar.

April, 1854.

Hotasses just received and for sale by Dec 1853. RANKIN & McLEAN.

For the Ladies.—A fine assortment of Ladies' Misses and Children's Shoes, Garters and Slippers just received and for sale, cheap, at our New Store. April, 1854. EINSTEN & CO.

A New supply of Books.

Egypt and the Holy Land, by Spencer Layard.
Babylon and Nineveh, by Layard.
Teschit.
Penian Antiquities, by Layard.
Travels in Persia, by Layard.
St. Petersburg, by Layard.
Polar Regions, by Layard.
Ancient Monasteries, by Layard.
Lectures on the Progress of Arts and Science, by Layard.
Manual of the Fine Arts, by Layard.
Choice English Biography, by Layard.
Carpenter's Assistant & Rural Architect by L. E. Joy.
Benjamin's Architect, by Layard.
Modern Builder's Guide, by M. Lefevre.
Painter's Companion, by Layard.
Welster's Dictionary unabridged, by Goodrich.
History of Art Nations, by Goodrich.
Life and Sayings of Mrs. Fanning, etc.

Law Books.
Library of Law and Equity in 15 volumes.
Chitty's Blackstone " 2 "
Pleadings " 3 "
On Contracts " 2 "
Williams on Executors " 2 "
Archbald's Criminal Practice and Pleading, 2 vols.
Morris on the Law of Replevin.
Harris.
Presidents of Indictments and Pleas, by Wharton.
American Criminal Law, by Wharton.
Adams on Equity. E. W. OGBURN.

Look to your interest.—Every person whatsoever using weights or measures, shall bring all his weights and measures and standards to the keeper of the Standard of the County, where such person shall reside or trade, to be there tried by the standard; and every trader or dealer by profession, and every Miller shall at least once in every two years thereafter, cause their weights, measures and standards to be re-examined and adjusted by the Standard Keeper of the county, in which such weights and measures are used; and the Standard Keeper shall, when practicable, mark by stamp or brand the weights, measures and standards found or made to agree with the Standard, and shall give a certificate of such examination and adjustment, stating the weights, measures and standards by him examined and adjusted; and every person using, buying or selling by weights and measures, neglecting to comply with the requisites of this section, shall forfeit the sum of fifty dollars, to be recovered, in the name of the State, at the instance of the Standard Keeper, one half in the use of the county, where the offence is committed, the other half to the use of the Standard Keeper prosecuting therefor.

The above is the Law in North Carolina in regard to the subject of sealing and testing measures, &c.

CHARLES G. YATES,
Standard Keeper of Guilford County.

Little Yackin Hotel. by D. N. DALTON
It is situated on the Hollow Road, in the North West corner of Stokes County, N. C., 41 miles west of Greensboro, and 21 east of Mount Airy. At the well known stand formerly occupied by Thos. R. Haniel, Esq., where every thing is provided for the entertainment and comfort of the traveller that the country affords. Persons whose business or pleasure calls them to this vicinity are invited to call, with the assurance that all proper attention shall be given to them and their horses.

March, 1854.

10,000 lbs. Castings for sale, wholesale and retail, consisting of large Boilers, Pots, Ovens, &c., of all sizes. Merchants can be supplied with a good assortment on fair terms. J. R. & J. SLOAN.

DR. E. WATSON'S OFFICE on West Street, opposite the Blind House and over the Store of Wm. S. Gilmer & Son. Persons calling in his absence will please leave their orders at the Blind House or W. S. Gilmer's Store.

One Thousand lbs. Candy just received. Also a large lot of fresh Figs, Dates, Prunes, Raisins, Oranges, Lemons, Cocoa Nuts, Pine Apples, Preserves, Pickles of all kinds, and Cigars of the best quality; all of which will be sold on the most liberal terms. Orders from the country promptly attended to. A. P. SPERRY.

NEW STORE.—Persons wishing to buy new and cheap goods will do well to call at RANKIN, DONNELLY & Co's New Store on the Caldwell corner, southeast of the Court House, before buying elsewhere, as they are determined to sell cheap and on as reasonable terms as any in this place.

Their Stock consists of Cloths, Casimires, Ladies' Dress and Fancy Goods, Domestic, Ready made Clothing, Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, Boots, &c., &c. RANKIN, DONNELLY & Co.
Greensboro, April, 1854. 775d.

WANTED.—A Young man of sober and industrious habits, and a moral character, who writes a good hand, and understands Book Keeping can find a good situation, by immediate application at the Store of the subscriber.

W. J. McCONNEL.
July 25 1854. 791.

New Shoe Store at Genl. Hatt's old named stand. We are now opening at the above named stand, a large lot of Shoes, Boots, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Valises, Travelling Bags, Umbrellas, &c., all of which will be sold very low for cash.

April, 1854. EINSTEN & CO.

JUST received a large assortment of gentlemen and ladies Saddles, Saddle Bags and Carpet Bags, which will be sold low. W. J. McCONNEL.
April, 1854.

Young Men's Hall.—TO THE PUBLIC.—A large and comfortable Hall, for all public occasions, can now be had in Greensboro. The Hall is furnished with seats, stage, &c., and well lighted.

For the privilege of using and further particulars, apply to either of the undersigned.

JOHN SLOAN, Ch.
JOHN E. HOWLETT, S.
JAS. M. GARRETT, T.
(766d) Directors
Feb. 1, 1854.

Fresh Hops.—One half of fresh hops for sale at the Drug Store of T. J. PATRICK.
May 14th, 1854.

DICTIONARY of the family cured Bazaar for 1854. June 14th, 1854. 809d.

PINE LUMBER. The undersigned have erected a Steam Saw-mill, 3 miles from Ashbury, and keep constantly on hand or furnish at short notice, any quantity of first quality Pine Lumber. WORTH & COOPER.
Ashbury, May, 1854. 777d.

Wholesale and Retail.

The following articles can be had at **Thurston's Furniture Rooms**, West street, Greensboro, N. C., at every variety of price, according to quality, viz: **DRESSING BUREAUS**, with marble and mahogany tops—a very large assortment; **Wardrobes**, **Divans**, **Stocking Chairs**, **Wardrobes**, **Cane set and Mahogany Parlor Chairs**, **Secretaries**, **Book Cases**, &c. &c. **ALSO**, A large supply of Walnut and other plain wood of every variety and quality.

READER have you seen those fine goods at McConnel's Store? such as Dress Silks, such as \$50 per pattern, and Crapes Shawls at \$50, per pattern, and Ribbons at \$2 per yard, and all sorts of goods worth from \$3 to \$8 each, with a host of other Spring goods which you should see before making your Spring purchase. You will find a house full of rich goods at low prices, and as accommodating set of men as can be found. McConnel is not very particular about the money just now, Christmas or New Year will answer to pay. Call soon or you may miss a rich treat. April, 1854.

Wholesale Grocery and Commission Business.

Norfolk, 1st July, 1854. William S. Camp (who has conducted business in this City for several years past under the name of Butler & Camp) and Stephen Bonsal, have formed a Partnership, and will prosecute in the Wholesale Grocery Business, in all the branches, under the name and Style of CAMP & BONSA.

They will at all times offer to Buyers a large and varied Stock of Groceries which will be sold at prices as low as they can be purchased in other markets.

Country Produce will be received on Consignment, and Account Sales and returns promptly made.

Sales of Flour will be strictly attended to, and from the long experience of the senior partner in the sale of that article, they flatter themselves in being able to give entire satisfaction.

Advances made on Consignments and all Sales cashed when made on time.

Agents Dupont's Powder, which will be sold at Manufacturers prices.

August 12. 792-3m.

HANFORD & BROTHER, Manufacturers and Wholesale dealers in all kinds of Clothing, Shirts, Drawers, etc., Furnishing Goods, 29 Park Row, (Opposite the Astor House), New-York. Orders promptly filled. Clothing made to order for the Trade. We are the largest Manufacturers of Clothing, Oiled Clothing, and Covered Hats, in the Union. 785-3m.

T. S. Lutterloh, Forwarding Agent, Wilmington and Fayetteville. [762-9.]

Rock Island Jeans and Casimires kept constantly on hand and for sale by R. G. LINISAY

J. F. JOLLEE & Co. are now receiving of their Spring and Summer stock of Clothing of every variety, together with a well selected stock of **Cloths, Casimires, Vestings, Boots, Shoes and Hats**. Also a good assortment of YANKEE NOTIONS. Greensboro, April 13th, 1854.

PEARCE & PENBERTON, Wholesale Dealers in Foreign & Domestic Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Umbrellas and Ready Made Clothing, Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C. 763-25.

100 lbs No. 1 Herrings just received from Norfolk. RANKIN & McLEAN. 788.

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 Threshing, Separator, &c., complete. For sale at Manufacturers prices. J. R. & J. SLOAN. March 15, 1853.

Monroe, Hensley & Co. (successors to Wm. T. Howell & Co.) Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Hardware, No. 181 Market St. Philadelphia, which they will dispose of on as good terms as any house in the U. S. States. Orders by mail or otherwise put up with care and forwarded with despatch. A discount of 6 per cent. allowed for cash in full payments. 765-

Norris Works, Norristown, Penn.—The subscribers manufacture **Mining Machinery**, as follows, viz: High and Low Pressure Pumps, Stamping and Hoisting Steam Engines, Iron, Stamping and Crushing Machines, Winches, Iron, blocks, Pulleys of all sizes, and every variety of Machinery for Mining purposes. THOMAS, COBURN & WEST. Feb. 10, 1854. (6m)

STAFFORD PLOUGHS.—The farmers of Guilford and adjoining counties can procure these extraordinary ploughs by applying at the store of either James Melver or Rankin & McLean, in Greensboro, N. C. A good assortment will soon be on hand, made by me.

April 27, 1854. (1y) ZADOC J. STAFFORD.

Perfumery.—Just to hand a large and choice lot of

Solicitor for this Circuit.

Col. Jones has resigned his Solicitorship, and Judge Bailey has appointed Thomas Ruffin, jr., of Rockingham county, to fill his place. Mr. Ruffin is a son of the distinguished Chief Justice Ruffin; is a young man of talent, gentlemanly bearing; and is considered, we believe, among his associates of the Bar, a good lawyer for one of his age. It will devolve upon the Legislature at its approaching session to make an election to fill the office.

Map of North Carolina.

It will be seen by an advertisement in another column, that Messrs. William D. Cooke and Samuel Pearce have in course of preparation a new Map of North Carolina, which will be published during the summer of 1855. It will be executed somewhat on the plan of McRae's Map, with additions and improvements. Such a work has been rendered necessary by the improvements which have been made, and the increase in number and change in the boundaries of counties; and the diligence and care which Messrs. Cooke & Pearce are exercising in its preparation, give assurance that they will furnish a valuable Map.

Texas Elections.

The Fayetteville Observer says the returns so far as received from the local elections in Texas indicate the success of the Know-Nothings and Maine Law men. Among the Judges elect, we notice Hugh McQueen, Esq., formerly Attorney General of this State.

We see it stated in other papers that the "Prohibitory Law" which the people of Texas have just voted in favor of, is not the "Maine Law," but merely a law prohibiting the sale of liquor in less quantities than a quart.

Who are to be the Senators?

This is a question that is being discussed largely by the newspapers of both parties. From present appearances, the members of the Legislature will not lack for information upon this point, at least so far as the opinion of Editors are concerned. The Editor of the Fayetteville Guardian writing from Wilmington, says—"I find Judge Ruffin a good deal spoken of in this section. The public sentiment (of the democrats) seems at least to be settled on one thing, viz: that one of the Senatorships is due Hon. Sec'y of the Navy, if he will accept it, and I have been frequently asked the question whether he would accept it. With Mr. Dobbin from the East, and Judge Ruffin, or Gov. Reid, or Judge Ellis, from the West, both sections and the whole State would be well represented in the Senate."

One of the Editors of the Fayetteville Observer, writing home to his paper from the State of New York says—"Many inquiries are made of me as to the probable election of U. S. Senators. My own impression has been stated, in the absence of access to North Carolina papers lately, that Mr. Dobbin and Gov. Reid will be elected. This will be a falling off, certainly, but it might be much worse for the character and credit of the State."

"It may not be known to my readers generally, that if Mr. Dobbin desires to go to the Senate, he will have first to resign his present office, and come back to the State to reside. It has been decided, I believe, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, that to entitle a Senator elect to a seat, he must be an inhabitant of the State which elected him. It is not sufficient that he is a citizen of the State, as Mr. Dobbin is, but he must be an inhabitant, which he is not now. Considering him as decidedly the most popular man with his party in the State, I take it for granted that if he desires to go to the Senate he will come back and be elected."

This looks like *hair-splitting*, to require a man to be actually *residing* in the State at the time of his election, to entitle him to take his seat in the U. S. Senate. It looks to us like it ought to be sufficient, if he be, *bona fide*, a citizen of the State at the time of his election. We cannot see the difference between electing a member of the Cabinet, who is temporarily *residing* in Washington City, and that of electing a member of the House of Representatives, who is doing the same thing, or even the re-election of a Senator, who, it seems to us, is as much an inhabitant of Washington, and may have been for the last six years, as a member of the Cabinet. But, we will confess, this is a subject we have not investigated. The able and experienced Editor of the Observer is pretty good authority in such matters, and his maybe the true interpretation of the Constitution.

It is said that the politicians of Washington City are so confident of the election of Mr. Dobbin to the Senate, that they have already selected his successor in the Navy Department, in the person of Senator Gwin, of California.

Supreme Court.

The following gentlemen have obtained license from the Supreme Court, now in session at Morganton, to practice law in this State:

County Court.
L. P. Washfield, Chatham county.
Robert H. Ward, Rockingham.
J. F. Gibson, Surry.
S. C. Bryson, Henderson.
W. H. Spencer, Hyde.
J. O'Hanlon, Cumberland.

Superior Court.
Leon F. Siler, Franklin, Macon county.
H. H. Cannon, Blount county.
Wm. Duckler, Henderson.
T. N. Crumpler, Rockford, Surry county.

Fruit Culture.

Mr. Samuel W. Westbrooks, whose Nursery and Orchards we have heretofore had occasion to notice favorably, has published a Catalogue of his Fruits, accompanied with extensive remarks on the subject of fruit culture in the South, which will commend themselves to the attention of all into whose hands the catalogue may fall. Mr. W. remarks, we think very justly.

"I am fully convinced that the Southern people are cultivating too many kinds of each of the varieties of fruit to secure a profit on fruit culture; and that the orchardist with one acre of well selected trees will raise more fruit than he has five acres planted with two or three hundred varieties, and would save a vast expense in land cultivation, training, pruning, &c. The American Pomological Society, out of thousands of different varieties of fruit, have cut down this great number, and recommended a very small number of each kind for general cultivation, viz: 27 kinds of Apples, 20 kinds of Peaches, 10 of Plums, 3 of Nectarines, 3 of Apricots, 10 of Pears, 10 of Cherries, 9 of Grapes, 4 of Raspberries, 4 of Strawberries, 5 of Currants, 10 of Gooseberries; and have recommended 6 new kinds of Apples that promise well, 23 of Pears, 4 of Plums, 4 of Cherries, 1 of Grape, 1 of Raspberry and 1 of Strawberry."

"Now," continues Mr. W., "if the Northern States, which are the great emporium of all imported fruits, reject such a great portion after due trial and strict examination, is it not more than possible that we are cultivating a great many useless varieties? Yet, there are a few kinds among the northern and foreign native fruits, that do well in our climate; and it is possible that we may obtain a succession of such of them as may be desirable, but even that in a measure will depend upon acclimation. There is no doubt that we should depend mostly upon our own native fruits, and for this reason I have requested all fruit amateurs to send me specimens of such fruits as they may think worthy of cultivation, with a description of the habits of the tree, its bearing qualities, &c. I have a number on trial and have received a great many more for which I am under a great many obligations to those gentlemen who had the kindness to send them. I am confident that I have undertaken an arduous task,—that of bringing about a retrenchment in the great list of fruits cultivated in the Southern States. This work must be done before the southern people can successfully raise fruit. Who will help me in this important enterprise? Some person or persons must be the pioneers in this important work. Will the Southern Press call attention to this subject editorially? Will each of the Southern States form pomological societies for the purpose of establishing a proper basis for pomological and horticultural operations for the future? And then let those societies send delegates to the American Pomological Society with specimens of our Southern fruits, for the purpose of establishing the nomenclature of all the fruits, so that some enterprising and intelligent pomologist may publish a work on fruit culture, suited to the wants of the citizens of the United States generally."

We find in the National Intelligencer of the 19th ult., the following notice of the National Pomological Association, (which is alluded to in Mr. W.'s Catalogue:)

The American Pomological Convention.—A biennial meeting of this body is to take place in Boston on the 15th day of September next. To those of our readers who are not familiar with the fact we will state that this body was organized several years ago as the "American Pomological Congress." After two or three annual meetings it was resolved to hold them only biennially. The last convention met in Philadelphia in the fall of 1852. The object is the promotion and improvement of the fruit culture of the United States, the introduction of new and valuable varieties, the examination of their qualities, the best mode of propagation, their diseases, remedies, &c. This organization is an important and truly useful one, the labors of which must result in much good to the country. We hope the States will all be represented by their several conventions.

Judge Saunders.

Several of the papers published a statement to the effect, that Gen. Saunders had resigned his Judgeship, in anticipation, it was surmised, of his election to the U. S. Senate. But it turns out that he has not resigned, and we think, there is neither hope nor danger of such an event, *prematurely*. When, once upon a time, a little girl was arguing with her mother for permission to attend a ball, and intimated, that "father and mother, when they were young, danced," was put off by the assurance that "we have seen the evil of dancing," whereupon the little girl insisted that "she wished to see the evil of it too."

Past experience has, no doubt, taught Judge Saunders a lesson on the subject of resignations. He has already seen the evil of giving up a certainty for an uncertainty. He will be more likely to carry out the idea of the Irish Court, when they wanted a new court house. Their first resolve was, that the old house should not be torn down till the new one was put up; and secondly, that the materials in the old house should be used in building the new one. Judge S. may be inclined to use the materials of his Judgeship to secure a new office; but he will hardly give it up until he is safely ensconced therein.

Liquor Law in Connecticut.

The curious spectacle is exhibited in Connecticut of the temperance men voting for the sale of rum, and the rum men voting against it. The prohibitory liquor law in that State allows town agencies, but does not make it obligatory on the towns to appoint them and supply them with liquor for medicinal and mechanical purposes. The opponents of the law, in order to make it unpopular, vote against the agencies. The temperance men, knowing that a title of the "critic" is sometimes needed, and fearing that total prohibition will react upon the law, so for the agencies. In New Haven and Hartford the elections have voted down the agencies. In New London they have sustained them.

The papers give the following notice of the town meeting, held in New Haven, Conn., August 21. "A great meeting was held here this afternoon, for the purpose of appointing liquor agents, and for determining the quantity of liquor to be sold."

for mechanical and medicinal purposes. The opponents of the law resisted all action, and a vote to adjourn was carried by them—eleven hundred and fifteen against ten hundred and sixty. The friends of the law said they had a large majority present if their friends had not been crowded from the doorway by the presence of rowdies. Their opponents deny that this was so."

Arrest of Capt. Hollins.

The arrest of Capt. Hollins at New York is announced on the suit of Calvin Darnall, one of the sufferers by the destruction of Greytown. The order of arrest was granted by Judge Oakley, of the Supreme Court. The damages are laid at \$14,000. The amount of bail given by Capt. Hollins was twenty thousand dollars. His sureties were Hon. Heman J. Redfield, Collector of the Port; John J. Cisco, Sub-Treasurer; and J. Romeyn Brodhead, Naval Officer. The arrest was made just as the Captain was leaving for Boston. After bail had been rendered, he prosecuted his journey thither. As Capt. Hollins was engaged in the fulfillment of the orders of the government when he destroyed Greytown, we cannot see how he can be held responsible in a civil suit. The arrest is probably designed to draw from the government an official avowal that Capt. Hollins acted entirely under its directions in the matter of which complaint is made.

Beaufort—A New Paper.

We are in receipt of the first No. of the "Halegon and Beaufort Intelligencer," published at the North Carolina Seaport of Beaufort, by John Cameron and S. D. Pool—two names long and favorably known to the reading public of this State. We shall have in the paper an able advocate of the important interests of this long neglected but nevertheless invaluable harbor, and we trust they will have the pleasure of seeing a large and prosperous Commercial City springing up around them. Price of the Paper \$2 a year, invariably in advance—11 copies for \$20. We wish the paper and the town of Beaufort the most unexampled success and prosperity. We copy below articles showing Beaufort as it is, and as it should be:

Beaufort as it is!—No one at all acquainted with the Beaufort of former days; can but observe the very great improvements which its appearance has undergone within the last 12 months.

Stores and dwellings have been fitted up and painted, new buildings erected and being erected, and instead of the wretched accommodations witnessed last year, W. C. King of the Front Street House, Thompson of the Atlantic House, and Capt. Whitehurst have each, at considerable expense, greatly enlarged their establishments, thus offering ample accommodations to all comers; while Mrs. Hall still continues to attend to the comfort of her guests, with her usual kindness and consideration.

The town is scarcely ever without West India fruit, while figs, peaches, watermelons, muskmelons, pears, apples, &c. &c., are coming in daily.

The market is pretty well supplied, though not so well as it might be; while the waters of the bay present to the palate of the Epicurean an inexhaustible supply of as fine and delicious fish, of every variety, as ever depicted themselves in salt water.

Sandy new bathing houses, erected this season, offer the visitor the bracing influences of the salt water bath, while a perfect fleet of pleasure boats that skim the waters like swallows on the wing, give daily, an opportunity to those so disposed, of testing the delights of "a life on the Ocean wave." A tri-weekly Stage from Newbern, together with sundry packet boats, offer means of transportation from that quarter, while the fine little Steamer Astoria runs over from Washington every Friday, which point can be readily reached from the Rail Road via Greenville.

Come on then all you who like seaports and clam soup.

Beaufort as it should be!—With every other advantage that could possibly be desired, to make it a place of primary importance in the State, of which we trust it is still to be a pride and an ornament, while every town in other portions of the State, among mere ephemera of yesterday, are growing and flourishing, Beaufort has for years continued to linger on in an almost chrysalis state; and for the want of what? A back country!—With a Roadstead unequalled for safety, and a depth of water surpassed by none; so near the Ocean that but a few minutes are required to launch a vessel on its broad bosom; with a healthy climate; where no epidemics are to be dreaded; still with all these advantages staring our legislators in the face, North Carolina has continued to be a "howler of wool, and a drawer of water," for others, and poor old Beaufort, rich as she is in natural advantages, unable to help herself on account of the comparative deserts, which separates her from the wealth of the Interior, has been allowed to vegetate, with no other notoriety than that of a mere fishing town, or temporary watering place.

But a better time we trust is coming. Public attention has at length been called to her claim to become the Shipping Port and Emporium of trade for the State; Government has had the waters of the Harbor carefully sounded, showing a depth of water amply sufficient, according to Lieut. Maffit, for all practical purposes; encouraging hands are held out to her from different portions of the State, and it only remains for her own people, to come forward promptly, and energetically show, by their actions, the interest which they feel in the various enterprises, which are in contemplation for her benefit, and let those who are ready and disposed to work hand in hand with them see, that they are ready to make any temporary sacrifice to insure the great and glorious result which the future holds up on high, glittering in the distance.

Goods Falling.

One of the Editors of the Fayetteville Observer, writing for his paper from Philadelphia, under date of the 19th August, furnishes some important and interesting items.

"There is a very anxious feeling in money matters. Instead of the crisis being over, as many thought, it is but going on, and some of the papers do not hesitate to predict trouble equal to those of 1837."

It behooves the people who are too much engrossed to look about them. There is danger. The country has overtraded—lived too fast. Many of the "prosperous" in New York have fallen

40 or 50 per cent. a \$10,000 a year store can now be had for \$5,000 to \$6,000. And so on. Goods have fallen, especially woollens. I heard of a sale at auction in New York of imported woollen goods at 57 to 60 cents, which not long ago commanded \$1.50 to \$1.60. This is ruinous. Cotton goods have fallen also, but not in proportion. There have been several considerable failures here and in New York lately."

Order at St. Louis.—The St. Louis Democrat of the 11th ultimo, speaking of the restoration of order and quiet in that City after the late election riot, says:

"The city was never more quiet. The proclamation sweeping the streets of boys after 8 o'clock seemed to be the very measure desired for a long time, and, having observed its excellent results in this late emergency, we hope it will be persevered in for all time to come. All over the city the tranquility was really wonderful. Wm. Farrington, one of those wounded during the riots, has since died. It is estimated that 2,000 pistols and 500 bowie-knives were sold in the city while the riots were in progress. The military who were ordered out state in a card that their pieces were loaded with ball and buckshot, so that had it been necessary to fire on the mob, bloody work would have ensued."

It is suggested by a friend, that if there was a law passed and enforced, sweeping the streets of Greensboro' of boys after 8 o'clock at night, it would add greatly to the quietness of the town, and, in the end, be no disadvantage to the morals of the boys themselves.

Messrs. Bryan & Yates, proprietors of the North Carolinian, (Fayetteville), have offered their establishment for sale. The price is \$3,000, and it will be sold only to a Democrat who has the requisite qualifications for conducting the paper. The subscription list is said to exceed one thousand, and to be on the increase; the advertising patronage is worth \$1,500; and it has a good share of job work. It offers a good situation to one having a taste for the duties of an editor.

For the Patriot.

Self-Education.

"Learning by study must be won;
'T was ne'er entailed from sire to son."

This is truly an age of improvement. The spirit of education is beginning to excite a more general interest, and greater efforts are now making for the propagation of knowledge than at any other period in the history of the world. Institutions of learning are springing up in vast numbers over the country, exerting a healthy and vivifying influence; while the prolific Press scatters books and newspapers, the vehicles of instruction, in countless profusion. Religion and learning go hand in hand, mutually aiding and assisting each other. And all, who have minds well constituted for reflection, will admit that a good education is indispensable to our becoming happy, useful and valuable members of society.

But, although the facilities for acquiring an education and the means of obtaining information are unprecedented, yet they are not duly appreciated and improved by many; and very few comparatively speaking attain eminence in knowledge. Many young men do not seem to reflect that whatever may be their advantages, it is only by their own individual exertion, unwearied assiduity, and perseverance that they are indebted for all their attainments. They fail to cultivate their own faculties and powers, and the inevitable result, they make very indifferent acquisitions, and arrive at a miserable mediocrity. We have examples of men gifted with the finest literary genius whose beginnings promised much, but who degenerated wretchedly as they advanced, because they trusted to their gifts and made no efforts to improve.

One great error of our young men consists in the erroneous impression that their education ceases with the school when in fact it only begins there. But with many it both begins and ends there. This impression is attended with the most unfavorable consequences. The schools only furnish the keys of knowledge, but to unlock and open the golden treasures to which they give access, is the business of life. Why is it that in a country which has produced a Franklin, and where so many young men enjoy superior advantages to that philosopher, so few reach that dazzling eminence and make the prodigious attainments which he made? Why is it that we have so few Franklins? Is it not owing to the fact, that very few, like him, continue their studies through life?—Why is not Franklin the model—the great paragon of every American youth, when so many wish to become great and honorable? The road which he trod to distinction and renown is as surely open to all as the road to wealth and political distinction. Lonely, peniless, and desolate he walked the streets of Philadelphia, while the winds of adversity howled around him and misfortune stared him in the face; but nothing daunted, he struggled on bravely buffeting the storm, until he reached the highest niche in Fame's proud temple, won unflinching laurels, and covered himself with imperishable glory!

Look at Franklin! He
"And wove his garlands of the lightning's wing
In sportive twists."

Many young men complain of a want of time to devote to the improvement and cultivation of their minds. They are so absorbed in business that they cannot find time to devote to intellectual pursuits; but Franklin was pre-eminently a man of business, and yet he found time for study. There are leisure moments—fragments of time in every man's life, and a judicious economy and improvement of those will enable every one to acquire a very general knowledge of men and things. What a blessing to society and to themselves if young men would set a proper value on their leisure time and devote it to the acquisition of useful information!

There are many sources of self-improvement.

such as reading, observation, and reflection of these readings is the most prolific. But here again many fall into an erroneous practice, which is productive of many evils. They acquire the habit of reading too much. They read in a hasty and superficial manner, every thing that comes within their reach, and as they devote little or no time to reflection, the consequence is nothing is remembered and no benefit derived. Indiscriminate reading without reflection and observation, does more harm than good; because it confuses the mind and fills it with vague and incoherent ideas. Every one should make it a point of duty thoroughly to understand and retain every thing he reads. He should gather the fruit as well as turn the leaves. He should "read, mork, learn and inwardly digest." A single volume of sterling worth read in this way, will be of more benefit than a superficial skimming the surface of a whole library.

August 22nd, 1854.

DIED.

In this place, August 22, Mary Frances, infant daughter of John and Elizabeth Ledford, aged 6 years, 2 months and 22 days.

In Jamestown, Guilford county, August 29, after a lingering illness, in the 14th year of her age, Laura Ann, daughter of Wm. H. Reece.

In McNairy County, Tennessee, on the 10th day of August, A. D. 1854 Elizabeth Frances, infant daughter of Robert H. and Eliza M. Gilhepie, formerly of Guilford County, N. C. aged 8 months and four days.

Alas how changed that lovely flower
Which bloomed and cheered my heart,
Fair; beaming comfort of an hour
How soon we're called to part.

In Stokes county, near Piedmont Springs, on the 7th of August, Sarah P., daughter of Thornton and Elizabeth Reddick. Also, on the morning of the 8th of the same month, Thornton Reddick, the father, after a brief and severe illness, in the 48th year of his age. Thus in a few short hours has the mercurial monster death visited this afflicted family, and almost at a moment's warning cut down in the bloom of health, and with the prospect of long life before them both father and daughter, teaching the solemn and important lesson that youth and middle age as well as old age must die. In the death of Mr. Reddick, his family have lost a devoted husband, an indulgent father, and the community a kind and obliging neighbor. Formerly one of the proprietors of Piedmont Springs, he had while in that capacity by his amiable deportment, obliging manners and self-sacrificing disposition, secured for himself the respect of all, and in many instances the sincere friendship of his patrons, all of whom, no doubt, join his family, friends and neighbors in deeply deploring their irreparable loss. May the blessings of heaven attend the widow and her children and may the widow's God be her fosterer and the friend of the orphans.—[Con.]

Standard please copy.

Some Friend has borrowed my 7th and 9th bound volumes of the Greensboro' Patriot. I would be very thankful for their return, together with some other books that are missing.
Sept. 1, 1854. D. F. CALDWELL.

Application will be made to the next General Assembly for an Act to amend the Charter of the Town of Greensboro'.

Application will be made to the next General Assembly for an Act to amend the charter of the Greensboro' Mutual Insurance Company.

Freight for Raleigh.—Wagons can be furnished with Loading for Raleigh, at the North Carolina Copper Mine. Apply to the Superintendent, at the Mine, or to J. R. & J. Sloan, Greensboro'.
Sept. 1st, 1854. JAMES SLOAN.

A New Map of North Carolina.—The undersigned are preparing, and will publish as soon as the necessary surveys, &c., can be obtained, a New, Large and Complete Map of North Carolina, five feet by three, well engraved and finished in the best style.

It is anticipated on all sides, that such a work is a great desideratum in our State, and it is in consequence of the frequent enquiries on this subject, that the undersigned have embarked in the enterprise.

The only attempted work of this kind is that of Allen, published in 1827; and since then the Counties, Towns Roads and Post-offices have increased in number, and all our works of Internal Improvements, with small exceptions, been set on foot. It is intended that the New Map, now proposed to be published, shall contain, accurately laid down all the Natural Features of the State—the Inlets, Harbors, Sounds, Lakes, Rivers, Creeks, Mountains, &c.

Also, the public improvements and artificial divisions. The Railroads, Plank roads, Counties, County towns, Post-offices, Cities, Villages, Post-roads and Canals, Colleges, Academies, &c., &c.

The Map will be ready by the summer of 1855.

WILLIAM D. COOKE,
SARAH L. PEARCE.

Terms:
In best Style, Gilt Borders, First Impressions, \$ 10.
In Plain Style, Black Borders,..... 6.
Information from any source, and which may be of service in making the above work, will be thankfully received. All communications should be addressed to
Wm. D. COOKE.
Raleigh, August, 1854. 796-6m.

John M. Rothrock, D. D. S., having had 10 Medical and Clinical instruction in Philadelphia, New Orleans, Charleston, &c., with a practice of four years in all the branches of medicine, respectfully offers his services as **Dental Surgeon**.—Having made the Teeth and diseases proceeding therefrom, a special study for the last three years, he has secured diplomas from the Philadelphia Dental College, is a member of the Medical-Chirurgical College and received as a member of the Academy of the Dental Surgeons of the U. S. a diploma of honor in blocks to suit any case or complexion. Teeth filled with gold foil, sponge gold, or not amalgamated, and as the case requires. As he is traveling most of his time he will always be found with instruments, medicines, &c., to meet any case. His operations shall be performed in the most approved style. Address him at Greensboro' or Salem.

Aug 29, 1854. 796-1

Notice for Sale.—By an order of the County Court made August Term, 1854, I shall offer for public sale, upon a credit of six months, at the court house door in Greensboro', on the 24th day of October next, **Three Likely Negroes**, to wit: a woman, a child and a boy about 10 or 12 years of age. The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security.

ARCHIBALD KEVILL,
Administrator of the Estate of J. D. 796-2

Notice for Sale.—By an order of the County Court made August Term, 1854, I shall offer for public sale, upon a credit of six months, at the court house door in Greensboro', on the 24th day of October next, **Three Likely Negroes**, to wit: a woman, a child and a boy about 10 or 12 years of age. The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security.

ARCHIBALD KEVILL,
Administrator of the Estate of J. D. 796-2

Notice for Sale.—By an order of the County Court made August Term, 1854, I shall offer for public sale, upon a credit of six months, at the court house door in Greensboro', on the 24th day of October next, **Three Likely Negroes**, to wit: a woman, a child and a boy about 10 or 12 years of age. The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security.

ARCHIBALD KEVILL,
Administrator of the Estate of J. D. 796-2

BENBOW, KYLE & CO. ARE now receiving a large stock of Groceries, which they offer at wholesale, or retail, consisting of
40 lbs. Prime Molasses,
50 barrels fine Sugar,
10 lbs. yellow do.
30 barrels Fish,
125 sacks Rio Coffee,
600 sacks Salt,
500 casks Lard,
A large stock of Boots and Shoes, White Lead, Window Glass and Putty, Iron and Nails, an assortment of Trunk, Log, and Brass Chains, with numerous other articles too tedious to mention.

The above goods will be sold low for cash, approved "paper," or exchanged for any produce, that may be offered in our market.

ALSO,
The highest market price paid for cotton and linen Rags, by
BENBOW, KYLE & CO.
Fayetteville, N. C., Aug. 26, 1854. 796-2m

KENT, PAINE & KENT, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS, No. 11, Fourteenth Street, Richmond, Va.—Fall Trade, 1854.

We respectfully invite the attention of merchants of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee, to our unusually large and commanding stock of **British, French and German Dry Goods**, now having received by various arrivals from Europe, which were purchased during the past summer by our Mr. James S. Kent, for sale under the most favorable circumstances. We are also receiving a complete assortment of **American Fabrics**, the whole comprising one of the largest and most attractive stocks we have ever been able to offer, and which will be sold at prices unusually low.

We are also prepared with a large and splendid stock of **Ready Made Clothing**, manufactured in Richmond, and which will compare favorably in style, quality and price, with any Northern made goods.

We particularly solicit merchants visiting this market, to call and examine our stock, pledging ourselves to sell our goods as low as they can be bought in any market in this country.

Orders respectfully solicited and promptly attended to. (796-2m) KENT, PAINE & KENT.

ACTION SALE.—Having qualified as Administrator on the estate of John H. Saunders, deceased, on the 14th and 15th days of September, A. D. 1854, at the dwelling of said deceased, I will expose to public vendue, on a credit, the personal property of said deceased, consisting of the following property, to wit: Corn, Fodder, Hay, Oats, Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Wagons, a large lot of **Medicines and Medical Books**,—also, a large lot of BACON, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and many other articles unnecessary to mention. Terms made known on the day of sale.

All persons indebted to the estate of said deceased are hereby notified to make immediate payment and settlement, as longer indulgence cannot be given. And all persons having claims against said estate will present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. This the 24th day of August, A. D. 1854. LOUISA H. SAUNDERS, 796-2

Exclusive Wholesale Establishment.—Full Supply for 1854, of BOOTS, SHOES, BROWN AND FRANKS. Our stock embraces upwards of **Two Thousand Packages**, all reasonable goods. The larger portion of the firm in persons, who spend the larger portion of the past three months amongst the Manufacturers, which enables us to offer a stock to the North Carolina and Virginia Trade, which we feel satisfied cannot be surpassed either in variety, quality or price.

Also, a large stock of oak and hemlock Sole Leather of all grades, American and French Calf Skins, Lining, Binding, Kid, Morocco and Goat Skins, Shoe Maker's Material and Wrapping paper.

We return our sincere thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to us, and pledge our most untiring assiduity to satisfy those who are disposed to give us a trial.

We solicit a call from the merchants visiting our city.
S. DRUMMOND & CO.,
Opposite the Court House square
J. M. Wyele, Petersburg, Virginia.
August 25, 1854. 796-4

Great Bargains in Land, &c.—The undersigned will sell at a great sacrifice five valuable tracts of land, viz: The tract containing 240 acres together with the Foundry, pottery, tools, &c., for doing all kinds of work commonly done in a foundry and machine-shop, known over the State as Elihu Coffin's Foundry. Another known as the Henry Baillinger tract, consisting of 240 acres; with a good Windmill, Grist and Saw-mill on it; a tract known as the Hudson Gold mining tract, two miles west of Greensboro'; a tract known as the Lintin tract, on the Salem and Greensboro' road, 5 miles west of the latter. Another known as the Charles Kellogg tract, situated on Moor's Creek 16 miles west of Greensboro'. We have on hand several horse powers, and thrashing machines warranted to be of the best quality. We are still making machines and carrying on all kinds of work in our line, and shall continue the same until we sell, of which our patrons will be timely notified. All who wish to buy land in North Carolina will do well to call and examine the land and other property for themselves, since we are determined to sell.

ELIHU COFFIN & SON.
Aug. 1854. 795-11

A Silk Dress for every Lady.—Fragrant silk suits at all prices from 62 1/2 cents to the richest—all new styles.
J. R. & J. SLOAN.

IRON.—Just received a large lot of Kings mountain iron. Also, a large lot of Hammered iron and Shovel Irons. RANKIN & McLEAN. 798.

Common School Books.—Recommended by the Committee of Examination, for sale by April, 1855. R
