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#### Advertising Rates.

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tisements as follows:

	3 MONTHS.	6 MONTHS.	1 YEAR.
One square,	\$3.50	\$5.50	\$8.00
Two squares,	7.00	10.00	14.00
Three " (4 col.)	10.00	15.00	20.00
Half column,	18.00	25.00	35.00

#### Entertainment and Concert.

The young ladies of the Presbyterian church of  
Greensboro', will give a Christmas Entertainment in  
the Town Hall on Friday evening, Dec. 23d. A  
concert will be given on Thursday evening the 29th,  
at the same place. The proceeds will be devoted  
to church purposes. The public are respectfully  
invited to attend.

#### Anniversary of Buena Vista Lodge, No. 21, I. O. O. F.

On Friday the 30th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M. Bu-  
ena Vista Lodge intends celebrating their 4th An-  
niversary by a procession and public Address by  
Bro. L. M. Scott, Esq.  
All members and friends of the Order are respect-  
fully invited to attend.

By order  
A. S. PORTER,  
W. M. EDWARDS,  
J. F. HOWLETT,  
W. C. DONNELLY,  
W. R. UNTHANK.

Dec. 15, 1853.

#### MICHAEL TRACY, WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Confectionary Fruits and Groceries.  
No. 204 Market St., ab. 6th St. side,  
NEXT DOOR TO RED LION HOTEL,  
PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

T. C. ALBRIGHT, R. F. ARMFIELD,  
ALBRIGHT & ARMFIELD,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
HAVING permanently located in Greensborough,  
will attend promptly to all business entrusted  
to their care. January 10th, 1853. 712:1y.

#### J. B. STARR, J. M. WILLIAMS, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, UMBRELLAS,  
AND  
Ready-Made Clothing,  
HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.  
May, 2853. 729:1y

#### WORTH & ELLIOTT, (Successors to J. D. Williams.)

Forwarding and Commission  
MERCHANTS,  
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.  
J. A. WORTH, [W. P. ELLIOTT.

#### CEDAR FALLS SHEETINGS.

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

#### 20,000 lbs. CASTINGS

for sale, whole  
sale and retail, consisting of large  
Boilers, Pots, Ovens, &c., of all sizes.  
Merchants can be supplied with a good assort-  
ment on fair terms.  
J. R. & J. SLOAN.

#### Fresh and New

RANKIN & McLEAN are now receiving from  
New York and Philadelphia, their Fall and  
Winter Goods, comprising almost every article usu-  
ally kept in this market. They solicit a call from  
all.  
Oct. 1, 1853.

#### MASONIC INSTITUTE, Germantown, N. C.

THE next Session of this Institute will open on  
the first Thursday of January. The Principal  
will be assisted by thoroughly educated and ex-  
perienced teachers. For particulars address,  
Rev. G. M. EVERHEART,  
Dec. 2, 1853. 759:5 Principal.

Rankin & McLean have on hand a large  
quantity of Mining Rope. Also, a large quan-  
tity of Virginia Hemp Bed Cord, for sale, wholesale  
or retail.  
Dec. 1853.

#### Just Received, a new and elegant supply of Ready-Made Clothing. Call and ex- amine. RANKIN & McLEAN. Dec. 1853.

#### COMMON SCHOOLS.

THE Board of Superintendents of Common Schools  
for Guilford County, will hold their regular an-  
nual Meeting in Greensboro', according to law, on  
the first Thursday (5th) of January next. A full at-  
tendance is important. E. W. OGBURN, Chm'n.  
Dec. 15, 1853. 760:2

#### OAK RIDGE INSTITUTE.

JOHN M. DAVIS, A. B., Principal.  
WM. T. SHIELDS, Assistant Teacher.

The Spring Term of this Institution will  
commence 15th January next. The facilities  
of the school are much enhanced by the late arrival  
of a good Philosophical Apparatus. Terms as usual.  
Board and Tuition can be had at \$35, including the  
highest branches of study.  
JOHN H. SAUNDERS,  
Secretary Board Trustees.  
Dec. 13th, 1853.

#### NOTICE

ON Monday, the 21 day of January next I shall  
offer for sale, at auction, at the court house in  
Greensboro', a Negro Girl—a valuable house  
servant—belonging to the estate of John Kirkman,  
deceased. A credit will be given, and bond with  
approved security required.  
A. M. KIRKMAN, Adm.  
Dec. 16, 1853. 790:2w

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

**NOTICE.**—Having qualified as Administrator on  
the Estate of Nancy Donnell, deceased, on the  
29th day of December, A. D. 1852, at the dwelling  
of George Donnell, I will expose to public vendue,  
on a credit, the personal property of said deceased,  
consisting of the following property, to wit: Six  
likely Negroes, two men, one girl, one woman  
and two children; two beds and bedsteads;  
books, and other article 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 Es-  
tate will present them for payment within the time  
prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar  
of their recovery. This the 6th day of Dec., A. D.  
1853. ROBERT C. DONNELLY, Adm'r.

760:2

#### West Fork Furnace, Floyd Co., Va.

THE attention of the public is particularly invited  
by the undersigned, to his new Iron Establishment  
in this county, situated near Mayberry's Gap, and  
in about seven miles of Floyd court house.

Having purchased the old iron works formerly  
known as *Shelton's Works*, he has erected in their  
stead a large and superior furnace upon a plan  
highly improved, and combining, it is believed, ad-  
vantages unsurpassed in point of durability and ef-  
ficiency. The ore is unusually rich, equal to a large  
abundant, and being naturally united with a large  
percent of copper, is of the best quality for making  
castings of every description that is known in the  
United States. Culinary vessels made of this met-  
al have been but slightly affected by constant use  
for more than fifty years.

A large supply of pig metal is offered for sale at  
the furnace upon the most liberal terms.  
ROBERT L. TONCRAV,  
Floyd county, Va., Nov. 1853. 756:2m

#### GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

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

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

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

JAMES SLOAN, President.  
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.  
C. P. Mendenhall, Attorney.  
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y and Treasurer.

#### DIRECTORS.

James Sloan,	Dr. J. A. Mebane,	Dr. S. G. Coffin,	Jamesstown,
C. P. Mendenhall,	Wm. S. Rankin,	William A. Wright,	Wilmington,
Rev. C. F. Deane,	James M. Garrett,	Dr. C. Watkins,	Carolina F. College,
Jed. H. Lindsey,	W. J. McCordell,	John I. Shaver,	Salisbury,
Greensborough,	John H. Cook,	Fayetteville,	
E. F. Lilly,	Wabersborough,	J. J. Biggs,	Raleigh,
W. P. Moore,	Newbern,	Robert E. Troy,	Lamberton,
H. H. Burwell,	Henderson,	Dr. Rob't H. Seales,	Lenox Castle,
J. L. Bridges,	Taborborough,	PETER ADAMS,	Secretary
W. H. CUMMING,	General Agent,	732:2y	
May 10, 1853.			

#### Greensborough Female College.

FACULTY.

CHARLES F. DEEMS, D. D., President and Pro-  
fessor of the Natural Sciences and Belles Lettres.

REV. TERNER M. JONES, A. M., Professor of Math-  
ematics and the Ancient Languages.

MISS ERNEST JUCANNE, (of the College of Henri  
IV. Paris.) Professor of the French Language and  
Literature.

THEODORE WOLLE, Esq., Professor of Music.

MISS N. JANE SPEER, MISS NANNIE T. SPEER, and  
Miss LUCY MOORE, Assistants in the Literary De-  
partments.

MISS AUGUSTA M. HAGEN, Madame JUCANNE, and  
Miss CAROLINE A. BLAKE, Assistants in the Depart-  
ment of Music.

MISS R. L. SIMPSON, Drawing and Painting.

The next Session will open December 23, 1853.  
There is no winter vacation. Terms: \$70 a Session  
for Tuition and Board, including washing, fuel,  
lights, attendance and furnished rooms; \$20 extra  
for Music or Painting; \$5 for Drawing or ex-  
tinct or Mosaic language. The course is as full as  
any as thorough as the corps of teachers can make  
it. Special attention is paid to the solid branches of  
education, while due regard is had to the manners  
and the morals of the pupils. All their expenses  
are now under the direct supervision of the Presi-  
dent, and have been reduced to as low a scale of  
economy as their comfort will probably allow; so  
that it may safely be asserted that no school of its grade  
in the South offers such advantages on such favorable  
terms. For further particulars application may be  
made to the President of the College.  
Nov. 27, 1853.

#### 23 VALUABLE NEGROES FOR SALE.

ON the 6th of January, 1854, I shall sell at public  
sale, in the town of Salisbury, twenty-three val-  
uable negroes, consisting of men, women and chil-  
dren—all young and likely. The lot comprise six  
strong young and valuable men; one a brick mason  
and one a good mender; two women, one of them  
an excellent cook; twelve boys and girls, from ten  
to fourteen years old; and three children. A more  
valuable lot of negroes has never before been offered  
for sale in any market.  
JAS. A. LONG, Agent.  
Dec. 5, 1853. 759:3

#### SPLENDID LOT FOR SALE.

ON Monday, the 21 day of January next, I shall  
offer for sale to the highest bidder, that val-  
uable Lot, in the Town of Greensborough, on main  
South Street, adjoining the Lots of Robert G. Lindsay  
and William Weatherly, and containing about half  
an acre. It is one of the most eligible lots in town  
for improvement as a business stand—being situated  
between the court house and the contemplated Rail-  
road Depot. A credit of six, nine and twelve  
months will be given. Bond and approved security  
required.  
Dec. 8, 1853. 759:3

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

#### Barouches and Buggies, for sale, by RANKIN & McLEAN.

#### Important to Bridge Builders.

1000 to 1200 feet of Bridging to be let out!

AT 12 o'clock on Friday the 6th of January,  
1854, we the undersigned Commissioners, by an  
order of the County Court of Rockingham, will  
let out to the lowest bidder, at Eagle Falls, about 4  
miles North-West of Wentworth, the building of a  
Bridge across Dan River at said place. The  
work is to be finished according to contract, and the  
bridge is to be kept in good repair for 7 years, (ac-  
cidents by fire and water excepted.) Specifications  
made known on the said 6th of January 1854, or  
sooner by application to the Commissioners,  
A. M. SCALES,  
J. P. DILLARD,  
F. HARRISS,  
T. S. GALLOWAY,  
W. F. CALTEER.

AT 12 o'clock on Saturday the 7th of January,  
1854, we the undersigned Commissioners, by an  
order of the County Court of Rockingham, will  
let out to the lowest bidder, at Gov. Morehead's fa-  
ctory near Leaksville, the building of a Bridge  
across Smith's River at said place. Terms as in  
foregoing advertisement. Particular specifications  
made known on the said 7th of January, 1854, or  
sooner by application to the Commissioners,  
JONES W. BURTON,  
GEORGE W. MARTIN,  
GEORGE L. AIKEN,  
JNO. M. REYNOLDS.

Dec. 3, 1853. 759:3

#### MISCELLANY.

Pandies are seldom so close to their originals  
as the following upon "The Last Rose of Sum-  
mer" by Moore:

"Tis the last golden dollar,  
Left shining alone;  
All its brilliant companions  
Are squandered and gone.  
No coin of its mintage  
Reflects back its hue—  
They went in mint juleps,  
And this will go, too!  
I'll not keep thee, thou lone one,  
Too long in suspense;  
Thy brothers were melted,  
And melt thou to pence!  
I ask for no quarter,  
I'll spend and not spare,  
Till my old tattered pocket  
Hangs centless and bare!  
So soon may I "foller"  
When friendships decay,  
And from beggary's last dollar  
The dimes drop away!  
When the Maine law has passed,  
And the grogeries sink,  
What use would be dollars  
With nothing to drink?"

#### A Fair Inference.

A prosecution under the "Maine law," was on  
trial. The "State Attorney," who thought he was  
a "cute chap," was trying to make out his case  
through circumstantial evidence by showing that  
the defendant had the means of crime in his  
house. He called an undoubted "customer" to  
the stand—a man who would know a jug "at  
sight," and held the following colloquy:  
Lawyer. Mr. Sargent, were you ever in Ben-  
jamin Kimball's bar room?  
Witness. Yes, sir!

L. Did you see any liquor there?  
W. No, sir!  
L. Did you see anything containing liquor  
there?  
W. Not as I know of.  
L. Did you see any decanters or tumblers  
there?  
W. No, sir!  
L. Did you see any barrels or kegs there.  
W. Yes; I see some kegs there!  
L. Ah, yes, (exultingly) you did then see  
some kegs! Now, sir, tell the jury what there  
was in these kegs!  
W. I don't know; I didn't look in.  
L. Yes, sir; but were there not marks upon  
the outside—like "X's" or labels, or printing, or  
writing of some kind?  
W. Yes, well, there was; I remember it now;  
I veed I should have forgot it if you hadn't put  
me in mind!  
L. Oh, yes, you do remember; just state, sir,  
before you forget, what there was printed or writ-  
ten.

W. It was different on all of 'em; none on  
'em had it alike.  
W. Well, sir, tell us what it said on the first  
one you saw?  
L. Gin!! Then, sir, I guess we can find  
out what there was in those kegs if you didn't  
look in. Now, sir, tell us what it said on the  
next one?  
W. Well, on the next one, it said "Ben Kim-  
ball," but I didn't think Ben Kimball was in-  
side the keg!—Kaiserbocker.

Forget How to Mix it.—An old fellow in  
Missouri, who was in the habit of "not belong-  
ing to the Temperance Society," was in the act  
of taking a nip one day before a young Virgin-  
ian.  
"What do you drink?" asked the latter.  
"Brandy and water," was the reply.  
"Why don't you drink mint juleps?"  
"Mint juleps?" queried the old man, "why  
what in the name of drinks is that?"  
"A most delicious drink," was the answer.  
"And I'll show you how to mix it, as I see you  
have mint growing almost at your door."  
The young fellow soon produced the julep,  
and the old man was delighted with it.

About a month after, on his return home, the  
Virginian thought he would stop at his old  
friend's and "indulge," but judge of his surprise  
when his enquiries at the door for his friend was  
answered by an aged female darkey, with—  
"Oh, Massa's dead and gone dis two weeks!"  
"Dead!" exclaimed the young man, "why,  
how strange! what did he die of?"  
"Oh, I d'no," returned the woman, "only a  
feller come along a month ago and larat him to  
drink grass in he run and it killed him in two  
weeks."

Woollens should be washed in very hot suds,  
and not rinsed. Luke-warm water shrinks them.

An Overheard Conversation.—"Jo, when  
you grow up, do you mean to be a lawyer, or  
keep a confectionary store?"  
"I haven't made up my mind, Tom, but ma  
wants me to be a minister."

"Oh, don't be a minister, Jo, for you can't  
go the circus then."

"I know that, Tom, but a minister, ma says,  
is the best profession. You know how Mrs.  
Lovegrew adores Rev. Mr. Prettyface, and  
wouldn't you like to be adored, Tom?"

"Perhaps I should, but then you can't drive  
fast horses."

"Oh, yes, you can; ministers drive fast hor-  
ses now-a-days, and besides that, Tom, when  
they have a bilious attack, the worshippers  
send them on a foreign tour; then they get re-  
membered in wills, and often have nice presents,  
and ma say it won't be long before every minis-  
ter has his country seat, and a townhouse, and a  
collegian to write his sermons.—Won't that be  
high?"

Tom acquiesced, and the juveniles indulged  
in another game of marbles.

Salisbury Female Academy.—This Institu-  
tion, we are informed, will be again opened  
about the 15th of January next, under the con-  
trol of the Rev. Jesse Rankin. Mr. Rankin is  
well known as a Teacher, and it is truly gratify-  
ing that the Stockholders in this Academy have  
been so fortunate in their selection of a gentleman  
in every respect so admirably qualified to assume  
the responsibilities of a place involving such im-  
portant and lasting results for good or evil.—  
Salisbury Watchman.

#### GATHERINGS.

"So long," says Blackwood, "as a freedom  
of choice is allowed to the people, or a moral com-  
pulsion only is exercised over them, there is lit-  
tle fear of their becoming generally addicted to  
opium. Prohibit the use of fermented liquors  
by law, and we may hope to increase largely the  
consumers of this drug."

The young woman that was lost in thought,  
after wandering in her own mind, found herself  
at last in her lover's arms.

It is a delicate question which commands a  
waiter's greatest respect, the man who bullies  
him the most, or fees him the best.

It is stated that Col. Benton's history of thirty  
years' operation of the United States Govern-  
ment, will be issued from the press about the  
first of April next. The work will be compris-  
ed in two volumes octavo, of 700 pages each.

After all, to how little of the really beautiful  
within us can we give clear utterance! How  
much there is in our souls, of God and heaven—  
how much of love and grief, for which we can  
find no words!

As they who, for every slight infirmity, take  
physic to repair their health, do rather impair it;  
so they who, for every trouble, are eager to vindicate  
their character, do rather weaken it.

A little deaf and dumb girl was once asked by  
a lady, who wrote the question on the slate.  
"What is prayer?" The little girl took her  
pencil, and wrote in reply, "Prayer is a wish  
of the heart."

The Roman Pontiff will fall as soon as true  
Christianity is presented in a mode as efficient  
as his hierarchy.

Errors in life are the worst of all errors.  
They are of the heart and corrupt the whole  
man, and cannot remain long without corrupting  
the intellect also. True life is true prayer, and  
without it the prayer of the lips brings little ben-  
ediction.

Some people imagine that it is very difficult  
to get rich. Nothing, however, could be more  
fallacious. All that's required, is to earn a dol-  
lar every time you spend ninety cents.

Do not wrap knives and forks in woollens.  
Wrap them in good strong paper. Steel is in-  
jured by lying in woollens.

Suet keeps good all the year round if chopped  
and packed down in a stone jar, and covered  
with molasses.

An impudent fellow says:—"Show me all the  
dresses a woman has worn in the course of her  
life, and I will write her biography from them."

Dean Swift proposed to *stat female beauty*,  
and to leave every lady to state her own charms.  
He said the tax would be cheerfully paid and  
very productive.

To dispense with ceremony is the most deli-  
cate mode of conferring a compliment.—Butcher.

Mystery magnifies danger, as fog the sun: the  
hand that warned Belshazzar derived its horri-  
fying influence from a want of a body.—Colton.

A conviction of one's own inferiority soon  
prompts a thorough search into the weaknesses  
of the superior. There is nothing that the slave  
sooner learns, than the faults of the master.—  
Simms.

#### Indian Summer.

There is a time, just ere the frost  
Prepares to pave old winter's way,  
When Autumn, in a reverie lost,  
The mellow day-time dreams away;  
When Summer comes, in musing mood,  
To gaze once more on hill and dell,  
To mark how many sheaves they bind,  
And see if all are ripened well.

With balmy breath she whispers low,  
The dying flowers look up, and give  
Their sweetest incense, ere they go,  
For her who made their beauties live,  
She enters "neath the woodland's shade,  
Her zephyrs lift the lingering leaf,  
And bear it gently where are laid  
The loved and lost ones of its grief.

At last old Autumn, rising takes  
Again his sceptre and his throne,  
With boisterous hands the trees he shakes,  
Intent on gathering all his own,  
Sweet Summer, singing, flies the plain,  
And waiting Winter, gaunt and grim,  
Sees miser Autumn hoard his grain,  
And smiles to think it's all for him.

#### MINERALS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

#### REPORT ON THE COAL LANDS

Of Egypt, Belmont, Evans, Palmer and Wilcox  
Plantations, on Deep River, North Carolina.

BY CHARLES T. JACKSON, M.D.  
Geologist and Chemist.

New York, September, 24, 1853.

THOMAS ANDREWS, Esq.

Dear Sir,—In accordance with the instruc-  
tions which I received from you, on the 13th  
ultimo, I proceeded to examine the coal lands on  
Deep River, North Carolina, which I had par-  
tially and cursorily explored with you in April  
last.

Having now spent a month in examination of  
the coal lands in question, I am prepared to give  
a pretty full account of their probable value for  
coal mining. In this survey I was most ably  
assisted by your agent, William McClane, Esq.,  
to whom I would present my thanks. I shall  
also call your attention to the large deposits of  
valuable iron ores that occur on the same terri-  
tory, and make some suggestions as to the use that  
may be made of your small coals, in the manu-  
facture of iron from these ores.

North Carolina has been, perhaps unjustly,  
reproached for want of enterprise in allowing her  
vast mineral resources to remain for so long time  
idle, and the public generally have not, to this  
day, become fully aware of the fact, that this  
State may justly claim the very highest rank as a  
mineraliferous country.

The former want of railways and of canals,  
and of good and deep harbors for large shipping,  
prevented the due development of the internal  
wealth of the State; and her exports finding an  
outlet mostly from the ports of Charleston, South  
Carolina, and Norfolk, Virginia, led foreigners,  
and many of our own people, to undervalue the  
commerce of North Carolina.

Recently, a new spirit of enterprise has mani-  
fested itself in this State. Railways and plank-  
roads are now laid, and are rapidly extending.

The slack-water navigation of Deep River is  
to be completed by next spring, so that barges  
may run to Fayetteville with their loads of coal.  
A new port is rapidly growing up at Beaufort,  
where the largest class of ships may enter, and  
from whence they may go to sea, let the wind  
blow which way it listeth.

These are among the few improvements that  
have accompanied the new developments of her  
mineral resources, and will tend to excite still fur-  
ther to develop the vast mineral and agricultural  
produce of the State.

Copper, Gold, Lead, Silver, Iron and Coal, are  
among the most valuable of the minerals that will  
be largely exported, and quarries of excellent  
scapolite and of gray sandstone will also be ex-  
posed, when ready means of exportation are pro-  
vided.

The agricultural produce of the State is well  
known to be equal to that of any other State of  
equal area in the Union. I have premised these  
remarks, because I am aware how little is gener-  
ally known at the North of the resources of N.  
Carolina.

The immediate object of this report, is to bring  
distinctly into view the importance of the coal  
mines of Deep River, which are destined to fur-  
nish no inconsiderable amount of fuel for steam  
navigation, and for various manufacturing es-  
tablishments.

The existence of large beds of good bituminous  
coal, in a region accessible to boat navigation, is a  
matter of universal congratulation; and no one  
can at first fully appreciate the advantages that  
will ultimately arise from a discovery of this kind.  
North Carolina is therefore peculiarly fortunate in  
possessing such mines,



line of strike of the strata, and the coal is found to be regularly inclined between the strata of shale and fire clay, and to dip with them to the southward. Following this line we find it to converge to a point, and the north-eastern and north-western extremities, so that the arrows we put on the map, representing the true direction of the dip, point towards the centre of a long narrow or trough-shaped basin. Now, although no southern edge of this basin has yet been discovered, we may safely assume that the coal deposit has a basin, or trough-like shape, for such a form is indicated by one of its sides, already well-known. Again we know that this trough-like form is the usual shape of a coal field, and although we may never see the other rim of the basin, we have a right to assume that it will have another side, symmetrical with the one we have discovered, as much so as we have the right to assume the existence of symmetrical planes in a crystal one half only of which is exposed out of its matrix.

In many working coal mines only a small portion of the basin is known, but still the coal is regarded as in a basin, or trough, such being the general law of deposits of the kind. Professor Silliman has well described the anthracite coals as being "like a series of canoes set one in the other." Such, we feel confident, will ultimately prove to be the form of the Deep River coal deposits.

It is sufficient for practical purposes, to know that there is an adequate supply of coal; enough to warrant the opening of regular mines, with the requisite machinery for pumping out the water and hoisting up the coal, and such I am satisfied we have proved on Deep River. The coal certainly descends with the strata, and there is no instance known of such thick beds of coal giving out at a small depth. The linear extent of outcrop is, as before observed, from twelve to sixteen miles; hence there must be an abundant supply attainable, even if it extends only a mile in width.

To what depth beneath the surface soil on Egypt plantation we must descend to find the coal bed, is, as before mentioned, yet unknown; but since we see the coal, not more than half a mile distant, dipping down beneath that plain, it is obvious enough that the coal must be there, and we can easily reach it by mining nearer to the outcrop, if it should be found to be too deep at the point where the auger is now penetrating.

On the Belmont estate the coal must be near the surface, if it continues to follow the slight inclination shown at Laurence Haughton's upper pit, where the coal bed is nearly horizontal. There are flexures in the coal strata, without doubt, and hence it is impossible to predict the exact depth of the bed from a given point, though we may, after proper sounding with the auger in numerous places, form a probable estimate of its depth for a limited distance, especially if there are no protruded trap dykes near, which would be likely to have disturbed the coal beds at the epoch of their eruption. In many places it is obvious that the eruption of trap dykes has broken the continuity of the coal strata, and produced shifts or faults. These are common in most coal districts, and the effect of such dykes is well understood by miners, as well as by geologists.

The dykes of trap on Deep River are numerous; but they are generally very narrow, and hence they have exerted but little mechanical or chemical power over the coal bed. The conversion of some of the coals into semi-bituminous and anthracite, is commonly attributed to the heat of the trap rocks, given out during their eruption, and the displacement of the strata is supposed to have been effected by the uplift that took place during the eruption of these igneous trap rocks.

Owing to the smallness of the dykes of trap, their chemical effect on the coal is quite limited. Good and highly bituminous coal beds are found quite near to the semi-bituminous and anthracite coals, as seen at Murchison's, Bingham's and Evans' coal mines.

At the Gulf the most bituminous variety of coal is found at Haughton's mines, and the same kind is also found at the Farmersville mine, opposite to the Egypt plantation.

PETER G. EVANS' COAL MINE AND WILCOX ANTHRACITE.

On the plantation of Peter G. Evans, a fine exhibition of the outcrop of the coal is seen on the borders of Indian Creek, where it is exposed in the natural embankment of the stream for a considerable distance. The coal dips with its accompanying shales and fire clay, twenty degrees south-eastward. This coal near the surface, is not so bituminous as that got out at Haughton's mines at the Gulf, some of the beds being anthracite, but it is a solid and good coal, capable of bearing transportation, without breaking more than usual into small coals. It is proposed to open these mines in season to send coal to market, when the slack-water navigation is completed.

After examining some dykes of trap rock which intersect the strata, in an east and west direction, on the road between P. G. Evans' and Wilcox's, we went to Wilcox's anthracite mine, a little beyond the trap rocks seen on the road.

The anthracite dips at an angle of twenty-five degrees to the south-eastward. This coal is supposed to have become debilitated by the action of the heat from the trap dykes near at hand; but it is remarkable that on Bingham's estate, a little to the north of this anthracite, a coal bed, with the usual proportion of bitumen, is seen dipping below the anthracite. Whatever may have been the cause of the formation of anthracite at Wilcox mines, it is certain that the influence of it was quite local.

There is some sulphuretted iron mixed with the anthracite, which, if it continues to occur throughout the bed, will injure the value of the coal for smelting of iron ores.

PALMER ESTATE.

Palmer's estate contains the same bed of coal that is exposed at Peter G. Evans' mines, as is obvious from the line of the outcrop of the bed; but no sufficient openings have yet been made to explore it, though the coal shales are seen in the soil. Iron ore is abundant on this location, and is of good quality. Some of the coal obtained near the surface is a true anthracite, and much of it is dry coal.

By aid of the map, it is easy to see exactly the relations of the coal to each plantation delineated, and therefore it will be unnecessary for me to enter into a repetition of remarks at each locality, that are generally applicable to all of them.

I have the impression, that when mining operations extend excavations into the debilitated or anthracite coal bed, that it will be found, when the coal reaches a certain depth, it will contain bituminous matter, as in other parts of the field. If not, it should attract but little value to that kind of coal, since better varieties of anthracite are readily procured from Pennsylvania.

The excellent bituminous coals of Deep River

will always command the highest prices in the market, and I should advise that the best coals only should be sent to a distant market, and the poorer qualities be kept on the ground, to be used for driving the steam-engines of the works, and for local use at steam saw-mills and forges, there being a large local demand for cheap coals.

COAL MINE AT FARMERSVILLE.

Within an oxbow of Deep River, nearly a mile from the Egypt plantation, a regular sloping shaft has been sunk into the coal bed, and the working of this mine is now about to be recommenced; a steam engine having been provided for pumping out the water, and for raising the coals.

Since this coal bed descends beneath the river, and passes beneath the plain of Egypt plantation, it is important to your Company to know what can be learned about it. The slope was filled with water while I was there, so that I was able to see only the outcrop of the coal, and the shales and fire clay that had been got up in working the mine. This slope now has reached the extent of eighteen yards, on a dip of twenty degrees, and consequently reaches a perpendicular depth of 10 to 12 feet. The coal beds at that point are stated in Professor Johnson's report to have the following dimensions:—

1st. Bottom Coal,	2 feet 8 inches.
2d. Intermediate Slate,	1 " 6 "
3d. Top Coal,	4 " 6 "

Showing an aggregate of 7 feet 2 inches of coal.

In the upper part of the slope, the thickness of the coal was as follows:—

1st. Bottom Coal,	2 feet 6 inches.
2d. Intermediate Slate,	2 "
3d. Top Coal,	3 "

7 feet 6 inches.

Or, 5 feet 6 inches of coal.

These measurements prove that the coal beds widen as they descend, by the diminution of the thickness of the shales, and the substitution of coal in place of them.

Most coal beds are thin and poor at the immediate outcrop, and become thicker and more solid as they enter under cover of the rocks.

It is obvious that when the coal bed reaches beneath the plain of Egypt, it will be more compact and of better quality than it is at Farmersville, near the surface.

If the distance from the line of the Farmersville outcrop is one-fourth of a mile, or four hundred and forty yards, if the coal continues to dip at an angle of twenty degrees, the depth of the bed at the borings in Egypt, would be two hundred and thirty yards nearly, or six hundred and ninety feet; but it is not probable that the coal continues to dip at such a bold angle, for the successive borings in Egypt, in a line toward the outcrop, indicated nearly horizontal strata of shales below Egypt. The present depth of the borings is two hundred and eighty-two feet, and several seams of "bone coal," or a mixture of coal with shales, have already been penetrated, and the last perforated strata consisted of a highly carbonaceous black shale, like that over the coal bed. We may therefore expect soon to hear that coal has been reached.

At Belmont the coal is probably still nearer the surface, for the outcrop at Haughton's shows the coal plunging beneath Belmont estate, at angles varying from ten to thirty degrees. If the angle of the dip should prove to be ten degrees, then at four hundred and forty yards south, twenty degrees east from the outcrop, the coal would be eighty yards, or two hundred and forty feet, from the surface, and at one mile, or one thousand seven hundred and sixty yards distance, it would be three hundred and twenty yards, or nine hundred and sixty feet deep; while if the angle was twenty degrees in one mile, the depth would be six hundred and fifty yards, or one thousand nine hundred and fifty feet.

It is not probable, however, that the coal will continue to dip at a high angle far from the outcrop, for we find in other American coal fields, as in that of the Wyoming Valley, that although the coal begins at the outcrop with a bold dip of twenty-five degrees, it assumes a nearly horizontal line when it has reached a depth of sixty or seventy feet below the surface. This seems also to be a general law in the formation of most coal basins, and we have good reason to believe it will be found to be the law in the formation of the deposit of coal on Deep River.

It is obvious that if a bold dip was long continued beneath the strata, that our coals would soon pass beyond the reach of the miner, and the coal would only be attainable near the outcrop. It is a curious and providential arrangement, that coal is always found in shallow trough-shaped basins, and that it is very rare for it to sink to inaccessible depths.

Professor Walter R. Johnson, in his admirable report on Farmersville coal-mine, says:—

"The thickness of even six feet two inches of coal, worked in a chamber seven feet nine inches in height, or at the point where I last measured the bed, is abundantly sufficient for very profitable workings."

"The whole coal will not of course be removed, but with careful mining it would not be necessary to leave more than one-fourth in the ground. The gradual inclination of the beds does not lead to the supposition, that you will ever have to descend to an excessive depth, and be thereby compelled to leave a large proportion of coal for pillars."

In working coal mines it is generally found to be most economical to sink shafts, and to drive levels, and then to cut out chambers in working the coal. The advantages of this method over that of working by slopes, is obvious. Drainage and ventilation are more easy, and a larger extent of ground can be opened by the miners.

It would be most desirable to have at least one hundred feet of rock overhead in working these mines; and therefore, when we have ascertained the exact position of the coal by the auger, shafts will be sunk in such places as will insure that thickness of rock rocks to the mine. Considerable time and labor will yet have to be expended in explorations with the auger, before the mines can be advantageously opened.

I beg leave to refer to the late Professor Walter R. Johnson's report, for a series of chemical analyses and researches on the value of Deep River coals, and would recommend them to your careful consideration, as models of correct analytic work on coals.

[The analytical details alluded to are omitted, because we are pressed for space, and because they would not be so interesting to the general reader as the other portions of the Report.—Eos. PAT.]

I would respectfully call your attention to the large deposits of excellent iron ores that are found in the coal district of Deep River.

"They are, the 'blackband' iron ore, carbonate of iron, clay iron balls, and brown hematite. These ores occur in sufficient quantities to warrant the erection of a blast furnace, for the manufacture of cast iron."

Large quantities of iron ore, shales, and strata of carbonate of iron will be thrown out in working your coal mines; and in addition to this supply you can obtain readily, from various plantations in the vicinity, a large amount of iron ores obtained from the surface soil. In working a coal mine large quantities of small coal are produced,—at least one-third of the coal raised from the mine being broken too small to send to market.

This coal should be made into coke, and may be economically employed in smelting iron ore.

All the pig iron that can be produced from one blast furnace can readily be sold on the spot, at prices that will be profitable to the Company.

Re-melting furnaces will employ this pig iron for castings, and forges will consume a large amount of the pig iron in the manufacture of bar iron, all of which may be sold on the spot where it is made; for it will be cheaper than imported iron, that would require so much expense to be paid for transportation from the seaboard.

Limestone suitable for flux is found in the western margin of your coal field, and the red sandstone will make a good stack for the furnace; and the excellent soapstone found at Wamble's and Clark's quarries will make the best hearthstones, tympes and lining for it, as the fire-clay of the coal mines will make fire bricks for the interior of the furnace.

I am satisfied that iron can be manufactured profitably on Deep River. If the limestone found there does not answer the purpose for flux your boats returning from Cape Fear River, after discharging their loads of coal, could bring back loads of shell mark, which is nearly pure carbonate of lime, and will make a better flux than any limestone, since it is more divided, and will therefore act more promptly.

There need be no fear entertained with regard to the practicability of manufacturing iron on Deep River, and if the present prices are maintained, the iron could be made at a very high percentage profit.

I have, at the suggestion of Mr. McClane, called your attention to a branch of business not mentioned in your letter of instructions to me, and am informed by him that there will be no difficulty in finding capital in the neighborhood to carry on the works, if it should be decided to erect them.

With regard to the value of coal land per acre, I beg leave to refer you to the excellent State report of Professor Emmons, pages 192-3, in which you have an estimate applied to the Deep River coal that is obviously correct.

"If the thickest seam of coal is worked, which has a thickness of six feet, exclusive of a thin band of slate, it will give for every square yard of surface two square yards of coal. A square acre has 4,900 superficial yards; hence, there will be 9,800 square yards of coal in each acre, and as a square yard of coal weighs a ton, there will be for every acre, 9,800 tons of coal. A thousand acres will give 9,800,000 tons of coal, or a square mile, 6,272,000 tons."

Trusting that your enterprise in opening the coal mines of North Carolina will be duly rewarded, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

CHARLES T. JACKSON.

Since the above report was set up in type, Mr. McClane has discovered a bed of coal, four feet ten inches in thickness, in Egypt, on the south side of the river, where he perforated the coal at a depth of 361 feet from the surface. Our predictions are therefore fulfilled, and the coal has been found at a convenient place for mining.

C. T. J.

ROCK ISLAND FABRICS. A LARGE supply of these beautiful Goods has just been received by the subscriber from the Factory in Mecklenburg county, N. C. They are a superior article of Home Manufacture, of different colors, grades, and qualities, consisting of **Kersey's, Jeans, and Casimers**. The public are invited to their examination. Merchants supplied for their sales at factory prices and on Factory terms. R. G. LINDSAY. Greensboro', Aug. 17, 1852. 692lf.

Important and Cheering News.

PARISEN & KING'S STEAMSHIP EXPRESS.

PER ROANOKE AND JAMESTOWN.

REDUCED RATES AND INCREASED EXPEDITIOUS.

THE PROPRIETORS having made new arrangements for the still better dispatch of their Express by the Steamships "Roanoke" and "Jamestown," from New York, they wish to keep it before the public, that PARISEN & KING'S POPULAR SOUTHERN EXPRESS is always on hand for the accommodation of their friends, at the lowest rates and unparalleled dispatch; their Express leaving New York, is generally delivered at almost every point of Virginia in 48 hours, and throughout North Carolina, in 56 hours, and at forty per cent. below the old HUMBOLDT MONOPOLY.

PARISEN & KING'S facilities for the expeditious transportation of Freight and Packages, cannot be beat by any Express Company in existence, and they defy any competition, therefore, in the shape of humbug, imposition and monopoly!

Be sure to order your goods by PARISEN & KING'S EXPRESS No. 2 Barclay street, New York.

Rest assured, that all they promise, they will faithfully fulfill!

PARISEN & KING, 38 Broadway st. N. Y. and Bollingbrook st. Petersburg, Va. J. R. & J. SLOAN, Greensboro', N. C.

AGENTS.

Y. D. Groner.....Norfolk, Va.  
J. W. Womack.....Farmville, Va.  
Wm. Bailey.....Fredericksburg, Va.  
Wm. L. Maule.....Richmond, Va.  
Wm. Bagby.....Lynchburg, Va.  
Mr. Minor.....Charlottesville, Va.  
John Campbell.....Weldon, N. C.  
John Nutt.....Wilmington, do  
H. D. Turner.....Raleigh, do  
James L. Reid.....Henderson, do  
Turnbull and Stallings.....Warrenton, do  
S. H. Hamlet.....Goldsboro', do  
Stark and Pierce.....Fayetteville, do  
J. H. Whitfield.....Franklinville, do  
James L. Duke.....Ridgeway, do  
C. Allen.....Littleton, do

Notice.—Arrangements have been made with the BLAND & DUNN Daily Line of Coaches to deliver promptly all packages for Greensboro'; and packages forwarded from Greensboro' to any point north. J. R. & J. SLOAN, Agents. Greensboro', N. C. July 2, 1853. 736:ly

FOR THE LADIES!

JUST received a fine lot of Ladies Shoes, Gaiters and India Rubbers, all of which will be sold very low. Call at the sign of EINSTEIN & CO. Greensboro' Sept. 23, 1853.

Wanted, some 2 or 3000 feet of fencing plank—oak or pine. R. G. LINDSAY. Oct. 19, 1853.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

John McRae, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: The tone of your last communication is unobjectionable, and had the statements you have ventured to make in it, to the public, not been so *anomalous* in their character, I should not now give myself the trouble to reply. But, anxious as I am to bring our controversy to an end, I cannot think for a moment of doing so, until I have first corrected a few of the greatest of your *convenient and ingenious blunders*. I will not use harsher terms, though they may be appropriate!

When you gravely stated that the Rail Road Company was in no way bound for the payment of the iron you purchased, you were in error, or some of the ablest jurists of the country are mistaken in their views of the law, and the nature of the obligations given by you to Mr. Dunlap. (I believe is the name.) When I charged you with receiving 10,000 dollars in advance I gave this resolution as my authority:

"Resolved, That the President of the North Carolina Rail Road Company issue a warrant to John C. McRae & Co. for 10,000 dollars, as an advanced payment to be made after the first of September."

But, notwithstanding this resolution, which I have good reason to believe was drawn up by one of your company, you boldly assert that you have not received one cent in advance from the Directors, or any other member of the Company, though you have, by this resolution, received every cent of the ten thousand dollars it authorized you to call upon the Co. for. Under these circumstances, it appears to me, that there must be something wrong with your company *some where*.

If the North Carolina Rail Road Company was justly in your debt, to the amount of 30,000 dollars and the rise, why did they not pay you as they have, invariably, I believe, done all the other contractors on the road? Why was it thought, by the Board, necessary that a resolution phrased *precisely* as the above should be passed by them before you could draw 10,000 dollars of the reserved fund of 30,000 dollars that was due you, and in the vaults of the company? If the money you received was actually earned and due you from the company, it does seem to me the Directors acted very simply to pass this resolution—especially, when they were paying all the other contractors all that they owed them *without any such reserves*. Pray what is the meaning of the resolution quoted? Nothing more nor less than to pay your company 10,000 dollars, after you have been paid for all the *estimated work you have done*! It is made plain by this Resolution and your statements, that you and the Board do not see or think alike, as to the amount of their indebtedness to your company.

You contend that they owe you the rise of 30,000 dollars. The resolution in question seems to say, that they do not now owe you a cent. I will now try to explain the discrepancy and the nature of your reserved fund, at least, as I have heard it: A considerable portion of the work you have completed has been finished in such an indifferent manner that the agents of the company have *actually* refused to allow you full estimates upon a portion of the work you have completed—while you claim the whole as earned and due by the company to you. If this be true it is no credit to your company, to have a reserved fund of this kind, in the hands of the officers of the Road, of 30,000 dollars and the rise; and, for the good of the road, we hope you will not materially add to this fund in the future: nor do we wish to hear of any more such resolutions being passed by the Board.

While in Greensboro', in April last, you had the kindness to give me the extent and conditions of your contract. You stated that it extended from Goldsboro' to 6 or 7 miles west of Raleigh. That it was something like 60 miles in length and that you were to receive, if I mistake not, for completing it ready for the cars, the sum of 60,000 dollars and 10 per cent. on the original estimates of the Engineer, to cover contingencies, &c., &c. So if you do receive but 23,207 dollars, instead of 60,000, you are accountable, in some degree at least, for the mistake I have made. I could here, with propriety, had I time and space, relate some other facts that I procured from you, that ought to go far to show your company where I have received the most of my information relative to them and their proceedings. I have no authority to examine the books of the company, nor have I received any assistance from any of its officers or agents, as you continue to intimate; for the other hand, when I applied to one of them for some information, I was peremptorily, but politely, refused.

You have admitted the important fact, that you will not be able to complete the road by the 1st of January, or even by the 1st of April, 1854; and strange to say, you wish to make a virtue of the necessity you were under of telling this truth to the Directors, by boastingly declaring you have made your failure known to the Board *ten months ago*; and then with great gravity and grace, go on to say this disastrous result has been brought about by the failure of the iron you purchased to arrive in time. This would do for a *tolerable excuse*, if you had not unwarily stated just above it, that you had but *two-thirds of your grading and bridging, &c., &c. done*. From this statement and other facts, it is made abundantly plain, that if the iron had arrived the day after you purchased it, your company would have failed to comply with their contract, which was to complete the 1st section by the 1st of January 1854.

I did not state, as charged, that ten times as much iron as you purchased would cost \$5,000,000; but I did say, and still affirm, that ten times as much, purchased of two different companies, would cost that sum if not more. I look upon it as ungenerous, if not unmanly, for any one to descend to quibbling to make void the truth and break the force of a legitimate argument.

You wind up your last communication by intimating that I was the first to indulge in harsh and ungentlemanly language. This I deny and confidently appeal to our correspondence to refute the calumny. Most respectfully,

D. F. CALDWELL.

State of North Carolina, RANDOLPH COUNTY. Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1853.

Lydia Hussey vs. Jesse Hussey.

Petition for Alimony.

In this case it appearing to the Court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for three months in the Fayetteville Observer and Greensboro' Patriot, for said defendant to appear at our next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Randolph, at the court house in Asheboro', on the fourth Monday of March next, and plead, answer or demur to the plaintiff's petition; otherwise, the same will be taken pro confesso and set for hearing and heard ex parte.

Witness, Addison J. Hale, Clerk of our said Court, at office, this fourth Monday of September, A. D. 1853. A. J. HALE, C. S. C. Pr. adv. \$10. 753-3m.

"I DIGEST!" Such is the true meaning of the word "PEPSIN," or the two Greek words from which it is derived. This is the significant and appropriate title of the True Digestive Fluid, or Gastric Juice, prepared by Dr. J. S. HOUGHTON, of Philadelphia, from the fourth Stomach of the Ox, for the cure of Indigestion and Dyspepsia. It is Nature's own remedy for an unhealthy Stomach. No art of man can equal its curative powers. It renders GOOD EATING perfectly consistent with HEALTH. See the figure of the Ox, in another part of this paper. April 23d.

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

## DIRECTIONS FOR TAKING

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

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

Dose.—For a grown person, one tea-spoonful; for a child 10 to 12 years old, half a tea-spoonful; and for a child 2 to 5 years old, 15 to 20 drops. To be given in sugar and water. For sale by T. J. PATRICK, Greensboro', N. C. May 23, 1853. 731:ly

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

Union Hotel, Graham, N. C.

THE undersigned having rented the above well-known Hotel, begs leave to give notice to the traveling public and all who may favor him with a call, that he will give every attention in his power to make them comfortable. Persons wishing to take the stage will find this house a convenient place to stop, where he promises to have their baggage attended to and see that they are not left.

JOHN L. RICHMOND. November 7, 1853. 757-1m

COOPER, LIPPINCOTT, COFFIN & CO.,

(Late MURPHY, COOPER & Co.)

Wholesale Dealers in

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,

No. 34 North Third Street,

Opposite the City Hotel, Philadelphia.

CHARLES S. COOPER, CHAS. F. DEHL, STEPHEN COFFIN

WM. V. LIPPINCOTT, (708:ly) DANIEL MURPHY

HOUSE AND LOT TO RENT.

THE House and Lot on West street, now occupied by Caldwell & Hughes, is for rent—possession given the first day of January next. For terms inquire of L. SWAIN. Nov. 26th, 1853. 758-1f.

T. J. PATRICK,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DRUGGIST,

GREENSBORO', N. C.

I am receiving fresh accessions to his Stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Vanishes, Dyes-Stuffs, Glassware, Brushes, Perfume, Patent Medicines, &c., already the most extensive and complete ever offered in this market.

Physicians and others will find it to their interest to call at his Drug Store on West street, where he will endeavor to furnish them with everything in his line of business, on the most reasonable terms. Physicians and family prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours—day or night. Punctual attention given to orders from a distance. December 29th, 1853.

1853.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE undersigned are now receiving the largest STOCK OF GOODS in their line that they have ever offered to the trade, consisting of a very extensive assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, & READY-MADE CLOTHING. To which they invite the attention of their old customers and wholesale buyers generally. HALL & SACKETT. Fayetteville, Aug. 20, 1853. 744:lf.

BONNETS! BONNETS!! BONNETS!!!

As we have concluded to dispose of our entire stock of Bonnets, we will sell them for something less than half their original cost. The first person that applies for a bonnet will receive one gratis. EINSTEIN & CO. October 14th, 1853.

TO HEAT A CHURCH OR STORE.

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

DRESS UP!!

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

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

The GENUINE COLLINS AXES, which have been made under my direction for more than twenty-five years, and which have sustained such an unrivalled reputation, are invariably stamped COLLINS & CO. HARTFORD. They are to be found at our Depot in the city of New York, and at the principal Hardware Stores in the large cities. SAML. W. COLLINS. March 29, 1853. 726:ly.

GREENSBORO' HIGH SCHOOL.

THE next session will commence on Monday, January 2, 1854. The Principal will be assisted in the English Department by a competent and experienced Teacher; so that lads of any age will hereafter be admitted. Tuition same as heretofore—required in advance. C. W. HOLBROOK, Principal. Greensboro', Nov. 5, 1853. 754-3f.

## NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber having received his Fall Stock of materials, is now prepared to take and put up in the latest style. **Daguerrean Likenesses.** These wishing work will do well to call soon, opposite the Bland House, on the corner of the Art on reasonable terms and Apparatus furnished if desired, by ALEX. STARRETT. October 12th, 1853.

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# THE PATRIOT.

GREENSBOROUGH:

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1853.

## Christmas.

No paper will be issued next week, for the reason that the hands in our Office wish to avail themselves of the ancient custom of "keeping Christmas" with their relatives and friends.

A merry Christmas and a graceful close of the year to all the customers and friends of the Patriot! We hope to commence the year 1854 on an agreeable footing with you all, and with the "rest of mankind." We hope that every body who owes us will "pay up honorable," so that we may "pass the joke round" to those having claims against us. Try it, gentlemen, try it! so that we may all see, for once in our lives, how smoothly such an arrangement will work.

We promise for the ensuing year more reading matter than the Patriot has contained for the past few months; though we do not know that we can improve materially upon the quality. The expiration of the time of sundry long advertisements will afford more space for the interesting intelligence, both of our own country and of the old world, which promises to mark the annals of the ensuing year.

## Congress.

Little business done, or likely to be done, until after the Christmas holidays. The Standing Committees have been announced in both Houses. We have not room for them. The delegation from North Carolina are distributed as follows: On Claims, Mr. Ruffin; On Judiciary, Mr. Kerr; On Revolutionary Claims, Mr. Rogers; On Agriculture, Mr. Puryear; On Naval Affairs, Mr. Ashe; On Foreign Affairs, Mr. Clingman; On Roads and Canals, Mr. Shaw; Mr. Craig being the Chairman of the committee on Public Buildings and grounds.

The election of Rev. Tucker printer to the Senate has created quite a fuss in the party. Tucker is too "hard" for *other* organ, the Union, so far as the Senate is concerned.

## Greensborough Mutual Insurance and Trust Company.

This Company was organized the 17th of December, 1852, under the charter granted by the General Assembly then in session; but did not commence the transaction of business until February following; in fact, it was late in the spring before the safe, books, &c., were received ready for the regular and speedy conduct of its affairs. Under these circumstances, the Company has made a start in business not only successful in the present but flattering for the future.

The first regular Annual Meeting of the members of the Company (the Insurers for life) was held last Saturday, the 17th. The affairs of the Company had been a few days previously investigated thoroughly by the Board of Directors, and from their report to the Meeting we are enabled to state that there was received on Deposit, from Feb. 1st, to Dec. 13th 1853, the amount of \$143,383.54; and that the notes discounted in the above period amounted to \$141,987.69.—This is a large amount of business for an institution not only in its infancy but entirely new in character and purposes in this part of the country.

During the above specified time one hundred and eighty seven policies of life insurance were issued, and only one loss, for a very small amount, sustained. This has been better fortune, perhaps, than the Company had a right to expect, considering the chances of life under the standard calculations and estimates for Life Insurance Companies.

The punctuality, strict correctness and accommodating disposition of Dr. D. P. Weir, the Secretary and Treasurer, insures to the public the faithful and satisfactory management of the business which has so far marked the history of this Institution.

In both the features of this Institution—that of Life Insurance and a Savings Bank—it promises steady benefit to its members and usefulness to the community.

At the Annual Meeting the following members were chosen Directors for the year ensuing, viz: Ralph Gorrell, Lyndon Swain, John A. Gilmer, John M. Dick, N. H. D. Wilson, David McLean, Richard Sterling, John L. Cole, D. P. Weir, E. W. Ogburn, R. M. Sloan, George R. Dixon, of Washington, Henry B. Elliott, Cedar Falls.

The Board of Directors met and proceeded to the election of officers, as follows: President—Ralph Gorrell, Vice President—Lyndon Swain, Secretary and Treasurer—D. P. Weir, Attorney—Robert P. Dick, Examining Physician—Edwin Watson, Consulting Physicians—D. C. Mebane, John L. Cole and D. P. Weir, General Agent—William H. Cumming.

## Dr. Jackson's Coal Report.

We have the pleasure this week of laying before our readers the Report of Dr. Charles T. Jackson on the Chatham Coal Fields. The reputation of Dr. J. for practical science in such matters is such as to establish confidence in the coal mines wherever his Report may be disseminated. The perseverance of gentlemen in opening the mines and constructing improvements for conveying the coal to market will yet receive adequate reward.

We have likewise in our drawer Dr. Jackson's manuscript report on the coal lands of the Haughton estate and the Taylor estate, in which particulars are given with a minuteness not found in the general report published in this paper. We propose to lay this document before our readers in next issue.

## G. F. College.

The Rev. Prof. Jones, chosen to the chair of Mathematics and Ancient Languages in Greensboro' male College, arrived in town with his family a few days since. His sound scholarship and long experience in the work of teaching commended him to the college authorities, and will make him a great addition to the Faculty. With President Deems at their head, the corps of instructors are now highly distinguished for ability and experience, and command the entire confidence of the numerous patrons of the school.

We are gratified to learn that the prospects of the College are good. Already new scholars are coming in for the next session. The course which the Faculty have adopted, of steadfastly insisting upon the highest grade of scholarship may a season keep the College from being overrun; but like all best doing will eventually be crowned with the best success. We hope that the Faculty of the College, and the heads of all female schools that have resolved upon accurate scholarship, will hold to their positions until the people come up, as they are coming up, to the right ground.

## Judge Ruffin—County Court.

Judge Ruffin, on resigning his seat as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina accepted the appointment of a Justice of the Peace for the county of Alamance, and now acts as chairman of the Special Court for said county. We confess it looks a little ludicrous to see the other Magistrates sitting on the bench with Judge Ruffin to help him hold Court; but they do it with as much self-complacency as the nature of the case will permit.

Judge R. exercises more authority, while on the bench, than is usual with the Magistrates in a County Court; yet he does it in such a mild, courteous and unassuming manner, as to give general satisfaction; and we suppose that while he acts as Chairman, there will hardly be an appeal from the County to the Superior Court.

When on the State docket, the Judge dispenses justice a little the fastest of any presiding officer we ever saw. The Prosecuting Attorney has but little to do, except to arrange and bring out the evidence, when, without pleading, the case is submitted to the jury under the charge of the Judge, who explains to them in a few words what the law is, when the jury will usually in a few minutes render their verdict of guilty or not guilty, as the evidence may justify. Judge R. also charges the grand jury as carefully as the best of Judges of the Superior Court.

The Court business is greatly facilitated by having so able a presiding officer; thus saving to the county a considerable item of expense. Judge R. is universally admitted to be the greatest jurist in this State, if not in the United States; consequently it is impossible for every county to bring such talent and legal ability to their aid, in the administration of justice. But in nearly every county in the State there could be found men of sufficient talent and legal knowledge, if their services were brought into requisition, to greatly improve the efficiency and usefulness of our County Courts, and save many a dollar to the respective counties. Then we should no longer hear the complaint, that the County Courts are almost a nuisance.

## "The Ballot Box."

This is the title of a sheet, Patriot size, just issued in this place, by Mr. I. F. Disoway, publisher on the subject of Temperance. It is edited by Rev. Pres. Deems. It furnishes such a blast in favor of a prohibitory liquor law as has never before saluted the public of North Carolina. The number under notice stands by itself, at three cents a copy, but will be succeeded by others if there be a public demand, in which case it must have its effect upon popular sentiment.

This proposition for a prohibitory liquor law, such as has been enacted in Maine and some other States, has occupied our minds a good deal, and we confess that we are loth to be forced into any position concerning it. The terrible and loathly evils of liquor drinking would seem sufficient to warrant the exercise of all the enthusiasm, not to say fanaticism, that is brought to bear against it; but then we honestly doubt both the policy and efficiency of any law attempting to interfere radically, as the Maine law does, with the suppurating habits of the people.

## Mississippi Central Railroad.

A friend in the Southwest has sent us the Report of the Mississippi Central Railroad. The whole line in this connection, finished and in contemplation, runs from Jackson in Wisconsin to Canton, Mississippi. From the Tennessee line to Canton (embracing the "Mississippi Central") the distance is 180 miles, passing, in our correspondent's language, "through the finest cotton lands in the world." The whole is under contract to a heavy firm from the North, who have constructed some of the best railroads in the country, and are bound to put this "through," and equip the same fully and perfectly by the first of January, 1857.

At the Dinner at Holly Springs, the day of "breaking ground" a native North Carolinian presided, Col. Polk, a kinsman of the departed President Polk; and the filling up and the cheers were full and hearty when the "Old North State" and her sons came up in the round of roasts. Some three or four more of the board were natives of the good old North State.

On the 10th instant the extensive establishment of Messrs. Barber & Brothers, of New York, with several adjoining buildings, was completely destroyed by fire. The steam boiler in the establishment burst, setting fire to the buildings. The loss is estimated at a million dollars which is heavily insured.

We regret to learn, from the National Intelligencer of the 16th, that the Hon. John Kerr has been called home by telegraphic despatch in consequence of the dangerous illness of his wife.

P. S. As our paper goes to press, we are informed, by Telegraphic despatch from Weldon, of the painful intelligence that Mrs. Kerr died in Halifax county, on Monday.—*Raleigh Reg.*

## The Revisal.

We learn from the Raleigh Standard that the Hon. Asa Biggs is at present in Raleigh, engaged with the other Commissioner B. F. Moore, Esq. on the Revised Code. H. S. Smith, Esq. of Raleigh, is Clerk to the Commission. The laws are expected to be ready for the press next spring.

## Plank—Plank—Plank.

Why don't somebody build a Steam Saw Mill in the vicinity of Greensborough?

It is impossible to procure plank or lumber of any kind, any where in reach of town, enough for the ordinary repairs of fences, &c. And the idea of building any thing new has become preposterous. A new pig pen or hen-coop, built of Guilford lumber, would be a perfect sight. The material is not to be had.

Why don't somebody build a Steam Saw Mill?

## Whig County Meeting.

At the suggestion of several Whig friends we give notice of a meeting of the Whigs of Guilford county, to be held in the court house, on the afternoon of Monday the 2d of January next, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Whig State Convention which is to be held in Raleigh on the 21st of February next. It is hoped that there will be a full and interested attendance of the Whig people of Guilford on the day above specified.

## Items of Intelligence.

The New York Central Railroad received in November last \$400,000, being \$100,000 more than was received in November, 1852. The Pennsylvania Railroad, for the month of November, shows an increase of 83 per cent.

The Senate has confirmed the following nominations of the President to foreign missions: John Y. Mason, of Virginia, to France; Thomas H. Seymour, of Connecticut, to Russia; Robert M. McLane, of Maryland, to China.

A libel suit has been tried in New York. Fry the Opera manager against James Gordon Bennett, Editor of the Herald—in which a verdict was rendered against Bennett for \$10,000.

The Milton Democrat says that the survey of a route for a railroad from Clarksville, via Roxboro', to Milton has been completed. It is represented as being very favorable for the construction of such a road. The whole distance is 52 miles.

There was a mob at Erie, New York, on Wednesday, on account of an attempt to alter the gauge of the Railroad from the State line. The track was torn up, bridges demolished, and the trains stopped.

Judge Ellis, in a very appropriate letter to the Standard, desires that his name shall not be considered in connexion with the canvass for next Governor.

In Wisconsin, the school-lands are, at this moment, worth ten millions of dollars, and these lands, with all the revenue derived from them, are to be devoted to educational purposes for ever.

The editors propose to issue the Salisbury Whig twice a week after the first of January, instead of three times as heretofore published.

The proportion of Catholic churches to Protestants, in the United States, is one to thirty-two.

## Latest Foreign News.

The Asia arrived at New York on the 15th, with Liverpool dates to the 3d instant. We give the intelligence from the East as follows:

Further Intelligence from the East.—The Emperor of Russia positively refuses to accept any arrangement. He says that henceforth the question of dispute must be decided by the fates of armies.

The Sultan in an interview with Gen. de Hays pointed out the necessity of putting a termination to the demands of the Russians, and he declared that the Principality must and shall be evacuated.

It was reported that the whole of the Polish army had marched to the Principality. An imperial guard was to garrison Poland.

On the 21st the Turks drove the Russians from the island opposite Giurgio. Two attempts were made to recapture it, but the Russians were repulsed. On the 24th, however, the Russians recaptured it, when the Turks showed fight, but were finally driven off.

On the 25th the Turks advanced towards Kravovo, and formed an entrenched camp of 8,000 men.

A large body of Cossacks, reconnoitering on the Danube, had been surprised by the Turks, and cut to pieces.

The report of the treaty of alliance between England and France regarding the Eastern question, and eventually giving aid to the Turks, was universally believed.

A severe struggle continues for the passage of the Danube. The Austrians were forming large armies of observation in Transylvania, and other Eastern frontiers.

Omer Pacha firmly maintains his position at Kalit. His policy seems to be to harass the enemy, but to avoid pitched battles.

It was rumored that six French and English steamers had or were about to enter the Black sea.

It was rumored that there was a rising of the people of Oporto, Portugal, against the regency of the King consort.

Cotton was quiet at unchanged rates. Breadstuffs, under the influence of large receipts, had fallen. Rosin and spirits turpentine in moderate demand.

## The Compromise Bills.

The Richmond Enquirer is arguing, that the only thing settled in the compromise is the FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW. We thought otherwise, but we may be mistaken. We thought—

1st. Congress was thereby pledged not to interfere with slavery in the district of Columbia. 2d. That abolition of slavery there was to be pretermitted by Congress, at least until Maryland and Virginia abolished slavery.

3d. That a Territory, say now in the practical condition of Nebraska, was to be organized without reference to slavery, as the people there might will.

There were various other principles, as we thought "settled," but they were, it seems, only "acquiesced" in *pro tem*!

Every body, then, has a right, according to the Enquirer, to go on and agitate.

For the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

For the incorporation of Nebraska with the Missouri Compromise re-affirmed, as a *Wilmot Proviso*.

We think the South will get a little too much of "acquiescence" before it is done with it.

Again—if it be expected that we Northern men are to keep only our part of the compact—the Fugitive part, and the South is to bind us upon all other parts of the great settlement, there is a mistake somewhere—somebody has been fooled—and we Northern men, who are practical men, are not likely to be the fools long.—*N. Y. Express.*

A correspondent from Indiana sends us the following, with appropriate avouchings of its truth: "At the breaking of ground for the commencement of the Lynchburg and Tennessee Railroad, at Lynchburg, the Rev. J. E. J. by appointment, acted as chaplain on the occasion. At the time appointed for prayer, the chaplain raised his hands, and said, 'Let us pray.' In an instant all hats were doffed, and the chaplain commenced, slowly and solemnly, to read a very appropriate manuscript prayer, which he had previously prepared. During the reading of the prayer, an old negro man, who had been engaged with his spade, was resting, with one foot on the spade and his arms on the handle, looking very intently in the chaplain's face. At the conclusion of the prayer, the old negro straightening himself up, remarked, audibly, 'Well, I reckon dat's de fust time de Lord has ever been written to on de subject of Railroads!'"

Mississippi Credit.—The recent election in Mississippi is said to indicate a settled purpose not to provide for the repudiated Bonds of the State, passed to European and other creditors, on the establishment of the Union Bank in 1838-9. Judge Yerger, of the Supreme Court, has been defeated for re-election mainly because of his recent affirmation of the Chancellor's decision that these Bonds are constitutional, and impose both moral and legal obligation on the State to pay them; and there is also reason to believe that the same influence operated extensively to swell the vote against Gov. Foote, the Union candidate on the State ticket.

The Bolters.—The Washington Star gives as a list of the bolting Senators on the election of Printer the following names, of high standing in the party, viz: Messrs. Welles, Bright, James, Evans, Atchison, Wright, Broadhead, Mason and Hunter.

The Union copies the list with bitter comments, promising to give it to them strong as soon as the correctness of the list is ascertained. They are denounced as factious disorganizers, opponents of the Administration, &c. &c.

And this we suppose is democracy! Senators of the United States must vote for a printer of their documents, according to Presidential dictation, or suffer excommunication!

What a blessing it is to live in a free country!

The members of the Cabinet are frequently called the President's "constitutional advisers;" but in the constitution there is no allusion to the cabinet whatever. "The second article of the Constitution," says a writer in the National Intelligencer, "creates the office of President of the United States, and the second section of that article defines the persons who are to be his advisers." It says: "He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint, ambassadors," &c.

Great Receipts on the Plank Road.—We learn from E. L. Winslow, Esq. President of the F. & W. Plank Road, that the tolls actually received during the month of November amounted to \$2,384 13. In November 1852, the amount was \$1,608 84; an increase of nearly 50 per cent. For the first half of the present month the receipts have been about \$1,750; whilst for the whole month of Dec. 1852 the amount was \$2,091 20.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

A Pertinent Question.—The question generally asked is, "What has the Japanese expedition accomplished?" The answer is, Nothing! Several steamers and frigates sailed up the harbor, delivered a letter, and sailed out again, promising to come next year for an answer. Yet this feat could not have been more extolled for its daring, in the accounts which have been written home of it, if possession had been taken of all Japan.

A Big Gun.—One of the 700 Turkish cannon which guard the Dardanelles is charged with 230 pounds of powder, and throws a stone shot of one thousand pounds weight. Of course such immense guns are more formidable in appearance than reality, and the firing is not unattended with danger to their own artillerymen.

A countryman going to town with a load of pork, was met by a young girl, who genteely made him a very low courtesy.

He exclaimed, "what! do you make a courtesy to dead hogs?"

"No, sir," answered she, "to the live one."

On the 2d inst. 30 members of the Tennessee House of Representatives presented petitions for a prohibitory Liquor Law.

The man who attempted to make a fence out of beef steaks, has just obtained a patent for a machine to take the kink out of pig tails.

If you wish to preserve fine teeth, always clean them thoroughly after you have eaten your last meal at night.

## THE MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE, Dec. 19.—Bacon 84 to 9. Feathers 40 to 45. Flour—superfine \$5.62 to 5.75; fine 5.37 to 5.50; scratched 5.12 to 5.25. Corn 50. Wheat \$1.10. Lard 10 to 11. Linseed Oil 80. Whiskey 36 to 40. Flaxseed 1.10 to 1.15.

A slight reduction in the price of Flour. Inspections during the last week amounted to 1033 barrels.

PETERSBURG, Dec. 17.—Nothing of consequence doing in tobacco. Cotton 9 to 9½. Corn, a fair demand at 63 to 65. Wheat, good demand at \$1 to 1.47. Guano \$40 to 47 per ton.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 17. No change in turpentine, article in fair demand; 61 cents offered and refused for spirits turpentine. Heavy stock of Fayetteville flour on hand, and a decline of 25 cents.

Pork.—We saw drivers selling pork in Ruthersford at \$5 per hundred, gross. In Cleveland they sold at \$4.50, and in Lincoln at \$4.37 1-2. Here they are selling at \$6 per hundred, nett. It seems that the further they drive the less they sell at.

Salisbury Banner.

Pork has been selling in Greensboro at \$5.50.

## MARRIED.

In this county, on Tuesday morning last, by the Rev. E. W. Carothers, Mr. JAMES A. STEWART to Miss SUSAN E. GILMER, daughter of Capt. Robert Gilmer, dec'd, all of Guilford.

## DIED.

At his residence in Chatham county, on Sunday the 20th instant, JOHN ANDERS, aged 68 years 3 months and 18 days. He was a kind and most excellent neighbor, and as a husband, parent and master, none can be so competent to estimate his worth as his own afflicted and bereaved family. He had been afflicted for eight years, and throughout his protracted illness he manifested patience and submission to his fate. And previous to his attack he was courteous in his intercourse with society, honorable in his business transactions, and all who knew him will readily respond to the sentiment, that he died an honest man.—[Communicated.]

## Lecture on Scottish Poetry.

M. R. SWINTON (of Edgeworth) will deliver a Lecture on the above subject—including critiques on the principal Scotch Poets—with readings from their works.

The meeting will be held in the Town Hall on Wednesday evening (Dec. 28th) at 7 o'clock.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

Valuable Alamance Lands.—On the 5th day of January, 1854, on the premises, I shall sell the real estate of Jas. S. Watson, dec'd, consisting of three separate Tracts, all joining, on the waters of Alamance, adjoining the lands of J. A. Stewart, D. C. Stewart, Frederick Coble, and others.—Terms made known on the day of sale.

JAS. A. STEWART, Executor.

Dec. 20, 1853.

Notice.—All persons having claims against the Estate of Philip Jean, dec'd, will present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

E. W. OGBURN, Ex'rs.

THOS. WARREN, 761

Dec. 22, 1853.

Notice.—I shall offer for sale, at the courthouse in Asheboro, on the 30th day of January next, 29 acres, known as the Bookout Land, on the waters of Deep River, adjoining the lands of Stephen Carter, Wm. S. Carter and others, or such quantity thereof as will pay a double tax for 1851 and 1852, being 49 cents in all together with cost and charge of the sale.

J. W. STEED, Sheriff.

Dec. 19th, 1853. (pr. adv. \$2.) 761:5

Another Arrival of New Goods, and Cheaper than Ever!—We have just received from our manufactory a large and well selected lot of Ready-Made Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Trunks, &c., which we respectfully invite our friends and the public generally to come and examine, as they will be sold very low for cash.

EINSTEIN & CO.

A good article of Feathers will be taken in exchange for clothing. December, 1853.

## A Valuable Mine for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity for Guilford county at Fall Term, 1853, on Tuesday the 31st day of January next, I shall expose to public sale, on the premises, that valuable and well known Gold Mine known by the name of the "Pine Hill," nine miles south east from Greensboro, and on the head waters of Big Alamance. Said mine has been long known and worked for gold, and it is supposed to contain valuable copper ores also. There is 100 acres in the tract, favorably situated for agricultural purposes as well as mining operations. The sale is made for partition among the heirs of Doct. John McLean, deceased, to whom the mine belongs, & a credit of 12 months will be given and bond with good and sufficient sureties will be required from the purchasers.

EMSELY N. MCLEAN, Commissioner of the Court of Equity for Guilford County. Dec. 17, 1853. 761:3

## Prospectus of the Asheboro' Journal.

The subscriber proposes publishing in the Town of Asheboro a Weekly Newspaper of the above title, devoted to Politics, Agriculture, the Arts and Sciences and general intelligence.

The Journal will advocate Whig principles, but will avoid all enthusiasm and bitter sarcasm against the opposite party. And while endeavoring to promote the interest of the Whig party, a strict observance of truth and dignity will be adhered to, and all political opponents will be treated with due respect and courtesy.

It will be the object of the Journal to promote every good "word and work" that will be conducive to the interest and advancement of our beloved state.

And while we intend to lay before our readers all items of interest that we possibly can, pertaining to the administration of our government, we intend also to give ample space to the subject of Agriculture and the Mineral resources of our state, together with Religion, Education and the general improvement of our country. Literary sketches will also find a place in its columns. In short: "Upward and onward" will be our motto, and to help raise the dignity of our people to an appreciation of that place will be our object.

Should we obtain a sufficient number of subscribers, we will issue the first number of the Journal about the middle of February, at the following very low terms:

One dollar and fifty cents if strictly paid in advance, two dollars if not paid within three months from the date of subscription, or three dollars if not paid during the subscription year. A. J. HALE. Asheboro, December 12, 1853.

## LADIES DRESS GOODS.

We have something new for the Ladies in the way of Dress Goods, Ribbons, Cloaks, Talmes, Muffs, Swan's Down, Rigoletto, Facinators, Head dresses, Caps, Curls, Gloves, Shoes, &c. Sept., 1853. J. R. & J. SLOAN.

India Rubber Clothing and Shoes receive. I and for sale cheap at EINSTEIN & CO'S. November, 1853.

## Asheboro' Male & Female Academies.

THE Trustees of these Academies have placed them under the care of Rev. S. Colton, D.D., and Mrs. Colton. The exercises of the School will commence on Wednesday the 4th of January, 1854. For particulars see his card appended to this notice. J. M. A. DRAKE, Sec'y of Board of Trustees.

The subscriber having determined to remove from Sumnerville to Asheboro, the county seat of Randolph county, for the purpose of opening Schools as above intimated, takes this opportunity of making an appeal to the public for patronage in the business to be undertaken. Asheboro is not surpassed by any place as a healthy location. It is easy of access, as the F. & W. Plank Road passes directly through the town from Fayetteville to Salem, and a line of stages passes three times each week through the place from Raleigh to Salisbury. Without resorting to the pompous and peddling declarations so often accompanying advertisements for schools, it is believed Asheboro, in point of good morals, health, taste and condition of society, will compare well with any situation for a school, and that parents and guardians sending children there for education may have all confidence that they will be surrounded by a healthy and salutary influence. No pains will be spared in giving to the schools a high character. Both having had long experience in teaching in this State, and being well known in capacity, they trust that their assurances of devotedness and fidelity will be received with confidence by the public.

Several persons can be accommodated with board in the family of the Teacher, and good boarding places in the immediate neighborhood may be had at a moderate price. A teacher of music is provided for the Female School of approved skill in the science and practical part of that department. December 17, 1853. 761:2

Church Lamps for Sale.—A Lot of PUTCHIT and SUSPENSION ASTRAL CHURCH LAMPS with hangings, shades and fixtures complete. Also, a handsome freight light Chandelier. The Lamps are in good condition, and will be sold at a great bargain.

For further information, apply to KIM & MARMURY, Importers of Church Lamps. Petersburg, Va., Dec. 16, 1853. 761:6

DR. JOHN L. COLE, having permanently located in Greensboro, offers his Services, in the various branches of his Profession to the citizens of Greensboro and adjacent country. January 2d, 1853. 713:1

N. B. All persons having open accounts with me will please come forward and settle, as interest will be charged from the first of January in each and every year. J. L. C.

NOTICE.—By virtue of a decree of the County Court of Guilford at November Term, 1853, there will be sold at public sale to the highest bidder, in the town of Greensboro, on Monday the 2d day of January, 1854, five Negro Slaves belonging to the estate of Jemima Davison, deceased, viz: a man, boy, two women and a child. Said slaves are valuable, and are sold for distribution. A credit of six months will be given and bond and approved security required from the purchasers before the property changes possession. L. SWAIN, c. c. December 17, 1853. Commissioner.

D. P. GREGG, DENTIST, Graduate of the BALTIMORE COLLEGE of Dental Surgery.

HAVING located himself permanently in this village, respectfully tenders his professional services to its citizens and those of the surrounding country. He deems it unnecessary to publish long lists of testimonials, as he hopes to have sufficient opportunity to evince personally to those having diseased dentures, whatever qualifications he may have to practice in the varied departments of the profession. Any call will be promptly attended to.—He may be found at the "Blind House." Ladies will be waited upon at their residences upon such an intimation being given. Greensboro N. C. Dec. 1th. N. B. I shall be absent until after the first day of next month. D. P. G.

NOTICE TO NORTH CAROLINA AND VIRGINIA MERCHANTS.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, PETERSBURG, Va.



State of North Carolina, RANDOLPH COUNTY, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1853.  
Joseph W. Steele, Administrator of Ezekiel Rich, deceased.

Moses Rich, Rebecca Rich, Amy Rich, and Jesse Rich.

Petition to sell real estate, and make the same assets in the hands of the Administrator.  
In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants, Moses Rich, Rebecca Rich, and Jesse Rich, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Greensborough Patriot, a newspaper published in the Town of Greensborough, N. C., notifying the aforesaid non-resident defendants of the filing of this petition, and requiring them to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Randolph, at the Court House in the Town of Asheboro, on the first Monday in February, 1854; and then and there to plead, answer, or demur, to the petition of the Petitioner, or judgment pro confesso will be entered and the same heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Benjamin F. Hoover, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Asheboro, this 1st Monday in November, 1853. B. F. HOOVER, c. c. Pr. adv. \$5 756-6w

#### LEATHER BAND.

THE subscriber has put up machinery for stretching, cementing and riveting bands with copper rivets. The bands are stretched with powerful machinery made expressly for that purpose, and the difficulty of bands stretching and ripping under the common way of making them, is entirely removed by this process. Bands made in this way will hold their width evenly, run true, and have a uniform bearing on the drum or pulley, and will give from 15 to 20 per cent. more power than those made in the ordinary way. They are made out of the best selected oak tanned Spanish Leather, and no pains will be spared to make them equal to the best Northern bands, and will be sold as low as they can be bought in New York.

My shop is near Jesse Walker's Mill, on Deer River.

CHARLES M. LINES.

References:—J. R. & J. P. Sloan, Greensboro; Charles E. Shober, Salem; Peters, Sloan & Co., McCulloch, Moore, Holmes, Earnhart & Co., Gold Hill, Rowan county.

February 5th 1853. 715-1y.

#### GREAT NORTHERN & SOUTHERN STAGE LINE.

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

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

#### Through Tickets

To Petersburg, \$9; to Richmond, \$10. Through tickets to Baltimore via Weldon and Portsmouth, fare \$13.50.

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

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

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

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

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

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

B. LINDSEY, Contractors.

Greensborough, N. C., April, 1853. 726-1f.

#### FRUIT TREES! FRUIT TREES!

SAMUEL W. WESTBROOK, (successor to Charles Mock, of Silva Grove, Davidson county, N. C.), has for sale a few thousand choice fruit trees at his Pomological Gardens and Nurseries at New Boston, Guilford county, N. C. Specimens of fine native fruit will be thankfully received—particularly apples and pears with a correct description of the character of the tree on which they grew. It is the design of the proprietor of these gardens to test and improve our native fruits by grafting, cross-fertilization, neat culture, etc. All communications in respect to trees, fruits, etc., sent to Greensboro, will receive immediate attention.

N. B. A very choice assortment of strawberries on hand.

November 4, 1853. 754U

#### Fine Fruit! Fine Fruit!!

TEN THOUSAND APPLE TREES of the finest kinds, ripening in succession, from the earliest to the latest. TEN THOUSAND PEACH TREES of the finest kinds, ripening in succession, from early in June to November. ONE THOUSAND CHERRY TREES of the finest kinds, ripening in succession, from the first of May to July; also, a fine assortment of Apricots, Nectarines, Plums, Pears and Strawberry plants, for sale at the Pomological Gardens and Nurseries, at Cane Creek, Chatham county, and New Garden, Guilford county. Orders for trees should be sent in early. Catalogues will be sent to all applicants.

During my absence my brother, Owen Lindley, will deliver trees at Cane Creek, and my son, Albert G. Lindley, at New Garden.

JOSHUA LINDLEY.

New Garden, Guilford county, N. C., The 11th of the 10th mo., 1853. 752-3m

#### NEW FALL GOODS.

R. G. LINDSEY has received in the last few days, a full supply of seasonable GOODS, carefully selected in Northern Markets, and purchased on the most advantageous terms; and he can sell them correspondingly low and cheap.

Amongst them are French Cloths, Fancy Casimeres, Doeskins, Vestings white and colored, Flannels, Merinos, Alpaca, Italian Cloths, Persian Cloths, DeLaines, Heliogre, Cashmeres, Woolen Flannels, silk and woolen Gowns, Prints, Gro de Nap and Florence Silks, Black Gro de Rhine, very de Serge, Hosiery of all kinds, Gloves, Irish Linen, Napkins, Towelling, Long Cloths, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Bed, Saddle and Negro Blankets, Kersyes, Linseye, Ticking, Brown and Bleached Drills, Lamb's wool and Silk Shirts, Lady's Vests, Lady's Cloth Cloaks, Bonnets, Ties, Flowers, Ribbons, Shoes and Gaiters, Boys Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Canning, Dye Stuffs, and many other articles. He also has a large supply of Rock Island Fabrics—some new styles—very beautiful. Come and see.

Leaksville Candles.—A first rate article of Tallow Candles, for sale by R. G. LINDSEY.

Feb. 3, 1852. 754U

#### GOOD MEDICINES.



#### Stabler's Diarrhoea Cordial

Is a pleasant Mixture, compounded in agreement with the rules of Pharmacy, of therapeutic agents, long known and celebrated for their peculiar efficacy in curing Diarrhoea, and similar affections of the system. In its action, it always pauses and produces a healthy condition of the Liver, thus removing the cause at the same time that it cures the disease.

Stabler's Anodyne Cherry Expectorant Is so confidently recommended to Invalids, as surpassed by any known preparation, for the cure of Coughs, Hoarseness, and other forms of common Colds; Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Consumption in an early stage, and for the relief of the Patient even in advanced stages of that fatal disease.

It combines, in a scientific manner, remedies of long esteemed value, with others of more recent discovery; and besides its soothing and tonic qualities, acts through the skin gently, and with great efficacy, for the cure of this class of diseases.

The valuable Medicines above named have recently been introduced, with the approval of a number of the Medical Profession in the City of Baltimore and elsewhere, and in practice have succeeded most admirably in curing the diseases for which they are prescribed. They are offered to the County Practitioner, as Medicines which he can in all respects depend upon, as prepared in agreement with the experience of some of the most learned and judicious Physicians, and in strict conformity with the rules of Pharmacy, and as especially serving his convenience, who cannot so readily as the City Physician, have his own prescriptions compounded by a practical Pharmacist.

See the descriptive Pamphlets, to be had gratis of all who have the Medicines for sale, containing recommendations from Doctors Martin, Baltzell, Addison, Payne, Handy, Love, &c.

Doctor S. B. Martin says, "I do not hesitate to recommend your Diarrhoea Cordial and Anodyne Cherry Expectorant." &c.

Doctor John Addison says, "It gives me much pleasure to add my testimony to that of others, in favor of the extraordinary efficacy of your Diarrhoea Cordial, &c.; and of the Expectorant. I have no hesitation in recommending it as a most valuable medicine." &c.

Doctor R. A. Payne says he has used the Diarrhoea Cordial in his practice "with the happiest effect, and thinks it one of the most convenient and efficient combinations ever offered in our profession." &c.

Doctor L. D. Handy writes, "I have administered your Anodyne Cherry Expectorant in several cases of Bronchial Affection, with the most happy results, and from a knowledge of its admirable effects, I can, with the greatest confidence, recommend it." &c.

Doctor W. S. Love writes to us that he has administered the Expectorant to his wife, who has had the Bronchitis for fourteen years, and that she is fast recovering from her long standing malady. It has in a few weeks done her more good than all the remedies she has heretofore used under able medical counsel.

Sixteen of the best Apothecaries and Pharmacists in the City of Baltimore, write, "We are satisfied the preparations known as Stabler's Anodyne Cherry Expectorant and Stabler's Diarrhoea Cordial, are medicines of great value, and very efficient for the relief and cure of the diseases for which they are recommended; they bear the evidence of skill and care in their preparation and style of putting up; and we take pleasure in recommending them."

Twenty-seven of the most respectable merchants, residents of Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina, who have sold and used these medicines themselves, say, "From our own experience and that of our customers, we do confidently recommend them Pro Bono Publico. We have never known any remedies used for the disease for which they are prescribed, to be so efficient, and to give such entire satisfaction to all."

For sale by Druggists, Apothecaries and Country Storekeepers generally. E. H. STABLER & CO., Wholesale Druggists, 120 Pratt Street, Baltimore.

Agents in Greensboro, T. J. Patrick; Hillsborough, S. D. Schoolfield.



#### FIFTY-FIVE STOVES.

THE subscriber would respectfully call the attention of the public to his large lot of Stoves, Agricultural Kettles, Waffle Irons, Preserving Furnaces, &c., bought low for Cash, and will be sold low for the same. The Stoves consist of Cooking, Parlor, Hall and Shop Stoves; call and examine for yourselves. The attention of the public is also called to my stock of Tin, Sheet Iron, and Copper Ware. If you want something that is good, durable, and that will last, call on my Factory on west street, near the Bland House. C. G. YATES.

Greensborough, October 14, 1853. 751Uf.

#### Books! Books! Books!!!

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

Shakespeare's works in Nick Nacks.  
Cloth and Morocco.  
Hannah Moore's works.  
Tupper's Poetical works.  
Longfellow's "The Seaside."  
Byron's "Peep at No. 5."  
Kirk Whites "Archibald Cammeron, or Heart Trials."  
Campbell's "Star of Bethlehem."  
Cook's "Hyperion, by Longfellow."  
Ward's "Yellow Plush Papers, by Thackeray."  
D'Aubigne's "History of the Reformation."  
Jauney's "Life of William Penn."  
Albums of all descriptions.  
Methodist Hymn Books.  
Bibles, assorted.  
Summerfield.  
Water Drops.  
Wild Flowers.  
Paul and Virginia.  
Bible, by Hawthorne.  
Lives of the Apostles.  
Paper Macha Port Folio's.  
Yankee Stories, by Judge Halburton.  
W. J. McCONNEL.

#### MORE CHEAP CLOTHING.

EINSTEIN & CO. are now opening at their store, on East street, a large lot of Ready Made Clothing, and a good many other articles too numerous to mention. Just come and see for yourself, before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell them very low for cash.

A good article of Feathers will be taken in exchange for clothing. November, 1853.

Blank Warrants for sale at this Office.

#### WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Among others, the following articles can be had at Thurston's Furniture Rooms, West street, Greensborough, N. C., at every variety of price, according to quality, viz:

#### DRESSING BUREAUS.

with marble and mahogany tops—a very large assortment; Wardrobes, Centre Tables, Work Bureaus, Side do., Extension Dining Tables, Sofas, Divans, Rocking Chairs, Windsor, Cane set & Mahogany Parlor Chairs, Secretaries, Book Cases, &c. &c.

Also, A large supply of Walnut and other plain work, of every variety and quality.

#### GREENSBOROUGH

#### Mutual Life Insurance & Trust Company.

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

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

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

See Pamphlets furnished by the Company.

#### OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

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

President—RALPH GORRELL.

Vice President—LYNDON SWAIM.

Secretary and Treasurer—D. P. WEIR.

Attorney—John A. Gilmer.

Examining Physician—Edwin Watson, M. D.

Consulting Physician—D. C. McBean, M. D.; J. I. Cole, M. D.; D. P. Weir, M. D.

General Agent—William H. Cumming.

Any information relative to the Company may be had by addressing D. P. WEIR.

Jan. 25, 1853. Secretary and Treasurer.

#### New Goods for Fall and Winter Trade.

NEW style Hats, Caps, Shoes and Boots, and Dress Goods for Ladies and Gentlemen. Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery: Steel for drills, and in short all articles that are usually kept in our line, will be found at J. R. & J. SLOAN'S.

September, 1853.

#### \$25 REWARD.

I will pay the above reward for the apprehension and confinement of my boy EPHRAIM in any jail, so that I get him again. Said boy is about thirty years of age, about five feet eight inches high, and has a scar over his right eye—with good teeth and good countenance he may probably try to make off for a free State. E. R. PATRIDGE.

Long Street, Moore county, N. C. 750-1f

#### Leaksville Cotton Yarns, for sale by

Feb. 5, 1852 R. G. LINDSEY.

#### New Crop Molasses—of excellent quality

for sale by R. G. LINDSEY.

#### CARRIAGES—Willow Carriages, Cabs and

Cigs, for children, for sale by J. R. & J. SLOAN.

September, 1853.

#### Common School Books—Recommended

by the Committee of Examination, for sale by April, 1852. R. G. LINDSEY.

#### Bottle Corks—A fresh supply of the genu-

ine Anchor Brand just received from the importers, and for sale by R. G. LINDSEY.

April, 1852.

#### Rock Island Jeans and Casimeres—

kept constantly on hand and for sale by R. G. LINDSEY.

200 Gallons Linseed Oil, just received and for sale

very low. W. J. McCONNEL.

May 26, 1853.

#### TOW CLOTH.—A large quantity recently re-

ceived from the mountains—for sale by June 15, 1853. RANKIN & McLEAN.

#### YOU will find Crying Dolls for sale at

Sept. 1853. J. R. & J. SLOAN'S.

#### 200 Sacks Salt for sale at the store of

Dec. 1853. RANKIN & McLEAN.

#### 4 bhd. Molasses just received and for sale by

Dec. 1853. RANKIN & McLEAN.

#### A large quantity of Blasting Powder and Safety

Fuze for sale. RANKIN & McLEAN.

Dec. 1853.

#### JUST received 100 kegs blasting powder and a

large lot of safety fuze. 1 Bale Onseberg.

200 sacks of Salt for sale by RANKIN & McLEAN.

#### Screen, Fan and Sewing Wire-Cloth—

kept constantly on hand, of different numbers and widths. R. G. LINDSEY.

April 1852.

#### A FINE assortment of Cane Seat and Mahogany

Rocking Chairs, for sale by Sept. 1853. PETER THURSTON.

#### Just Received a lot of heavy Winter Boots,

which will be disposed of very low for cash. November, 1853. EINSTEIN & CO.

#### BLUM'S ALMANAC.—The Farmer's and

Planter's Almanac, by Blum and Son, has been received. Call at Sloan's Store and get a copy for the year 1854. September, 1853.

#### 100 kegs pure and No. 1 white lead, just received

and for sale. W. J. McCONNEL.

May 26, 1853.

#### BLANKS.—A large supply of BLANKS just

printed and for sale at THIS OFFICE.

#### For Sunday Schools and Bible Classes

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

#### Burr Mill-Stones—of the most approved

make and finish, put up of any size wanted, with a style for dressing adapted to the Stones—delivered wherever desired. R. G. LINDSEY.

April, 1852.

#### Large Lot of Iron.—Consisting of English

Buggy Tire, Swede Iron, Oral, Half-round Round, Square and strap Iron. Also, Mountain Iron. RANKIN & McLEAN.

May, 1852.



#### CHERRY PECTORAL.

For the rapid cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS,

BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH,

CROUP, ASTHMA, AND

CONSUMPTION.

Of all the numerous medicines extant, (and some of them valuable) for the cure of pulmonary complaints, nothing has ever been found which could compare in its effects with this Preparation.—Others cure sometimes, but at all times and in all diseases of the lungs and throat where medicine can give relief, this will do it. It is pleasant to take, and perfectly safe in accordance with the directions. We do not advertise for the information of those who have tried it but for those who have not. Families that have known its value will not be without it, and by its timely use, they are secure from the dangerous consequences of coughs and colds which neglected, ripen into fatal consumption.

The Diploma of the Massachusetts Institute was awarded to this preparation by the Board of Judges in September, 1847; also, the Medals of the three great Institutes of Art, in this country; also the Diploma of the Ohio Institute at Cincinnati, has been given to the Cherry Pectoral, by their Government in consideration of its extraordinary excellence and usefulness in curing affections of the Lungs and Throat.

Read the following opinion founded on the long experience of the eminent Physician of the Port and City of

Dr. J. C. Ayer.—Five years trial of your Cherry Pectoral in my practice, has proven what I fore-saw from its composition, must be true, that it eradicates and cures the colds and coughs to which we, in this section, are peculiarly liable.

I think its equal has not yet been discovered, nor do I know how a better remedy can be made for the distemper of the Throat and Lungs.

J. J. BURTON, M.D., F.R.S.

See what it has done on a wasted constitution, not only in the following case, but a thousand more

Washington, Pa., April 12, 1848.

Dear Sir: Feeling that I have been spared from a premature grave, through your instrumentality by the providence of God, I will take the liberty to express to you my gratitude.

A cough and the alarming symptoms of consumption had reduced me too low to leave me anything like hope, when my physician brought me a bottle of your "Pectoral." It seemed to afford immediate relief, and now in a few weeks time has restored me to sound health. If it will do for others what it has done for me, you are certainly one of the benefactors of mankind.

Sincerely wishing you every blessing, I am very respectfully yours,

JOHN J. CLARK,

Rector of St. Peter's Church.

#### Prepared and sold by James C. Ayer,

Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell Mass.

Sold in Greensboro by Dr. T. J. Patrick, and by Druggists and Dealers in Medicines every where.

September 2, 1853. 715-3m

#### DR. J. H. MARCHE'S

#### CELEBRATED CATHOLICON.

FOR THE RELIEF AND CURE OF SUFFERING FEMALES.

It stands pre-eminent for its curative powers in all the diseases for which it is recommended, called Female Complaints. Of these are Prolapsus Uteri, or Falling of the Womb; Fluor Albus, or Whites; Chronic Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb; Incidental Hemorrhage, or Flooding; Painful Suppression, and Irregular Menstruation, &c., with all their accompanying evils. (Cancer excepted.) In no matter how acute or long standing, the Catholicon far surpasses other remedies, in being more certain, less expensive, and leaving the system in a better condition. Let all interested in such a remedy, call and obtain a pamphlet (free) containing ample proof, from highly respectable sources, of the happy results of its use together with letters from first class experienced physicians who have used it in their practice, and speak from their own observations.

REFERENCES.—P. B. Peckham, M. D., Utica, N. Y.; L. D. Fleming, M. D., Canandaigua, N. Y.; M. H. Hild, M. D., Rochester, N. Y.; D. V. Foote, M. D., Syracuse, N. Y.; Prof. Dunbar, M. D., Baltimore, Md.; J. C. Orrick, M. D., Baltimore, Md.; W. W. Reese, M. D., New York City; W. Prescott, M. D., Concord, N. H.; J. P. Newland, M. D., Utica, N. Y.

Pamphlets had gratis at the Store of Thomas J. Patrick, Agent; Druggists, Greensboro, N. C. Also sold by Alexander McAlpin, Vanceville, P. F. Pescud, Raleigh, and by most of the leading Druggists in the adjoining counties.

Letter addressed to Messrs. Beach & Brownson, Agents at Newberry C. H. S. C., by Rev. C. S. Beard, of same State.

GLENN SPRINGS, Jan. 9th, 1853.

Messrs. Beach & Brownson—Sir: I send for another bottle of your "Catholicon's" Uterine Catholicon. My wife has been afflicted for eleven years, and a variety of means have been resorted to for relief, but none was obtained until I received this medicine from you. Its influence seems almost magical; there was a manifest improvement from the day it was taken.

As there are a great many females in our country laboring under the affliction for which your medicine proposes a remedy, I feel it a duty to recommend it to all such.

(Signed,) CLOUGH S. BEARD.

J. J. B. MARCHE & Co., Proprietors.

Central Depot, 304 Broadway, New-York.

September 8th, 1853. 716-1y.

#### MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

EASTERN Mail, from Greensborough to Raleigh, arrives daily by 6 1/2 a. m.; departs at 8 p. m.—

Mail closes at 6 p. m.

Southern and Western Mail, from Greensborough to Salisbury, arrives daily by 6 1/2 a. m.; departs at 8 a. m. Mail closes at 9 p. m.

Danville Mail, from Greensborough to Danville, thrice a week—arrives on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays by 7 p. m.; departs on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays