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## THE PATRIOT

GREENSBOROUGH:

SAURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1854.

17 Week before last we received a communi-  
cation, mailed at Graham, unattended by any  
known name, which was not published, of course.  
Last week we received an anonymous request to  
publish said anonymous article.

We have no objection to the article in itself;  
but we thought that every body, at all acquain-  
ted with the Patriot, had found out by this time  
that we would not publish communications unac-  
companied by known names.

The article in question, from Graham, urges  
the propriety of establishing the Railroad work-  
shops at that place *versus* Greensboro'. As be-  
tween the two, we would, of course, prefer our  
own town; but prefer to see said shops at Gra-  
ham, or almost any town along the line, instead  
of being located in the woods, as has been inti-  
mated, and that too out of a spirit jealous and  
unjust towards the town of Greensborough.

### Professor of Analytical and Agricul- tural Chemistry at Chapel Hill.

The Salisbury Banner contains the following  
note from Prof. Phillips concerning Mr. B. S.  
Hedrick, the Professor selected for the new and  
important branch of study established in our  
University:

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., Dec. 28, 1853.

"My Dear Sir: In reply to your enquiries I  
regret I have so little satisfactory to state. Prof.  
Hedrick will attend most exclusively for a while  
to the analysis of soils and minerals. But the  
public must wait till he gets here and is properly  
fitted to attend to their wants. There is no pro-  
per analytical laboratory here at present, and  
never has been. All of its apparatus must be  
brought on and set up, and its machinery work-  
ed till it gets smooth. Perhaps you have seen  
those analyses, by Prof. Hedrick, which were  
published a week or two since in the Register  
and in the Standard; they promise well for the  
accuracy and intelligence which will characterize  
his work, and for his usefulness to North Caro-  
lina. You will be advised when Prof. H. is ready  
to serve his fellow-citizens, and of the terms  
on which these analyses will be afforded. The  
Trustees have not yet fully organized the de-  
partments in our new school of Science, as ap-  
plied to the arts; but we must all hope that every  
interest in the old North State will receive  
fresh vigor from its workings. By the way,  
Prof. Hedrick's father is a resident in Rowan.  
The old man has a gifted son. Yours respect-  
fully,  
CHARLES PHILLIPS."

We understand that Prof. Hedrick has arrived  
at Chapel Hill, and that the apparatus for his de-  
partment, lately purchased in New York, will be  
received in a few days.

It is to be regretted that Dr. Tompkins, Editor  
of the Farmer's Journal, has seen proper to  
attack the youthful Professor *before* he has en-  
tered upon the duties of his Chair. Such early  
criticisms may exhibit a wonderful zeal for science  
on the part of the Dr., but whether they are to  
effect any public good, or advance any particu-  
lar personal prospects, is yet to appear. We  
know Prof. Hedrick; and unless we are exceed-  
ingly mistaken in our estimate of his ability and  
spirit, we prophesy that he will pursue the even  
tenor of his way, performing the duties of his  
station *correctly*, in spite of the prejudgments  
from any source.

We copy from the Hillsborough Recorder the  
following reply to the attack of Dr. Tompkins  
upon the new Professor.

Analytical Chemistry, &c.—Prof. Hedrick  
of our University, who entered upon his duties  
as Professor of Agriculture and Analytical Chem-  
istry at the commencement of the present session,  
recently made an analysis of some soil furnished  
by a Mr. Siler, of Cherokee county, and also  
of some marl from the eastern part of the State;  
both of which have been published, as we sup-  
pose, by way of exciting interest in the depart-  
ment of science to which Prof. H. is to devote  
his particular attention. In a late number of the  
Standard, we see that Dr. J. F. Tompkins, editor  
of the Farmer's Journal, undertakes to show  
that the analysis of the soil is incorrect; and  
says that he is prepared to prove that the analy-  
sis of the marl is also erroneous. We do not  
profess to be a judge upon the points at issue;  
but must confess that we have not been favor-  
ably impressed with the communication of Dr.  
Tompkins. To say nothing of the bad gram-  
mar in which the Doctor expresses his views,  
we do not like the self-confident tone in which  
he so uncharitably asserts, and undertakes to show,  
that Prof. Hedrick is "unqualified" for his position  
in the University. But to our mind, the  
Doctor has altogether failed to show that the analy-  
sis of Prof. H. is incorrect. His objections,  
however plausible they may appear, to some

minds, are by no means conclusive. Let us ex-  
amine some of them.

The Doctor objects that "the amount (of soil)  
taken for experiment was not so much as it should  
have been by three-fourths, for the reason that,  
by having four hundred instead of one hundred  
grains for experiment, the smaller elements could  
have been reduced to the proper per cent." To  
this it may be answered, that it does not appear  
what quantity of soil Prof. H. took for his ex-  
periment. It may have been "four hundred grains,"  
or more; and yet, having ascertained the per  
centage of each ingredient, he chose to note the  
items as forming relative parts of one hundred, as  
is usual, we believe.

Another objection which we consider more  
captious than real, is, that Prof. H. estimates the  
amount of phosphoric acid in the soil analyzed  
to be .03 (three one-hundredths of a grain), which  
the Doctor thinks too small a quantity (for any  
means of weighing to detect; but this, to our  
mind, rather indicates the exactness with which  
his estimates were made.

The Doctor objects that "a trace of magnesia  
is noted, and the estimate marked nothing." This,  
we think, is common in chemical analyses, when  
the presence of an element is indicated in the  
process, but not in sufficient quantities to be  
measured. Instances abound in all books giving  
analytical results. If Dr. T. will look into his  
own work, the Farmer's Journal, 2d vol. page  
280, in the analyses of bone and guano, he will  
find examples, in which traces of salts of potash  
are mentioned, without any quantity being mark-  
ed, or any allowance made for them in the sum-  
ming up of the 100 parts.

It is also objected that Prof. Hedrick has not  
"classified" the soil—has not told us whether it  
is "a clay, sandy or loamy soil;" and that in  
estimating the insoluble silica and alumina, he  
has not separated the two. On referring to works  
treating upon soils, it will be found that in both  
of these matters he is justified by examples. The  
nature of the soil is supposed to be sufficiently  
indicated by a statement of the elements of which  
it is composed; and the insoluble parts contrib-  
uting nothing to the food of plants, it matters  
little whether sand or clay predominates.

But the crowning objection is, that Prof. Hed-  
rick has not accompanied his analysis of the soil  
of Mr. Siler with instructions how to renovate it.  
We may very naturally presume that Mr. Siler  
did not return to his home with the analysis of  
his soil, without a knowledge of the ingredients  
necessary to increase its fertility. So also may  
we presume that Prof. Hedrick does not fail, in  
his lectures to his class, to impart the necessary  
information on these heads. But we believe it  
is customary for agricultural chemists to keep  
the two separate. Prof. Mapes, of N. York, charges  
five dollars for the analysis, and fifteen when ac-  
companied with advice in the application of ma-  
nures; Dr. Tompkins, of the Farmer's Journal,  
charges five for each. May not the same rule  
very properly guide Prof. Hedrick when his la-  
bors are for the benefit of individuals?

These are the conclusions to which we have  
arrived, after a careful perusal of the communi-  
cation of Dr. Tompkins. We do not object to  
his position, that "it is the duty of every friend  
of science to put error to flight;" but we hope  
when the "friends of science" undertake to per-  
form this duty, it will be done in a becoming  
manner, so that it may appear that it is a zeal  
for the truth which prompts the effort, uninflu-  
enced by personal ambition.

### Good Whig Resolves.

At a Whig Meeting held in the county of Hert-  
ford, on the 7th inst., the resolutions below were  
introduced by the Hon. K. Rayner, and unani-  
mously adopted. They breathe the right spirit;  
and if the Whigs of the various sections of the  
State will meet in this spirit of conciliation, suc-  
cess awaits them in next summer's canvass:

Resolved, That the self-styled Democratic  
party in this State have proven by their course  
in the two last sessions of the General Assembly,  
that their pretended zeal in favor of what they  
call free suffrage was merely for electioneering  
purposes—and that the Whigs of the State, having  
been proven by their acts, that they are the better  
and truer friends of popular rights, they should  
not suffer themselves, in the approaching contest  
for Governor, to be drawn into any issues, in re-  
gard to the right of suffrage, which may be ten-  
dered by their political opponents, in any further  
efforts to deceive and delude the people.

Resolved, That in all questions involving im-  
portant amendments of the Constitution of the  
State, the people are the best judges of their own  
grievances, and their own wishes—and that whilst  
all movements towards changing the Constitution  
should originate with the people, the mode of  
such change should be by the people, through  
their specially selected organs.

Resolved, That in our efforts to redeem the  
State, toleration and forbearance for peculiar  
views, growing out of sectional interests, must  
mark the course of Whigs towards their brother  
Whigs, in order to insure success.

Resolved, That in the great question of ap-  
propriating the public lands, or a portion of them,  
to the use and benefit of all the States of the Union,  
we have an issue stronger than party—an issue  
appealing to the patriotism and State pride, as  
well as to the sense of justice and the interests  
of all men of all parties—and that with such an  
issue, nothing but the most culpable apathy and  
negligence can prevent our success.

Resolved, That, in view of the effort now be-  
ing made to perfect a system of internal improve-  
ments in North Carolina, and to provide for the  
intellectual wants of the poor and needy of the  
rising generation, by a system of free schools, and  
also of securing a fund to meet our present liabilities,  
and thus avoid the burdens of taxation, there  
never has been a time in our history, when North  
Carolina stood more in need of her rightful share  
of the public domain, than the present; and that  
it is on these considerations, appealing so strongly  
to every true-hearted son of the State, we rely  
for aid and co-operation, from the honest and pa-  
triotic portion of the democrats in the State.

Resolved, That a firm and abiding adherence  
to the principles of the slavery question, which  
passed Congress in 1850-'51, is the duty of every  
patriot in the land, of every party, and of every  
section; and that, therefore, it is not as mere  
party men, but as friends of the Union, and as

lovers of peace and harmony in our country, we  
have seen with pain and mortification the present  
President of the United States, his Cabinet min-  
isters, and party organs, rewarding and fraternizing  
with notorious free-soilers at the North, and av-  
owed enemies of the Union at the South, and that,  
in marking our disapprobation of such a  
course, here again we invite the co-operation of  
the Union-loving democrats of the State.

Resolved, That the chairman of this meeting  
appoint twenty delegates to represent this county  
in the proposed Whig Convention at Raleigh,  
on the 21st of February, and that said delegates  
be requested to vote for the nomination for Gov-  
ernor, of that man, who they shall conclude, on  
consultation with their brother Whigs, can com-  
bine the most strength, and is likely to bring the  
most efficient aid in this effort to place the State  
in her true position of conservative loyalty to the  
Constitution and obedience to the laws of the land.

### Rail Roads in Virginia.

It is an act of justice to the enterprize of the  
State, and interesting to the public, says the Al-  
exandria Gazette, to publish the subjoined table  
of Rail Roads in Virginia. Much misapprehen-  
sion prevails on this point, and a publication  
of all the Railroads in the Union, just made in  
one of the best Northern Railroad papers, does  
not correct it, but makes it worse. The reason  
of so much inaccuracy is the difficulty of getting  
exact details on points so continually varying.  
These are believed to be correct, as they are made  
up mostly from official documents. Many other  
important Railroads are in progress, but none  
are noted here that are not in use:

Name of RAILROAD.	Miles built to Dec. '53.	Length when completed.
*Rich'd. Fred. & Potom.	76	76
*Rich'd. & Petersburg	22	22
Winchester & Potomac	32	32
Petersburg	59	59
Greenville & Roanoke	21	21
Appomattox	9	9
*Clover Hill	15	15
*Chesapeake	12	12
*Deep River	4	4
*Seaboard & Roanoke	80	80
*Baltimore and Ohio	212	212
Virginia Central	106	506
*Orange & Alexandria	75	168
Manassas Gap	42	138
Virginia & Tennessee	73	205
*Richmond & Danville	90	140
Southside	63	120
Total	1021	1549 m's
Add branches	20	when com- pleted.
Total now built and travelled	1041	

\*With a branch of 4 miles.  
†Branch of 3 miles.  
‡Coal Roads.  
§Whole length 9 miles—10 miles in North  
Carolina.  
¶Whole length 380 miles—138 miles in Mary-  
land.  
||Branch of 90 miles to Warrenton.  
\*\*Branch of 4 miles.

### Duelling.

There is no community which will better il-  
lustrate the practice and extreme folly of duelling  
than the State of Kentucky. In the debates of  
the Kentucky Convention, two or three years  
ago, some of the ablest men there arrayed them-  
selves against this foolish as well as wicked  
practice. Among them was the Hon. Ben. Har-  
din, from whose speech the following account of  
this extraordinary practice is extracted:

In the course of my readings as to the history  
of mankind, I have turned my attention some-  
times to this subject, and, sir, from the days of  
Nimrod, the mighty hunter of Babylon, down to  
about three hundred years ago, I have not found  
a single instance where a private, personal  
quarrel was settled by a duel. In every case  
where there were personal combats, they were  
for public and not private considerations. The  
private combats before the walls of Troy, and  
the walls of Jerusalem, were fought by men in  
each of the armies opposed to each other, and  
in behalf of each army. Such was the charac-  
ter of the case referred to by the gentleman,  
(Mr. Nuttall) between the three brothers of the  
Horatii and the Curiatii. There the fate of  
the battle, it was agreed should turn upon their  
success. There is no instance of the modern  
duel presented until we come down to the time  
when Francis I. of France, gave the challenge  
to Charles V., King of Spain and Emperor of  
Germany. There the practice took its origin,  
and it has been in existence ever since. And  
why is it? Because there is a notion, a ridicu-  
lous kind of opinion going abroad, invisible,  
intangible, and which no man can touch, called  
the code of honor, which compels a man to fight  
in certain cases. Thus: do you want to kill  
me? No. Do I want to kill you? No. But there  
is some imaginary insult—some supposed  
injury, and some sickly sensibility feels itself  
insulted, and asks for an explanation. The  
man who asked feels a little too proud to give  
it, and the parties correspond a little, and finally  
fight—and all about nothing.

We know that duelling does not stop killing  
in the streets, or assassination in the highways.  
No, sir, this is a mistake, and nothing will stop  
it but a sense of certain, positive, and speedy  
punishment. And how are we to stop the prac-  
tice of duelling? We are to furnish men who  
are in doubt as to a point of honor, with a com-  
petent apology for avoiding a duel. That is all  
we want. There is not a man in the world,  
enjoying health, and who has friends and con-  
nections around him, that does not love life.  
Look at the man in the last agonies of death,  
and see how he clings to life. And why? Be-  
cause he loves life. And yet a false notion of  
honor, or rather a false notion of public opinion,  
will force a man in fine health to hazard his life  
for a false notion of honor. Frederick the Great  
of Prussia was one of the ablest and bravest  
men who ever fought at the head of an army,

and yet what did he say to the duellist? Why,  
that if a duel was fought, he would hang all  
concerned in it, and if he could find out where  
was the place of meeting, he would go there  
himself with his hangman, and hang up the  
survivor without a trial. Has not Great Britain  
lately hung up several men who killed others  
in duels. A Colonel Campbell there killed a  
man in a duel, not long since, and was hung.  
And other instances might be mentioned.

And Kentucky is the only country where no  
man has ever been punished for giving, accept-  
ing, carrying a challenge, or killing his antago-  
nist in a duel. What inroads have been made  
in the family of Alexander Pope, my old friend  
with whom I practised law until he died, by the  
duelling propensities of those two young men,  
Henry and Fountain Pope. One was killed in  
Arkansas, and the other near Louisville, with-  
out any cause, if the parties had understood each  
other. The parties fought at a distance of thirty  
yards with shot guns. Did I not know, while  
in Washington, Barron and Deatur, two of the  
first men of that period in America, came up in  
mortal array within sixteen feet of each other,  
because one was near sighted, and the rule was  
that both should take deliberate sight before the  
word to fire was given? They both fired and  
fell with their heads not ten feet apart from each  
other. And before they were taken from the  
ground each expected both to die; they spoke  
to each other and a reconciliation took place.  
They blessed each other, and declared there  
was nothing between them. All that was re-  
quired to have prevented the meeting was an  
explanation between them.

There was the case also of McCarty and  
Mason, own cousins, who fought one of the most  
numerous duels on record, because McCarty  
voted for another man, Mason being a candi-  
date, felt aggrieved, and challenged his vote on  
the ground of not being twenty-one. McCarty  
first proposed they should sit over a keg of pow-  
der and set fire to it, but Mason declined.—  
Next he proposed they should go to the top of  
the capitol and hand in hand jump from the pa-  
rapiet wall to the ground, a distance of 90 feet.  
This Mason declined. Then McCarty proposed  
they should fight with muskets with three  
balls apiece, which Mason accepted, and then  
they went out and fought eight feet apart—  
about nothing. McCarty has told me that the  
duel was forced upon him by one of Mason's  
seconds. Such are the bloody scenes which  
illustrate this code of honor, as it is styled.

### Annual Meeting of the American Col- onization Society.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The American Col-  
onization Society held its 38th annual meeting  
this evening in Trinity church. (Rev. Dr. But-  
ler's.) Prayer was offered, when the Secretary,  
Rev. William McLain, read the following of the  
ANNUAL REPORT.

The opening paragraphs of the report pay a  
tribute of respect to four of the Vice Presidents,  
Hon. Judge Burnet, Hon. S. Greenleaf, Rev.  
Dr. Laurie and A. G. Phelps, Esq.

The receipt of the Society for the year are  
\$82,454 25. The expenditures have been more,  
so that the Society is now upwards of \$20,000  
in debt.

There were 783 emigrants sent to Liberia dur-  
ing the year. Of these, particular notice is given  
to a family emancipated by a Mr. Bell, of  
Tennessee, Thomas Scott, the patriarch of the  
family who sailed in the Gen. Pierce, helped to  
make the cannon balls which were fired from be-  
hind the cotton bales at the battle of New Or-  
leans, and he is yet a man of great activity and  
energy of character.

The commerce of Liberia has been increasing.  
—The fact has been clearly demonstrated that  
this young Republic, weak and feeble though it  
now is, will hereafter direct and control, to a  
vast extent, the commerce of the western coast of  
Africa. A line of steamers, under contract with  
her Majesty's government, runs once a month  
from London, touching Liberia. Another has  
just been started, making semi-monthly communi-  
cations.

The English government, with a wise reference  
to the extension of commerce on that coast, ad-  
mits camwood, palm oil, and its other great staple  
products, free of duty!

The independence of Liberia has been ac-  
knowledgeed by five of the leading governments  
of the world—England, France, Prussia, Belgium  
and Brazil.

Liberia stands, and has stood for the last six  
years, a free and independent nation—a bright  
gem set up in the dark ground of a vast Con-  
tinent, with some 200,000 citizens, exerting an  
undisputed dominion over some seven hundred  
miles of seacoast, extending a considerable dis-  
tance interior, under a republican form of govern-  
ment, with a constitution, similar in many re-  
spects, to our own—the first and only free gov-  
ernment on the continent of Africa.

Thus situated, she asks, with all dignity and  
respect, a recognition from the United States  
Government. She acknowledges with gratitude  
her obligations to the benevolence of our coun-  
try, which has helped to make her what she is.  
She is ready to extend to us all the advantages  
of trade which she can legally bestow.

The present resources of the society are en-  
tirely inadequate to the work on hand. The time  
has now arrived when enlarged improvements  
must be made in Liberia. The increasing num-  
bers who desire to emigrate demand enlarged  
facilities of transportation. Why, then, should  
not one vigorous effort be made to place in the  
control of the society a first class steamer, capa-  
ble of carrying both freight and emigrants, and  
of making four voyages a year! Can such a  
line be established? We believe it can.

Let the U. S. Government give this society  
a mail contract on the same generous terms  
allowed to other steamships, and then among the  
liberal friends of colonization we can raise the  
money to build and equip a steamer.

Eloquent addresses were then delivered by  
John E. H. Latrobe, Esq., President of the  
Society, and by Justice Wayne, of the U. S.  
Supreme Court.

A large number of the directors were present,  
and after the above interesting and gratifying  
proceedings the society adjourned to meet at the  
Colonization Rooms on to-morrow morning at  
10 o'clock.

### The San Francisco.

The Three Bells and the Kirby, two of the  
vessels which took off the passengers, and crew  
from the San Francisco, have arrived at New  
York; the third, the Antaretic, is on her way to  
Liverpool. As little or nothing was saved from  
the wreck, and the vessels which rescued the  
passengers and crew were themselves in distress  
from bad weather and scarcity of provisions, many  
of those rescued have arrived in New York  
after great sufferings from cold and hunger. The  
merchants and others of that city have taken  
measures for their prompt relief.

From the long accounts in the New York pa-  
pers we take the following statement furnished  
the Journal of Commerce by Lieut. W. A. Win-  
der of the U. S. Army. If his statements as to  
the number taken off the wreck are accurate, as  
we suppose, about 160 persons perished, as there  
were on board the San Francisco about 700.

The noble steamship San Francisco, which  
left New York on the 23d ult., in thirty-six hours  
after she passed Sandy Hook was a total wreck.  
On the night of the third day, a violent gale set  
in, and Lieut. W., whose state-room was on the  
upper deck, found that the after guards were tear-  
ing up close by him, and that water was flowing  
in copiously. In a short time it was a foot deep,  
and the trunks and other movables were washing  
about.

About daylight he got up, and ascertained that  
the ship had broached to, presenting her sides to  
the heavy seas, which were fearfully rough. He  
then went into the lower cabin, where he found  
a group of ladies collected at the foot of the stair-  
way, or mattresses, to keep them from the wa-  
ter, of which there was a good deal on the floor.  
Laying his head on one of the steps, and holding  
on to the banisters to steady himself, he was soon  
asleep. But only a short time elapsed when the  
ship was struck by a heavy sea, immediately fol-  
lowed by a rush of water sweeping down the  
companion away, carrying with it pieces of tim-  
ber and various articles. Lieut. W. was struck  
on the head and breast by the latter, injuring him  
severely, and he was swept across the cabin with  
a force almost sufficient to stun him. After re-  
peated efforts he was enabled to regain his feet,  
and saw persons climbing up the steps. He fol-  
lowed, and the scene presented on reaching the  
deck was such as no pen can describe. The ship  
was rolling from side to side, at the mercy of the  
waves, the sea breaking completely over her at  
every roll. Before him lay the bodies of two  
dead soldiers, killed by the fall of the upper cabin;  
and the surface of the waves for a considerable  
distance was strewn with a great number of sol-  
diers who had been brought into the cabin to pro-  
tect them from the weather, struggling for their  
lives. All the boats were swept away, both  
wheel-houses were gone, besides a large quan-  
tity of live stock intended for provisions, hen-  
coops, &c. At least one hundred and fifty men,  
including four officers, were among the lost.  
The struggles of the drowning animals frustrated  
the efforts of many to save themselves, which  
otherwise might have been availing. As it was,  
nothing could be done to save them, and the whole  
were soon engulfed in a watery grave. The  
officers lost were Col. Washington, Major Tay-  
lor, (and wife), Capt. Field, and Lieut. Smith.  
Nothing but the top of the upper cabin remained,  
all the state-rooms having been washed away,  
with those who occupied them. Some of the  
mast went over previously. The primary cause  
of this disaster was the breaking of a little piston-  
rod to the air pump, probably not more than 2½  
inches in diameter.

During the gale, many persons were washed  
off the vessel, but were enabled to regain their  
position by the return of the wave which bore  
them away. Sergeant Brown was washed off  
to less than four fathoms. The first wave swept  
him away twenty feet, and the next bore him  
back. Several soldiers and two cabin passen-  
gers had similar experience.

The next move of Lieut. W. was to scramble  
over the dead bodies before him, to seek a place  
more secure. Officers were seen holding on to  
the deck, to save themselves from going over-  
board. The ship now looked as though she was  
full of water and had settled down to the water's  
edge, and Lieut. W. thought the deck was sepa-  
rated from the hull, forming a sort of raft. In  
addition to these horrors, the cold was intense  
and it being impossible to retain a hold, Lieut.  
W. went to the mizzen mast, where was Lieut.  
Murray, U. S. N., whose impression, also, was  
that the ship had broken in two. This position  
was retained until the 1st mate approached with  
an axe to cut the mast away, but in this he failed.

They then left for the starboard quarter, where  
there were several officers, (one with wife and  
child) partially dressed, every sea still breaking  
over them, and it still being intensely cold. All,  
however, seemed perfectly resigned, and calmly  
awaited their fate, which it was thought a few  
moments would decide. Some had on life pre-  
servers. One was offered to Lieut. W., but re-  
fused, as it could only have served to prolong life  
a few brief moments. The supposition was that  
all except the five or six around him had already  
perished; but upon looking into the cabin, he  
saw many there, principally ladies. The water  
there was about ankle deep, and part of the main  
deck was broken in. Water entered with every  
roll. Many persons forward knew nothing of  
what was going on aft, and were in a compara-  
tively good condition.

All that day, the ship was expected to go down  
every minute; but in the evening, Capt. Wat-  
kins, who conducted himself with great bravery,  
directed the officers to keep the private bailing  
water at the engine room, hoping to make the  
pumps work. Incredible labors were here per-  
formed. For the first two days and nights the  
men worked incessantly, and during four days  
with trifling intermission. The engineers work-  
ed night and day, trying to get the pumps in mo-  
tion. Whenever the wind increased, bailing was  
continued more actively. Finally all hands be-  
came completely exhausted, and many were sick.  
However, the water was got under, as the gale  
abated, and efforts were made to lighten the ship  
and stop the leaks. Hope revived.

On the 25th, a sail was descried, which proved  
to be the brig "Napoleon." She was said to be  
short of provisions and water, but her officers, af-  
ter picking up some of the provisions thrown over-  
board from the San Francisco, abandoned the  
wreck. The weather was not so severe, but that  
she could have stayed by. The same day the

brig Maria came in sight, but did not speak.  
Heavy blows continued for fourteen days, during  
which time bailing was continued. The next  
vessel spoken was the barque Kirby. Though  
short of provisions she agreed to take off the  
men to the nearest port. Accordingly an officer  
and 20 men were sent on board to commence  
lightening her, by throwing over her cargo of cot-  
ton, &c. Those officers who had families were  
then sent with all the ladies, camp women, &c.,  
with 60 men, making in all 120 or 130 persons.  
Scarcely any provisions, however, were got on  
board, and they previously had but one barrel of  
bread and 14 of water. It is feared, therefore,  
that they have suffered, as the night following  
she got separated, and it is presumed bore off for  
Bermuda.

Again left to their fate, despondency ensued,  
and that night a terrible gale was experienced, and  
the ship made water fast, around the guard and  
near the shafts. Three or four men were con-  
stantly employed to hold mattresses near the shafts,  
and bailing was continued. This was done by  
the soldiers.

After the Kirby left, additional horrors came  
upon them; for the ship repeatedly taking fire,  
was threatened with destruction from that source.  
But, happily, this danger was averted. Through-  
out these trying times, many of the officers and  
men behaved heroically. The services of Ser-  
geant Brown, of Co. G., were invaluable. For  
five nights his eyes were not closed, and he ceased  
his efforts only from sheer exhaustion. Two or  
three days intervened before another ship was  
spoken. In the meantime, a fearful mortality  
commenced among the troops, which threatened  
to sweep off almost the entire number. It is im-  
possible to tell how many died. It is known,  
however, that after the men were transferred to  
the ship Three Bells, subsequently spoken, twenty-  
four died, ten of them the first night.

The disease was a sort of congestive diarrhoea,  
supposed to be induced by excessive eating of  
preserved meats. Many heart-rending scenes  
occurred. One corporal, with his wife and two  
children, all died in two days. The husband died  
first, and the mother was afterwards found dead  
in her state-room with a living child on her bos-  
om, and a sister by her side, insensible from ex-  
haustion. But soon after the men were transfer-  
red to the Three Bells, the sickness disappeared.  
This ship's lights were first seen in the night, and  
signal guns from the steamer, discharged about  
once every half hour, were answered with blue  
lights. It blew so hard, the ships could not speak,  
but ideas were conveyed by means of chalk  
marks on black boards. Capt. Creighton mag-  
nanimously staid by till good weather, though he  
was short of provisions and leaking badly. The  
steamer sent on 800 to 700 gallons of water, and  
other supplies.

On the 4th day after the T. B. was spoken,  
the ship Antaretic was brought to the help of the  
steamer, by Capt. Creighton, and by evening, all  
of the men were transferred to these vessels, with  
the exception of Capt. Watkins and some 30 en-  
gineers, firemen, &c. In the morning, these  
were taken off, and the vessel abandoned. Her  
appearance was that of a complete wreck, and  
made so, principally, by a single stroke from a  
heavy sea. As a gale set in soon after and as  
there were none to work the pumps, it is pre-  
sumed she speedily went down. Nothing was  
saved from her,—the officers and men losing all.  
Had she not been built in the strongest manner,  
none on board would have been left to tell her  
fate. Capt. Watkins behaved throughout in the  
most gallant and intrepid manner. The chief  
mate, Mr. Marshall, was also distinguished.

In the Express also we find the following state-  
ment:

Dissipation on board.—Outbreak of Cholera.  
—One of the most terrible features of this shock-  
ing disaster, was the outbreak of cholera, occa-  
sioned by the dissipation of a portion of the  
troops, and of the



## Messrs. Walsh and Cutting.

We call attention to the sketch of the debate which took place in the House of Representatives on Tuesday last. What a humiliating situation does the South now occupy, in the great National forum! Cowardly and treacherously turning her back on her own rights, honor and dignity, she is not even contented to remain silent, but, with a brazen and shameless face, makes war on those who stand forward in her defence. While Messrs. Walsh and Cutting, two Northern men, are denouncing the Administration for abandoning the principles for the sake of which alone the South voted for Gen. Pierce, one Smith, of Alabama, most forsooth, volunteers to come forward as its champion and defender.—*Petersburg Intelligencer.*

The Deficiency bill was then taken up, when Mr. Walsh said that on a former occasion he came forward on the floor to reply to some remarks made on the floor, and then announced, when the time arrived for the democracy of New York to speak in their own vindication, that voice would be heard in language which the meanest and dullest understanding could not willingly fail to understand.

When he used the word Democracy, he of course intended it as alone referring to that noble, chivalrous, and self-sacrificing party which, whether in the tide of victory, or in the plenitude of power, or in defeat, has ever sustained and preserved the Constitution in its purity and unshaken integrity, both in its letter and spirit, against the open assaults of the insane abolitionists, and the assaults of that most despicable and hollow-hearted set, which fraternized with an assumption of well dissimulated sincerity—the desperate and disloyal Whigs, the sore-headed negroes, and abolitionists, and demagogues, whose hearts and purposes were as black as the faces of the negroes they were deluding.

The time for speaking, to which he had alluded, had more than fully come. While he anxiously desired that some of his associates would give utterance to their views on this subject, he could no longer remain silent. It was due to his self-respect that he should now speak. They had borne the most flagrant wrongs and persecutions from those who have been elevated above them, and he regretted to say, who have shamelessly violated their trust. Every opportunity had been afforded to them to retrieve the blunders and make reparation for the unexampled outrages; but, instead of grasping the golden opportunity thus generously presented, they had misconstrued the magnanimity of the tender, notwithstanding the result of the last New York election, the true character of which the administration did not understand.

The misrepresentations which have been so meanly, sneakily and preposterously circulated against the motives and acts of the New York democracy, their present position and their purest and brightest men—so flagrant, so false and so numerous have these been, that he for one would no longer refrain from doing what he could to rescue truth from the danger which threatened it. For the President, he entertained a very high regard more particularly for his simplicity. He is a very kind, agreeable man. In common parlance, among the New York Rounders, he is a glubber, and what the ladies would term a polite, pleasing and affable gentleman, more so than he (Walsh) ever expected to be. (Laughter.)

The President had always treated him with marked kindness and seeming confidence, but since he had ascertained that it was his general disposition towards everybody, he must be compelled to take a heavy discount from his present confidence. (Laughter.) It was in consequence of knowing his (Mr. Walsh's) own poor human weakness, that he had studiously avoided calling on the President.

He then proceeded to set forth facts, leaving all to draw their own conclusions, and referred to the political events in New York, from 1844 to the present time, following up the conduct of the South, and expressing what he thought of them in emphatic terms. It was a rule in the orthodox church, but whenever a man deserts it, he can only come back by doing penance for his crimes, and showing a sincere sense of contrition. He knew of no good reason why the same rule should not be carried out in politics.

In 1852 the democracy had their platform erected, on which Gen. Pierce was elected, he having accepted the nomination with the accompanying resolutions, and he acquiesced in the principles avowed, because they were the principles of his past life. How have these been carried out in office? If gentlemen suppose there is seeming opposition to the administration from the New York democrats, because of disappointment in not receiving office, they sadly undervalue the men with whom they have to deal.

When the administration undertook to interfere with the local elections, and to make Greene C. Bronson do their dirty work, they could not have known that high-minded and honorable man. When the threat was uttered by the administration, the democrats heard the mandate with sorrow, but hurried back the threat with manly indignation. They too, triumphed against all the power and appliances of the administration, and he would tell the friends of the administration that when the next election comes they will find the triumph is ten times more signal.

The Barnburners in 1848 were "Softs." The best illustration of anything "hard" is the diamond, which is a fair representation of all purity. All know what "soft" means in morals, open to any rascality, and what a "soft" head or a "soft" spot means. A "soft" is simply a individual whose morals and politics are ready to be accommodated to any form. The democratic party as it formerly existed, has been a party of well defined and universally understood principles, but the course pursued latterly, recognizing a class of factionists to the favor of the Administration, is a degrading declaration sent forth to the world that they are invited to come together, not on any common principles, but like a band of bandits, drawn together for the sake of common plunder.

Mr. Smith, of Alabama, said that a very important question had arisen which he did not understand. In order that the difference between a New York "Soft" and "Hard" might go out to the country with the gentleman's speech, he desired him to give an explanation.

Mr. Walsh replied, and the difference is as between an honest man and a rogue. (This excited loud and long continued laughter. Some of the members fairly screamed.)

Mr. Smith, of Alabama, confessed the reply of the gentleman was a little equivocal. He did not know whether the "Soft" or the "Hard" is the rogue. (Laughter.)

Mr. Walsh.—That must be left to the gentleman's understanding.

Mr. Smith.—I am really desirous to be informed. I expected to hear an answer from the gentleman; but being characteristic of the gentleman, he has not explained further.

Mr. Walsh.—I should like to know what you mean by "characteristic."

Mr. Smith.—I mean broad, blunt and not always satisfactory.

Mr. Cutting.—Do afford an explanation between "Hards" and "Softs." It is simply necessary to give a history of the party.

Mr. Smith.—I'll give you ten minutes of my time.

Mr. Houston.—Oh! no, take an hour.

Mr. Walsh.—The difference between a barn-burner or abolitionist in disguise, or a "soft," is simply that a "soft" never does anything openly but acts secretly, for his own advancement and aggrandizement, going over to the enemy to benefit himself when necessary.

Mr. Smith, of Alabama, resumed, saying at first his sympathies were with the "Hards." This he was free to confess, but on a clear examination of the whole question, he believed the whole thing too sectional and too factional to disturb the harmony of the democracy throughout the country. To be a little playful, he referred those gentlemen to the history of the disasters which Gulliver saw in Lilliput, to show the smallness of political quarrels.

He was sure the gentleman would remember that when Gulliver was in Lilliput he found that distinguished Government was in as great a state of trouble, and he inquired very naturally into the cause of it. One party contended that, according to an old and ancient edict, the people were bound to break their eggs on the small end—the other party declared there was a more ancient law than custom by which the people had a right to break their eggs on the broad end. It was the big-endism and the little-endism controversy. Eleven hundred thousand fell because they would not relinquish the right of breaking their eggs on the small end. (Laughter.)

It is the same question between the Hards and the Softs in this case. They want to stone the President to death, and the question is whether they shall do it with hard or soft eggs. He hoped the gentleman from New York would give a history of the Hards and Softs. He thought the country wanted to know the real distinction, and which is the right side.

Mr. Cutting said there was a period, recent in the history of our country, when the gentleman of the South did not stop to inquire who were the "hards" who stood by them in good repute and bad; and when the storm swept over the South, they were true to their constitutional rights, while the South was true to itself. (This sentence was warmly applauded by a large number of members. The chairman had some little difficulty in restoring order.)

Mr. Cutting resumed.—No one then rose in his place and read Gulliver's travels as a lecture to Northern men to disparage them under scenes which were enough to chill the stoutest hearts, when it was insisted that the people of each State and territory should do what the North are now doing, namely—to govern themselves according to their best judgment. And now, within this short space of time, gentlemen have forgotten what that party is which stood by them and nailed their colors to the mast when the ship of State appeared to be scuttling and sinking.

He then proceeded, at some length, to review the course of the democratic party of New York, and to defend the section known as the Hards.

Mr. Smith, of Alabama, took the floor. The debate, he said, seemed to have taken a serious turn, and it became him to reply. He believed the country really desired an explanation of "hards" and "softs." The question is, whether the country will take the explanation as given by the gentleman. He understood him to say, that he entered into the coalition which nominated Pierce.

Mr. Cutting said that he tried the experiment—when the party broke, he fell back where he would naturally go, with his old friends.

Mr. Smith replied, that the question might rise, who broke the bargain? That nothing could be done with New York without coalition—that a coalition was always necessary to carry the State.

He finally, without concluding, gave way to a motion to adjourn.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Patriot.

## Town Affairs.

MR. PATRIOT: Every year since I have lived in Town, and I have lived here a good many years, there have been complaints of the doings of the Commissioners. Divers citizens have been chosen, and changes have been made in the ticket for Commissioners from year to year, as appeared to suit the prevailing whim of a few voters on election day. But the feeling has generally been of indifference—indifference on the part of the mass of the voters as to who occupied the venerable station of "city fathers," and indifference on the part of the "city fathers" themselves as to the general interests of the town.

Couldn't things be got to working better, or at least in a more lively way, among us? There are a great many little reforms, and improvements, and experiments, and enterprises that some of us would like to see going forward; but which are hardly worth while to mention, unless we had a more decisive sort of Government, that would either adopt or reject matters, and let us schamy individuals know whether it were of any use to be public spirited or not.

I cannot much blame our Commissioners for their indifference to the interests of our little commonwealth. The wonder is, that they do so much and do it so well. They are generally chosen from among those who are trying to "get along in the world"—men whose hands are chucked full of business of their own, which they very naturally dislike to leave unattended to, in order to perform the thankless jobs of town legislation and business. True these are the right sort of men to attend to the public business, (these men that attend well to their own;) but how are they to be induced?

Would not a remodelling of our Town Charter be advantageous in this particular, to wit: That a Head Man of the Town be selected, with the title of Mayor, Lieutenant, Town Justice, or whatever is proper and usual in such cases; to whom a suitable salary shall be paid; to whom ample powers shall be granted; and who shall be made to feel the responsibility for the proper administration of town affairs; and that a Council be elected, with whom the Chief may advise in all cases of difficulty or requiring deliberation. Pay a man just enough to make him feel his responsibility, and you will find our streets, police, and financial affairs somewhat better attended to. The next Legislature will grant an amended Charter, if properly applied to.

I would like to see, in the first place, a judicious and efficient town government. Then, as we may have light and ability, I should like to

see a Town burying-ground under control of the town authorities;—five or six acres properly enclosed, a portion laid off in lots and sold to permanent families, a portion laid off for strangers, and a portion for the blacks, might be paid for and enclosed from the proceeds of sale of the family lots, and would obviate the difficulties which must ensue from the smallness of one of our church burial-grounds, and the distance and unsightly situation of the other. I should like to see our fire-engine in the immediate charge of such town authority as I have described. I should like to see a more equitable and efficient mode of street working. I should like to see a spacious and accessible Town Hall. In fact, I should like to see a number of things which I guess I never shall see.

ONE OF 'EM.

Messrs. Editors:

I noticed, a few days ago, in the Patriot a letter over the signature of Chester Bullard, in which it is insinuated that my friends had some hand in the challenge which made its appearance several weeks since. I believe they are entirely clear of this unjust imputation; and that it is alike due them, yourselves and the public to publish the authority on which you made the publication of the challenge. You will, I hope, do this as an act of justice to all the parties, and then an enlightened public will be able to come to a just conclusion and award to each one his proper reward. Yours truly,

WM. CARTER.

Greensboro', N. C., Jan. 25th, 1854.

[The publication referred to above was made on the authority of a citizen of Surry, who professed, and we have no doubt is the friend and confidant of Mr. Bullard. The precise wording of the "challenge," as it is called, is a matter of no importance and we see no necessity of a controversy about it.—Eds. PAT.]

## COMMON SCHOOLS IN GUILFORD.

### District Committees for 1854.

Names of Committee-Men.

- 1 Joseph Hopper, Wm Foster, John Wallington
- 2 Lewis Cobb, Thos Sockwell, John B Kernode
- 3 Gideon Davault, Col C A Boon, Dan Shepperd
- 4 John Phillippie, J R Huffman, E Deany
- 5 H Shoffner, P Fogleman, H Greeson
- 6 Peter Smith, George Amick, Peter Reitzel
- 7 William Pritchett, Milton Weatherly, J Doggett
- 8 Thos Smith, Jenkins Pritchett, Henry Geringer
- 9 Peter R Wagoner, David Wilson, S H Deany
- 10 T M Woodburn, Smith Heath, Gideon Greeson
- 11 D C Stewart, Samuel Carter, John Hemphill
- 12 J T Dodson, — Shaw, James Grant
- 13 S McClintock, Wm Smith, J M Cunningham
- 14 George Deany, David Wharton, John C McLean
- 15 J W McMurtry, Zebulon Pritchett, Henry Sharp
- 16 Zadoc Tucker, Fisher B Taylor, John D Scott
- 17 Cornelius Dix, David May, Thomas Hendrix
- 18 Branch Smith, Wm Colson, Peter Harris
- 19 Dr James Hobbs, Dr R K Deany, George Dieky
- 20 Daniel Hobbs, T M Hoskins, J F Lane
- 21 Jos Armfield, Andrew Kirkman, J L Kirkman
- 22 John Leonard, Asa Hodson, John Erwin
- 23 David Thrift, John Hall, Robert Stephenson
- 24 Nathan Barham, James Callum, Caleb Rayle
- 25 John Kellum, James McConist, John McGibany
- 26 Wm M Thomas, R Armfield, John McGibany
- 27 John Maris, Thomas E Cook, Thos Couch
- 28 Harman Brady, J W Merritt, T F Merritt
- 29 Thomas M Frazer, Anson Holton, James Low
- 30 J B Dwigins, Eljah T Pegram, C N Barham
- 31 Daniel Pegram, Hugh Lowry, Thomas Benbow
- 32 Charles Pilgrum, Jonathan Gardner, R Stanley
- 33 Jonathan Harris, Thomas Thornton, C Wheeler
- 34 John R Guyer, John W Hedgecock, S Wellborn
- 35 Reuben Seclrest, M Mendenhall, Eliab Jackson
- 36 Joseph Hoskins, Jesse Case, Rufus H Massey
- 37 J H Lindsay, Jas Sloan, Andrew Weatherly
- 38 John M Mitchell, Noble G Crier, Samuel Deany
- 39 Wm McMurtry, Lewis Rayl, Robert McConist
- 40 Samuel Nelson, John Forbes, James H Dick
- 41 M D Young, J H Rayl, Thosberry Rayl
- 42 John Ford, David Reese, Solomon Sharp
- 43 George Chimer, Jacob Coble, Harper Donnell
- 44 John W Moore, S D Elliott, Lewis S Kirkman
- 45 Shannon Wiley, D Holglin, John W Beeson
- 46 Washington M Young, John Glass, Levi Causey
- 47 Arenton Dilworth, Jo Ballenger, R Caldwell
- 48 David Ford, J G Clapp, Joshua Clapp
- 49 Amos Stewart, Joseph Patterson, W G Johnson
- 50 Solomon Greeson, Henry Foster, John J Clapp
- 51 John Blaylock, Jabez Hunt, Thomas Stanley
- 52 J R Mendenhall, N M Garner, William H Reese
- 53 Nathan Wheeler, Thos A Blair, S H Helsebeck
- 54 Joshua Causey, B E Woodlen, J D McCulloch
- 55 James N Mills, J E Gamble, James Freeman
- 56 Elisha Osborn, Abner Armfield, Eliot Dickson
- 57 John Corsbie, H B Shoffner, Jed Staley
- 58 Samuel Cobb, Henry Cobb, John Doggett
- 59 Dempsey McKenney, John W Medaris, F Warren
- 60 John Ricks, Samuel Parsons, Joel Moody
- 61 Jabez Holglin, Lewis Reynolds, Joshua Stanly
- 62 Elisha Charles, John Bondy, M H Mendenhall
- 63 W B McGee, F B McLean, Forbis Wiley
- 64 Henry Wright, J C Lamb, William Lamb
- 65 M Swaim, Roddy Field, Jesse Alexander
- 66 E G Brothers, Jonathan Causey, Wm Low
- 67 Henry Apple, Thomas Brucefield, — Jones
- 68 John Thomas, Peter Geringer, Elisha Flack
- 69 Peter Adams, M S Sherwood, Hiram C Worth
- 70 William Coble, Calvin Johnson, Dan Bowman

The first business of the new committee-men is to number the children over five and under 21, in their respective districts. By order of the Board,

E. W. OGBURN, Chairman.

Jan. 13, 1854. 763:4

## NOTICE TO NORTH CAROLINA AND VIRGINIA MERCHANTS.

STEVENS & WEDDELL,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

PETERSBURG, VA.

NOW offer to the trade a large and commanding assortment of **British and Continental Goods**, together with a large stock of **Domestic Fabrics**, purchased before the recent advance in prices.

Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine our assortment, as we feel confident we can offer as great inducements to purchasers as can be found in this or any other market.

N. B.—Orders promptly attended to.

September 17th, 1853.

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, 25th. 729:1y

EFLAND & WOODBURN,

FASHIONABLE TAILORS,

South Street,

GREENSBORO, N. C.

India Rubber Clothing and Shoes received and for sale cheap at LINCOLN & CO'S.

November, 1853.

## GREENSBOROUGH

### MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

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

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

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

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

### DIRECTORS.

James Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Rankin, Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garrett, Jed. H. Lindsay, W. J. McConnell, Greensboro', E. F. Lilly, Wadesboro', W. P. Moore, Newbern, H. H. Burwell, Henderson, J. L. Bridges, Tarboro', W. H. CUMMING, General Agent, May 10, 1853. PETER ADAMS, Secretary 732:1y.

## 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 Departments. 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 to 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, John M. Dick, N. H. D. Wilson, David McLean, Richard Sterling, Joo L. Cole, D. P. Weir, E. W. Ogburn, Robert M. Sloan, George H. Dixon, Henry B. Elliott.  
President—RALPH GORRELL.  
Vice President—LYNDON SWAIM.  
Secretary and Treasurer—D. P. WEIR.  
Attorney—Robert P. Dick.  
Examining Physician—Edwin Watson, M. D.  
Consulting Physician—D. C. Mebane, M. D.; J. L. Cole, M. D.; D. P. Weir, M. D.  
General Agent—William H. Cumming.

Any information relative to the Company may be had by addressing D. P. WEIR, Secretary and Treasurer, Jan. 1854.

## FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

WE are receiving the largest stock of Goods we ever offered in this market, consisting in great varieties of Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Saddlery and Leather, Hardware, Cutlery, Wood and Iron Hollow Ware, Bagging and Rope, Cotton and Hemp Rope,—one fourth to 14 inches. Carpenters', Blacksmiths' & Coopers' Tools, Nail Irons and Steel, Ready Made Clothing, Staple Dry Goods, and Groceries.

All these goods we want to exchange for Produce, Cash, or to RESPONSIBLE MEN ON TIME.

J. & T. WADHILL, Sept. 18, 1853. Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

Country Merchants will please call and examine our stock. (718) J. & T. W.

## COOPER, LIPPINCOTT, COFFIN & CO.

(Late MURPHY, COOPER & Co.)

Wholesale Dealers in

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,

No. 34 North Third Street.

Opposite the City Hotel, Philadelphia.

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

WM. V. LIPPINCOTT, (708:1y) DANIEL MURPHY

## LEATHER BANDS.

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

My shop is near Jesse Walker's Mill, on Deep River. CHARLES M. LINES, Hunt's Store P. O., Guilford co., N. C.

References—J. R. & J. Sloan, Greensboro'; Charles E. Shober, Salem; Peters, Sloan & Co., McCulloch mine, Holmes, Earnhart & Co., Gold Hill, Rowan county. February 5th 1853. 715:1y.



## FIFTY-FIVE STOVES.

Charles G. Yates, Manufacturer and Dealer in Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, at wholesale and retail, a good assortment of Cooking, Parlor, Hall and Shop STOVES, constantly on hand.

Orders respectfully solicited. Factory West Street, Greensboro', N. C. one door west of the Post Office. January 6, 1854.

## La Farge House, New York.

Broadway between Anity & Bleeker Streets.

THIS HOUSE combines in all its apartments every modern convenience and luxury, and is furnished in a style of unsurpassed elegance. The proprietors will spare no efforts in ministering to the comfort of their guests, and making it worthy the patronage of their friends and the traveling public. It will be open for the reception of guests about the 9th January. WRIGHT, LANIER & CO. (S. Lanier & Son formerly of Macon, Ga.) Jan. 2, 1854—6m

## JAMES F. JOLLEE.

## JOS. A. WEATHERLY

### NEW CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

J. F. JOLLEE & CO. would respectfully inform the people of Guilford and the neighboring counties, that they have recently purchased, in the city of New York, for cash, a large and splendid assortment of Ready Made Clothing, which is now offered at accommodating prices. Their purchase consists in part of—

Fine Frock and Dress Coats; common do.  
Fine Pants and Vests; common do.  
Fine Over-Coats; common do.  
Business Coats of excellent patterns.  
Gloves, Suspenders, Collars, Cravats, Stocks; Woollen and Cotton Shirts and Drawers; Boots and Hats; Umbrellas; Cloths, Casimires and Vestings, a choice assortment.

Trimnings of very superior quality; Together with various other articles in the Gentlemen's furnishing line, too tedious to enumerate.

We shall also receive in a few days, an assortment of Boy's Clothing, together with a lot of cheap Coats and Pants for gentlemen.

Let all our friends in need of the fig leaves call and examine our stock,—on East Street at Jollee's old stand.

## TAILORING.

JAMES F. JOLLEE respectfully informs his old friends and the public that he still continues the Tailoring Business, in connection with the above, where he will attend to all orders entrusted to him with care and fidelity.

A steady hand could find employment by the month or year.

Greensboro', Nov. 4, 1853. 731:1f

## DRUGS! DRUGS! DRUGS!!

W. C. PORTER,

DEALER IN

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.,

HAS just received and opened a large assortment of Drugs and Medicines, comprising every article usually called for in this market. Also, an excellent lot of

## Choice Perfumery,

consisting of Colognes, Pomades, Extracts for Handkerchiefs, Powders, Soaps, &c., &c. Also, the finest Brands of Cigars ever offered in this market. Call at the sign of the Golden Molar, East Street, Greensboro', N. C. October 7th, 1853.

JUST received 10 dozen Ames No. 2 square point, Railroad shovels, low for cash. May 25, 1853. W. J. MCCONNEL.

## MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

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

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

Danville Mail, from Greensboro' to Danville, arrives daily by 7 a. m.; departs on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays by 7 a. m. Mail closes at 9 p. m.

Milton Mail, from Greensboro' to Milton, arrives a week—arrives on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays by 7 p. m.; departs on Wednesdays, Fridays and Mondays at 5 a. m. Mail closes at 9 p. m.

Asheboro' Mail, arrives every Friday by 5 p. m.; departs every Saturday at 8 a. m.

Pittsboro' Mail, arrives and departs sometimes

B. G. GRAHAM, P. M. 735:1f

Nov. 11, 1853.

## AGENTS.

V. D. Groner, Norfolk, Va.

J. W. Womack, Farmville, Va.

Wm. Bailey, Fredericksburg, Va.

Wm. L. Maule, Richmond, Va.

W. Bagley, 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



SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1854.

See first page.

Almost every paper we open has a philippic or a jeremiad about the failure of the mails. We esteem it useless to "take on" about it; albeit the mails have failed to visit us also at the regular times. The truth is, we are disposed to look with great leniency on the short-comings of mail contractors during the prevalence of such weather and such roads as they have had to drive through for some weeks past. N. B.—On account of failure of the mails at this Office, our readers will not find much news in this paper, for which we think they ought not to blame any body at all.

Just as our matter is put up ready for the press, we have received the papers due the middle of the week. They contain many interesting items of intelligence which must lie over until our next issue.

## High Markets.

The late arrivals from Europe bring news of a continued advance in the prices of breadstuffs. It is remarked that there is an admitted deficiency in France and England, which, as the Baltic is closed by ice till the Spring, must be supplied from the United States. Speculators in those countries profess confidence that such supply will be ample, and that consequently prices cannot rule materially higher than at present.

In New York, wheat has gone up to \$2.05, and Flour to \$8.

As usual, "when it rains porridge our plates are bottom upwards." It makes us fidgity all over to think that our railroad is not ready. The farmers of the great Northwestern Interior, five times farther from the ocean than we are, can get their grain to sea-port five times sooner than we can; they are therefore pocketing these high prices just about the time our readers are hearing the news. Wouldn't it be comfortable to receive an approximation to seaport prices at the nearest depot on the central Railroad, instead of enduring the fatigue and expense of wagonage a hundred miles or more? "Whip up them mules, boys!" and level off the Road as soon as possible. The nearer it comes the worse we want it.

P. S. Later news from Europe has greatly excited the Flour market. In New York sales have been as high as \$8.27. The Observer of Monday evening last says that in Fayetteville, "superfine has gone up to \$6.35, and would be higher if it were not for the high rates of freight from Wilmington to New York." There has been shipped from Fayetteville within a few days, 3,500 bbls. to New York and 1,500 bbls. to Liverpool.

## Treaty with Mexico.

There are accounts that Col. Gadsden, our Minister to Mexico, has returned, after having concluded a treaty with the Mexican Government, by the principal article of which Mexico grants to the United States 39 millions of acres, including the Mesilla valley, for which the United States pays \$20,000,000; but \$5,000,000 are reserved for payment of claims. The New York Herald says that this cession includes territory enough for two new States, and prephesies evil on its presentation to the Senate for ratification.

Capt. Walker, the Filibuster, who lately annexed Lower California to himself, and set up an independent government there, has met with bad luck. The legitimate authorities have thrashed out the Captain and his gang.

P. S. The President of the United States, after it has become too late to effect any thing—even to save the credit of his office in the matter—has issued his proclamation against the Pacific filibusters under Walker.

## Prohibitory Liquor Bill.

A select committee of the Legislature of New York has reported a prohibitory liquor law, providing that every person who shall sell or keep for sale, or with intent to sell, either personally or by his partner, clerk, agent or servant, directly or indirectly, under pretense of giving or any other pretense whatever, intoxicating liquor of any kind or name, (except as provided in other sections of the bill for medicinal, mechanical or sacramental purposes,) shall forfeit all liquors owned by him, and be punished for the first offence by a fine of not less than fifteen dollars, nor more than one hundred; for the second, and every subsequent offence, a fine of not less than 25 nor more than 300 dollars, and imprisonment for not less than thirty days nor more than six months.

We extract a passage from the report of the select committee:

"Your Committee are of opinion that the sale of Intoxicating Drinks is the direct cause of more Pauperism, Crime, Debauchery and frightful casualties than all other things put together."

"Your Committee are of opinion that such liquor is a poison, and should be so declared and treated, producing a species of insanity which deadens the moral powers and inflames the passions, causing the unprovoked commission of crimes on the innocent and unoffending, of an enormity unparalleled in the civilized world; crimes that even barbarians would shudder at, and Humanity in its worst forms could not commit unaided by the demon that is ever present in the drunkard's cup."

The Democratic State Convention will be held in the city of Raleigh on Wednesday the 19th day of April next.

## The Basis—Free Suffrage, &amp;c.

The Raleigh Standard of Wednesday week promised (or threatened) to treat its readers in its next issue of Saturday and Wednesday following to some observations on the Greensboro Patriot, and having failed to do so, we proceed with some questions which were suggested on the person of a leader which appeared in the Standard a week or two since, and which were intended for the Patriot last week, but crowded out.

The Standard seems to have a disposition to throw out insidiously the terms *mixed basis*, or *white basis*. We would like to know what he means. Does he mean that these are *one* and the *same* thing? If not, why does he put them down together, as in opposition? Does he do this with the hope of deceiving the people? We understand the *mixed basis*, to be representation on population and taxation combined. We further understand the *white basis* to be that which prevails in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, where the number of members, apportioned to each county, is made to depend on the number of voters, or white inhabitants. Between these two kinds of basis does the Editor of the Standard, who seems to have such a dread of the free white population of the West, perceive no difference? Does he mean to suspect or reflect on the free white citizens, who happen to reside West of Raleigh? Or is he merely pretending, in order to alarm Eastern men? While he is at this, why does he not go on with the whole story? Does not his own hobby of Free Suffrage by Legislative enactment, place both branches of the Assembly at the will of those who do not pay taxes on either land or slaves, the *free white voters of the State*? Would not a majority of these voters be without share or interest in land or slaves? Would not the members of the Senate and Commons be elected by the identical same voters, the free white men of the State? If so, why have two Houses? Why not dispense with the Senate, and save the expense? In this State the Governor has no veto, and why elect the Senators by the identical same voters who have no check on the Commons? What becomes of all your "checks and balances" when both Houses are elected at the same time, for the same period, and by the same free white voters? Are not both Houses then dependent on the free white voters, without reference to the property qualification? Or does the whole secret with the Standard consist in this, that in his opinion, free white men in the East are honest, trust-worthy, and free white men in the West are not, and as a small majority of these honest white men in the East, would have the power to elect a majority of the Senators, all will be well, the great mass of the suspicious white men being west of Raleigh, and can be kept down?

We would like to know from the Standard Editor, why he conceives that an Eastern man without land or negroes, would more likely favor the property holder, than a Western man? Or why it is he conceives the property of the State safer in the hands of a minority of free white men in one section of the State, than in the hands of the voters of all the counties in the State, the voters of each county being heard according to the taxes they pay and the number of soldiers they can bring to the field in the hour of danger? We would like to be present when the Editor of the Standard satisfies Eastern land and slave holders, that their interests are made more secure by his hobby of free suffrage, or other constitutional questions which must follow its success, and which his one idea of free suffrage must induce. It might turn out that some would shake their heads, intimating that if all power is to go into the hands of the non-property holders, there might not be so much difference between Eastern and Western white men, and that in questions of taxation, these men might be induced to put all the taxes upon the property, and take them off of the polls—and this may be the next move towards legislative amendment.

We would also like to know from the Standard when he shall have on this principle of equality given each free white man a right to vote for Senator, and on the heels thereof he is asked to carry out his principle, whether he on the very same principle would, and be compelled to say, let each white man's vote have precisely the same weight, and dispense with the principle of requiring the votes of five or six white men in one section of this State, to count as much as one in another section?

We throw out these few suggestions that the Standard man may think of them and compare his white basis with our mixed basis. We may take up this subject again, and among other things, may desire to know why the Standard, as he would have each county or district have Senatorial power, according to its taxes, upon the principle of equality, does not ask two Senators for each of the counties of Wake, New Hanover, Edgecombe and Cumberland? Their taxes entitle them to two each, and why, on his own principle, should they not have them? When he thinks of these few things, and some others that may hereafter be suggested, he may begin to learn something of what is meant by "a series and succession of legislative amendments."

The small pox is raging in Duplin county, and a number of deaths have taken place. Fifteen in one family, at the latest accounts, were reported to be down with this disease. Last Monday week the county court met, but instantly adjourned on account of the existence of the small pox in the county.

Mr. Bodisco, Russian Minister, Mr. Hobbie, Assistant Postmaster General, and General Armstrong, Editor of the Union, are said to be dangerously ill at Washington.

## Filibusterism.

It is seldom that such sentiments as the following, from the Fayetteville North Carolinian, grace the columns of a Democratic party journal. In fact, we have never, to the best of our recollection, seen such flat-footed condemnation of Filibusterism come from the Democratic party press in any quarter. The Standard—the acknowledged and cherished organ of the party in North Carolina—notoriously sympathized with the Lopez filibusters and their purposes, and its columns teemed with censure and abuse of President Fillmore for the performance of his duty on that occasion; and that was but one instance of its propensities to indulge in all this sort of loco-proposals. But it was not particularly our purpose to contrast the two above named journals. It was our purpose to express our hearty gratification at finding such strong disapproval of the spirit of filibustering progress in a quarter where it is likely to do more good than all the preaching in all the wing papers of the country for a month. The sentiments are alike honorable to their author and the American name:

**Filibusterism.**—One of the bad signs of the times is the strong disposition among a certain class of the people of this country to consider, as a lawful prize, all territory without the limits of the U. States, provided it is held by a people not likely to make a very strong defence of their rights. The ease with which the citizen soldiery of our country vanquished the Spanish race in the late war with Mexico, has bred in the minds of many of our people not only a contempt for that race, but we fear, also a contempt for their just rights. Many persons of ardent and unreflecting temper, regarding the conquests obtained from Mexico by the U. States, as simply the reward of valor, without recurring to the causes and provocations which led to that war, and to the fact that the territory ceded to us by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was received as indemnity for injuries inflicted, are led into acts of aggression upon our neighbors, which are equally at variance with the laws of God and man. From the ill-tempered and criminal expedition of Lopez, with its tragical denouement, down to the invasion of Lower California by a gang of desperadoes, from our Pacific shore, under Walker, we see the indications of this disposition to forget the distinctions between the *neum* and the *tuum*, to confound right and wrong, and to make might the touchstone by which to test the morality of all actions. We do not believe, however, that this filibustering spirit pervades the masses of the people of this country to any great extent. If it did, it would be a subject of profound grief and consternation to every true patriot and republican. It is only an inconsiderable portion of our population—that adventurous class floating about, and from the restraint of home and family, who are ever ready to launch, without much reflection, as to the consequences, upon what they suppose to be

"A tide in the affairs of men,  
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune."

The result of the Lopez expedition has had the effect of somewhat checking this spirit of lawless propaganda and conquest, at least on this side of our continent. It has however recently shown itself on our Pacific shore in the Walker invasion to which we have alluded. It is to be hoped that the disastrous termination of this latter affair will teach the impetuous spirits of our time more prudence, if not better morals. We have as much sympathy with real healthy progress as any one. We appreciate the institutions of our country sufficiently to wish them extended over the whole face of the earth as soon as the people everywhere shall be prepared for them. But for this lawless filibustering practical spirit, we have no sympathy, and in fact, no tolerance. If it should ever pervade our people generally, which we cannot believe, it will bring our institutions and our national character into disrepute, and justly draw down upon our heads the indignation of the civilized world. The maxim by which we should be guided, is that venerable one for so long a time, and still, a great principle of the common law.

"Sic utere tuo ut non alienum laedas."  
"So use your own as not to injure another."

## Literary Notices.

**God's Lady's Book.**—We did not receive the January No. of the Lady's Book, and had almost concluded it had "cut our acquaintance;" but the February No. has been received, with all its former and increased attractions. It contains 100 large pages, 53 engravings, and 57 contributions. As evidence of the superior merit of this long established magazine, now in its 48th Vol., we have noticed that those who once commence, are very loth to discontinue its reading. Published by Louis A. Gody, Philadelphia—Terms—1 copy one year, \$3 2 copies, \$5, 6 copies \$10.

**Arthur's Home Magazine.**—The January No. of this favorite periodical, failed to reach us; but the February No. is before us. It is edited by T. S. Arthur, well known to the literary world as a capital writer, and is made up from the choicest pieces in Arthur's Home Gazette, a weekly literary paper, by the same gifted author. This Magazine is elegantly illustrated with steel and other engravings, and is richly worth the subscription price, viz: \$2 a year, or four copies for \$5. Address T. S. Arthur & Co., No. 107 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

## MARRIED.

In this county, on Tuesday, the 24th inst., by Rev. E. W. Caruthers, Mr. Jesse H. Whitson to Catharine June, daughter of Col. John McLean.

In this county, on the 5th inst., by N. R. Sapp, Esq., Mr. Andrew L. Lidd to Miss Huldah L. Charles, daughter of Elisha Charles.

## DIED.

In this county, on Monday morning the 23rd inst., Michael Riley, a native of Ireland, in the 37th year of his age.

At a meeting of Greensboro Lodge, No. 76, held in their hall on Monday evening, the 23rd inst., the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased an All-wise Providence to remove from our midst our brother MICHAEL RILEY, be it

Resolved, That we, as members of this Lodge, bury the remains of our deceased brother with Masonic honors. And be it further,

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

JOHN L. COLE, Secretary.  
T. C. ALLEN, Committee.  
JAMES P. JOLLEY, Committee.

**Look Here!**—Those indebted to the subscriber who fail to pay or renew by February current may expect to find my claims in the hands of officers for collection.  
PETER ADAMS.  
January 26, 1854.

**Fresh Garden Seeds!**—every variety—warranted the growth of 1853, (no old stock on hand) just received and for sale by  
W. C. PORTER.  
1854.

**Mechanics.**—A resident at Normal College wishes to engage a Carpenter and Plasterer to execute a large job. Address Normal College, or call at the store.  
765:2w

**MOORE, HENSLEY & CO.,**  
(SUCCESSORS TO WILLIAM T. HOWELL AND CO.)  
Importers & Wholesale Dealers in Hardware,  
No. 121 Market St. Philadelphia,  
WHICH they will dispose of on as good terms as any house in the United States. Orders by mail or otherwise put up with care and forwarded with despatch. A discount of 6 per cent. allowed for cash in par funds.  
765:

**Rice.**—New crop, for sale.  
January, 1854. R. G. LINDSAY

**Haywood and Bartlett Old Dominion Cook Stove,** No. 8, for sale.  
January, 1854. R. G. LINDSAY

**New Crop Molasses.**—of excellent quality for sale by  
January, 1854. R. G. LINDSAY

**Notice.**—All persons indebted to the subscriber by book account or otherwise, will please come forward and make settlement.  
Jan. 20, 1854. (659t) D. P. WEIR.

**Garden Seeds—Warranted Fresh.**—The assortment consists of the best variety of Asparagus, Beets, Carrots, Cabbage, Celery, Cucumber, Cauliflower, Lettuce, Onion, Parsnips, Radish, Turnip, Squash, Beans, Peas, &c. Having purchased the above seeds upon better terms than usual, they are offered for sale lower than ever before sold in this market.  
T. J. PATRICK.  
January 26th, 1854.

**North Carolina.** RANDOLPH County, Clerk and Master's Office, January 17th, 1854.  
Willie F. Brookshire, Polly Henly, Olivia Yunkan-lou, John Hammond and wife Hannah,  
against

Benjamin Brookshire, Thomas Newby and wife Sarah, John Arnold and wife Abigail, Ramsour Ridge, Branson Ridge, Absilla Nance, Emsey Brookshire and Anna, intermarried with children of Peggy Brookshire, Henry Le-wellin, Henderson Lewellin, John Lewellin, William Lewellin, Seth Lewellin, Jane Lewellin, children of a deceased sister Jane, and Abel H. Dubose.

Whereas the plaintiffs have filed in the office of the Clerk and Master in Equity for Randolph County, their bill of complaint against the defendants, praying for an Injunction to restrain Abel H. Dubose from enforcing the collection of a Judgment obtained by said Dubose against the said W. F. Brookshire, at the Fall Term 1853 of Randolph Superior Court, for \$539 and costs, and for an account and settlement of the estate of William Brookshire, dec'd, in the hands of said Dubose as administrator of the said William Brookshire;—and the plaintiffs allege that all the defendants except Benjamin Brookshire and John Arnold and wife, are not inhabitants of this State and pray for an order of publication, and the Hon. John M. Dick, one of the judges of the Superior Court of Law and Equity in and for said State, hath ordered that said Injunction be issued and that such publication be made. Therefore, the said non-residents are hereby notified to appear at the Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Randolph, at the court-house in Asheboro, on the 4th Monday of March, 1854, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said bill; otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.  
Witness, J. W. Orth, Clerk and Master of the Court of Equity for Randolph County, at office in Asheboro, this 17th January, 1854.  
J. WORTH, C. M. E.  
Pr. adv. \$8. 765:6

Beneficial results invariably follow the administering of Stabler's Amoyne Cherry Expecto-rant in cases of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, and Throat and Lung complaints generally. It is not claimed that it will cure in all cases, but none have come to our knowledge where it failed to give relief: while at the same time, thousands of instances have occurred where its effects have been so marked, that they have been widely noticed and commended. The Diarrhœa Cordis, it is candidly believed, is unequalled in diseases of the bowels, and its curative properties have been wonderfully experienced in numerous cases. Therefore, you are advised to make trial of these good medicines. See the advertisement in another column, and descriptive pamphlets, to be had gratis of the agents. Price for each, only 50 cents, or six bottles for \$2.50.

**SAVE COST.**—Those who are indebted to J. A. MEBANE by notes or accounts, for merchandise or smith accounts, must call and pay before February Court, or after that date they will have to settle with an officer. No mistake.  
Greensboro, Jan. 1854. 764:4

**Carryall and Horse for sale.**—I have for sale a first rate one or two horse Carryall, with harness for two horses, and an excellent buggy Horse—young, sound and gentle, which I will sell upon reasonable terms.  
D. P. GREGG.

N. B. I would like to hire out a negro Girl, suitable for a nurse, if application be made soon.  
Greensboro, Jan. 20, 1854. 764t D. P. G.

**ATTENTION FARMERS!**  
**Stanley's Double Spiral Fan,** timed and tried by the watch, on the 10th Dec. 1853, cleaned 167 bushels of wheat in 5 minutes, or at the rate of 201 bushels an hour.  
Thankful for past favors, we still wish to share a part of the public patronage, and will fill all orders with despatch for the three sizes. The large size \$35; middle \$20; small \$15.  
WM. STANLEY & SON.  
Jamestown, Guilford co., N. C.

The undersigned certify that they were present at the above mentioned trial of Stanley's Double Spiral Fan (large size) The wheat was cleaned as well as usual at one operation, and the amount run through in 5 minutes, measured, after it was cleaned 167 bushels.  
S. M. FOSTER,  
J. H. MCKINLEY,  
R. JUNIUS MCKENHILL,  
JAMES GREENWOOD,  
B. A. BAYLEY,  
WM. F. PATTERSON.

764:4f

**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.

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

**CARRIAGES.**—Willow Carriages, Cabs and Grigs, for children, for sale by  
September, 1853. J. R. & SLOAN.

**YOU** will find *Crying Dolls* for sale at  
Sept. 1853. J. R. & SLOAN'S.

**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 necessary to publish long lists of testimonials, as he hopes to have sufficient opportunity to evince personally to those having dental 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 "Bland House." Ladies will be waited upon at their residences upon such an intimation being given.  
Greensboro N. C., Dec. 24th, 759:4f.

**E. B. WOOD**  
Saddle and Harness Maker,  
AND dealer in Trunks, Valises, Carpet-Bags, Saddle-Bags, Whips, Bridles, Martingales, &c. and in fact every article usually kept in an establishment of this kind. Work manufactured to order with neatness and dispatch and on moderate terms. Orders from a distance thankfully received and punctually attended to.  
Goldboro N. C., Jan. 5, 1854. 762:4f

**PRESERVES AND PICKLES.**—A fine lot of preserved Peaches, Pine Apples, Quinces, Apricots, Cranberries and Ginger, and also Pickles of all kinds, for sale cheap, by A. P. SPERRY, at Melver's old stand on West street.

**CONFECTIONARY & FANCY GOODS.**  
A. P. SPERRY has just returned from the North with the largest and best selected stock of Confectionary and Fancy Goods ever offered in this market, and is now ready to sell wholesale or retail, cheaper than ever before offered. Call at Melver's old stand and see for yourself before buying elsewhere.  
Jan. 1854. 762:4f

**TANNER WANTED.**—A Tanner who can come well recommended can find steady employment and will be well paid, by calling soon at Shawlow Ford, Alamance, N. C.  
Jan. 5, 1854. (762t) C. F. FAUCETT.

**DR. JOHN L. COLE,** having permanently located in Greensboro, offers his Services in the various branches of his Profession to the citizens of Greensboro and adjacent country.  
January 22, 1853. 731st  
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.

**TRUST SALE.**  
By virtue of a Deed in Trust, executed to me by William Gott, at the courthouse door in Greensboro, on Saturday the 25th February, 1854, I will sell at auction, for cash, the **House, Improvements and Lot** in Greensboro, well known as the **Bland House.** JAMES SLOAN, Trustee.  
Jan. 9, 1854. (763t)

**PEARCE & PEMBERTON,** Wholesale Dealers in Foreign & Domestic Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Umbrellas and Ready Made Clothing, Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.  
Strict attention paid to orders. Our Stock will be complete by the 10th of March. 763:25

**R. & J. HENDERSON, House Painters,** Greensboro, N. C. Orders from a distance promptly attended to.  
763:26

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

**J. C. POE,**  
DEALER IN STAPLE AND FANCY  
DRY GOODS,  
HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.  
July 23d, 1853. 739:4f.

**Church Lamps for Sale.**—A Lot of PITT and SUSPENSION ASTRAL CHURCH LAMPS with hangings, shades and fixtures complete. Also, a handsome firelight gilt Chandelier. The Lamps are in good condition, and will be sold at a great bargain.  
For further information, apply to  
KEIR & MARRURY,  
Importers of China &c.  
Petersburg, Va., Dec. 16, 1853. 761:6

**T. C. & B. G. WORTH,**  
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING  
MERCHANTS,  
Brown's Building, Water Street,  
WILMINGTON, N. C.  
Usual advances made on Consignments.

**CANDY—Candy—Candy.**—Good fresh Candy, from 25 cts. to one dollar per pound, for sale by  
A. P. SPERRY.

**MICHAEL TRACY,**  
WHOLESALE DEALER IN  
Confectionary Fruits and Groceries.  
No. 204 Market St., ab. 6th so. Side,  
NEXT DOOR TO RED LION HOTEL,  
PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

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

**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.**  
Among others, the following articles can be had at  
**Thurston's Furniture Rooms,**  
West street, Greensboro, N. C., at every variety of price, according to quality, viz:  
**DRESSING BUREAUS,**  
with marble and mahogany tops—a very large assortment;  
Wardrobes,  
Centre Tables,  
Work do.  
Side do.  
Extension Dining Tables,  
Sofas,  
Divans,  
Rocking Chairs,  
Windsor, cane set & Mahogany Parlor Suits,  
Secretaries,  
Book Cases, &c. &c.

A large supply of Walnut and other plowwork of every variety and quality.

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

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

**FALL AND WINTER GOODS.**—Have you seen Sloan's Fall and Winter goods just received? Call soon or you will not find them there, they are going rapidly.  
Sept. 1853.

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

## GREAT NORTHERN &amp; SOUTHERN

STAGE LINE.

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

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

**Through Tickets**  
To Petersburg, \$9; to Richmond, \$10. 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 100 pounds in weight.  
The stage arrives daily at Greensboro 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 a **Line from Salisbury to Asheville**, which leaves Salisbury on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Through Ticket from Greensboro to Asheville, \$12.

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

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

"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 unduly 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.

**Fashionable Tailoring.**  
HAVING dissolved the co-partnership of Caldwell & Hughes, by mutual consent, I take this occasion to say to my old friends and patrons, that having removed to J. Melver's new brick building on west street, I am now fully prepared to execute the business in the latest and fashionable styles. All persons indebted to the firm will please come forward and make immediate settlement, as I am desirous that the business should be wound up.  
All cutting done at the shortest notice.  
Jan. 1, 1854. JAMES M. HUGHES.

**TO THE PUBLIC!**  
Regular Daily Line from Greensboro to the terminus of the Danville Railroad.

Through from Greensboro to Baltimore, via the Richmond and Danville Rail Road, in about 48 hours—Fare to Richmond \$8.50 cents—Baltimore \$14.

THE Proprietors of the Stage Line from Greensboro N. C. to the present terminus of the Richmond and Danville Railroad, take pleasure in informing the travelling public, that they have made arrangements with that Road by which passengers can be put through to Richmond from Greensboro, for the unprecedented low price of \$8.50; and that arrangements are now being made with the Rail Roads North of Richmond, to put passengers through from Greensboro to Baltimore, for the very small sum of \$13.50; the fare being reduced from \$14 to \$13.50.  
P. FLAGG & CO.  
September, 1853. 747:4f.

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



## HUMOROUS.

### How Deacon Smith counted the Widow.

The Deacon's wagon stopped one morning before widow Jones's door, and he gave the usual county sign that he wanted somebody in the house by dropping the reins and sitting double, with his elbows on his knees. Out tripped the widow as lively as a cricket, with a tremendous black ribbon on her snow white cap.

"Good morning," was soon said on both sides, and the widow waited for what was further to be said.

"Well, ma'am, Jones, perhaps you don't want to sell one of your cows now, for nothing any way, do you?"

"Well, dere Mr. Smith, you couldn't have spoken my mind better. A poor lone woman like me does not know what to do with so many critters, and I should be glad to trade if we can fit it."

So they adjourned to the meadow. Deacon Smith looked at Roan; then at the widow; at Brindle; then at the widow; at the Downing cow; then at the widow again; and so on through the whole forty. The same call was made every day for a week, but the Deacon could not decide which cow he wanted. At length on Saturday when widow Jones was in a hurry to get through her baking for Sunday, she was a little impatient, and the Deacon was as irresolute as ever.

"That 'ere Downing cow is a pretty fair creature," said he, "but—" he stopped to take a glance at the widow's face and then walked around her; not the widow, but the cow.

"That 'ere short-horned Durham is not a bad looking beast, but I don't know"—another look at the widow.

"The Downing cow I know before the late Mr. Jones bought her." Here he sighed at the allusion of the late Mr. Jones; she sighed, and both looked at each other. It was a highly interesting moment.

"Old Roan is a faithful old milch, and so is Brindle—but I have known better." A long stare succeeded the speech—the pause was getting awkward—and at last Mrs. Jones broke out—

"Ja, Mr. Smith, if I'm the cow you want, do any so?"

The intention of the Deacon and the Widow Jones were published the next day.

"See the Crystal Palace, Tommy!" asked a little urchin of a newsboy.

"O, yes; I've been there several different times," replied another newsboy, as they stood in Nassau street waiting for the extras to come out.

"Wal, I know a man that would give \$5,000 to see that place."

"You do, Jim?"

"Yes, sir-ee."

"And you know it, Jim?"

"Yes."

"Bet a quarter on it that you don't."

"Done," and the money was put in Billy Mulligan's hands.

"Now, who is he?"

"Why, he's a blind man."

Confab.—Dutchman: Coot morer, Patrick, how you tuz?

Irishman: Good morning till ye, Mike; d'ye think we'll get rain the day?

Dutchman: Kess no; ve never has much rain very dry time.

Irishman: Faith an' ye're right there, Mike; and thin whenever it gits in the way o' rainin' the divil a bit o' dhry wether will we git as long as the wet houlds.

Don't be sentimental—it is bad for digestion. Remember the best tonic is fun, best physician a joker. For giving a tone to the stomach, one good, hearty laugh is worth all the pills that were ever paid for or patented. Cheerfulness is a moral armor. It protects the mind from the javelins of dyspepsia, and makes it as impregnable to the assaults of duns and unliquidated debts and due-bills, as Gibraltar is to pop-guns.

"Hello, I say, what did you say your medicine would cure?"

"O, it'll cure everything, heal everything."

"Ah, well, I'll take a bottle. May be it'll heel my boots, they need it bad enough."

It is stated that of five hundred and forty-three young ladies who fainted last year, more than one-half of them fell into the arms of gentlemen. Only two had the misfortune to fall upon the floor.

"Mother, you must not whip me for running away from school, any more!"

"Why?"

"Because my school book says that ants are the most industrious beings in the world; ain't I a truant?"

"Polly, box his ears!"

Harsh words are like hailstones in summer, which if melted, would fertilize the tender plants they batter down.

The greatest pleasure of life is love; the greatest treasure is contentment; the greatest ease sleep; and the best medicine is a true friend.

**Madison School for Young Ladies.**

Suitable buildings have been erected for the purpose of establishing a permanent Female School in the town of Madison, N. C.

This village is situated in a very healthy location, in Rockingham county, about fifteen miles west of Wentworth.

The scholastic year will be divided into two sessions of five months each. The first session will begin on the first Thursday of January, 1854, and end on the first Thursday in June. The second session will begin on the first Thursday in July and end on the first Thursday in December.

The whole expense per session for Boarding and Tuition, will be about \$50, except for Music and other ornamental branches.

For further particulars apply to the Principal, Rev. JACOB DOLL.

Madison, N. C., Nov. 25, 1853. 762-4

**Wentworth Male Academy.**

The Trustees of this Academy take pleasure in announcing to the public that they have secured the services of RUFUS H. SMITH, a gentleman of considerable experience in teaching, and extensively known as a thorough teacher. The Academy is a fine new building; Wentworth is a remarkably healthy place and happily suited in every respect for the establishment of a permanent school of high character. The Spring session begins the 1st Monday in February. Board in good families at \$6.00 per month, lights, washing fuel and servant's hire included. Tuition from 7.50 to \$15.00.

By order of the Trustees, JAMES IRVIN, Secy.

Jan. 2, 1854.

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

Lydia Hussey vs. Joseph 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 Greensborough 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.

**Office N. C. R. R. Co.**

Jan. 2nd, 1854.

**THE** Board of Directors of said Company passed an order at their late meeting in Charlotte, by which the whole of the Capital Stock subscribed by individuals, is called for, and falls due as follows, to wit: 10 per cent. on the 1st March next, and 10 per cent. on the 1st May next. Interest will be required by said order if payment be delayed twenty days after the instalments become due.

CYRUS P. MCNEILL, Sec'y & Treasurer.

Recorder, Hillsboro; Standard and Register, Raleigh; Watchman, Salisbury; Commercial and Journal, Wilmington; Telegraph, Goldsboro; Intelligencer, Petersburg, four weekly insertions.

**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 nauseates 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 confidently recommended to Invalids, as unsurpassed 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 Country 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 strictly in 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 Pharmaceutist.

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 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.' &c.

Twenty-seven of the most respectable merchants, residents of Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina, who have sold and also 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. (752)

**NEW FALL GOODS.**

R. G. LINDSAY 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 Casimers, Duckskins, Vestings white and colored, Flannels, Merinoes, Alpacaes, Italian Cloths, Persian Cloths, DeLaines, DeBeiges, Cashmeres, Woollen Plaid, silk and woollen Plaid, Prints, Gro de Nap and Florence Silks, Black Gro de Rhine, very wide, Serges, Hosiery of all kinds, Gloves, Irish Linen, Napkins, Towelling, Long Cloths, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Bed, Saddle and Negro Blankets, Kerseys, Linseys, Ticking, Brown and Bleached Drills, Lamb's wool and Silk Shirts, Lady's Vests, Lady's Cloth Cloaks, Bonnets, Tips, Flowers, Ribbons, Shoes and Gaiters, Boys Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Cordage, Dye Stuffs, and many other articles. He also has a large supply of Rock Island Fabric—some new styles—very beautiful. Come and see.

**Fresh and New**

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

Oct. 1, 1853.

200 Gallons Linseed Oil, just received and for sale very low. W. J. McCONNEL.

May 29, 1853.

**Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia,**

*Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Disuse of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach.*

Such as Constipation, inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for food, Pallor of Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swelling of the Head, Headache, Difficulty Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh. Constant Imaginations of evil, and Great Depression of Spirits, can be effectually cured by

**Dr. Hoofland's**

**CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS.** Prepared by DR. C. M. JACKSON, No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia. Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skillful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of Invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are, withal, safe, certain and pleasant.

**Read and be Convinced.**

The "Philadelphia Saturday Gazette," says of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters: "It is seldom that we recommend what are termed Patent Medicines, to the confidence and patronage of our readers; and therefore when we recommend Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, we wish it to be distinctly understood that we are not speaking of the nostrums of the day, that are coined about for a brief period and then forgotten after they have done their guilty race of mischief, but of a medicine long established, universally prized, and which has met the hearty approval of the faculty itself."

"Scott's Weekly," said, Aug. 25: "Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, manufactured by Dr. Jackson, are now recommended by some of the most prominent members of the faculty as an article of much efficacy in cases of female weakness. Persons of debilitated constitutions will find these Bitters advantageous to their health, as we know from experience the salutary effect they have upon weak systems."

**More Evidence.**

J. G. Moore, Esq., of the Daily News, said, October 21st: "Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters. We are trying this renowned medicine for a stubborn disease of the bowels, and can with truth testify to its efficacy. We have taken the contents of two bottles, and we have derived more benefit from the experiment than we derived previously from years of allopathic treatment at the hands of our first physicians."

Hon. C. D. Hine, Mayor of the City of Camden, N. J., says: "Hoofland's German Bitters. We have seen many flattering notices of this medicine, and the source from which they came induced us to make inquiry respecting their merits. From inquiry we were persuaded to use it, and must say we found it specific in its action upon diseases of the liver and digestive organs, and the powerful influence it exerts upon nervous prostration, is really surprising. It calms and strengthens the nerves, bringing them into a state of repose, making sleep refreshing."

"If this medicine was more generally used, we are satisfied there would be less sickness, as from the stomach, liver and nervous system, the great majority of real and imaginary diseases emanate. Have them in a healthy condition and you can bid defiance to epidemics generally. This extraordinary medicine we would advise our friends who are at all indisposed, to give a trial—it will recommend itself. It should, in fact, be in every family. No other medicine can produce such evidences of merit."

For sale wholesale and retail, at **The German Medicine Store,** No. 120 Arch street, one door below Sixth, Philadelphia, and by respectable dealers generally throughout the country.

Sold by T. J. Patrick, in Greensboro and by dealers in medicine everywhere. 731-1y

**State of North Carolina, SULLY COUNTY.** Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, A.D. 1853.

Harrison M. Waugh vs. Original Attachment.

Winston Somers.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is a non-resident of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks, notifying the defendant to be and appear at the next term of our said Court to be held at the court house in Dobson, on the second Monday in February next; then and there to reply, answer or demur, or judgment final will be entered against him, and the property levied on, condemned to satisfy plaintiff's debt.

Witness, John H. Dobson, Clerk of said Court at office second Monday in November, A.D. 1853. JOHN H. DOBSON, Clerk.

Pr. adv. \$5. 762-6

**State of North Carolina, SULLY COUNTY.** Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1853.

Shelly & Field vs. Attachment levied on land.

M. G. Parker.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, M. G. Parker, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensborough Patriot, for said Defendant personally to be and appear at the next term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Guilford, at the court house in Greensborough, on the third Monday in February next, and there to plead, answer or demur; otherwise judgment by default final will be entered against him, and the land levied on sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Lyndon Swaim, Clerk of our said Court at Office in Greensboro, the third Monday in November, 1853. LYNDON SWAIM, C. C. C.

Pr. adv. \$5. 763-6w.

**FURS WANTED.**

WANTED to purchase all kinds of Fur Skins, such as Raccoon, Mink, Otter, Red, Grey and Black Fox, Opossum, Muskrat, Rabbit, Wild and tame Cat; for which I will pay liberal prices in cash—I will be in Greensboro during Court in February next, to take them of any person who may catch or purchase them for me.

HENRY T. WILBAR.

P. S. Further information may be had by merchants and others addressing me at Wilbar, Wilkes county, N. C. H. T. W.

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

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER!

**GREAT CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA!**

**Dr. J. S. HOUGHTON'S**

**PEPSIN**

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

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

"I Digest." Such is the true meaning of the word Pepsin. It is the chief element, or Great Digestive Principle of the Gastric Juice—the Solvent of the Food, the Purifying, Preserving, and Stimulating Agent of the Stomach and Intestines. It is extracted from the Digestive Stomach of the Ox, thus forming a True Digestive Fluid, precisely like the natural Gastric Juice in its Chemical powers, and furnishing a complete and perfect substitute for it.

This is nature's own remedy for an unhealthy Stomach. No art of man can equal its curative powers. It contains no Alcohol, Bitters, Acids, or Nauseous Drugs. It is extremely agreeable to the taste, and may be taken by the most delicate patients who cannot eat a water cracker without acute distress. Beware of Drugged imitations. Pepsin is not a Drug.

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

**Scientific Evidence!**

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

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

**Pepsin in Fluid and Powders.**

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

**OBSERVE THIS!** Every bottle of the genuine Pepsin bears the written signature of J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D., sole proprietor, Philadelphia, Pa. Copy-right and Trade Mark secured.

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

AGENTS—T. J. PATRICK, Greensboro; D. Heant, Hillsborough; S. H. Pendleton, Salisbury. Wm. Haywood & Co., Raleigh. 726-1y

**DR. J. B. MARCHESI'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; Flooding; Chronic Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb; Incidental Hemorrhage, or Flooding; Painful Suppression, and Irregular Menstruation, &c., with all their accompanying evils, (Cancer excepted,) no matter how severe or of how 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 experiences.

REFERENCES.—P. B. Peckham, M. D., Utica, N. Y.; L. D. Fleming, M. D., Canandaigua, N. Y.; M. H. Hills, M. D., Rochester, N. Y.; D. Y. Foote, M. D., Syracuse, N. Y.; Prof. Dunbar, M. D., Baltimore, Md.; J. C. Oriskany, 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, Druggist, Greensboro, N. C. Also sold by Alexander McAlphin, Yanceyville, 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.

GREEN SPRINGS, Jan. 18th, 1853.

Messrs. Beach & Brownson:—Sir: I send for another bottle of your "Marchesi's Uterine Catholicon." My wife has been afflicted for eleven years, and a variety of means has 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. B. MARCHESI & Co., Proprietors.** Central Depot, 304 Broadway, New-York. September 8th, 1853. 716-1y

**State of North Carolina, SULLY COUNTY.** Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, A.D. 1853.

Harrison M. Waugh and J. A. Waugh vs. Original Attachment.

William D. Somers.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that a non-resident of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Greensboro Patriot for six successive weeks, notifying the said Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the court house in Dobson, on the second Monday in February next; then and there to reply, plead, answer or demur or judgment final will be entered against him, and the property levied on condemned to satisfy plaintiff's debt.

Witness, John H. Dobson, Clerk of said Court, at office second Monday in November, A.D. 1853. JOHN H. DOBSON, Clerk.

Pr. adv. \$5. 762-6

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Nov. 1852. J. R. & J. SLOAN.

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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.

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