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BY SWAIM & SHERWOOD.

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For the Patriot.

Modern Preaching.

In the early ages of the christian church the great object of preaching was, to instruct mankind in the sacred truths and doctrines of divine Revelation. Those who engaged in this work of love, expected to meet with opposition on all sides, and to pass through much tribulation. And knowing the terror of the Lord, the power of the world to come, and the indisposition of men to consider, they employed all the energies of life to gather in the lost sheep of the house of Israel, and to feed the flock of Christ. There were men, who saw the work of the Lord prospering in their hands, and multitudes added to the church daily of such as shall be saved.

But a great deal of the modern preaching is without effect—without effect, when perishing sinners are hastening to the bar of God!—Modern thought! The harvest truly is great, and the means to save it, weak and inefficient. A man must be a subject of painful interest to every christian heart. But why complain?

We cannot wonder that there is no effect produced, when the preacher gets up with a dry, feeble composition, and in a little speaking voice reads it to a half-sleeping congregation. This is a sad state of things, and yet is too true in many places. The practice of reading sermons is becoming customary among all denominations and seems to threaten vital religion with a final overthrow. But that is the business of the Priest, may sound the common people say any thing about it?

The Lord has promised many blessings to them that ask him. But there are many now who say that they are waiting the promise of the Father, and yet they never pray. And judging from the forms in use, we may conclude that the preachers set very little value upon prayer. Some never call the attention of their people to this subject; and the consequence is that they have no praying members in their congregations, or at least none that can lead the devotions of others in a manner that would be interesting, and edifying. The poet tells us that:

"Prayer is the Christian's vital breath,
The Christian's native air," &c.

And if this be true, we must conclude that any church or society of christians, which have no prayer meetings, praying societies, nor monthly convocations for prayer, is under the sentence of those at ease in Zion. It does appear that ruling Elders and Deacons on extreme occasions, ought to pray in the public congregation, for their dying followers, yet few ever do. Many of them never pray in their families, and if they ever pray in secret—however each one must answer his own account.

Lastly, many, who say that they love Christ and are sent to feed his lambs, seem to be high-minded, respecters of gay clothing, and despisers of the poor and needy. This may not be true; but appearances are very deceptive. It is true they have no need of courting the favor of man, like the doctor, lawyer, or politician; to make a support; because the Lord will feed them. Then why is it, that men, who have been made servants of the most high God, feed and clothed, and a side to share in all the blessed reward of heaven, still not strive to do their work well?

JUVENIS.

Guilford, July 8th, 1854.

An Affecting Court Incident.

From a *Courier*, correspondent of Arthur's Home Gazette.

"LEAD US NOT INTO TEMPTATION."—Letting an incident which took place in the court of the Recorder, at the Spring of 1854, we are enabled to be "lead us not into temptation."

At the Spring of 1854 we are enabled to be "lead us not into temptation." At the Spring of 1854 we are enabled to be "lead us not into temptation."

Among the prisoners in the box we saw a lad of ten years of age, whose sad, pensive countenance, his young and innocent appearance, caused him to look sadly out of place among the hardened criminals by whom he was surrounded. Close to the box, and manifesting the greatest interest in the proceedings, sat a fearful woman, whose sad and gloomy face from the Judge to the boy left us no doubt that she was his mother. We turned with sadness from the scene to inquire of the officer of the prisoner, and learned he was accused of stealing money.

The case was soon commenced, and by the interest manifested by that large crowd, we found that our heart was not the only one in which sympathy for the lad existed. How we pitied him! The bright smile had vanished from his face, and now it expressed the cares of the aged. His young sister, a bright-eyed girl, had gained admittance to his side, and cheered him with the whispering of hope.

But that sweet voice, which before caused his heart to bound with happiness, added only to the gloom which had brought upon him.

The progress of the case acquainted us with the circumstances of the loss—the extent of which was but a dime, no more!

The lad's employer, a wealthy, miserly, and unprincipled manufacturer, had made use of it for the purpose of what he called "testing the boy's honesty." It was placed where, from its very position, the lad would offend see it, and least suspect the trap. The day passed, and the answer, to his mortification, not pleasure, found the boy untouched. Another day passed, and yet his

object was not gained. He, however, determined that the boy should take it, and so he let it remain.

This continued temptation was too much for the boy's resistance. The dime was taken. A simple present for that little sister was purchased with it. But while returning home to gladden her heart, his own was made heavy by being arrested for theft; a crime the nature of which he little knew. These circumstances were sustained by several of his employer's workmen, who were also parties to the plot. An attorney urged upon the jury the necessity of making the "little rogue" an example to others by punishment. Before, I could see many tears of sympathy for the lad, his widowed mother, and faithful sister. But their eyes were all dry now, and none looked as if they cared for aught else but conviction.

The recorder sat in a conspicuous place, smiling as if in fond-like exultation over misery he had brought upon that poor but once happy trio.

We felt that there was but little hope for the boy, and the youthful appearance of the attorney who had volunteered in his defence gave no encouragement, as we learned that it was the young man's maiden plea—his first address. He appeared greatly confused, and reached to a desk near him, from which he took the Bible that had been used to solemnize the testimony. This movement was received with general laughter and taunting remarks; among which we heard a harsh laugh, close to us, cry out:

"He forgets what it is. Thinking to get hold of some ponderous law-book, he has made a mistake and got the Bible."

The remark made the young attorney blush with anger, and turning his flashing eyes upon the audience he exclaimed then that there was no mistake, saying, "Justice wants no better book." His confusion was gone, and instantly he was as calm as the sober Judge on the bench. The Bible was opened, and every eye was upon him, as he quietly and leisurely turned over the leaves. Amidst breathless silence he read the jury this sentence: "Lead us not into temptation."

We felt our heart throbb at the sound of those words. The audience looked at each other without speaking; and the jurymen exchanged glances as the appropriate quotation carried its name to their hearts. Then followed an address which for pathetic eloquence we have never heard exceeded. Its influence was like magic. We saw the guilty prisoner leave the room in fear of personal violence. The prisoner looked hopeful; the mother smiled again; and, before its conclusion, there was not an eye in the courtroom that was not moist. The speech, affecting to that degree which caused tears, held the audience spell-bound.

The little time that was necessary to transpire before the verdict of the jury could be learned was a period of great anxiety and suspense. But when their whispering consultation ceased, and those happy words, "Not guilty," came from the foreman, they passed like a thrill of electricity from lip to lip, the austere dignity of the court was forgotten, and not a voice was there that did not join in the acclamation that hailed the lad's release. The young lawyer's first plea was a successful one. He was soon a favorite, and now represents his district in the councils of the Commonwealth.

The lad has never ceased his grateful remembrances, and we, by the affecting scene herein attempted to be described, have often been led to think how manifold greater is the crime of the tempter than of the tempted.

Bail Rooms.

The New York Mirror has some plain talk for, and about, our bail room belles:

"It seems (says the Editor), to be the highest ambition of the most beautiful women to be known as the belles of the ball. To achieve this vain distinction she dresses and addresses with the sole aim of showing off her finest points, without regard to comfort, not to say modesty. Charming which nature intended as domestic secrets, sweet and precious, are publicly exhibited in all their naked loveliness; and profane eyes and tongues are permitted to revel in unadorned mysteries, sacred to poetic reveries and lover's dreams.

The extreme *decadence* fashion of dress, this baring of bosom to the sight, is a description of the highest form of beauty, that the Divinity has yet revealed to man. It robs woman of her most ethereal charms, by clearing the imagination of its diabolical illusions. The enchantment vanishes as the reality becomes transparent, and the goddess no longer dwells in the robes of clouded splendor, but sinks from high Olympus to the plains; a mere flesh and blood shepherdess of common life and common clay.

We anticipate the impatient frowning of queasily heads, the biting of pointing lips, and the petulant frowning down at the paper when these "pious opinions" reach the eyes of our bail room belles. But we ask them to discuss the matter with their fathers, mother, and brothers; and for what? Not to grieve food and comfort for the body—not to add to the material comforts of their fellow-men—but to disseminate truth and knowledge to enlighten the mind of a nation, whose duty and destiny is self-government, and more than all, to sow the seeds of liberty in foreign soil, where the blood of Patriots may germinate it into fruitfulness. Senators and Cabinet have learned wisdom from the practical Preachers, and nations are indebted to you for following their all enjoy. Allow me to offer the following sentiment:

"The Press—The Archimedean lever which can move the earth."

Notwithstanding its extent, the Baltic has all the characteristics of a great lake. No sea, has in proportion to its size, so great an influx of fresh water; hence it contains but little salt. In proportion to the North Sea this is found to be 194 to 373. The depth of the Baltic on the west is not more than 15 fathoms; but towards the north it deepens to 100 fathoms. The Baltic receives the waters of the Niemen, Vistula, and the Oder, besides numerous lakes and smaller streams. The great amount of sand and mud carried down by the rivers has considerably raised the bottom of this sea, and closed the mouths of many of its navigable streams, so that ships which formerly entered these rivers must now be anchored at a considerable distance from their mouths. This, together with the numerous islands and sandbanks, and the gradual upward movement of the bed of the sea, at the rate of several feet in a century, renders navigation on the Danish shores of the Baltic troublesome and dangerous. It has no tides, or rather the effect of the tide is so little felt as not to be observable; but it is subject to changes of level, depending on the winds, retarding or accelerating the passage of the water through the sound and the belts. During winter this sea is usually frozen to a greater or less distance along the coasts; and in severe winters, not only the sound and the belts, but a great part of its surface is covered with ice. The ancients were but slightly acquainted with the Baltic; its shores, however, gave birth to those hardy warriors who overthrew in its deeps the Roman empire, and laid the foundation of European States."

The Heirs of Gen. Greene.

In the Senate, a few days ago, a bill was under discussion to pay a claim of the heirs of Gen. Nathaniel Greene, of the Revolutionary Army, with interest. The principal sum of \$9,018 63 was admitted to be due, but debate arose upon a proposition to pay interest from 1794. After several Senators had spoken,—

Mr. BATHURST said: I beg leave to add a single observation on this subject, which has been suggested to my mind by the remarks of my friend from Mississippi. It is very remarkable in the history of this country, what discriminations we make between our own citizens and foreigners; and these discriminations are always made adversely to our own people. My friend has pointed to one case in which seventy-five years' interest was allowed to a foreign banker, who advanced money for purposes of profitable speculation to the Government during the Revolution. Now, sir, I wish to call your attention, and that of the Senate, to two remarkable cases in our history.

When General Lafayette came to this country, Congress at once got up a bill for his relief. I believe the foundation of it was, that he had furnished some money to buy shoes for some of our soldiers in the Revolutionary war. We first granted to him \$200,000 in stock, bearing five per cent interest, and then, as a mere gratuity, voted to him two townships of land, I think, to be selected by the President of the United States. We gave him, I suppose, in round numbers, a half a million in money and in lands. About the same time, we had the only surviving general officer of the Revolution, old General St. Clair, in extreme old age, in utter destitution and poverty, his daughters earning a precarious subsistence at the wash-tub, beseeching Congress for some relief, in his declining years, from the pressure of age, disease, and poverty. For years that venerable old man's thin white hairs were driven about by the north winds of this bleak Capital of the nation, while he was endeavoring to urge, to beg, some provision from a reluctant Congress; and finally, some few months, if I recollect right, before his death, Congress, who had presented \$500,000 in money and lands to a foreigner who had aided in the revolutionary struggle, were stimulated, in their great desire to remember and reward the revolutionary services of our own people, so far as to vote to that old patriot and soldier a pension of sixty dollars a month from the time the act passed to his death, which event closed his mortal career, and sealed up a just commentary upon the discriminating spirit with which we reward those of our own native citizens who serve us, by his sinking into the grave.

Mark you, Mr. President, I wish it to be understood, I say not one word either against the amount or the propriety of the grant that was made to General Lafayette; far from it. All that was right. It only becomes wrong when it is placed in contrast with the hard-hearted parsimony which entered old General St. Clair to sink into the grave in poverty, with his daughters exposed to the greatest hardships, and suffering under the greatest difficulties that poverty could bring upon them, and from which an ungrateful country refused to relieve either him or them.

Now, sir, we have presented here another example. De Neufville advanced a sum of money with a view to make profit, and we paid seventy-five years interest upon it. General Greene incurred losses without any view to profit. Sir, profit had no place in his speculations. Profit to himself entered not into his dealings with his country. It was her independence, her honor, her interest, which he sought, with a generous self-devotion, to advance, by exposing in his own life, and fortune, and all that was dear to him, and now will the Senate say, "we will settle with his children on the principles of a miser; will cut short the allowance to him which is necessary to a full indemnity against loss, and while that interest is asked for for a period of time short in comparison with the period for which we allowed interest to a foreign banker dealing with us for pecuniary profit?" Well, sir, we may do this, and possibly it may be all right; but to my understanding, if we should do it, the eyes will stand to our disgrace in irreconcilable hostility.

The question being taken on the amendment by yeas and nays, resulted—yeas 21, nays 9.

Just Tribute to Printers.

The following is an extract of a letter addressed to the Printers of Baltimore, by Gov. Lowe of Maryland, in reply to an invitation to be present at a grand banquet given to the members of the National Convention of Printers, which assembled in that city some time since. He says:

"Without wishing to draw invidious distinctions I may be permitted to say, that if there is one class of men who claims my regard and admiration more than another, it is that large, intelligent, industrious and most valuable, but often less appreciated class, the Printers. Day and night, winter and summer, they toil; quietly, steadily and incessantly—and for what?—Not to grieve food and comfort for the body—not to add to the material comforts of their fellow-men—but to disseminate truth and knowledge to enlighten the mind of a nation, whose duty and destiny is self-government, and more than all, to sow the seeds of liberty in foreign soil, where the blood of Patriots may germinate it into fruitfulness. Senators and Cabinet have learned wisdom from the practical Printers, and nations are indebted to you for following their all enjoy. Allow me to offer the following sentiment:

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THE PROSPECT IN TURKEY.

The Confession of a Volunteer.

The New York Courier and Enquirer publishes a letter from an American volunteer in the Turkish cause, who writes from Kars, in Asia Minor, where it seems he soon found enough to disgust him heartily with the business he had undertaken. The following are extracts:—

"The troops number at the most 8,000 men; they are badly clad, badly officered, and not paid at all. Should reinforcements not arrive before the opening of the spring campaign, everything is utterly lost. The foreign officers here are treated by the generals more like dogs than gentlemen. * * * Every day I am shown more and more that the cause of the Turks is utterly hopeless; indeed, they only deserve to be beaten. I blush to confess it, but I hope that the next mail may bring news of peace, otherwise we are hopelessly lost, and should the Turks be defeated, not a Christian will remain alive, for they may place so much confidence in them, that a defeat would be considered their fault, and we should be massacred to a man. You wanted a true statement of affairs in the army, and here it is. * * * I came here full of enthusiasm, but I have lost it entirely. Apathetic, indolent and false, these people are unworthy of our sympathies. The government has no credit here.

Everything shows that the army is doomed to destruction, and everything that I can see proves that the Turks deserve to be destroyed. I only regret that I ever embarked my sympathies in their cause. I am charged with the reputation of a leopards' foot. The whole could be done with twenty good men in two days. These fellows have been more than two months at it. To-day I went there and found not one of my men on the ground. It is plain I can be of no use here, and I shall sell my horses and return, for I cannot stay to die like a dog."

"Bread Cast upon the Water."

I once knew a young man, who on removal from the country to the city, was introduced to a very respectable circle of persons about his own age, who were in the habit of meeting periodically for the nominal purpose, at least, of conversation and social improvement. But any looker on at their symposium might not have been deemed uncharitable, had he supposed that the supper, the wine and the cigars, constituted the principal attraction. He became one of their number, and for a time enjoyed the hilarity and shared the expense of the entertainments; but being at last rebuffed of his conscience for this mode of spending both cash and money, he quietly withdrew from the club, though without abandoning his intimacy with its members. Through one of their number, he learned the average cost of their supper, and taking a sum from his own scantily filled purse, he hid it aside, as a fund for charity. At the end of a single season, he found himself in possession of a hundred dollars, saved from general dissipation. This amount he took to a poor but most excellent family, consisting of a widow and several small children, all of whom were struggling as for life, and against a series of adverse circumstances, to maintain a show of respectability, and to provide the means of attending the public schools. The bestowment of this sum upon this distressed mother and the fatherless children, together with the sympathy and counsel that accompanied it seemed to put a new heart in the bosom of them all.—It proved the turning point in their fortunes.—Some small debts were paid, the necessary school-books and a few articles of decent clothing were obtained; the children sprang forward in their studies equaling or outstripping all competitors; and at the present time they are all among the most respectable, exemplary and useful citizens in the State. Now it would be to suppose myself, not among men, but among angels, were I to ask the question, as if doubtful of the answer, which of these young men extracted the greatest quantity and the purest quality of happiness from his hundred dollars? Nor can such charity ever fail to benefit him that gives as much as him that takes.

The number of languages spoken in the world amounts to 3000—587 in Europe, 896 in Asia, 276 in Africa, and 1296 in America. The inhabitants of the globe profess more than 1000 different religions. The number of men is about equal to that of women. Life's average is 28 years. One-quarter die previous to the age of 7 years; one-half before reaching 17; and those who pass this age enjoy a brief respite to one-half the human species. To every 1000 persons only six reach the age of 45; and not more than one in 500 lives to eighty years of age. There are on earth 1,000,000,000 inhabitants; and of these 33,333,333 die every year; 34,334 every day; 3750 every hour; and 60 every minute, or one every second. These deaths are about balanced by an equal number of births. The married are longer lived than the single, and, above all, those who observe a sober and industrious conduct. Tall men live longer than short ones. Women have more chances of life in their favour previous to 50 years of age than men have, but fewer afterwards. The number of marriages is in proportion of 75 to 1000 individuals. Marriages are more frequent after the equinoxes; that is, during the months of June and December. Those born in the spring are generally more robust than others. Births and deaths are more frequent by night than by day. The number of men capable of bearing arms is calculated at one-fourth of the population.

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The Baltic.

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The Mad Stone.

The Petersburg Intelligencer of the 25d ult.

The Petersburg Intelligencer of the 25d ult. thus describes this curious venom destroyer of those curious natural poison extruders known as the mad stone, of which there are several that we had heard of in different parts of Eastern Virginia. That which was shown us is in the possession of Mr. Oliver, who resides upon Halifax street, in this city, and we are informed that he has several cordiforms of enses in which it has been successfully used for the bite of the mad dog. It is rectangular in shape, with parallel sides and polished surfaces traversed by dark gray and brown streaks, and about a size larger than half a tongue bean, except it is not near so thick. Upon being applied to the wound of the patient it soon extracts the virus, which it is said, may be distinctly seen in the water into which it is repeatedly dipped during the operation. Most of our elderly readers in this part of the State, are no doubt familiar with the tales of cures effected by this wonderful stone. The one we are speaking of possesses a high reputation for its efficacy in hydrophobia, substantiated by testimony. However marvellous may seem such a power in so simple a substance, yet it is not more so than many other mysteries of nature, and we do not see why incredulity should not bow to the most appalling and deadly disease by which the human frame can be racked. At all events, its repeated virtue is susceptible of being easily and fully tested should a case unfortunately arising require a resort to it, which we sincerely pray may never be. We think that we confer a public benefit by making known the fact there is such a stone in the city, which we learn has been known to act as a sovereign remedy for the bite of a mad dog in repeated instances.

What the Spirit of Abolition calls to—Prof. Allen, a mulatto, who was hunted away from the centre of our State for loving and seeking to marry a white girl, who chose to love him, is lecturing on slavery in England to great acceptance. *Buffalo Express.*

Here's a pretty paragraph for you! How indignantly sentimental!—A city.

"The course of true love never did run smooth," and it don't yet. However—we are able to inform the writer, on the authority of a good citizen of Fulton, N. Y., that the "lovers" got together after all, and were married. The young lady was sent by her parents to a school where the doctrine was taught that a white man is as good as a nigger, if he only behaves "hearty," and *vice versa*; that color was "a mere matter of taste" (and smell, we suppose). Now, as the girl happened to have no objections to either, she resolved to marry the "Professor" of amalgamation and other modern sciences—when, strange to relate, the parents were shocked at the practical working of their own creed, and drove their "colored brudder" out of the county. But the young lady being "in love," (and *quaintly correct* among) she followed her gallant gay Lotario to New York, and was married to "the chosen of her heart." That's the story, and a very pretty story it is, as times go. What is to come next we don't know, but not, we venture to say, any great amount of permanent felicity to the parties.—*Boston Post.*

Facts in Human Life.

The number of languages spoken in the world amounts to 3000—587 in Europe, 896 in Asia, 276 in Africa, and 1296 in America. The inhabitants of the globe profess more than 1000 different religions. The number of men is about equal to that of women. Life's average is 28 years. One-quarter die previous to the age of 7 years; one-half before reaching 17; and those who pass this age enjoy a brief respite to one-half the human species. To every 1000 persons only six reach the age of 45; and not more than one in 500 lives to eighty years of age. There are on earth 1,000,000,000 inhabitants; and of these 33,333,333 die every year; 34,334 every day; 3750 every hour; and 60 every minute, or one every second. These deaths are about balanced by an equal number of births. The married are longer lived than the single, and, above all, those who observe a sober and industrious conduct. Tall men live longer than short ones. Women have more chances of life in their favour previous to 50 years of age than men have, but fewer afterwards. The number of marriages is in proportion of 75 to 1000 individuals. Marriages are more frequent after the equinoxes; that is, during the months of June and December. Those born in the spring are generally more robust than others. Births and deaths are more frequent by night than by day. The number of men capable of bearing arms is calculated at one-fourth of the population.

How to get the real flavor of Coffee.—In Knighton's *Forest Life in England*, are the following hints on the preparation of coffee, derived from long experience: The subtle aroma which resides in the essential oil of the coffeeberry, is gradually dissipated after roasting, and still more after being ground. In order to enjoy the full in perfection, the berry should pass at once from the roasting pan to the mill, and thence to the coffee-pot, and again, after having been made, should be mixed when almost at a boiling heat with the milk. It must be very bad coffee indeed, which, if these precautions be taken, will not afford an agreeable and exhilarating drink. Two great evils are constantly perpetrated in England in its preparation, which are more guarded against in almost all other countries,—having the coffee a considerable time after roasting or grinding, by which its strength is diminished, and its delicate and volatile aroma lost, and making the milk with it after it has been allowed partially to cool.

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A New North Carolina Book.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29th, 1854.

To the Editor of the Southern Weekly Post:

Sir:—It may be of interest to the North Carolina public to know that a new work illustrating the Revolutionary History of the State, has just gone to press in this City. The work is by Rev. E. W. Caruthers, D. D., of Guilford County, author of the *Life of Dr. Caldwell*, a book, by the way (I mean the *Life of Caldwell*), which contains more original and authentic matter connected with our early history than any work ever published. Written, printed and bound in North Carolina, with a title calculated to make the impression that the work was a purely religious biography, the people of the State have not generally appreciated the *Life of Caldwell*; but

The steamers bring London papers to the 17th of June.

A late London letter says, that the prospect of a compact European confederation against the Emperor of Russia has greatly increased. Not only is the statement confirmed that Prussia has consented to join Austria in her summons to the czar to evacuate the Principality, but it appears that she has also sent a special embassy to St. Petersburg to give force to that act. It is also rumored already that the refusal of Russia to comply with the demand has been received at Vienna.

Russia and Turkey.—Siberia still continued to hold out. On the 9th of June the Russians made another unsuccessful attack upon it, and were repulsed with considerable loss. Prince Paskievitch received a severe wound in the side, which compelled him to transfer the chief command of the Russian forces to Prince Gortschakoff. He was removed to Jassy, the fortifications of which are undergoing a thorough repair. This does not look as if the Russians were about to vacate that place as reported. From the Baltic and Black Seas we have no news of importance. Admiral Plauridge of the Baltic fleet, landed 1500 men from his ships at the captured town of Cleborg, and had made a prize of a quantity of specie. Telegraphic despatches, dated Gothland, June 11th, says that both the French and English fleets were at Boronard, 20 miles from Sveaborg, on the south side of the Gulf of Finland, and it was expected that they would attack the latter place on or soon after the 13th ult. There were sixteen Russian ships of war in Sveaborg, and they had blockaded the harbour by sinking a ship loaded with rocks. The accepting of the ultimatum of the allies by Greece has caused great surprise at St. Petersburg, as the Russians were reckoning largely on the diversion in that quarter.

Dogs and Hydrophobia.

A writer in the New York Courier, who seems well versed in matters pertaining to the canine race, says:—

"I have no doubt that where one dog of a valuable breed becomes mad, there are fifty of the worthless sort who become so; and as dogs of these sorts, from their small value, are allowed to run at large, they are much more liable to do mischief."

Leonard Blaine, and other eminent authorities on Canine Pathology, are unanimously of opinion:—

1st, That Rabies can only be generated by inoculation, and never by heat, thirst, or other external agents, and consequently that where the disease once destroyed, there is no reason to suppose it would reappear.

2d, That the preliminary symptoms are marked and gradual in their progress.

3d, That access to or fear of water is rarely, if ever, a symptom accompanying the disease in the dog.

4th, That rabid dog never bites at the mouth and rarely shows a desire to bite those who do not provoke him, unless frightened by pursuit, when any dog will do the same.—These facts are generally admitted by all persons who have any personal knowledge of the disease, and if generally known would often save the life of an offending dog and much alarm on the part of persons bitten by a dog supposed to be mad.

Longest Day.

"It has been said that the 21st of June is the longest day in the calendar, and so, indeed, it is usually held to be. But so it is not, in strict reality. The 21st, 22d, 23d, and 24th are nearly of equal length, but it is reckoned that the sun enters the summer solstice on the 21st, as on the 21st of December it enters the winter solstice.

Midsummer day is the 24th of June, and in English reckoning held to be the true middle day, though before the alteration of the "style" in the year, the festival of St. Barnabas, which is now the 11th of June, was considered the longest day. In Ray's "Book of Proverbs" we find an allusion to

"—Barnaby bright,
The longest day and shortest night."

The longest day, at the Observatory of Greenwich, is 16 hours, 34 minutes, 5 seconds; and the shortest is 7 hours, 44 minutes, 17 seconds, allowing 9 minutes 16 seconds for refraction on the longest day, and 9 minutes, 3 seconds for refraction on the shortest day.

Canaries.

"No sooner can the young canaries 'eat' along which happens on the 15th or 14th day, sometimes even before they leave the nest, than the males begin to warble, and some females also, but in a less connected manner, which serves to point them out. As these pretty birds are so docile as to neglect entirely their natural song, and imitate the harmony of our instruments, it is necessary immediately to separate from his companions, and every other bird, the young one which is to be instructed, by putting him aside in a cage, which is at first to be covered with a piece of linen, and afterwards with a dark cover. The air which is to be taught should be performed five or six times a day, especially in the evening and morning—either by whistling, or on a flute, or bird-organ he will acquire it more or less readily, in from four to six months, according to his abilities and memory; if his separation from the other birds is delayed beyond the 14th day, he will retain some part of his father's song, which he will always intermingle with the required air and consequently never perform as perfectly."

Death of the Venerable Thomas Ritchie.—This venerable member of the American press, departed this life in the City of Washington, District of Columbia, on the 3d inst. He had outlived the 50th anniversary of the *Richmond Inquirer*, which he established and with which he was connected until he took charge of the *Washington Union* on the accession of President Polk. He was singularly skillful in wielding his editorial influence. His enthusiasm for the profession was equal to his zeal for the party for which he constantly labored. He had no cravings for place beyond it, and his highest ambition was to make his widely-read journal felt on the fortunes, rather than appreciated in the gratitude of the public men it assisted to power and patronage. The quiet but lasting influence which he exercised over his Virginia readers, was remarkable. He held the politics of the Old Commonwealth in the hollow of his hand. His influence was carried by emigration to the Southwestern States, and his name and paper was thus made as well known in Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, and Louisiana, as at home. In private life he was most exemplary, and held in the highest estimation.

Melancholy Accident.—Four persons drowned.—We learn that on Thursday last, four negroes were drowned by the sinking of a canoe in Evans' Mill pond, in Moore County. They were leaving the bank to cross the pond, when a man jumped upon the end of the canoe, causing it to dip water. The whole party rushed to the end near to the shore, when the boat sunk, and the four immediately sunk with it. None of them could swim. One was a free man named Jones Hill. The others were slaves, one belonging to Dr. McClenahan, one to John DeGraffenreid, jr., and one to Allen W. Jones. Mr. Jones, who was present, plunged in to help, and was very near being drowned himself, being seized and carried to the bottom by one of the drowned men. It was with the utmost difficulty that he released himself. Our informant says it was a sad sight to see four drowned bodies lying side by side.

A white man named Duke Malone, and two young boys, were also on the boat. The father, being a good swimmer, saved his sons with great difficulty.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

Dreadful Railroad Collision.—An awful railroad collision occurred on the afternoon of the 4th of July, on the Susquehanna Railroad line, nine miles from Baltimore, near the Kelly House. An excursion train, returning from the American celebration at Rider's Grove, came in collision with the five o'clock regular passenger train from Baltimore for York, Pennsylvania. There were about two thousand persons on the excursion train, which was going at full speed when the collision took place. The excursion train contained fourteen cars crowded with persons. The crash was dreadful, and the screams of the wounded and dying heart-rending. A scene of wildest confusion ensued. It is believed that about thirty persons have been killed, many badly wounded, and several fatally, and fifty more or less injured.

An Arctic Paradise.—The *Boston Post* announces a work on Iceland by the agreeable foreign correspondent of that paper. This country has just been opened to foreign trade. All goods enter the country duty free, and it will probably never be troubled with reciprocity treaties. All travel and transportation of goods, and the mail, through the interior, is on horseback. There is not a carriage road, a wheeled vehicle, a steam-engine, a post office, a custom house, a police officer, a fort, a soldier, or a lawyer in the whole country. The consequences of this state of things may be easily imagined. Goods are left out of doors, unguarded, stealing being unknown. There never was but one prison in the island, and that was used also as an almshouse, but there were no poor to put in it.

Kansas and Nebraska.—The Territorial appointments for Nebraska and Kansas have been approved by the Senate. The list is as follows:—**Nebraska.**—Governor William O. Butler of Kentucky; Governor Thomas B. Canning of Iowa; Secretary; Fenner Ferguson of Michigan; Chief Justice; E. R. Harding of Georgia, Associate Justice; James Bradley of Indiana, Associate Justice; Experience Estabrook of Wisconsin, District Attorney; Mark W. Lyard of Arkansas, Marshal. **Kansas.**—A. H. Reeder of Pennsylvania, Governor; Daniel Woodson of Virginia, Secretary; Madison Brown of Missouri, Chief Justice; Rush E. Egan of Alabama, Associate Justice; Sanas W. Johnston of Ohio, Associate Justice; Andrew J. Jones of Louisiana, District Attorney; J. B. Donaldson of Illinois, Marshal.

Civil's Petition.—The *Liverpool (England) Chronicle* of May 31st states that the *Monitor*, Green, eminent ship builders of Blackwall, have ordered 1000 Civil's pistols, (at a cost of about \$25,000,) 1000 more were ordered by the *Imperial Chinese* and if placed in proper hands the entire "Imperial army" would be put to rout by them. Non-commissioned officers, serving with the Black Sea fleet, have even pawned their watches to get these great weapons of defence. The *Chronicle* states that these are the best tested weapons of defence known, and talks severely to the government for not ordering them in immense numbers for the Black Sea and Baltic fleets.

Trouble in Kansas.—The *Independence (Missouri) Messenger* states that since the passage of the Nebraska-Kansas bill, opening that region to settlers, some three thousand claims have been staked out to be occupied by virtue of the bill. It is also said that many difficulties and furious quarrels are arising among the claimants. An individual who has been in the territory, brought the intelligence a day or two since, that in one of these trawls, a few days before, a person was killed by having inflicted on him wounds and chops, which presented him in a horribly shocking and mutilated condition.

The Hunt.—We have reports, but none that we can vouch for, of the death of several persons in this county by the hunt of last week and the week previous. Many horses have undoubtedly died. It is reported that between this and Carthage 9 died on Thursday last, and as many more beyond Carthage on the Plank Road. In driving, persons seemed not to have duly considered the effect of a sudden great heat upon horses. The thermometer has often been higher here, but perhaps not immediately following so cool a season as we have had.—*Fry. Observer.*

United States Treasury.—According to the United States Treasurer's statement just published, there was in the treasury on the 29th of June, subject to draft, \$28,888,812. General Almonte received a check for \$7,600,000, on Friday, as the first instalment to Mexico on account of the recent treaty with that republic, thus leaving in the strong box \$21,288,812. No other government in the whole has so much extra funds on hand.

A Large Bank Check.—Ratifications of the Mexican treaty were exchanged on Friday, 30th ult; and General Almonte received a check for \$7,600,000 on the Sub-Treasury, at New York. This was undoubtedly the largest check ever drawn in this country, and perhaps, the largest that will ever be paid in coin.

Results of a Duel or Challenge.—Messrs. Pepper and Carls, two gentlemen of Woodford, Ky., who were concerned in challenging another man last fall, having been prosecuted therefore, have pleaded guilty, and fined \$300 each, and disfranchised for seven years.

A clergyman catechising the scholars in a Wisconsin Sunday school, asked a little boy how he thought Jonah felt while in the whale's belly? "Pretty well down in the mouth, sir," was the prompt reply.

Sudden Death.—We learn that Mr. Wm. R. Ham, of this County, died whilst riding in his buggy on Tuesday last. The first that was known of his death was when his horse arrived at his gate with his dead body in the buggy.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

Sugar and Flour.—Sugar is now cheaper than flour in New Orleans. A barrel of the best sugar at the present price—say 200 pounds, at three and a half cents—is seven dollars, while flour, weighing 190 pounds, sells at eight dollars.

Oregon.—The offer of a bounty of 160 acres to each single man, and 320 acres to each family settling in Oregon, holds good till December 31st, 1855, having been extended by the last Congress.

The merchants of Alexandria, Va; have entered into an agreement by which Indian Corn will be sold by weight in that place after the first of July. The bushel will be estimated at 56 pounds.

Judge Jeffries, of notorious memory, pointing with his cane to a man who was to be tried said: "There is a rogue at the end of my cane." The man at whom he pointed, looking at him said: "At which end, my lord?"

The British Parliament has passed an act making it a fine offence to every parent or guardian who neglects to have his or her child vaccinated within four months after its birth.

Appointment.—David A. Starkweather of Ohio, to be Navy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the republic of Chili, in the place of Samuel Medary, resigned.

Adjournment of Congress.—The two Houses of Congress have agreed to adjourn, *sine die*, on Friday, the fourth of August.

State of North Carolina.—RANDOLPH COUNTY. May Term 1854.

John McCulloch vs. Wesley Jones & others	Attachment, levied on the lands of the Deft. Jones.
Same vs. Same	Same
Same vs. Same	Same
Same vs. Same	Same
Same vs. Same	Same
Same vs. Same	Same
Same vs. Same	Same
Same vs. Same	Same
Same vs. Same	Same
Same vs. Same	Same

In the above named case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant Wesley Jones, has absconded from the State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him; It is therefore, ordered by the Court that publication be made, for six successive weeks in the *Greensborough Patriot* a newspaper published in the Town of Greensborough, N. C. notifying said Wesley Jones of the pendency of said suits and requiring him to be and appear at the next term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Randolph at the Court house in the Town of Asheboro' on the first Monday in August next, and then there to plead, answer or reply, or judgment final will be entered against him and the land levied on, ordered to be sold to satisfy the plaintiff's debt and costs of suits.

Witness B. F. Hoover Clerk of our said Court at office the first Monday in May A. D. 1854.

B. F. HOOVER, Clerk.

Pr. adv. \$5. 785-3w.

\$50 REWARD.—KANAWAY from the subscriber on the 8th day of May, 1854, a negro boy by the name of Charles. Said boy is very likely, about six feet high, dark complexion, weight one hundred and seventy-five or one hundred and eighty pounds, has a high forehead and stammers when frightened. He is about thirty-seven years old. The subscriber has some reason to believe the boy has a free pass.

I will pay the above reward to any person who will deliver the said boy to me, or confine him in some jail so I can get him.

JOHN W. ROPER,
Decker's Store P. O.,
Richmond Co., N. C.
June 1854. 786-3w.

North Carolina—Guilford County.—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1854.

James N. Mills, Adm'r of Alfred Ozment, dec'd. against.

Martin Ozment and others.

Petition to Sell Land for payment of Debts.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Sarah Ozment, one of the parties defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State—It is therefore ordered by the Court that advertisement be made for six successive weeks in the *Greensborough Patriot*, for said Sarah Ozment to appear at the next term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Guilford the third Monday in August, 1854, to show cause if any she has, why the prayer of the petitioner be not granted; otherwise final decree will be made for the sale of the lands as prayed for.

Witness Lyndon Swaim, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the third Monday in May, 1854.

LYNDON SWAIM, Clerk.

PINE LUMBER. The undersigned have erected a Steam Saw-mill, 3 miles from Asheboro, and keep constantly on hand or furnish at short notice, any quantity of first quality Pine Lumber. WORTH & COOPER.
Asheboro' May, 1854. 779-4w.

A LARGE stock of Groceries just received, such as brown and white Sugar, loaf do., Syces, Pepper, Ginger, Cloves, Nutmegs, Coffee, green and black Tea. W. J. McCONNEL.
April, 1854.

2 Barrels of Newark Elder just received and for sale at the Drug Store of T. J. PATRICK.
February 18th, 1854.

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.

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

James W. Dick, Commission and Forwarding Merchant, Fayetteville, N. C.

To Farmers.—T. J. PATRICK has for sale a large quantity of *Carrot Seed*. Farmers who raise Carrots once will never fail to continue cultivating them.

T. S. Lutterloh, Forwarding Agent.
Wilmington and Fayetteville. [769-3]



Fifty-Five Stoves.—CHARLES G. YATES, Manufacturer and Dealer in Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Wares, 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.

J. C. Poe, Dealer in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.
July 23d, 1853. 739-4w.

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

Ann Examination.—The Annual Examination at the Glen Anna Female Seminary, (Davidson County,) will take place on Thursday, the 20th of July, commencing at 8 o'clock, A. M.

The Exercises will be concluded in the afternoon with an Address by the Rev. H. T. Henson, of Salisbury. The public are respectfully invited to attend.
June 1854. 736-4w.

STAFFORD PLOUGHS.—The farmers of Guilford and adjoining counties can procure these extraordinary ploughs by applying at the store of either James Melver or Rankin & McLean, in Greensborough, N. C. A good assortment will soon be on hand, made by me.
April 27, 1854. (1y) ZADOC J. STAFFORD.

GREENSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE. The Fall Session of this Institution will commence on Thursday, 27th July. It is important that the pupils be present at the opening of the session. Terms, \$70 a session, (five months) for tuition in the English branches and for board, including washing, fuel, lights, servants' attendance, etc. Music or Painting \$20 extra.

The full Faculty, the high standard of scholarship, the arrangements for economy, and the firm yet gentle discipline which have secured so high a reputation for this College will be maintained; and improvement will be made in the domestic department, adding greatly, it is hoped, to the comfort of the pupils. Circulars containing all the private regulations of the Institution may be had by application to the President.

June, 1854. CHARLES F. DEEMS, President.

MASONIC INSTITUTE.—GERMANTON, N. C.—The next session of this popular and flourishing School, will commence on the 11th Thursday in July next. The Lodge takes pleasure in announcing to the patrons of the School, and to the Fraternity, that they have secured the services of Mr. William T. Gansaway, as Principal, a gentleman of long experience in teaching, and in every way, well qualified to discharge the duties devolving on him. The Professors are well and ably aided by Mr. George W. Brooks and Mr. Augustus M. Sawyer.

EXPENSES PER SESSION.

Tuition in the lowest branches.....	\$ 7.00
English and Mathematics.....	10.00
Ancient Languages.....	15.00
French or German.....	15.00
Incidental about.....	0.50
Board per session, including room, fuel, washing, and servants attendance.....	83.00

I. S. GIBSON, W. M.
Germantown Lodge No. 116.
June 1854. 786-3w.

Normal College.—On Wednesday, July 26, at 10 o'clock A. M. Rev. S. M. FROST, of Fayetteville, will preach the Valedictory Sermon to the Graduating Class, and on the same day at 3 o'clock P. M. R. P. DICK, Esq., of Greensborough, will deliver the Annual address before the Literary Societies.

The exercises of the Annual Commencement will begin at ten o'clock, A. M., on the 27th. The Trustees will meet on the 26th, at one o'clock.

B. CRAVEN.
June 1854. 786-3w.

Classical School Wanted.—A young man, a graduate of the University of North Carolina, with some experience in teaching, desires a situation, either as principal or assistant, in an Academy or private School will be taken. Satisfactory testimonials can be furnished.—Address the Editors of the *Patriot*.
July 6 1854. 758-4w.

IRON.—Just received a large lot of Kings-mountain Iron. Also, a large lot of Hammered Iron and Shovel Moulds. RANKIN & McLEAN.
June 28 1854. 788

Madison School for Young Ladies. The next Session of this Institution will commence on Thursday the 6th day of July, 1854. For particulars apply to

REV. JACOB DOLL, Principal.
Madison, N. C. 787-3w.

E. W. OGBURN, dealer in School, Religious, Scientific, Standard, prose and Poetical Works in General Literature; Law Books, Miscellany, Albums, Music and Musical Port Folios, Writing Desks, Music and Musical Instruments, Stationery, &c.

Greensborough, N. C.
West Street second square from the Court house.
July 1, 1854. 787-4w.

WILLIAM H. MARSH, Commission and Forwarding Merchant, Brown's Building, Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.

Agent for the Brothers Steamboat Company. Usual advances made on Consignments.
June, 1854. 784-3m.

Graham Institute.—Rev. JOHN R. HOLT and A. G. ANDERSON, Esq., Principals. The next session of this School will commence on the 15th of July. Terms as heretofore. For further particulars, address either of the Principals, at Graham, Alamance county, N. C.
June 1854. 786-4w.

W. P. ELLIOTT, GENERAL COMMISSIONER and Forwarding Merchant, Wilmington, N. C.
June 1854. 786-1y.

Dr. George Bettner, of N. C.—Office No 538 Broadway, or at the Prescot House.
June, 1854. 786-3m.

J. B. KEARSE, J. B. WILLIAMS, Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Ready-Made Clothing, Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C. May, 1853. 1y

McCONNEL has for the rising generation a handsome assortment of Hobby Horses, Vespers, Willow Wagons, Cabs, &c., which he will sell low.
W. J. McCONNEL.
April, 1854.

5,000 LBS. BACON for sale of our own curing, wholesale or retail.
April 1st, 1854. RANKIN & McLEAN.

Guitar Strings.—Violin and Guitar Strings of all sizes, for sale by A. P. SPERRY.
June 1854.

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

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

Office N. C. R. R. Company,
July 6th, 1854.

TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed Proposals will be received at Raleigh until Wednesday the 26th inst., for the completion of the Grading and Stone Drains on Section 55 (formerly let to Thales McDonald) near the Yadkin River, across South Potts creek on the 4th Division of the North Carolina Rail Road. The work remaining to be done contains about 24,000 cubic yards of Embankment, 26,000 cubic yards of Excavation and 70 cubic yards of Stone Drains. Refer to William P. Moore, at John Edingers, near Lexington, who will show the work. The work will be required to be completed by the 1st of January next.

Address Proposals to
WALTER GWYNN,
Chief Engineer, N. C. R. R. Com.,
Raleigh, N. C.
788-3w.
July 6th, 1854.
See Salisbury Watchman copy 3 times.

Greensboro' Mutual Insurance Company.—At the end of Three Years, such has been the Care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.

At the last annual Meeting the following officers were re-elected.

JAMES SLOAN, President.
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. McENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.

DIRECTORS.—James Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mcbane, C. P. McEndenhall, Wm. S. Rankin, Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garrett, Jed H. Lindsay, W. J. McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greensborough; E. F. Lilly, Wadeborough; Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown; Joshua Taylor, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wilmington; John I. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Conker, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robt E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Seales, Lenoir Castle.

All Communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage.

PETER ADAMS, Sec'y.
June 8. 784-4w.

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY.—The fourteenth year of this Institution will commence on Tuesday the first of August next. The Course of instruction is full; and is designed to afford the pupils a liberal, finished and ornamental Education in all those branches which contribute to the accomplishment of the female mind.

The principal though still remaining in the institution, and having the general supervision of the girls as formerly, is happy to state that he has procured the services of Mr. Thomas McNeely and Lady to attend exclusively to the domestic department, believing that their eminent qualifications for the situation will greatly enhance the comfort of the young ladies confined to their care. Catalogues of the last year, containing the course of instruction, Text-Books, Terms &c., will be forwarded on addressing

RICHD STERLING A. M., Principal.
Greensboro' North Carolina.
785-3w.

The Raleigh Weekly Post, Register, and Spirit of the Age, Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Herald, Milton Chronicle, and National Intelligencer, (Washington) will please copy weekly till August 1, and forward accounts to this office.

June 1854.

State of North Carolina, STOKES COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1854.

Thomas H. P. Dalton vs. Christina Dalton, Isaac Dalton, David N. Dalton, Abigail B. Dalton, Cole and his wife Christina Malissa, and Wm. W. Cole Administrator of Bethanna B. Dalton.

Petition for Rehearing of David Dalton's Will.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John P. Smith, who intermarried first with Susanah Dalton and then with Mary Dalton, both of whom are mentioned in the said paper writing of David Dalton, deceased, and are since dead, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the *Greensboro' Patriot*, printed at Greensboro', that said John P. Smith be and appear before the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Stokes, at the Court house in Danbury, on the second Monday of September, and then there to plead, answer or reply, or judgment final will be entered against him and the property levied on be sold to satisfy the plaintiff's debts.

Witness, John Hill, Clerk of our said Court at office, the second Monday of June, 1854.

JOHN HILL, c. c. c.
787-6w.

State of North Carolina, STOKES COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1854.

Henry Bowman vs. Thomas L. Allen, George W. Wilson vs. Same.

Original Attachment levied on Land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of 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 six weeks in the *Greensboro' Patriot*, printed at Greensboro', that he be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Stokes, at the Court house in Danbury, on the second Monday of September, next, and there to plead, answer or reply, or judgment final will be entered against him and the property levied on be sold to satisfy the plaintiff's debts.

Witness, John Hill, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 2nd Monday of June, 1854.

JOHN HILL, c. c. c.
Pr. adv. 25. 787-6w.

JUST RECEIVED a new and elegant supply of Ready Made Clothing. Call and examine.
RANKIN & McLEAN.

Michael Tracy, Wholesale Dealer in Cereals, Flour, Fruits and Groceries, No. 204 Market St. at 6th St. Side, next door to Red Lion Hotel, Philadelphia, Penn.

T. C. & B. G. Worth, Commission and Forwarding Merchants, Brown's Building, Water Street, Wilmington, N. C. Usual advances made on Consignments.

R. M. OGBURN, Commission and Forwarding Merchant, Fayetteville, N. C.

PEARCE & PEMBERTON, Wholesale Dealers in Foreign & Domestic Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Umbrellas and Ready Made Clothing, Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C. 763-3w.

J. A. WORTH, J. E. WORTH, Forwarding and General Commission Merchants, Fayetteville, N. C.

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

McCONNEL will give more sugar and coffee for less money than any other house; and as many nails as a boy can carry for one dollar.
April, 1854.

4 bbls. Molasses just received and for sale Dec 1853. RANKIN & McLEAN.

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

150 kgs of pure and No. 1 White Lead just received, with a large stock of other fluids which will be sold low.
W. J. McCONNEL.
April, 1854.

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

Have you supplied yourself young gentlemen's middle aged or old with one of Beebe's Spring style of Hats? If you have not call at McConnel's and get one. W. J. McCONNEL.
April 1st, 1854.

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

FAIRBANKS' Patent Platform and Counter SCALES. WAREHOUSE, 21 South Clark Street, Baltimore. Railroad, Hay, and Coal Scales, set in any part of the country, at short notice.
April 5th, 1854. 775-2m.

NEW SPRING GOODS.—J. R. & J. SLOAN have received their full stock of Spring Goods, consisting of all the new designs and fabrics of the season, to which they invite the attention of town and country purchasers.
April, 1854.

RANKIN & McLEAN are now receiving and opening the largest and most desirable stock of Goods they have ever handled; and have enlarged and improved their Store Room, giving purchasers better facilities to examine and select. They respectfully invite their former friends and customers, and all others to give them a call and examine their ample and varied stock, laid in with the express view of accommodating the several wants of the surrounding country, believing that they will be able to give general satisfaction both as to quality and prices.
Spring, 1854.

J. F. JOLLEE & Co., are now receiving their Spring and Summer stock of Clothing of every

GREENSBORO, N. C., July 8, 1854.

Dear Sir:—On my return from the Supreme Court, I received yours of the 29th June, enclosing a copy of a letter purporting to have been written by General B. M. Edney to President Fillmore, on the 3rd day of February, 1853.

I should conceive it scarcely necessary to have noticed this, after the re-publication of his card to the Register, of which the following is a copy:

A CARD.

WASHINGTON, August 9th, 1854.

To the Editor of the Register:—Sir: I am informed, that it is stated in the "Standard," or in an extra issued from the "Standard" office, that an offer has been made me in this city, by a Subordinate in the Navy Department, and by certain Whig members of Congress, from the State of North Carolina, of one thousand dollars, to go home and take the stamp for Kerr and the Scott ticket. I ask the favor of you to say that the above statement is totally destitute of truth.

Very Respectfully,
B. M. EDNEY.

I thought Gen. Edney would be good authority against himself.

After the nomination of Scott and Graham at Baltimore, I found no one from North Carolina, at Washington seemingly more zealous and anxious for their election than Gen. Edney, who had been in the Convention.

He was an ardent Whig and professed to have great influence in the mountain counties. He talked with me often and much about what he conceived he could do were he at home. The replies made by myself and Gen. Dockery to his assumed powers in aid of, and his repeated expressions of anxiety and concern for the success of the Whig ticket, were that we would be pleased to see him at home doing what he thought he could do. In short such conversations passed as usually take place between political friends, during a political campaign.

We all felt great anxiety in the result of the elections, Gen. Edney included.—But it is *entirely*, so far as I know or believe, that there was any offer to bribe Gen. Edney, or that any thing was said or done inconsistent with the strictest propriety.

As to any conversations alleged to have taken place between Gen. Edney and Messrs. Stanly and Warren about a draft or check, I know nothing,—nor do I recollect to have heard of any such conversations. This, however, I do recollect, that I heard Gen. Edney propose to Gen. Dockery that if he, Edney, could get four hundred dollars, he would go home and embark in the campaign; to which Gen. Dockery replied "your tavern bills could not be any thing like that amount." Gen. Edney then joyously said "he wanted some money to treat the damned Baptists with." Knowing that Gen. Dockery was a member of the Baptist Church, and considering the remark as joyously made, I threw in some playful remark which turned the conversation, and, after this I have no recollection of hearing any thing about Gen. Edney's going home or treating the Baptists.

It is true, I wrote and signed a letter to the President, recommending Gen. Edney to his favorable consideration. This I would have done from personal and other considerations had there been no elections pending. And, after he received the appointment no one could have been more mortified than myself to find charges of a serious character preferred against him.

The Fagg letter had no weight with me in writing my second letter to Mr. Fillmore. When I returned to Washington in December, A. D. 1852, finding a clamor against him, I inquired particularly into the nature and foundation of the charges—found that the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, had caused an inquiry to be made in North Carolina, in relation to some alleged frauds on the Pension Office,—that K. Harper, Esq., the Agent, appointed for this purpose, had submitted his official report and the evidence and circumstances on which he founded the same. In this report Mr. Harper, after setting forth the evidence against certain individuals in the western part of the State, taking which to be true made out a case of guilt, concluded his report as follows, to-wit:

"On calling upon Mr. Hustel, District Attorney of the United States at Raleigh, to have prosecutions entered against Woodfin, Johnson and Westfall, I learned from him that he had been in correspondence with the Commissioner of Pensions in regard to other cases in which Woodfin was charged with fraud. In the course of our conversation a letter was shown to me by Mr. Hustel, received by him from B. M. Edney, of no extraordinary character, asking him to stop further proceedings against Woodfin, that I deem it proper to bring it to your notice. It is due to Mr. Hustel to say that he did not deign to notice or reply to this communication. The following is a copy of the letter:

WASHINGTON, August 5th, 1852.

"My Dear Sir:—Upon conversing with Mr. Clinegan, we have thought it advisable that I should write you to the effect that you will not take any steps in relation to the charges against John B. Woodfin, of Yancey, at least for the present. The Commissioner of Pensions has, at Mr. Clinegan's suggestions placed the whole of his cases in my hands for inspection, and if 'any thing criminal' should be discovered on the part of Woodfin, in connection with said cases, 'meriting prosecution,' you will be timely notified. Tillman Blaylock, the only accuser of Woodfin, is not at all a reliable man. He, you know, was dishonorably discharged from his Captaincy in 'Mexico, and sent home.' The whole community of worthy gentlemen have testified to Woodfin's 'good and irreproachable character to Mr. Clinegan' and he has recently filed said certificates. 'The letter of Mr. Niles of the Pension Department, was wholly gratuitous, and not authorized by the Commissioner.'"

"I will write you again upon this subject, should it become necessary, or Mr. Clinegan will, who understands all the facts. He, as well as myself, is quite well acquainted with all the parties, and, as at present advised, think there is no

very good ground for the suspicion set forth in Blaylock's letters.

"I have the pleasure of being, very respectfully, your obedient and humble servant."

(Signed.)

B. M. EDNEY.

"Post Script. It is right that I should state Mr. Woodfin has written Mr. Clinegan and myself a letter which has just come to hand, disclaiming all further connection with said business until a full examination is had into his conduct, and seeks to have it made thoroughly by the Government, which I am doing every day, and shall continue, in connection with Mr. Clinegan, until completed."

Respectfully
B. M. E.

The original letter has been surrendered to me by Mr. Hustel, and is herewith submitted.

On inquiry at the Pension Office, I learn that this extraordinary interference with the criminal justice of the country, on the part of Gen. B. M. Edney, as I had readily supposed, was wholly unauthorized. "The letter of Mr. Niles, of the Pension Department," which is pronounced by Gen. Edney to have been "gratuitous and not authorized by the Commissioner," was in fact a letter from the Commissioner himself, prepared by Mr. Niles, as the accompanying communications from that office marked A. will show.

The disclosure here made, however, I am pained to say, is but the prelude to another yet deeper and more damning inquiry. Subjoined is a letter addressed to me by H. W. Hustel, U. S. Dist. Attorney, dated Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 25, 1852, intended to explain the letter from H. D. K. Cabaniss, Esq., county Solicitor, dated Shelby, N. C., 27th May 1852, and the letter of J. F. Hoke, Esq., dated Lincolnton, June 12, 1852, which follow: The originals have been placed in my hands by Mr. Hustel, and they are herewith submitted.

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 25th, 1852.

"A prosecution was pending against Joseph Carroll for procuring a pension from the United States by fraud, and John F. Hoke had been acting for me in behalf of the United States. The charge was believed and so stated to me, to be true, and I had asked Mr. Hoke to have Carroll before a magistrate on preliminary examination, and if the proof would warrant it, to have him bound to answer the charge in the Dist. Court of N. C., upon indictment."

"The conclusion of that preliminary examination will appear by the letters of Mr. Cabaniss of 27th May ult., and of Capt. John F. Hoke, of 12th June last. In both these letters I have full confidence. They are from gentlemen of acknowledged worth and high honor."

(Signed.)

H. W. HUSTEL.

District Attorney for N. C.

SHELBY, N. C., 27th May, 1852.

"Dear Sir:—I write to make some developments which I think every good citizen is bound to do in justice to himself, and to the state and community in which he lives. James A. Caldwell arrived here a few evenings since, as Deputy Marshall for the District of North Carolina, with a process against Joseph Carroll, the present Sheriff, charging him of being guilty of subornation of perjury, in obtaining money from the Pension Office through Mrs. Collins or Mrs. Patterson. As you wrote the process I suppose you understand what I am meaning or what case I allude to. Well, on the evening that Caldwell came, Gen. B. M. Edney, who obtained the records from Washington City with a view to prosecute Carroll, went to Caldwell and directed him to give the papers to Carroll, and that he be assistant prosecutor and had a right to enter a nol. pro. to the indictment. But Caldwell refused to do so, and Edney and Parham, the prosecutor in the warrant, had a meeting, and Carroll also, the defendant, and it is said and can be fully substantiated, that Edney and Parham agreed, that if Carroll would give them \$400, that Parham the prosecutor would 'not appear on the trial and would procure Joseph K. Toly, the main witness, to absent himself.' Well—when the warrant was returned before the magistrate, Parham, the prosecutor and the man who had busied himself more than any body else, refused to be present, and Toly the witness absented himself. No proof being produced, Carroll was released. Edney pocketed part of the money, and Parham, the prosecutor, pocketed the balance of the money, and here is a stop and stand still of the whole matter. But our community are enraged, and will not suffer 'such things to go unpunished.'"

"Now my object in writing this communication is to ask you as the District Attorney, to institute such proceedings forthwith as are necessary, and forward them to me, with full directions how to proceed against the three—Joseph Carroll for subornation of perjury, Gen. B. M. Edney and Dr. William Parham, who have been no doubt, guilty of compounding in company a capital felony. If you have any reason not to take my statement to be true, please drop a line to James A. Caldwell or Capt. J. F. Hoke, of Lincolnton, and make inquiry."

"One reason why I am so active in this matter is, that I am county Solicitor of Cleveland, and I think it incumbent on me to suppress, as far as I can, any such thing."

Your Obedt. Servt.

H. D. K. CABANISS, Co. Sol."

Mr. Hustel makes the following endorsement on this letter:

RALEIGH Oct. 25, 1852.

"I state that B. M. Edney had no authority from me to act in this matter, or communicated with me at all about it."

(Signed.)

H. W. HUSTEL.

U. S. Dist. Att. N. C."

LINCOLNTON, June 12, 1852.

H. W. HUSTEL.

"Dear Sir:—Your letter has been received, and I feel bound to give you a statement relative to the prosecution of Carroll, and hope by so doing I will not trespass too much on your time. The prosecutor Parham employed Mr. Burton and myself to prosecute the defendant and furnished the proofs. He agreed to pay us one hundred dollars. He had employed Genl. Edney prior to the General leaving the country for the East. At the last Cleveland Court, Edney claimed to be the Attorney in the case, and directed Parham to discharge Burton and myself. Parham spoke to us on the subject and agreed to pay me a certain sum for the service I had rendered. I accepted the amount and went out of the case, and Burton did likewise. In the mean time Edney made proposals to Carroll to compromise the prosecution—and before the Deputy Marshall arrived at the Court, he and Carroll had compromised, and Edney gave to Carroll, a release. I do not know what sum Carroll paid, but I believe that he paid four hundred dollars. Parham had already paid Edney one hundred dollars and

Carroll paid him another hundred. After Caldwell arrived at Shelby, Edney applied to him to 'give up the warrant, stating that it had been settled, and that Carroll could not be convicted, because of the statute barring the action. Caldwell came to me to know what he ought to do, stating what Edney had said. I told him his duty was to execute, and he had no right to do any thing else. He did execute the warrant, and the witness, the main witness absconded, and there was no record either, Edney having previously given that up to Carroll. These are the circumstances as they occurred. Cabaniss will go to the State Court with it. The law have come to the conclusion to investigate it, and to serve a rule on Edney. This was resolved on before we left Cleveland and Edney had left the Court. It will be done most assuredly. Such gross breaches of propriety will surely break down the high stand of the legal profession if it is not traced up and exposed and it is the duty of the legal gentlemen to have it done. I have no doubt you would kindly furnish any aid in purging this miserable affair, that lays in your power. But I do not know any thing that can be done beyond having Edney brought to account by a rule, and having both Parham and Edney indicted in the State Court, if it will be.

I am, with great respect, yours truly,

J. F. HOKE.

The zeal and interest manifested by Gen. Edney in the prosecution of the cases committed to me for investigation, one of which is shown to be blackened with this gross fraud and forgery, added to the startling developments here made of his most unwarranted interference with the officers of the law and collusion with offenders in other similar cases, seem imperatively to call for further action and inquiry on the part of the Government. The papers necessary in the prosecutions directed against Woodfin, Johnson and Westfall, were left with Mr. Hustel, District Attorney—whose receipt for which, with the copies I took of them, are herewith transmitted.

With great consideration

Your obedient servant,

KENTON HARPER, Clerk.

Dept. of the Interior.

Hon. A. H. H. Stuart, Secretary

of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

After reading this report, I thought it due to myself, to address the President a second letter, a copy of which signed by myself, Genl. Dockery, and (I think) by others is as follows:

WASHINGTON CITY, January 22, 1853.

Sir:—Last summer the undersigned members of Congress from North Carolina, recommended to the favorable consideration of the President, Gen. B. M. Edney, of the same State.—An appointment has been conferred on Gen. Edney. They feel themselves, to some extent, responsible to the President and the country for such appointment. Entertaining these views, they deem it an act of justice to themselves and to the President, to say, that facts and circumstances have since come to their knowledge, which cause them to regret their recommendation, and to respectfully ask that the same may be withdrawn.

We have the honor to be

Your obedient servants,

To the President of the United States.

This I have given you a hasty but a substantial narrative, according to my present recollection of this affair. Yours respectfully,

JAMES T. MOREHEAD.

To Todd R. Caldwell, Esq., Morganton, N. C.

State of North Carolina, FORSYTH COUNTY.

In Equity.

Elizabeth Brewer, Petitioner for Divorce and Alimony.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the said defendant William Brewer, is not to be found in the State of North Carolina. It is therefore ordered that publication be made for three months in the People's Press in the town of Salem, and for a like time in the Greensboro' Patriot, in the town of Greensboro', notifying the said William Brewer that he personally be and appear at the next term of the Court of Equity to be held for the county of Forsyth aforesaid, the Court-house in Winston, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex-parte.

Witness, D. H. Starbuck, Clerk and Master in Equity of the county of Forsyth, at office, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1854.

D. H. STARBUCK, C. M. E.

Pr. adv. \$10. 3mc784

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

March, 1854.

BUGGIES.—We keep constantly on hand for sale, Buggies put up by John Ledford and Michael Brow, two of the best workmen in this section.
RANKIN & McLEAN.
June, 1854. 784-25.

PEETE, PEPPER & CO., Wholesale Grocers, Foreign and Commission Merchants, Portsmouth, Va. Flour and all other kinds of produce consigned to their care, will be sold to the best advantage. And all orders for Groceries, or any thing in their line, will receive prompt attention.
Portsmouth, Va., May, 1854.

JOB PRINTING.

We have just received a fresh supply of new and

FANCY TYPE.

which, added to our previously large and extensive

JOB OFFICE.

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

STYLE AND BEAUTY.

with any office in this part of the country. In our late purchases we have had an especial eye to the printing of the

Small Books of Bibles.

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

Jan. 1853. SWAIN & SHERWOOD.

An assortment of the best qualities of Pamphlet, Caps and Letter PAPER, for job, on hand

THE PATRIOT.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1854.

FOR GOVERNOR,
GEN. ALFRED DOCKERY,
OF RICHMOND COUNTY.

A letter from Gen. B. M. Edney—which has been widely circulated through the State by the local papers, besides the pamphlet copies from Washington city—has called forth from the Hon. James T. Morehead the *expose* which appears in this week's Patriot.

Gen. Edney's letter was addressed to President Fillmore during the pendency of his application for an office, in February, 1853, and has now been exhumed from the pigeon holes of the State Department and sent out for the purpose of working prejudice in the minds of the people of the mountain district against Gen. Dockery; and for the further purpose of giving the Hon. Mr. Clinegan a lift in the estimation of his new political allies.

The main original object of this Edney letter (which is very long) purports to be the clearing up of a singular episode addressed by Gen. Edney to Col. Fagg, in the Fall of 1852, which was published in the Raleigh Register while the Legislature was voting for U. S. Senator, and afterwards fell into the hands of the President and Cabinet. Yet fully half of this long letter is made up of a very circumstantial detail of negotiations which the General says he had with Messrs. Stanly, Dockery and J. T. Morehead, at Washington, during the canvass between Reid and Kerr for Governor of North Carolina in 1852. The path of Gen. E's statement is about this—That the gentlemen above named insisted upon his coming home and electioneering in the mountain district for Kerr, with a view likewise to effect upon the Presidential election in November—that Mr. Stanly and Gen. Dockery said the Committee would furnish some three or four hundred dollars for him to electioneer on, and insisted strongly upon his taking the money and leaving immediately—that he declined to take the money, or to go home, until he knew the decision of the President on the application then before him for a Charge, to which he had been recommended by Messrs. Morehead, Dockery and others, in consideration that he might soon get off home on this electioneering expedition, &c.

It is this singular detail of negotiations which has caused the publication of the letter at this juncture, under the combined auspices of Mr. Clinegan and the local press.

But the poor General has happened on evil times. Mr. Morehead's crushing exposure—which, we doubt not, his goodness of heart would have withheld him from making, if any other alternative had been left him—met out off at once and forever the aspirations for preferment which have so long beset this weak and vain man. It is, in sooth, a sorry sight, to see the unlucky General thrust under the axe, for the advancement of friends who are just now, we guess, ready to share his services than his misfortunes.

Such is the gratitude of Mr. Clinegan for the opportune assistance which he conceived he was getting from Gen. Edney against Gen. Dockery, that he devotes a paragraph, in one of his lately published electioneering cards, specially to the proclamation of his friendship for the General. There appears to have been a modern edition of David-and-Jonathan sentimentality established between the couple. Mr. Clinegan says: "His [Gen. Dockery's] conduct to one of my constituents, Gen. Edney, which I think you have been apprised of, would of itself be sufficient to deprive him [Gen. Dockery, aforesaid,] of any claim to my support, as far as personal reasons against him could operate." Generous soul!

We are only astonished that a gentleman of Mr. Clinegan's acknowledged ability should conceive it necessary to call in such aid, in such way as he has done, to prop up fortunes which he has talent enough of his own to sustain, if properly applied.

Since writing the above, we find the following in the Fayetteville Observer, with which we disseminate the subject "for good and all:"

We have been favored with a copy of Edney's pamphlet, (generally understood to be the joint production of Clinegan and Edney;) and find at the head of it the following preface to the letter to President Fillmore:

"The following letter, addressed to the President, was considered by him and his Cabinet in council. Its statements were found to be entirely satisfactory, and the writer was fully acquitted of all charges made against him. As the letter to Col John A. Fagg was extensively circulated in the North Carolina papers, it is considered proper that this, in explanation, should also appear; and the writer hopes that his friends and the public will find it a satisfactory exposition of his course in that transaction. As the Hon. John Kerr's name is mentioned in the letter, it is due to him to state that he was not an applicant to Mr. Fillmore for any office, and that the use of name in the manner stated was gratuitous, and without his knowledge, as the writer believed at the time referred to. The purpose of their using his name will be manifest to the reader."

Perhaps the mendacity of Edney has already been made sufficiently apparent by his own testimony. But the following letter, from the Secretary of State under Mr. Fillmore, which we received by this morning's mail, is necessary to expose another important misstatement contained in the preface to the pamphlet:—

BOSTON, 27th June, 1854.

Dear Sir: I have your favor of the 25th, enclosing a small pamphlet which contains a letter (purporting to have been addressed to Mr. Fillmore, when President of the United States) dated 5th February 1853, and signed "B. M. Edney." You call my attention to the prefatory remarks, in which it is stated that the letter was "considered by him [Mr. Fillmore] and his Cabinet in Council" and its statements "found to be

entirely satisfactory"; and you inquire of me whether any such letter was considered by Mr. Fillmore and his Cabinet in Council.

The proceedings of the Cabinet, you are aware, are confidential; but as the letter has been published with the prefatory remarks referred to, I deem it proper to state in reply to your inquiry, that it is in substance a copy of a letter addressed to President Fillmore on the 5th February 1853, and that it was read in the Cabinet. It was however thought by the Cabinet,—and I believe unanimously,—not to have any bearing upon the questions at issue relative to Mr. Edney's appointment as Charge d'Affaires to Guatemala, and I am not aware that any opinion was expressed whether its statements were or were not satisfactory.

I remain, dear sir, very truly yours,

EDWARD EVERETT.

Hon. Geo. E. Badger.

Davidson.

We are pleased to learn that in Davidson county, John W. Thomas, Esq., is a candidate for the Senate; and that Gen. J. M. Leach and Henry Walser, Esq., are candidates for the Commons. The industry and activity of these gentlemen in the Assembly of 1848-49, entitle them to high consideration, not only on the part of the good citizens of Davidson, but of the whole State. We consider the county much indebted to their untiring efforts, and efficient co-operation with other noble spirits in 1848, to redeem, and give life and hope to the Old North, up to that period, languishing, and approaching almost to despair.

They gave active aid in securing the charter and location of the great Central Road through their own county,—the Plank Road and other improvements that have given new life and energy to the whole county.

Although against the location that we personally desired, we could but respect the struggle and efficient exertions made by them to get the Asylum located at Lexington. They came within "a hair's breadth" of success. Davidson should never forget these men for their toils on their behalf in 1848, and if she shall always succeed in getting such representatives in the Assembly, she may feel confident that all will be done that attention and efficiency can do for her best interest.

It is only by referring to the past that we can make calculations for the future.

We omitted to mention last week that there was a Democratic candidate for the Commons in this county in the field. Bingham Apple, Esq., announced himself as such on the 4th, and has been canvassing in company with the other candidates since that date.

We had the satisfaction of hearing all hands hold forth on Tuesday last. Mr. Apple said he had always supported the Democratic ticket for President; but had voted for Gen. Dockery for Congress; and had also supported other Whigs for various offices, but did not say whether he had done so when there was democratic opposition or not. He was in favor of amending the Constitution in various particulars, and believed the *Constitutional mode the best*; but as it was impossible to get a Convention he went for the *next best*, viz: by Legislative enactment; but forgot to explain to the people why it was impossible for them to have their own Constitution amended in the manner he admitted to be the best, when it requires a less number of votes in the Legislature to call a Convention than it does to amend the Constitution by Legislative enactment. He goes the full democratic stripe in regard to the public lands—that is, opposes distribution among all the States; advocates their retention in the Federal Treasury, but acquiesces in their being squandered upon the new States.

CONGRESS.—The Senate has sustained the President's veto of the bill in favor grants of land for support of the indigent insane. Spicy debating in the Senate between Sumner and Butler about the notions which Sumner entertains of the constitutional obligations of the fugitive law. The House is engaged on the appropriation bills, and will probably do nothing but pass such as are necessary to the operations of the Government.

STEAM SAW MILL.—We have intended for some weeks to notice the starting of the new Steam Saw Mill by Messrs. Fuchs & company, four miles East of town. It is in successful operation, and we daily see loads of lumber passing along our streets, furnished from this mill. We hope the proprietors will meet due reward for their enterprise in a line of business which has been much wanted to meet the requirements of the town and vicinity. The buildings in progress and in prospect will keep the steam mill and all the water mills of the vicinity busy.

State Elections.

The following States, representing 165 out of the 296 electoral votes for President, are yet to hold elections for State Officers:

North Carolina, Aug. 5	Indiana, October.....10
Iowa, August.....7	Massachusetts Nov.....13
California, Sept.....5	New York, Oct.....7
Vermont, September.....5	New Jersey, Nov.....7
Maine, September.....11	Illinois, November.....7
Pennsylvania, Oct.....10	Michigan, Nov.....7
Ohio, October.....10	Wisconsin, Nov.....7

All but two of these States—Vermont and Massachusetts—gave majorities for Mr. Pierce at the last Presidential election.

NORTH CAROLINA COPPER MINE.—This Company have effected a loan of 50 cts. per share on 100,000 shares of Stock, and the work, we are happy to learn, will be prosecuted with vigor.—Consequently this valuable Mine is not to be abandoned.

End of the Session.—Both Houses of Congress have passed a resolution to adjourn on Friday the 4th of August.

The N. C. Railroad.—We learn from a friend whose information was derived from a reliable source, that the Company are laying the iron upon the track of the North Carolina Rail Road between Raleigh and this place at the rate of one thousand feet per week with their present force. In a few days the force will be increased, and the work of course will progress more rapidly. It is now expected that the Road will be completed to Durhamville (within thirteen miles of Hillsborough,) by September. We may therefore confidently look for its completion to this place by Christmas. The prospect of so soon realizing the benefits of this great State enterprise is animating, and we become impatient in the anticipation. Push on the work!

We learn further, from the western papers, that sixteen miles have been completed on the west end of the Road from Charlotte, and that the work is progressing with persevering energy.—Hillsborough Recorder.

A great fire occurred in Philadelphia on Wednesday night last, by which the National Theatre on Chestnut street, the Chinese Museum building in the rear, (the immense house in which the Whig National Convention of 1848 was held,) and a number of stores were burnt. The Girard House was on fire and considerably damaged, so that its 400 guests left for other quarters. The audience in the Theatre escaped; but several firemen were badly injured. The loss is very heavy. Fayetteville Observer.

Fayetteville Flour.—We learn from Mr. Sedberry, the Inspector, that for the year ending June 30th, 1854, 42,134 bbls. of flour have been inspected at the Warehouse in this town. From July '53 to January '54, 15,896 bbls.; from Jan'y to July '54, 18,238 bbls. Several thousand bbls. have been sold without inspection.—Observer.

Know-Nothing.—The New Orleans Bee, both the editors of which journal are foreigners by birth, comes out strongly in favor of the know-nothings. The editors say, "we have a presentiment that they will do more good than harm."

Candidates in Guilford.

We are authorized to announce JOHN A. GILMER, Esq., as a candidate to represent the county of Guilford in the Senate of the next General Assembly.

We are authorized to announce D. F. CALDWELL, a candidate for the House of Commons of the next General Assembly.

We are authorized to announce RALPH GORRELL, a candidate for the House of Commons of the next General Assembly.

We are authorized to announce CALVIN JOHNSON, a candidate for the House of Commons of the next General Assembly.

We are authorized to announce WALTER A. WINBORNE, a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Guilford.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM M. MERRICK, a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Guilford.

DIED.

In Jamestown, July the 16th. Jane, only child of the Rev. N. H. D. and Mary Wilson, one year and 10 days old. Last year the older sister died and now the younger is called to join her, and the bright company of little shining ones in glory.

In this place on Wednesday last, of consumption, Emily A. Walker, wife of Jeremiah Walker leaving a disconsolate husband and four small children to mourn the loss of a good wife and kind mother.

