





## A FREE CONVENTION.

Under the circumstances which surround us, we should probably discuss this subject from our columns for a season. But such is the nature of our views and of the position in which we find ourselves placed, in common with a respectable portion of our fellow citizens of this section of the State, that a few more words appear to be necessary to our proper vindication. We ask our readers, therefore, to bear with us, and to bear us company, through a few paragraphs, which shall be indited "without fear, favor or affection," and most certainly "without reward or the hope of reward" from any party.

Public men who take the direction of opinion in the Eastern part of the State, affect horror at the idea of any change in the basis of representation in North Carolina, and habitually foster a sort of notion that Western men who favor, or who are suspected of favoring such proposition, are meditating some indefinable, mysterious, heinous offense against their country. And, indeed, their arrogant tone and bearing in this behalf seems to have wrought upon the selfish fears of a few Western men, who have their own legs to be lashed in the Legislature, until they are uncertain whether their own section ought to claim an equality of rights with other sections, or, in fact, whether their souls are their own or not. Now, we presume that no independent Western man, who has made up an intelligent opinion on this matter, desires any concealments.

With an excess of over one hundred and twenty thousand White Inhabitants in the West;—

With an excess of over sixty-seven thousand of Federal Numbers in the West;—

With an excess of over fourteen thousand Voters in the West;—

With an excess of over fourteen thousand Farms in the West;—

But—with the LEGISLATIVE POWER in the East, rendering these vast majorities ineffectual in every contest where sectional interests are arrayed—*we do go for a FREE CONVENTION and for a MORE EQUITABLE ADJUSTMENT OF THE BASIS OF REPRESENTATION.* We should esteem ourselves recreant to the honor and interest of the section where Providence has cast our lot, if we refused to claim for it this fair and equal right.

Had we space for reference to the statistics of population and apportionment, we could still more strongly illustrate the inequality of our more immediate section, by showing that the free men of Randolph, Stokes, Forsyth, Surry, Yadkin, &c. are out-weighted by only two-thirds, and in some instances, half their numbers, in Eastern counties of the State.

True, the Eastern people are richest and pay the most taxes into the public treasury. It is for this that they enjoy a preponderating power in the State councils. The principle recognized is proper and expedient to a certain extent; but it must have a limit, or republicanism is not worth a groat. When choice is to be made between Money and Men—when one or the other is to stand highest in the scale of appreciation by our fundamental constitutions—the preponderance must be allowed to the Men, or the State is not a republic, but an aristocracy of the most detestable stamp.

It is true that the freemen of the counties alluded to do not pay as much money into the treasury as those to whom Providence has given more;—but what each one has is his *all*; he values it as dearly as the rich man does his abundance; he is as ready to join in its protection and defence in the common stock, according to his pecuniary means in peace, and according to his bodily strength in war, as the wealthiest in the land. The prosperity and honor of the State are his own property and honor. Why, then, not permit him the exercise of his voice as a free man, at least *approximating* an equality with the voice of free men of other sections of the State?

Now, when our rights are so manifest in this behalf—when we ask only a *free* conference of the people of the State, in Convention assembled, to adjust our respective claims for representation and other matters—when we are put off from year to year by a temporizing policy, and appeals to our magnanimity not to stir up sectional strife—and finally, when it is supposed that we are *backed out* of all *re-assertion* of our rights and dignity, to be asked to join in a *recommendation* that we shall not ourselves be allowed equality of representation—and all these things in face of the fact, made palpable to us in two campaigns, that this course is putting to hazard our cherished political principles as well as our sectional rights in the State,—we have felt that patience and forbearance on this point ceased to be virtues.

It may be said that the Western counties ought to have been down in force to have urged any claims they have in this respect. It is true, that some thirty counties of the West were without representatives in the Convention, and others nearly without. They could not go on account of the impassable roads. Whether other reasons existed, we know not; or whether, if they had been there, any thing more could have been effected than has been done in other Conventions or in two Legislatures past, is doubtful.

But, you say, "now is not the time to stir this matter."—We should like to be informed, then, when the "time" will arrive. If we await the "masterly inactivity" of Eastern feigning—doomed to wait until the first move is made for securing our just and equal rights. The public men of the East, without distinction of Democratic or Whig—mark our words!—do not intend

to permit a convention of any sort, nor to exert "freedom." They may be tempted and driven into the latter, but never, of their own free will and accord will they do it. Conscious, under a Constitution possessing the unbending and tyrannous stability of the laws of the ancient Medes, that the POWER is in their hands—a thing dear to human nature, and which we should doubtless like ourselves, if we had it—their grasp will not be broken loose until it is done by the united and determined will of "the men, high-minded men," who ought to "constitute the state."

We speak of the public men of the East in this matter, with the belief—nay the FAITH, that they do not reflect the sentiments of the common people of that portion of the State. Were a candidate to go among them, advocating a free Convention, as a measure of justice and magnanimity due to all who have a common lot in the political institutions of North Carolina, we entertain an abiding confidence that their unbiased and ultimate verdict would be in his favor.

Let us not be told that a change of the Basis is "impossible"—that the power over it is in hands that will never surrender it—that we should therefore be content without it! We never felt so sensibly and strikingly the hand of tyranny as when our eye fell upon that suggestion in a newspaper lately. There may be a tyranny of kings, a tyranny of majorities, a tyranny of opinion, and also a tyranny of constitutions. Why, the Democratic leaders in the State, from Gov. Reid down, (or up, just as you choose,) have for the past half-dozen years been complaining of the tyranny of our Constitution in refusing to lendless men the right of voting for Senators. It was their incessant complaints that produced investigation and dissatisfaction with other parts of the Constitution. When the people of other States find their constitutions operating with manifest inequality, they change them. But the Constitution of North Carolina, forsooth, it is "impossible" to change in a certain one of its provisions! The people who permitted it to be clasped like a fetter upon their limbs can never loosen the iron bond! Tell it not in Gath!

This question has not, legitimately, any connection with national politics; but being lugged into party on one side, it could not be kept out of the other. From the Whig party, as represented in Convention, we confess that we hoped a unanimous stand in relation to it; but have been disappointed. From the Democratic party we hoped nothing, and looked for nothing, but for the leaders to go the way or ways, (for it makes no odds to them how many ways or how often they cross each other,) that would redound most to party progress, regardless of State interests, the rank and file following them with unquestioning quietness and meekness; and in this we have not been disappointed.

We have thus set forth some of the reasons of our protest against the resolution of the Whig State Convention recommending a restricted Convention on the Constitution. We have done this in our own vindication—in order to intimate to all concerned that we entertain not the slightest disposition to back out from our position;—and in order to leave us free to the course marked out before us, where other questions of importance to the country are involved. We propose, therefore, to leave this subject for the present, because we see no advantage to result from its discussion, and advocate the election of Gen. Dockery on purely political grounds. He cannot be more inimical to the West, or rather, care less for the equal rights of the good people of North Carolina, than the nominee of the Democratic Convention, if their action be consistent with their former course. On the contrary, whatever views Gen. Dockery may have taken of duty under his nomination, and of the difficulties of conciliating East and West on the matter which we have discussed,—we know him to be a man entertaining unaffected popular sympathies. Coming up himself from the ranks of the people—making his way in the world by his own exertions—a plain farmer—without professional éclat, or overshadowing family influence,—we have no hesitation in saying that the gubernatorial honors of the State will be worthily bestowed upon him.

The Governor, in his official capacity, has no power over the subject discussed in this article. That power, in its preliminary stages, is in the hands of the Legislature; and we earnestly recommend that our Western friends exert themselves to send men to the General Assembly who will stand unflinchingly for their rights—against all compacts—all compromises—all further temporizing—FOR A FREE CONVENTION. The people of North Carolina have never yet been allowed to hold such Convention, and we are not afraid that they would do themselves any harm. We bide our time!

The Southern Commercial Convention is now about assembling in Charleston. Its objects are all praiseworthy, and have nothing to do with the politics of the country; but where we find such announcements as the following, touching any of these assemblies "for the good of the country," we can't help but suspect that "the fun of the thing" is the principal object aimed at:—"A grand ball will be given on Wednesday evening the 12th of April; a public dinner on the 13th; and an excursion around the harbor will take place on the 14th, and the display of fire works will take place the same evening at White Point Garden."

A company has recently been formed on Deep river, styled "The Gulf and Deep River Iron Manufacturing Company," which has resolved upon the investment of \$75,000 capital to erect Iron Works at the Gulf. Mr. J. Y. Wren, of the firm of J. Wren & Brothers, Founders and Machinists of Pottsville, Pennsylvania, was present and subscribed for stock to the amount of \$5,000.

## THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

This renegade print is endeavoring to make interest for the Locofoco party—the party of its latest espousals—out of the Patriot's disapproval of that resolution of the Whig State Convention relating to a Convention on changes of the Constitution.

The News makes it convenient to remark, that the Patriot "has always been an ultra Federal Whig sheet." Now, the Patriot has had the honor, until within a comparatively recent period, of working side by side, shoulder to shoulder, cheek by jowl, pursuing the same course, with the Asheville News. Our views not only of national politics, but of State policy, and particularly of a Convention of the People on the Constitution, were similar, almost to identity: no two papers in the State agreed more nearly touching these things. Well, we have not changed—that's certain: our old coat, threadbare and shabby as it may appear, is still right side out, and we intend that it shall stay so while there is a button left upon it. Now, a weighty question in logic occurs—was the Asheville News ever, when associated in these points with the Patriot, "an ultra Federal Whig sheet?" If it was not—what sort of a sheet is it now?

The News "ventures the assertion that the 'Greensborough Patriot, notwithstanding its 'strong denunciations of the platform, will support Dockery who stands upon it,' and argues that such course will not be honest. We can with equal safety venture the assertion, that the Asheville News will support the veriest locofoco that may be nominated for Governor, no matter how great his antagonism to the best interests of its section of the State; and that it will not object to anything that will or can be done by a Locofoco party Convention. Preselytes, in order to show the strength of their *new* love, always 'go the entire swine' with a relish!"

With the News, and with Mr. Erwin, and others of ability and influence in the mountain country, we had cherished the hope that we might achieve for Western North Carolina its rightful relative stand upon the platform of a just Constitution. We wot not then, alas! that we were building our hopes upon gentlemen so ready to make a "sell" of their influence and of their section to the highest bidder of the two political parties.

The Asheville News talk about a free Convention and a change of the Basis: after embracing a party notoriously committed in opposition, and whose organs and editors throw their entire weight against allowing equal representation in the West!

The News indulges one of its bitter sneers, among others, at an immature attempt some time ago made to call a Western Convention at Morganton. It is by no means the first renegade who, after having gone over to the side which was best drilled and had the most money, turns up its nose at the honest failures of its old compatriots. It was a saying of the Venetians that "one renegade was worse than ten Turks."

An attempt was made last Sunday to arrest Willis Hester, who had been up the country with a negro and horses and was returning through this county. He was described some four or five miles west of this place and shot at, two of the shot, it is said taking effect; but made his escape. An hour or two afterwards he was seen walking down the track of the railroad, through the suburbs of the town, and a hue and cry made after him, but he again escaped. That night a horse was taken from C. N. McDoo's quarter, and recovered on Tuesday, having been found standing in Haw river with marks of hard riding—supposed to have been ridden by Hester.

A reward of \$550 (we believe) has been offered for the capture of this man, in order to bring him to trial for negro stealing.

The Hillsboro' Recorder of Thursday last has the following:—  
*Hester not Taken.*—We learn that a party yesterday visited Willis Hester's house, some five miles west of Hillsboro', for the purpose of arresting him; and while they were searching the premises, he slipped out and made his escape upon a horse that one of the party had been riding—a fine gray, belonging to Gen. Allison of this place. Two guns were fired at him, and it is supposed that some of the shot hit him. Some of the party continued the pursuit, but at the last accounts he had not been taken.

## NORMAL COLLEGE.

We learn that the Rev. S. M. Foster, of Fayetteville, will preach the Annual Sermon, and that R. P. Dick, Esq., of our Town, has been selected to deliver the Address to the Literary Societies at the Commencement.

In the midst of the general prosperity and progress around us, we are pleased to learn that this Institution is moving onward. Its patronage is constantly increasing, and we are told, second to none in the country, the University excepted.

We learn that it is just receiving Philosophical, Astronomical and Chemical Apparatus, pronounced by Chamberlain & Ritchie, of Boston, (the makers,) equal to anything ever furnished by that far-famed establishment.

Gov. Seymour, of New York, has vetoed the prohibitory liquor law bill, just passed by the Legislature of that State, as unconstitutional in its provisions—first, because it authorizes unreasonable searches of property; second, it involves the forfeiture and destruction of property without due process of law; and, finally, it is an unreasonable prohibition generally.

Any suggestions which may be induced by an examination of the tables of the United States Census for this and the neighboring counties, should be forwarded at an early day, to Mr. DeBow, Superintendent of the Census Office at Washington, with a view to the correctness of other publications from that office.

## MR. WILEY'S REPORT.

The Standard has published, by instalments, the first General Report of C. H. WILEY, the State Superintendent of Common Schools. It is an able paper, exhibiting a sound discretion and judgment on the part of the Superintendent and an untiring industry in his new and responsible station, worthy of all praise from his fellow citizens of every portion of the State.

When we receive the pamphlet copy of the Report, we propose to make copious extracts, for the information of readers who may not otherwise have the opportunity of seeing it. In the mean time, we avail ourselves of the following notice of facts and points in the Report, which we find in the Wilmington Herald:

In 1840, there were in North Carolina 2 Colleges, 141 Academies and Grammar Schools, and 622 Primary and Common Schools—whole number of Schools, Academies and Colleges 775. Total of children at School 19,483.

We now have in the State, 5 Male Colleges, 8 Female, perhaps 300 Academies.

The number of students at Male Colleges now is perhaps between 500 and 600—number at Female Colleges, (including Salem School and St. Mary's,) not less than 1,000.

There are also several Male Colleges on the way, and two or three—at least three—Female Colleges.

The number of students at Academies, Select and Private Classical Schools, cannot be less than 7,000.

By the census of 1850, the whole number of white children at school in North Carolina during that year, was 100,591, (one hundred thousand, five hundred and ninety-one.)

In 1840, after the Common Schools had been in operation about nine years, there were 19,483 children at school; in 1850, 100,591, or five hundred per cent gain in nine years!

The whole number of Common Schools at that time was 622; in 1850, there were 2131 schools taught in seventy counties, and perhaps fully twenty-five hundred in all; being an increase in thirteen years of four hundred per cent. The increase in Colleges has been about two hundred and fifty per cent, and in Academies, at least one hundred per cent.

The number of children attending Common Schools, in seventy counties, is 86,875; and the number in the counties not heard from, and the number not reported, may be safely estimated at twelve thousand more—making at least 98,000 in 1850, against 14,987 in 1840, an increase of over six hundred per cent.

The Common Schools have not injured the quality of education by breaking down better schools, for colleges and academies have made an unexampled increase, and the course of studies, has, every year, been made more thorough and practical.

The value of apparatus for illustrating the sciences, at the schools now in the State, is perhaps fully three times as great as in 1840; the number of Grammars and Geographies sold, fully five times as great, and the number of good scholars at least three times increased.

Mr. Wiley is convinced that for every two good subscription schools broken down by the Common Schools, we have at least three equally good Common Schools and one Academy somewhere else, or two good schools for one, besides three or four other schools not so good, for every one thus interfered with.

The whole income of the public School Fund of the United States, in 1850, aside from that raised by taxation, donations, &c., &c., was only two millions, five hundred and odd thousand dollars; and the income of the public fund of North Carolina, (aside from swamp lands and county taxes,) equal to more than one-twentieth of the whole.

The whole amount expended in the U. States was nine millions and something over five hundred thousand dollars; and in North Carolina, about one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

The whole number of public schools was about 81,000, (eighty-one thousand,) and therefore the average amount expended in the United States, was about 117 dollars to the school—the average amount in North Carolina, about 70 dollars to the school taught, and at least 50 dollars for every District in the State, or every four miles square of territory. Now, without further taxation, we can nearly double this sum; many counties now lay no taxes for school purposes, while our general taxes are lighter, our resources less developed, and the value of our real estate, mines, commerce and manufactures bound to increase more and more rapidly, from their present rates, than any other State in the Union.

The average time during which all the schools are taught in the year, for the whole State, is about four months; and the whole number of white children between the ages of 5 and 21 years, cannot be short of 195,000—and of these, we may consider that at least 55,000 are between the ages of 5 and 8, and 18 and 21; and we may calculate that of these at this age, the number who have not yet commenced going to school, and who have finished their education, is at least 30,000—which, taken from 195,000, leaves 165,000.

It is entirely safe to estimate that not more than two-thirds of those who go to school, attend in any one year; and by this calculation, we have one hundred and fifty thousand children attending school at some time in the State, and one hundred and sixty-five thousand who ought to be at school. This leaves fifteen thousand as the estimated number of those who are not attending school at all; but we have every reason to believe that one-third at least of these will yet go to some institution of learning. If they do, it will leave us ten thousand illiterate people in a generation of one hundred and ninety-five thousand, or 1 in every 194—or at the worst, fifteen thousand in one hundred and ninety-five thousand, or 1 in 13, who will not be able to read and write.

The prohibitory liquor law men of Wilmington held a meeting the 28th ult., T. Loring presiding, at which they recommended and appointed delegates to a County Convention, to be held the 25th April, for the purpose of nominating candidates to represent their views in both houses of the next General Assembly.

The Louisiana legislature has unanimously adopted a resolution in favor of the Nebraska bill.

Illinois Apples.—At the close of the Illinois State Fair last fall, a barrel of apples was selected from those exhibited, put up in papers, and sent with their names, to the American Institute, New York. The specimens were larger than apples of the same varieties grown in New York, and good judges stated that they were twenty per cent. better than the same varieties of Eastern fruit.

## CONGRESS.

The following explanation of the surroundings of the Nebraska bill, or bills, in the House of Representatives will relieve the casual reader from difficulty in understanding its situation and prospects under the rules of the House. The members of the House themselves appear half the time not to know their own rules; it cannot, then, be expected that a mere reader of the proceedings should understand them; hence the utility of this common sense explanation of the present condition of the Nebraska question:

The Nebraska bill is the subject of great interest before the House. As you are aware, Southern men generally support it. Some, however, object to it, on the ground that it recognizes, in their opinion squatter sovereignty. Others think that it gives no support to such pretensions, unless Congress possesses the power to legislate directly upon the subject of slavery. Should the Senate bill pass the House in its present form, and receive the sanction of the Executive, then the question as to sovereignty would properly come before the Supreme Court. Its decision would, of course, be made in strict accordance with the Constitution of the United States. If that instrument commits slavery to the sovereignty of individual States, then, as a matter of course, a territorial government cannot legislate for or against it. It is by no means certain, however, that the bill will pass the House. It may not be amiss to state here, that, at an early day of the present session, the House Committee on Territories introduced a bill, in most of its features, like the Senate bill. That bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole, and is, I think, the twentieth on the calendar. When the Senate bill was presented to the House, most of its friends wished to refer it to the Committee on Territories. But, contrary to their wishes, it was referred, by a decided majority, to the Committee of the Whole. It stands, I think, the fifteenth bill upon the calendar. Forty-nine bills must, therefore, be disposed of, before they can reach it, unless by a vote of three-fourths, they take it up at an earlier day. While this does not secure the defeat of the bill, it throws many obstacles in its way.

Should the House act upon and pass its own bill, that would have to go to the Senate, and thus the whole subject would be reopened there. Some of the friends of the measure desire the Committee on Territories to report another bill at once, so that they may act upon it with as little delay as possible. There was an excited and angry debate between Mr. Cutting of New York, and Mr. Breckinridge of Kentucky. Mr. Breckinridge charged Mr. Cutting with being a secret enemy of the Nebraska bill, because of his having made the motion which sent it to the Committee of the Whole, and accused him of embracing it in the attitude of affection, whilst he drove his dagger under its ribs. Mr. Cutting repelled the charge, and accused Mr. Breckinridge with sinister motives in attacking him. The debate became extremely personal, and great excitement prevailed—members crowding around the speakers, and there being occasional demonstrations of applause. After the tie, by implication at least, had passed between the matter, the matter was dropped in the House, but it is feared that trouble may ensue out of doors. Such scenes are disgraceful, and it is sincerely to be deplored that gentlemen of their acknowledged talents and high standing, should allow themselves to be thrown of their guard by their passions and the excitement of the moment.

[There was an apprehension that Breckinridge and Cutting had gone off to fight a duel;—and a report at one time that they did fight;—but the matter was settled "honorably to both parties," of course, and mutual explanations subsequently made in the House.]

In the Senate, 25th, the Deficiency bill was under consideration.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Boock of Virginia and Mr. Lyon of New York made earnest speeches in favor of the bill authorizing the construction of six first class steam frigates.

Mr. Yates of Illinois and Mr. Franklin of Maryland made decided speeches of an hour each against the Nebraska bill.

In the Senate, March 28th, the Deficiency bill, with several amendments, was further considered.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Disney, from the Committee on Public Lands, made a report adverse to the House bill referred to that committee, making a grant of public lands to the several States and Territories for the benefit of the indigent insane. The bill discussed in this report is somewhat similar in its provisions to the bill which lately passed the Senate on the same subject. The report, as read from the Clerk's table, takes the ground that Congress has no authority to dispose of the public lands for that purpose.

How admirable is our frame of government, which can by one act offer free grants of the public domain to the paupers and vagabonds of every nation of the Old World, and yet make it unconstitutional to grant any portion of the same for the support and comfort of the most forlorn and destitute of our own kindred and countrymen!

Mr. Bennett presented a minority report on the same subject, which was not read. Both reports were ordered to be printed.

If an opinion can be formed of the strength of the bill from the refusal to lay it upon the table, a favorable augury may be drawn. The vote was 71 to 89. The bill was eventually referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The House again went into Committee of the Whole on the bill authorizing the construction of six steam frigates. Mr. Barksdale of Mississippi spoke an hour in favor of the Nebraska bill, and Mr. Norton, of Illinois, an hour against the measure. The committee then rose, without coming to any decision upon the naval bill.

Debates upon one subject whilst another is in hand must seem strange to a reader unfamiliar with Congressional habits; but that anomalous code called the "Rules," we suppose, authorizes it.—*Intelligencer.*

## [For the Patriot]

MARCH 28th, 1854.

Dear Sir:—If the columns of your paper are not too much occupied with other matter, I would crave a small space to "vindicate the truth of history," to use the language of congressional speakers.

A week or two ago the death of your fellow-citizen, John Forbes, was announced in the Patriot, and in the short and otherwise correct and appropriate obituary notice, he was said to be the grandson of Capt. John Forbes, who fell mortally wounded in the Battle of Guilford Court House. Now, the deceased was not the son or grandson of Capt. John Forbes, but of Capt. Arthur Forbes, the brave and patriotic man who commanded

a company, shed his blood, and lost his life upon the plains of Guilford.

That there was a Capt. or Col. John Forbes contemporary with Arthur, I think is true, and he may have been in the Battle, but if so, was certainly neither killed or wounded. Mr. Caruthers, if I mistake not, fell into the same error in his Life of Caldwell, which has always seemed strange to me, and also that it has never been noticed and corrected. I speak with confidence on this subject; for I was brought up in the immediate neighborhood where Forbes lived, and where his memory is still fresh and green. His name and the circumstances connected with his death are as familiar to me as "household words." So often have I listened with rapt attention to the tales of the "deeds of the days of other years," from the lips of those, now no more, who lived and acted in those stirring "times that tried men's souls." With my mother's milk I sucked in sentiments of love and admiration for Capt. Arthur Forbes; and in childhood's tender years, wept at the recital of the sufferings of his helpless widow and orphaned children. Honor to his memory! Peace to his ashes!

VINDEX VERITATIS.

On the 30th ult., in the Senate, Mr. Badger presented a memorial against the passage of the Nebraska bill.

It was a memorial of forty-three citizens of North Carolina. Mr. B. remarked on presenting it that out of the fifty-three signatures to the document, there were sixteen by the name of White, who he presumed were all members of that respectable religious society denominated Friends. Their opposition to the bill was founded on a provision they deem unjust, because they consider that it involved a breach of national faith. So far as he knew the personal character of these parties, and from the fact that they were from the State of North Carolina, he felt bound to conclude that they were just as well as reasonable men, and that, after they had read the discussion which had taken place as to any change produced by his amendment to the character of the original bill, they would find that they were entirely mistaken in the supposition that the measure was either unjust or involved any violation of the public faith, and consequently would withdraw their opposition.

Black Warrior Difficultly Settled.—The seizure of the steamer Black Warrior at Havana seems to have been adjusted very quietly, without an appeal to arms, or any convulsion of nations. The ship was found to have been guilty of an infraction of the revenue laws; was seized, and after an examination, released from confiscation, on the payment of \$60,000. For this procedure the Cuban authorities have a warrant in the conduct of our own government, who have repeatedly seized the Cuban steamers for smuggling, and on finding that the captain and agents of the ship were not implicated, have released the ship on the payment of a heavy fine. Captain Bullock is said to have paid the fine on the Black Warrior, and to have received back the ship, under protest.

Col. Benton's Speech.—Col. Benton made his maiden speech in the House of Representatives, last Friday, on the bill authorizing the construction of six steam frigates. He opposed the bill because it is against the policy of our government to have a standing navy in time of peace. He did not believe in the practice of a nation building a navy in time of peace, as it was only built to rot down. It is all a contest of ship building. We only want ships for the protection of our commerce, and we have enough for that purpose now. The House, however, did not concur in Mr. Benton's views and passed the bill.

Corn.—Large quantities of corn, several thousand bushels, have arrived here from Wilmington within two or three weeks past, and furnished a supply which could not otherwise have been obtained here.

There is great and just complaint of the measure of the Wilmington shippers. The corn is nicely put up in what are called two bushel bags, and they are sold as such; whereas instead of two bushels they contain from 14 to 14 bushels. Taken at random they weigh about 100 lbs., but several have been weighed which contained only 75 lbs.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

Flour, which cost \$7 per barrel in New York, sold in San Francisco, on the 20th Feb., for \$6.75. The loss on a cargo of 7,000, from Richmond, is said to be nearly \$5 per barrel. Letters from San Francisco say the decline in Flour is sufficient of itself to reduce rammit *n.e* at least five hundred thousand dollars per month, to say nothing of the decline in butter, and other articles. Butter sold in firkins, from 9 to 17 cents per lb. Scarcely enough to pay the cost, storage freight and interest.

The Japan Expedition.—Despatches have been received from Commodore Perry, dated Hong Kong, January 24. He was about to start in a short time on his second expedition to Japan. The East India squadron will be reduced after its mission to Japan shall have been performed, as the force in those seas will then be larger than is necessary.

Fairbanks's Scales.—In all business transactions requiring the use of Scales, it is of the utmost importance to have those which are durable and exact. Persons purchasing Scales of the Messrs. Fairbanks, may be sure of getting an article of the best quality, and at a reasonable price. We invite attention to their advertisement in another column.

We are pained to learn from the Georgia Temperance Banner, that Mr. S. M. Hewlett, Temperance Lecturer, has again fallen and returned to his cups. Alas! for poor frail human nature. His history is but another forcible witness to the impubility of the love of strong drink when the appetite is once formed, and serves to illustrate the truthfulness of the argument that the only path of safety is to touch not, taste not, handle not.—*Spirit of the Age.*

Large Newspaper Circulation.—The Philadelphia Ledger announces that its circulation has reached the enormous number of 59,240, larger than that of any daily newspaper in the world. The New York Herald has a circulation, according to its own statement, of 53,040. The London Times stands next on the list, having a circulation of about 40,000.

Emigration to Nebraska.—Besides the emigrants hastening to Nebraska from the Northwestern States, there appears to be a prospect of a large accession from the North. A convention is to be held at Worcester, (Mass.) on the 18th April, for the formation of a colony of New England mechanics and farmers, who propose to proceed thither and from a settlement on some eligible locality.







From the Barnwell (S. C.) Sentinel.  
Decidedly Rich.  
157 Broadway New York,  
March 10th, 1854.

C. F. TOWN, Esq., Dear Sir:—Your name has been proposed as a suitable one to occupy a place in our "Portraits and Memoirs of Eminent Americans" now living, of which several volumes have been already published. This great work contains, among the first names in the country. For further information of its general scope and plan, I beg to refer you to a circular herewith sent. Our portraits are engraved on steel, by the first artists, so that the likenesses are true and life-like representations of their originals, possessing greater value to the subjects and their friends than the most costly paintings.

You are respectfully solicited to occupy a place in the pages of this work. Should your consent afford us the opportunity of thus giving to the world a true and permanent record of your life and features please send me your likeness (a good daguerreotype of the size as our portraits is best), so that it may be handed over to our engravers.

Please cause to be sent to me also, a memoir of yourself, or such facts as will enable me to prepare it; and, I will not forget to say, that the facts for the sketch should be fully and accurately given.

I hope you will send both the daguerreotype and memoir at your earliest convenience, as we have a volume in progress, and wish to avoid delay. Hoping to hear from you, I am, yours truly,  
JOHN LIVINGSTON.

Dear Sir:—The above communication reached me last week, and in reply, I beg leave to state, that if I have ever done anything worthy of the immortality your magazine is likely to confer upon me, I am not conscious of it. However, as true merit is always modest, it may be to that virtue that I owe my ignorance; at all events, and I am anxious the world at large should know it, I have not sought fame but fame has sought me, as Alexander Smith the poet would say.

"Fame! Fame! next greatest word to God!"

In taking a retrospect of my early days, I can discover nothing worthy of record, unless it be the stealing of a few watermelons at school, for which I was beaten with many stripes, or the riding of a few quarter races, for which I received an occasional and solitary ginger ale, or adventures of similar import.

At 17, I ran away from my venerable old Guardian, the Rev. Hansford Dade Duncan, (long life to him) and rammed to the great far west, where I flourished for a short time, and a short time only, and upon returning home all my money upon a game vulgarly called "poker," (of which, of course, you know nothing) upon one of the boats of the Alabama river. This was about the time the Ben. Franklin lived, and killed so many, and had been standing near the stern of the vessel, you would never have had the opportunity of handling my name, the smile, character, and adventures, down to an eager posterity in the columns of your justly celebrated magazine.

I returned to my own, my native land, fondness, and perhaps somewhat soiled in appearance, and ran for 1st Lieut. in a distinguished militia company, but was unfortunately beaten by the loss of one vote, by my worthy competitor.

In the year of our Lord 1849, my illustrious friend Thos. D. Conly, gave me the office of Assistant Deputy C. S. Marshal for the District of Barnwell, and while taking the Census, I killed one horse and another ran away and broke my buggy, upon which occasion, I rode my horse bare back 14 miles in 40 minutes, of which fact Col. B. H. Brown is a living witness.

After I had concluded this herculean undertaking, a man calling himself "C. Frank Powell," wrote me from Washington that if I would forward a certain amount of money to him, he would prosecute my claims for an increase of pay sufficient to cover these immense disbursements, but I grieve to say that from the time I sent the money, I have not heard a word from the aforesaid and never to forget C. Frank Powell, he probably having gone to parts unknown. However, I still entertain strong hopes of seeing his distinguished name and the smile in your widely circulating magazine.

Last year I ran for Tax Collector in this important Township, and was beaten so badly by a base combination, of which I was wholly unconscious until a few moments before the closing of the polls, that I have not since entirely recovered my equanimity. As a solace, however, to this disaster, and just at this crisis, my distinguished but benighted friend, Hon. James Campbell, Postmaster General, gave me the Post-office at this place, the duties of which I may without vanity say, I have discharged to the complete and entire satisfaction of the whole community.

My friends anxious to secure for me the distinguished honor you have so politely tendered, and as a reward for my various and arduous services, are now busily engaged in raising a subscription for the purpose of defraying the expenses attendant upon this momentous affair. I allude to the engraving of my portrait. They have already appointed a committee to secure the services of a competent artist; when completed, I will forward it to your address.

Permit me to express the hope that you will delay the publication of the next number of your magazine until it makes its advent.

I avail myself of this opportunity to assure you of the distinguished consideration with which I remain, Dear Sir,  
Your grateful and dutiful servant,  
C. F. TOWN, Postmaster.  
At Barnwell C. H., S. C.  
JOHN LIVINGSTON, Esq., 157 Broadway, N. Y.

North Carolina—Guilford County.  
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1854.  
Presidents and Directors of the Bank of Cape Fear  
against  
James J. Foster.  
Original Attachment Levied on Land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case, James J. Foster, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Greensboro' Patriot during six successive weeks, for said defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Guilford, at the court house in Greensboro', on the third Monday of May next, then and there to plead, answer or demur; or judgment by default final will be taken against him, and the property levied or sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's debt.

Witness, Lyndon Swaim, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Greensboro', the third Monday of February, 1854.  
Pr. adv. \$5. 774-6w.

Yours will find crying Dills for sale at  
Sept., 1853. J. R. & SLOAN'S.

A LARGE supply of bolting cloths of all numbers, just received from the manufacturer. They bring on consignment, will be sold low and warranted.  
W. J. McCONNEL.

State of North Carolina—In Equity.  
Anna Mahony and others }  
Petition to sell land  
William Helton and others }  
PUBLICATION having been heretofore made for all the aforesaid defendants except Anna Mahony.—It is now therefore ordered that publication be made in the Greensboro' Patriot for six weeks for the said Anna Mahony to appear at the Court of Equity to be held for the county of Guilford, at the courthouse in Greensboro', on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1854, to plead, answer or demur to the Plaintiff's petition, or the same will be set down for hearing and heard ex parte as to her. Text: J. A. MEBANE, C. C. Pr. adv. \$5. 772-5

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia,  
Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Dis-  
ease of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising  
from a Disordered Liver or Stomach:  
Such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of  
Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nau-  
sea, Heartburn, Digestion for food, Fullness of  
Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sink-  
ing or Fluctuating at the pit of the Stomach, Swim-  
ming of the Head, Harried and Difficult Breath-  
ing, Fluctuating at the Heart, Choking or Suffoca-  
ting Sensations when in a lying posture, Dizziness  
of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever  
and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspi-  
ration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in  
the Side, Back, Chest, Lungs, &c., Sudden Hiss-  
ing of Heat, Burning in the Feet, Constant In-  
guinings of evil, and Great Depression of Spirits,  
can be effectually cured by  
Dr. Hoofland's  
CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS, Prepared by  
DR. C. M. JACKSON, No. 120 Arch Street, Phila-  
delphia. Their power over the above diseases is  
not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation  
in the United States, as the cure effected, in many  
cases after skillful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids.  
Possessing great virtues in the rectification of dis-  
eases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the  
most searching powers in weakness and affections  
of the digestive organs, they are, withal, safe, cer-  
tain and pleasant.

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

"See our Weekly," said Aug. 25: "Dr. Hoofland's  
German Bitters, manufactured by Dr. Jackson, are  
highly recommended by some of the most prominent  
members of the faculty as an article of much effec-  
tiveness in cases of female weakness. Persons of de-  
bilitated constitutions will find these Bitters advan-  
tageous to their health, as we know from experience  
the salutary effect they have upon weak systems."

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

Hon. C. D. Hineine, Mayor of the City of Cam-  
den, N. J., says: "Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters.—This  
medicine, and the source from which they came induced us  
to make inquiry respecting their merits. From en-  
quiry we were persuaded to use it, and must say  
we found it specific in its action upon diseases of  
the liver and digestive organs, and the powerful in-  
fluence it exerts upon nervous prostration, is really  
surprising. It calms and strengthens the nerves,  
bringing them into a state of repose, making sleep  
refreshing."

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

For sale wholesale and retail, at  
The German Medicine Store,  
No. 120 Arch street, one door below Sixth, Philadel-  
phia, and by respectable dealers generally through-  
out the country.

Sold by T. J. Patrick, in Greensboro' and by  
dealers in medicine everywhere. 731-1y

North Carolina—Guilford County.  
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1854.  
The Farmers' Bank } Original Attachment Levied  
on Land.  
James T. Foster. }  
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that  
the defendant in this case, James T. Foster, is  
not an inhabitant of this State: It is ordered by  
the Court that publication be made in the Greensboro'  
Patriot during six successive weeks, for said defend-  
ant to appear at the court house in Greensboro' on  
the third Monday of May next, then and there to  
plead, answer or demur; or judgment by default  
final will be taken against him, and the property  
levied on sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's debt.

Witness, Lyndon Swaim, Clerk of our said Court,  
at Office, the third Monday of February, 1854.  
LYNDON SWAIM, Clerk.  
Pr. adv. \$5. 774-6w.

State of North Carolina, RANDOLPH  
COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,  
February Term, 1854.  
William Leffler } Original Attachment Levied  
on Land.  
Wesley Jones. }  
In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the  
Court, that the defendant, 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, a newspaper published in the  
town of Greensboro' in said State, notifying the said  
non-resident defendant of the pendency of this suit,  
and requiring him to be and appear before the Jus-  
tices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Ses-  
sions, to be held for the county of Randolph, at the court  
house in Asheboro', on the first Monday of May,  
1854, and then and there to plead, answer or re-  
ply, or judgment final will be entered and the lands  
levied on be ordered to be sold to satisfy the Plain-  
tiff's debt and costs of said suit.

Witness, Benjamin F. Hoover, Clerk of our said  
Court at Office in Asheboro', on the 13th Monday of Fe-  
bruary, A. D., 1854. B. F. HOOVER, C. C. Pr.  
Pr. adv. \$5. 774-6w.

AYER'S  
CHERRY PECTORAL,  
For the rapid Cure of  
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS,  
BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH,  
CROUP, ASTHMA, AND  
CONSUMPTION.  
To cure a Cough with Headache and  
Soreness of the Throat, Take the Cherry  
Pectoral on going to bed, and wrap up warmly to  
sweat during the night.

For a Cold and Cough, take it morning,  
noon, and evening, according to directions on the  
bottle, and the difficulty will soon be removed. None  
will long suffer from this trouble when they find it  
can be so readily cured. Persons afflicted with a  
severe cough, which breaks them of their rest at  
night, will find, by taking the Cherry Pectoral on  
going to bed, they may be sure of sound, unbroken  
sleep, and consequently refreshing rest. Great re-  
lief from suffering, and an ultimate cure, is afforded  
to thousands who are thus afflicted, by this invalu-  
able remedy.

From its agreeable effect in these cases, many  
find themselves unwilling to forego its use when the  
necessity for it has ceased.

From two eminent Physicians in  
FAVETTEVILLE, Tenn., April 16th, 1851.  
Sir:—We have given your Cherry Pectoral an ex-  
tensive trial in our practice, and find it to surpass  
every other remedy we have for curing affections of  
the respiratory organs.

DRS. DIEMER & HAMPTON.

To Singers and Public Speakers this re-  
medy is invaluable, as by its action on the throat  
and lungs, when taken in small quantities, it re-  
moves all hoarseness in a few hours, and wonder-  
fully increases the power and flexibility of the voice.

Asthma is generally much relieved, and there are  
some cases so obstinate as to yield entirely to no  
medicine. Cherry Pectoral will cure them, if they  
can be cured.

Bronchitis, or irritation of the throat and up-  
per portion of the lungs, may be carried by taking  
Cherry Pectoral in small and frequent doses. The  
uncomfortable oppression is soon relieved.

Rev. Doct. LANSING, of Brooklyn, New York,  
states:—  
"I have seen the Cherry Pectoral cure such cases  
of Asthma and Bronchitis as leads me to believe it  
can rarely fail to cure those diseases."

For Croup. Give an emetic of antimony, to be  
followed by large and frequent doses of the Cherry  
Pectoral, until it soothes the disease. It taken  
in season, it will not fail to cure.

Whooping Cough may be broken up and  
cured by the use of Cherry Pectoral.

The Inducement is speedily removed by this  
remedy. Numerous instances have been noticed  
where whole families were protected from any seri-  
ous consequences, while their neighbors, without  
the Cherry Pectoral, were suffering from the disease.

Doct. J. C. Ayer, of Salem, O., 11th June 1851.  
I write to inform you of the truly remarkable ef-  
fects of your CHERRY PECTORAL in this place,  
and in my own family.—One of my daughters, was  
completely cured in three days of a dreadful Whoop-  
ing Cough, by taking it. She is now well, and one of  
our very best physicians freely states that he considers  
it the best remedy he has for pulmonary diseases,  
and that he has cured more cases of Croup with it  
than any other medicine he ever administered.

Our clergyman of the Baptist Church says that  
during the run of Influenza here this season, he has  
seen cures from your medicine he could scarcely  
have believed without seeing.

J. D. SINCLAIR,  
Deputy Postmaster.

From the Distinguished Professor of Chemistry  
and Materia Medica, Bowdoin College.  
I have found the Cherry Pectoral, as its ingredi-  
ents show, a powerful remedy for colds, and coughs,  
and pulmonary diseases.

F. PARKER KELFELS, M. D.  
BREWSTER, Me., Feb. 6, 1847.

Dr. Valentine Mott.  
The widely celebrated Professor of Surgery in  
the Medical College, New York City, says:  
"It gives me pleasure to certify the value and  
efficacy of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which I con-  
sider peculiarly adapted to cure diseases of the  
Throat and Lungs."

Cures of severe disease upon the Lungs have  
been effected by Cherry Pectoral in such extreme  
cases as warranted the belief that a remedy has  
at length been found that can be depended on to cure  
the Coughs, Colds and Consumption which carry  
off our midst thousands every year. It is indeed  
a medicine to which the afflicted can look with  
confidence for relief, and they should not fail to  
avail themselves of it.

Prepared by J. C. Ayer, Chemist, Low-  
ell, Mass.

Sold in Greensboro' by Dr. T. J. Patrick, and by  
Druggists and Dealers in Medicines everywhere.  
April 1, 1854.

North Carolina—Guilford County.  
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1854.  
Esther Brewer }  
Petition for Dower.  
Edi M. Brewer, Noah W. }  
Brewer and others, }  
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that  
John D. Brewer, one of the Defendants in this  
case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is there-  
fore ordered by the Court, that publication be made  
to the Greensboro' Patriot during six successive  
weeks, for said defendant, John D. Brewer, to ap-  
pear at the next term of said Court, to be held for  
the county of Guilford, at the court house in Green-  
sboro', on the third Monday of May next, to plead  
or demur; otherwise judgment will be rendered  
against him and a writ of dower issued in favor of the  
Plaintiff.

Witness, Lyndon Swaim, Clerk of our said Court,  
at Office in Greensboro', the third Monday of Fe-  
bruary, 1854. LYNDON SWAIM, Clerk.  
Pr. adv. \$5. 774-6w.

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

KENT, PAINE & KENT,  
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in  
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC  
DRY GOODS,  
No. 11 Fourteenth Street, Richmond.  
SPRING TRADE, 1854.

WE are receiving per steamers and packets,  
from Glasgow, Liverpool and Havre, our  
spring importation of British, French and  
German Dry Goods, purchased upon the best  
terms, entirely for cash, comprising a very large and  
splendid assortment of new and beautiful styles.  
And at various arrivals from New York and Bos-  
ton, we are receiving a full supply of American  
Fabrics, embracing every variety.

We are also prepared with a large stock of ready-  
made Clothing, manufactured at home, under  
our own supervision, in the latest and best style.

With a stock unusually large, and well selected;  
and with increased facilities for doing business, and  
with every exertion on our part to secure the best  
trade that comes to this market, we respectfully in-  
vite the merchants of Virginia, North Carolina and  
Tennessee to examine our stock before purchasing,  
with the assurance that our goods will be sold as  
low as they can be bought in any market in this  
country.

It is our purpose to keep our stock up throughout  
the year, and merchants visiting our city, at any  
season, will find us well prepared to serve them.

KENT, PAINE & KENT.  
Richmond, Feb. 24, 1854. 770-6w

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.  
THIS Liniment has never been equalled for the  
cure of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Bruises, Burns,  
Strains, Combs, Piles, Tanners, Old Sores, Stiff Joints,  
Swings or pains in any part of the body if an ex-  
ternal application is made. A column of certificates  
could be given from those that have been cured of  
these diseases and also from those that have had  
Horses cured of ringbone, spavin, scratches, wind-  
galls, saddle galls, stiffness, or any enlargement of  
bone or muscles.

THROUGH BY EXPRESS!  
This is to certify that  
The Mexican Mustang Liniment  
Has been used quite extensively in the stables of  
Adams & Co.'s Great Southern, Eastern and Western  
Expresses, for curing galls, clauds, scratches,  
sprains and bruises, and it has proved very effec-  
tual. Many of our men have also used it on themselves  
and their families, and they all speak of its healing  
and remedial qualities in the highest terms. One  
of our hostlers got kicked, and badly cut and bruised  
on his knee—as usual, the Mustang Liniment  
was resorted to, and the soreness and lameness was  
soon removed, and it was perfectly well out after  
four days. We have no hesitation in recommend-  
ing it as a valuable preparation, to be used externally  
on man or beast.

J. DUSING,  
Foreman of Adams & Co.'s Express Stable, New York.

We take great pleasure in recommending the  
Mexican Mustang Liniment to all our friends and cus-  
tomers as the best remedy for all the above diseases.  
Many of our men have also used it on themselves  
and their families, and they all speak of its healing  
and remedial qualities in the highest terms. One  
of our hostlers got kicked, and badly cut and bruised  
on his knee—as usual, the Mustang Liniment  
was resorted to, and the soreness and lameness was  
soon removed, and it was perfectly well out after  
four days. We have no hesitation in recommend-  
ing it as a valuable preparation, to be used externally  
on man or beast.

J. DUSING,  
Foreman of Adams & Co.'s Express Stable, New York.

RESSELL COUNTY, Ala. Feb. 18, 1853.  
In justice to the proprietors, and for the benefit of  
the afflicted, I feel it my duty to state publicly, the  
remedial effects of a cure that have been effected in my  
family by the use of the Mustang Liniment. A ne-  
gro of mine had what was called a bone Fever, or  
Whinow on her middle finger; the pain was most  
intense and excruciating. The inflammation had  
been so extensive that the whole finger had become  
almost a mass of corruption, and the only hope of  
saving her hand, and perhaps her life, appeared to  
be to have it cut off. As her general health was  
very delicate, the physician advised us to try the  
Mustang Liniment a few days, till she could be sent  
to a surgeon in Columbus, as it could do no harm,  
and might prevent mortification. To the astonish-  
ment of the doctor, and myself, the pain soon  
ceased, the inflammation subsided, and the wound  
rapidly healed. The finger is now perfectly well  
and sound! One of my boys was severely burned,  
the skin was entirely taken off from the knee to the  
ankle. The Mustang Liniment was freely ap-  
plied, and nothing else was used. The relief and  
cure was almost beyond belief—but a short time  
elapsed before the wounds were perfectly healed.  
I consider it an invaluable remedy, and it should be  
in every family and on every plantation.

JAS. PHILLIPS.

PRICES.—The Liniment is put up in 3 sizes and  
retails for 25cts, 50cts, and \$1.00 per bottle. The 25  
cents size will cure 3 times as much as the 25  
cents size and the \$1 size will cure 3 times as much as the  
25 cents size—the large sizes being much cheaper.

A. G. BRAGG & CO. Sole Importers,  
20 Broadway, N. Y. or Cor. S. & Market St.  
For sale by all Druggists and by T. J. PATRICK,  
Greensboro'; Sill & Sill, Salisbury; A. T. Reeves,  
Salisbury; Gardner & Co., Jamestown; King &  
Hegle, Lexington; Samuel Young, Asheboro'; I.  
S. Gibson, Germantown; M. & T. Black, Madison.  
July 16, 1853. 738-3m.

State of North Carolina, In Equity.  
Stokes County. Geo. Pamill  
and wife Bettina R. Pamill, and George Calloway,  
heirs at law of Amorpha Calloway, dec'd; William  
L. Pamill, Archibald Stewart and wife Elizabeth L.  
Stewart, heirs at law of Bethania Pamill, dec'd,  
against  
Ruth S. Hairston, Saml Hairston, Marshall Hairston,  
also against Peter Hairston, George Hairston,  
Jr., Samuel Hairston Jr., and John Ramsey and wife  
Elizabeth, heirs at law of Ruth Hairston, dec'd; also  
against Robert L. Jones and wife Elizabeth, Ruth A.  
Hairston, George S. Hairston, Marshall Hairston Jr.,  
and Susan A. Hairston, heirs at law of John A. Hairston,  
deceased.

It appearing upon affidavit filed, that the defend-  
ants Samuel Hairston, Marshall Hairston, Saml. P.  
Hairston, George Hairston Jr., Samuel Hairston Jr.,  
John Ramsey and wife Elizabeth, heirs at law of  
Ruth Hairston, dec'd; Robert L. Jones and wife E-  
lizabeth, Ruth A. Hairston, George S. Hairston, Mar-  
shall Hairston Jr., and Susan A. Hairston, heirs at  
law of John A. Hairston, dec'd, are not inhabitants  
of this State: It is therefore ordered that publica-  
tion be made for six successive weeks in the Green-  
sboro' Patriot, for the said defendants to be and  
appear at the next Court of Equity, to be held for  
the county of Stokes, at the courthouse in Danbury,  
on the third Monday after the 4th Monday in March,  
1854, then and there to plead, answer or demur to  
the Plaintiff's Bill, otherwise judgment pro confesso  
will be taken against them, and the cause set down  
for hearing ex parte as to them.

Witness Jaspar W. Davis, Clerk and Master for  
Stokes county, at office, this third day of March,  
1854. JASPER W. DAVIS, C. M. E.  
Pr. adv. \$5.00. 774-6w.

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

NOTICE.—Having qualified as Administrator  
on the estate of Richard Greene, deceased, on  
the 10th day of April, A. D., 1854; at the dwelling  
of the said deceased I will expose to public vendue,  
on a credit, the personal property of said deceased,  
consisting of the following property, to-wit: One  
Rockaway and harness, household and kitchen fur-  
niture, and other articles unnecessary to mention.  
Terms made known on the day of sale.  
All persons indebted to the estate of said deceased  
are hereby notified to make immediate payment  
and settlement, as longer indulgence cannot be given;  
and all persons having claims against said estate  
will present them for payment within the time  
prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in  
bar of their recovery. This the 16th day of March,  
A. D. 1854. E. W. OGBURN, Adm.  
March 16, 1854. 772-3w.  
Message copy till sale.

GOOD MEDICINES.

Stabler's Diarrhoea Cordial  
Is a pleasant Mixture, compounded in agreement  
with the rules of Pharmacy, of therapeutic agents,  
long known and celebrated for their peculiar efficacy  
in curing Diarrhoea, and similar affections of the sys-  
tem. In its action, it allays nausea and produces  
a healthy condition of the Liver, thus removing the  
cause at the same time that it cures the disease.

Stabler's Anodyne Cherry Expectorant  
Is confidently recommended to Invalids, as un-  
surpassed by any known preparation for the cure of  
Coughs, Hoarseness, and other affections of the  
Lungs; it is also a powerful remedy for the cure of  
Croup, Whooping Cough, Consumption, in an  
early stage, and for the relief of the Patient even  
in advanced stages of that fatal disease.

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

The valuable Medicines above named have re-  
cently been introduced, with the approval of a num-  
ber of the Medical Profession in the City of Balti-  
more and elsewhere, and in practice have succeed-  
ed most admirably in curing the diseases for which  
they are prescribed. They are offered to the Gen-  
eral Public, as Medicines which he can use in all  
respects dependent upon, as prepared in agree-  
ment with the experience of some of the most learned and ju-  
dicious Physicians, and strictly in conformity with  
the rules of Pharmacy, and as especially serving his  
convenience, who cannot so readily as the City Phy-  
sician, have his own prescriptions compounded by a  
practical Pharmacist.

See the descriptive Pamphlets, to be had gratis of  
all who have the Medicines for sale, containing re-  
commendations from Doctors Martin, Baltzell, Ad-  
dison, Payne, Handy, Love, &c.

Doctor S. B. Martin says, "I do not hesitate to re-  
commend your Diarrhoea Cordial and Anodyne Cher-  
ry Expectorant," &c.

Doct. John Addison says, "It gives me much plea-  
sure to add my testimony to that of others, in favor  
of the extraordinary efficacy of your Diarrhoea Cor-  
dial, &c., and of the Expectorant. I have no hesita-  
tion in recommending it as a most valuable medi-  
cine," &c.

Doct. R. A. Payne says he has used the Diarrhoea  
Cordial in his practice "with the happiest effect,  
and thinks it one of the most convenient and effec-  
tively combinations ever offered in our profession."

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

Doct. W. S. Love writes to us that he has adminis-  
tered the Expectorant to his wife, who has had the  
bronchitis for fourteen years, and that she is last re-  
covering from her long standing malady. It has in  
a few weeks done her more good than all the reme-  
dies she has heretofore used under able medical  
counsel.

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

Twenty-seven of the most respectable merchants,  
retailers of Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina,  
who have sold and also used these medicines them-  
selves, say, "From our own experience and that of  
our customers, we do confidently recommend them  
for the cure of the diseases for which they are pre-  
scribed, to be so efficient, and to give such entire  
satisfaction to all."

For sale by Druggists, Apothecaries and Country  
Storekeepers generally. L. H. STABLER & CO.,  
120 Front Street, Baltimore.  
S. D. Schoonfield, Wholesale Druggist,  
S. D. Schoonfield, 752

State of North Carolina, IN EQUITY.  
George Albright and J. R. Patrick, Jr.,  
against  
D. A. Montgomery, Ext., and Isaac Albright.  
It appearing that the defendant, Isaac Albright,  
is not a resident of this State: It is ordered that  
publication be made for six weeks in the Green-  
sboro' Patriot, for him the said Isaac Albright to  
appear at the Court of Equity to be held for the  
county of Guilford State aforesaid, at the courthouse  
in the Town of Greensboro', on the 4th Monday  
after the 4th Monday in March, A. D. 1854, to  
plead, answer or demur to the Complainant's bill,  
the same will be set down for hearing and heard ex  
parte as to him.

J. A. MEBANE, C. C. Pr.  
Test,  
March 9th, 1854. \$5.00 774-6w

FRUIT TREES! FRUIT TREES!  
SAMUEL W. WESTBROOKS, (SUCCESSOR TO  
Charles Mack, of Silva Grove, Davidson county,  
N. C.), has for sale a few thousand choice fruit  
trees at his Pomological Gardens and Nurseries  
New Boston, Guilford county, N. C. Specimens of  
fine native fruit will be thankfully received—par-  
ticularly apples and pears with a correct descrip-  
tion of the character of the tree on which they grow.  
It is the design of the proprietor of these gardens  
to test and improve our native fruits by grafting, cross  
fertilization, neat culture, &c. All communications  
in respect to trees, fruits, &c., sent to Greensboro',  
will receive immediate attention.

N. B. A very choice assortment of straw berries  
on hand. 7311

ROCK ISLAND FABRICS.  
A LARGE supply of these beautiful Goods has  
been received by the subscriber from the Fa-  
ctory in Mechanicsburg county, N. C. They are a su-  
perior article of Home Manufacture, of different col-  
ors, grades, and qualities, consisting of Kersey  
Jeans, and Casimers. The public are invited  
to their examination.

Merchants supplied for their sales at factory price  
and on Factory terms. R. G. LINNISTON,  
Greensboro', Aug. 17, 1852. 69211

Threshing Machines.—The undersigned  
Trents for Emory & Co., Albany, New York  
will receive orders for their celebrated Rail Road  
Horse Power Threshers, &c.

Now on hand, one Two Horse Power  
Thresher, Separator, &c., complete. For sale at  
Manufacturers prices. J. R. & J. SLOAN.  
March 15, 1853.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year  
1851, by J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D., in the Clerk's  
Office of the District Court for the Eastern Dis-  
trict of Pennsylvania, under No. 10,000.  
ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER!  
GREAT CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA!  
DR. J. S. HOUGHTON'S  
PEPSIN  
THE TRUE DIGESTIVE FLUID, OR  
GASTRIC JUICE  
PREPARED from Rennet, or the fourth Stomach  
of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig, the  
great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M.  
D., Philadelphia, Pa.

"I Digest." Such is the true meaning of the  
word Pepsin. It is the chief element, or Great Dis-  
gesting Principle of the Gastric Juice—the Solvent  
of the Food, the Purifying, Preserving, and Stimu-  
lating Agent of the Stomach and Intestines. It is  
extracted from the Digestive Stomach of the Ox,  
thus forming a True Digestive Fluid, precisely like  
the natural Gastric Juice in its Chemical powers,  
and furnishing a complete and perfect substitute for it.  
This is nature's own remedy for an unhealthy  
Stomach. No art of man can equal its curative  
powers. It contains no Alcohol, Bitters, Acids, or  
Nauseous Drugs. It is extremely agreeable to the  
taste, and may be taken by the most feeble patients  
who cannot eat a water cracker without acute dis-  
tress. Beware of Drogged imitations. Pepsin is  
not a Drug.

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

Scientific Evidence!  
The Scientific Evidence upon which this reme-  
dy is based is in the highest degree curious and  
remarkable.

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

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

OBSEVE THIS!—Every bottle of the genu-  
ine Pepsin bears the written signature of J. S. Hough-  
ton, M. D., sole proprietor, Philadelphia, Pa. Copy-  
right and Trade Mark secured.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medi-  
cines. Price ONE DOLLAR per bottle.

AGENTS—T. J. PATRICK, Greensboro'; D.  
Heart, Hillsborough; S. H. Pennington, Salisbury  
Wm. Haywood & Co., Raleigh.  
April 23d, 1853. 726-1y

DR. STRONG'S  
COMPOUND SALT PILLS.  
THESE PILLS are entirely Vegetable, and  
are a most superior Medicine in the cure of all  
Bilious Complaints, Colds and Fever, Dyspepsia,  
Costiveness, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Sick Head-  
ache, Serpilla, Salt Rheum, Fevers of all kinds,  
Loss of Appetite, Obstructed and painful Menstrua-  
tion, and all lingering diseases.

As a Female Medicine they act like a charm, and  
when taken according to the directions, they never  
fail to cure the very worst cases of PILES, after all  
other remedies fail.

They purify the blood, equalize the circulation,  
rescue the Liver, Kidneys, and other Secretary Or-  
gans to a healthy tone and action; and as Anti-  
bilious Family Medicines they have no equal. Price  
25 cents per box. Also,

Dr. Strong's Pectoral Stomach Pills.  
A remedy for Coughs, Colds, Croup, Bronchitis,  
Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Consumption,  
Nervous Diseases, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, &c. &c.  
Relieves the Disease of the Heart, Inflammation and  
Pain in the Chest, Back and side, and all other dis-  
eases arising from a deranged state of the Stomach, and to relieve  
the distress and bad feeling from eating too hearty  
food, in weak and dyspeptic habits.

Warranted to be Purely Vegetable.  
These Pills act as an Expectorant, Laxative,  
and Aperient. One 25 cent box possesses three times  
more power to cure diseases than a one dollar bot-  
tle of any of the Symplics, Balsams, or Sarsaparillas  
that was ever made, and a simple trial of only one  
box will prove this important truth.

Then prepare Expectorant, Laxative the Phlegm,  
and Cleanse the Lungs and other Secretary Organs of all mor-  
bid matter, and there is no other remedy in the  
whole Materia Medica capable of imparting such  
healing properties to the Lungs and Vital Organs as  
these Pills. They cure Costiveness, produce a good,  
regular Appetite, and Strengthen the System.

Price 25 cents per box, containing 25 doses of  
Medicine. Call on the Agents who sell the Pills,  
and get the Planter's Almanac gratis, giving full  
particulars and certificates of cures.

Both kinds of the above named Pills are for sale  
in Greensboro' by T. J. Patrick, who also  
keeps a supply of DR. SPENCER'S VEGETABLE  
PILLS, and DR. HULL'S CELEBRATED PILLS,  
which stop the Crills and Fever the first day, and  
do not sicken the stomach or operate on the bowels.  
November 12, 1853. 69211

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

This Essence is warranted to possess, in a con-  
centrated form, all the valuable properties of Ja-  
maica Ginger, and will be found, on trial, an excel-  
lent Family Medicine. It is particularly recom-  
mended as a tonic, to persons recovering from fe-  
ver or other diseases, a drop imparts to the  
stomach a glow and vigor equal to a wine glassful  
of brandy or other stimulant, without any of the de-  
bilitating effects which are sure to follow the use  
of liquor of any kind; and it is therefore especially  
serviceable to children and females. To the aged  
it will prove a great comfort, to the dyspeptic, and  
to those who are predisposed to gout or rheumatic  
affections, it gives great relief, and to the invalid  
who wishes to return, but whose stomach is con-  
stantly craving the noxious liquor, it is invaluable  
—giving tone to the digestive organs, and strength  
to resist temptation; and is consequently a great ad-  
vantage in the cause of temperance.

Dose.—For a grown person, one tea-spoonful; for  
a child 10 to 12 years old, half a tea-spoonful; and  
for a child 2 to 5 years old, 15 to 20 drops. To be  
given in sugar and water. For sale by  
T. J. PATRICK, Greensboro', N. C.,  
May 23, 1853. 731-1y

Valuable Periodicals.  
The Country Gentleman, \$2 per annum, weekly.  
The Cultivator, monthly, club price \$74 cents, pub-  
lished in Albany, N. Y., by Luther Tucker.  
The Horticulturalist, monthly, published at Rochester,  
N. Y., by James Hicks, at \$2 per annum.  
Subscriptions received to the above by the un-  
der-signed, agents. J. R. & J. SLOAN.  
Greensboro', February, 1854.

NOTICE.—Having qualified as Administrator  
on the estate of Richard Greene, deceased, on  
the 10th day of April, A. D., 1854; at the dwelling  
of the said deceased I will expose to public vendue,  
on a credit, the personal property of said deceased,  
consisting of the following property, to-wit: One  
Rockaway and harness, household and kitchen fur