

A few more days, and then!

Details of the Louisville Election Riots.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, Aug. 7-12 M.

In the First Ward, about 9 o'clock yesterday morning, while the election was going quietly on, some disturbance arose at the polls. Mr. Barge, an American, was insulted, stabbed and beaten until it was supposed he was dead, by a party of Irishmen. The assailants were immediately arrested and lodged in jail. In the afternoon, three Americans were fired upon while quietly passing a German Brewery, several squares from the polls. One gentleman, who was riding quietly along with his wife, was fired on at the same time, several squares below. A perfect shower of shot and bullets was rained from the windows of German houses, and many people were wounded. The foreigners seen in the whole vicinity were armed, and attempted the indiscriminate slaughter of Americans. An immense crowd of infuriated Americans assembled and were fired at from the windows, when they burned the German Brewery and sacked several houses.

The most serious rioting occurred in the Eighth Ward. About 6 P. M., as three Americans were quietly passing along Main-street, they were set on by ten Irishmen, and fifteen shots were fired by the latter. One American, named Rhodes, was killed, and both the others wounded. The Irish then took refuge in a house on the corner of Chappell and Market streets, whence they fired and wounded several Americans, and killed two, named Graham and Hobson. The firing from the houses was continued for half an hour, until the Americans procured arms and reinforcements, and broke open the house. They succeeded in the capturing the murderer of Graham, and immediately hung him. A policeman cut him down while still living, but he died this morning.

In the meantime, there was a perfect fusillade from rifles and guns from a row of Irish houses on the corner of Eleventh and Main streets, on all passing Americans, several of whom were badly wounded. The whole row was filled with Irish, all armed. A crowd of Americans assembled, and, failing to dislodge them, fired one of the houses, and sent for reinforcements, which soon arrived with muskets and a cannon. Several Irishmen in the burning building were shot and others captured. Reports were heard in the burning buildings, but no attempt was made to put out the fire, and two or three blocks were burned down. Several other fires also occurred last night.

On leaving the Eighth Ward, the infuriated mob marched to the Times office, which was only saved from demolition by the efforts of Mr. Prentice, and others of the American party.

This morning there were rumors of more disturbance, and large crowds were assembled in the streets. About 11 o'clock a mob started to the levee and attacked a row of Irish houses, whence it was reported shots were fired this morning. The crowd, however, were restrained, and every effort is being made to restore peace.

The accounts of the scene of the riot are most horrible. There were in all about twenty persons killed, besides a great many badly wounded.

Twelve buildings were burned, and several charred human bodies were taken from the ruins.

The mob finally dispersed last night, after burning the signboard of the Times Office. There has been no issue of the Times this morning.

A later dispatch says: We have not been able to procure many additional particulars in regard to the commencement of the riot, &c. It was caused thus: In the First Ward, as two gentlemen were riding in a carriage, they were fired at from a house containing Germans or Irish. One gentleman was wounded, and the firing was repeated, when Edward Williams, watchman of the Second Ward, Joseph Selvaige, and John Latta, Americans, went to the scene of the trouble, and they also were fired at. Latta had his leg badly shattered by a musket ball, and Selvaige and Williams were also wounded. Exaggerated reports then spread to the lower part of the city in regard to the affair, causing a large crowd to assemble thirsting for revenge. They gathered around the house from where the firing had commenced, took two Germans from it and beat them so badly that their recovery is considered very doubtful. The house was then completely sacked.

The crowd then proceeded to the houses on the corner of Shelby and Madison streets, from whence Germans had been seen firing, riddled two groceries, a beer house, and two houses, all owned and occupied by Germans, and injured severely several of their inmates.

They then went to Jefferson-street, where a party of gentlemen coming into the city had been fired upon from a large brewery, sacked the houses around it, burned the brewery, and beat a number of Germans—whom they captured—terribly, and also shot an Irishman, who died this morning.

In the street below an American was slightly injured by a shot, when the Irishman who fired it was captured, beaten and shot.

Shots had been fired from all the houses which were attacked.

The crowd now talked of sacking the Catholic Church, where it was rumored firearms had been secreted, but Mayor Barbee and others pleaded with them not to do so, and prevailed upon them to leave it alone.

The disturbances were now supposed to be over, as the crowd had marched to an Engine house in the Fifth Ward with their cannon, and were beginning to disperse, but after a while it was learned that while the troubles had been going on in the upper part of the city, several persons had been fired on in the lower part of Main-street, and that at about 5 o'clock in the afternoon two Americans had

been shot at from an Irish house on the corner of Main and Chapel streets, without the slightest provocation being given on their part as far as could be learned. This started the disturbances afresh. The Irishman who shot Rhodes was then taken and immediately hung, but was cut down before life became extinct.

Thirty or more shots were fired from the Irish house on the corner of Main and Chapel streets, and it is impossible to ascertain the number that were wounded.

The inmates of a row of Irish houses, owned by a man named Quinn, fired on a party who were passing by, when they turned upon their assailants, burned their houses, and killed several, all of whom were Irishmen.

Some of the Irishmen in these houses were burned to death. A woman and Quinn are among those that were killed. Eight to ten houses were destroyed, and the number burned to death and killed is said to be from 15 to 20.

To day the excitement was very great, and war-like movements were observable; but the crowd finally dispersed, and it is hoped peace has at last been obtained.

A large extra police force has been put on duty, and the Mayor has issued the usual proclamation.

Bishop Spaulding published a card disclaiming any connection with the rioters, and calling upon his flock to be peaceable, orderly and quiet.

The city is now quiet, and it is thought there will be no more disturbances. The fighting was all at a distance from the polls.

No cause can be assigned for the assaults. They originated in the first place with a few drunken men.

The keys of the Roman Catholic Cathedral have been placed in the hands of the Mayor by Bishop Spaulding.

Two companies of armed volunteers are now marching to the Eighth Ward. It is feared there is going to be more disturbances.

From the Columbia S. C. Times.
Startling Development.

The subjoined extract is taken from the columns of the Louisville Journal. We commend it to the careful perusal of every one, whose mind is open to conviction, and whose reason is not perverted by prejudice or passion. The extract is from a speech of a British nobleman, the Duke of Richmond, lately Governor General of Canada, who is bitterly hostile to our republican government, and would rejoice to see it overthrown. In speaking some time ago of the Government of the United States, he said:

"It will be destroyed, it ought not and will not be permitted to exist. The curse of the French revolutions and subsequent wars and commotions in Europe are to be attributed to its example; and so long as it exists no prince will be safe upon his throne and the sovereigns of Europe are aware of it, and they have determined upon its destruction, and they have come to an understanding upon this subject, and have decided on the means to accomplish it, and they will eventually succeed, by subversion rather than conquest. All the low and surplus population of the different nations of Europe will be carried into that country. It is and will be a receptacle for the bad and diseased population of Europe, when they are not wanted for soldiers or to supply the navies, and the governments of Europe will favor such a course. This will create a surplus and majority of low population, who are so very easily excited, and they will bring with them their principles, and in nine cases out of ten adhere to their ancient and former governments, laws, manners, customs, and religion, and will transmit them to their posterity, and in many cases propagate them among the natives. These men will become citizens, and by the constitution and laws will be invested with the right of suffrage. Hence, discord, dissension, anarchy, and civil war will ensue, and some popular individual will assume the government and restore order, and the sovereigns of Europe, the emperors, and many of the natives will sustain him. The Church of Rome has design upon that country, and it will in time be the established religion, and will aid in the destruction of that republic. I have conversed with many of the sovereigns and princes of Europe, and they have unanimously expressed these opinions relative to the government of the United States, and their determination to subvert it."

From this extract it is manifest why so many thousands of the criminal and pauper population of the old world annually crowd our shores. They are being sent here by the princes and potentates of Europe, who feel that their power is not secure so long as the example of a free government by the people is suffered to have its influence upon the minds of their downtrodden, yet discontented subjects. These rulers by "divine right" would forever blot out our bright example of self-government. This object they propose to themselves to accomplish, not by war, for that has been tried to their complete discomfiture, but by subversion. This subversion is to be effected by the introduction of a discordant element into our social and political system: by the sending hither of all their paupers and criminals, who may not be needed for their navies and armies. These criminals and paupers—the very scum of European society—are, of course, invested with the right of suffrage—a most potent and dangerous weapon in the hands of those who have not the virtue and intelligence to use it aright. The investing them with the elective franchise, it is rightly judged, will not divest them of their principles and prejudices—will not free them from the trammels of early education and affection for the land of their nativity. Hence, it is calculated that, whenever a schism may occur between the United States and any of the European powers, this class of our pop-

ulation—this foreign element of political power will cling to "their ancient and former governments, laws, manners, customs, and religion," and introduce "discord, dissension, anarchy and civil war" in our midst. Thus divided and distracted, it is hoped and believed that the people and government of the United States will fall an easy prey to the intrigues and designs of the despots of Europe, and our illustrious example of self-government by the people no longer disturb their ambitious aspirations after power, nor thwart their schemes for the subjugation of the masses.

It seems, too, that the Church of Rome has designs upon this country. It is confidently believed that intolerant Romanism will acquire the ascendancy over all other forms of religious faith and worship, and in process of time become the established religion in this land of religious freedom and tolerations. That Rome has some design upon our free institutions; that she is seeking to render our government and people subservient to her purposes of self-aggrandizement, seems evident from the mighty efforts she is putting forth to propagate her faith, and bring the American mind and heart in subjection to her system of cruelty and superstition. It is an admitted truth that the people of the United States are the most intelligent, the best educated and the most religious people on the face of the earth. On the contrary it is a truth equally as well established, that in those States of Europe where Romanism is the established religion, and where it has the most complete control over the minds and consciences of the masses, the great body of the people are the most abject, degraded, superstitious, ignorant, and immoral people in all Christendom. Yet the Church of Rome is making prodigious efforts to propagate her so called religion in this country—the land of the free and the home of a brave, intelligent, religious, prosperous and happy people—and is expending immense sums of money annually, for the establishment of Schools, Colleges and Churches in our midst. In 1839, according to the statistics of Rome, there were sent to this country and expended for the above purposes \$160,000; in 1840, \$163,000; in 1842, \$177,000; in 1843, \$175,000; in 1844, \$175,000; in 1844, \$150,000; in 1845, \$160,000; in 1846, \$250,000. Now what can be the object of this vast and increasing expenditure? Is its object to make us an intelligent religious people? If this be the object, one cannot help thinking that there is far more need that it be expended in evangelizing and educating the immoral, degraded and ignorant subjects of the Pope in his own dominions, to say nothing of the millions in the other States of Italy, in Spain, Portugal, Austria and France. Does not the Duke of Brunswick give us the true solution of the purpose of this vast expenditure of means and zeal?

Now, the most obvious and effective way to thwart the schemes of European despots, who would consolidate their power and make their thrones more secure by compassing the overthrow of the Government of the United States, and to bring to naught the designs of his Holiness the Pope, is to wholly exclude from the country the paupers and criminals that are sending over here; at least, to withhold from them all political power.

To exclude them would be the most effectual remedy for the dangers with which we are threatened. To refuse them the boon of the elective franchise would make them harmless and impotent for evil, so far as political power is concerned. This much at least we ought to do, if we would defend our free, republican institutions against the wiles and machinations of our enemies in the old world.

A Horrible Death.

The family of Mr. David Carrington, of Bethany, have been troubled with an offensive scent about their premises for a week past which smelt like decaying oil, that Mr. C. and his workmen commenced a search last Friday to ascertain the cause of the nuisance. After a diligent search, they discovered the dead body of a man among the under brush, near their residence.

The body appeared in a sitting posture, and was partially decayed, but not so much so as to render recognition impossible. After an examination of the features and form of the deceased, it was ascertained to be the body of Henry Colleyer, of Woodbury. Further inquiry has brought to light the cause of his death. It seems that the unfortunate man was of intemperate habits and left his home on the 4th of July to have "a good time." He went to Seymour, and was seen there on the morning of the 4th, where he procured a tin pail and went to the distillery of Stoddard Chatfield, situated on the border of the town of Bethany, where (it is said) he stole liquor enough to fill his pail, and then became grossly intoxicated.

On the evening of the 4th of July he was seen in that vicinity, and he probably made his way into the brush, where he drank so freely of the liquor that he died. His body was not found until Friday, July 13th. When discovered, the body was in a sitting posture, with the pail of liquor before him, and his head leaned forward so as to be completely immersed in the pail of liquor!

A more terrible death than this, from the effects of liquor, was probably never recorded. Away from his family—from home and friends, he perished helpless and alone, on our national birth-day, as a true disciple or devotee of Bacchus.

A Toast by a Printer.—At the Franklin festival, recently held in Lowell, the following sentiment was proposed, and most heartily responded to by the company:

The Printer—the master of all Trades. He beats the farmer with his fist "Hoe," the carpenter with his rule, and the mason in setting up tall columns: he surpasses the Lawyer and Doctor in attending to his case, and beats the parson in the management of the Devil.

Don't Burn Love Letters.

It is generally considered proper when you are "off with an old love" to burn the letters which have passed. But expediency teaches a different course, as an English paper says a package of old love letters recently brought a man \$20,000 in Bristol, England. His first flame married another man, and he himself also married, but retained the letters of his first love, against an occasional remembrance of his wife. After some years, the writer of the letters died a widow, leaving her old lover \$20,000, and her letters to him were essential to prove his identity. The wife is now glad she was not allowed to burn the evidence of her husband's early affection for another. We shall look up some of our old batches in hopes Laura Matilda, Sophia Amelia or Anna Maria should leave us a legacy. There was a sweet little creature jilted us some twenty years ago—she is a widow now and very rich. She will receive this paper, marked, to call her attention to the paragraph, and we trust she will use—not leave us, for we hope she may live forever, or fade away like twilight calmly into heaven where she belongs—but give us a hundred thousand. We are in want of that sum, for we have had another knick knack added to our responsibilities in the shape of a fine boy. N. B.—Both mother and child are doing well.—*Phila. Sun.*

Tailoring—Spring Fashions for 1855. The undersigned would present his compliments to his numerous friends and customers, and after returning his grateful acknowledgments for past favors, would ask for a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon him. The success which he has heretofore met with, in giving satisfaction to his customers, is the best evidence of his disposition and ability to do good, fashionable and durable work. He has just received the **New Spring Fashions**, to which he would call the attention of the public. **Cutting**, attended to on the shortest notice. He has had great experience in this department of trade. All persons wishing any thing in his line will please call at his shop on West street, in Miller's large brick building. **AMES M. HUGHES.** Greensboro', March, 1855. 822 ft.

Saddlery and Harness Shop at Bush Hill.—We have on hand and are constantly making saddles, bridles, wagon and buggy harness of every description, that may be desired. **C. TOMLINSON & Co.** 4th mo., 829 ft.

Frankville Tobacco Factory.—The proprietor of this factory, having just supplied some large orders for the Southern market, would call the attention of those wishing to purchase an excellent quality of all such can be accommodated to any amount with tobacco of the finest texture and quality to the more common grades, and manufactured to their order. **P. O. GERMANTON, Stokes Co., N. C.** F. L. GOLDING. 812 ft. July 22, 1855.

DR. H. W. COLE'S Professional services can be had by applying at his Office, on North Street—5 doors from the Court House. July 1855. 816 ft.

\$500 REWARD.—Run away from the subscriber in October 1854, a negro girl, **Maylor**, about 15 years of age, complexion yellow. She was raised by Mr. James Young, in Rockingham county, N. C. She was last seen at Mr. John Young's in said county. I have heard she has been run off by some person to Mississippi. If she has I will give the above amount to her apprehension, together for the person that decoyed her off, with evidence sufficient to convict him; or I will give \$20 dollars for her delivery to Mr. Thomas K. Moss at Boydon, Va., or \$25 for her confinement in any safe jail in N. C., so I can get her again. **LEWIS DAVIS.** 839 ft. June 26, 1855.

12 DOZ. AYER'S Cherry Pie. 4 doz. 4 Pils. 20 Mexican Mustang Liniment. Just received at the Drug Store of **T. J. PATRICK.** West St., Greensboro'. Feb. 1st 1855.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR.—Having just made a tour to the Northern Cities, I am in receipt of an entire new STOCK OF MATERIALS for **Embossed** envelopes, in almost any style in the improvement of the Art. Also, the largest and best assortment of CASES ever offered in this place, comprising the Tenon, Jenny Lind, Paris, Imitation Shell, Silver Band, Silk Velvet, &c., &c. Call and secure your likeness;—the opportunity may never return.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR.—don't forget it. Rooms opposite the Bland House. **A. STARRETT.** July 10, 1855.

FINE FARM AND RESIDENCE FOR SALE. situated two miles northeast of Greensboro', on North Buffalo Creek, containing four hundred and sixty acres, 220 acres well timbered, the remainder in a state of cultivation. The situation of the buildings is high, healthy and very pretty. Excellent water and plenty of it at all seasons. Persons desirous of living near a thriving village, an excellent market and fine schools, would do well to visit and see the premises. Any information desired by those wishing to purchase, will be cheerfully given by letter or otherwise on application to me. **ROBERT C. DONNELLY.** Greensboro', N. C. 814 ft.

Bank Stock.—Books for subscription to the Capital Stock of the Bank of Wilmington, will be opened on the 21 day of April, 1855, at the Savings Bank, and remain open for Sixty Days, under the direction of **D. J. McCONNELL, Jr.** Com'r. April, 826 ft.

MUSIC.—A Seraphina for sale by the subscriber. **J. R. & J. SLOAN.**

FUNERAL NOTICE.—On Tuesday the 28th of August, the Rev. Mr. Snyder will preach the funeral of Harman Vickrey, dec'd., at the late residence of the said deceased.

Blank Warrants for sale at this Office.

W. F. ELLIOTT, (Late of Worth & Elliott, Fayetteville, N. C.) General Commission & Forwarding Merchant, Wilmington, N. C. Merchandize, and consignments of Orders for and other Produce, for sales or shipment. Four and other Produce, for sales or shipment. Promptly received and promptly attended to. March, 18 824—

25 Tons of Iron just received and for sale including rod iron, oval iron, square box iron, band iron, strip iron, round iron, tyre iron assorted and Swede iron, which will be sold low for cash. **W. J. McCONNEL.** May 1st, 1855.

NOTICE.—The subscribers would remind their customers that the season for settling accounts has come round again; and as they have accounts and debts to pay, they expect their customers to come forward and make payments by cash. All that fail to close their accounts by cash or note will be charged with interest. We would say to those to whom it will apply, that have long standing accounts and notes, must raise us a little cash. We are thankful for past favors, and with a strict attention to business, hope to be able to merit the same in future. Our stock is as good as usual, for this season of the year. **RANKIN & McLEAN.** January, 18

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

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

\$40 REWARD.—Runaway from the subscriber, on the 12th of September, 1854, a negro boy named **ELIAS**. Said boy is a bright mulatto, a little under 6 feet high, round full face, little freckled, well featured, one of his thumbs disfigured, feet not flat like most negroes. He may be lurking somewhere in Randolph or Guilford, or he may be endeavoring to make his way to the North-West. I will give a reward of \$40 for his apprehension and confinement, if taken out of the State, and \$25 if taken within the State, so that I get him. Any information concerning said boy will be thankfully received. It may be that said boy has procured free papers, but remember his thumb. My postoffice is Sandy Creek, Randolph County, N. C. **ABNER COLTRANE.** Randolph Co., N. C., Sept. 1854. 800 ft.

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

DRESSING BUREAUS, with marble and mahogany tops—a very large assortment; Wardrobes, Centre Tables, Divans, Rocking Chairs, Windsor, Cane set & Mahogany Parlor Chairs, Secretaries, Extension Dining Tables, Book Cases, &c. &c. Also, a large supply of Walnut and other plain work of every variety and quality.

ARRIVAL OF NEW AND CHEAP GOODS AT THE GREENSBORO' CLOTHING EMPORIUM.—We respectfully announce to our friends and the public generally that we have received our Spring and Summer stock of goods, embracing the following articles, to wit: broad cloth, Italian cloth, cassimer, alpaca, tweed and flax coats; pants of every description; white and figured Muscades, buff, linen, fancy and black silk and satin vests; a good assortment of hats, caps, boots, shoes, gaiters, shirts, drawers, socks, cravats, pocket handkerchieves, collars, suspenders, trunks, traveling bags, valises, umbrellas, and a great many other articles to numerous to mention.

Our clothing is made up in the latest fashion and best style, expressly for this market, and we will continue to receive new goods from our own manufactory, through the Summer season. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, and we feel satisfied that the prices on goods will please, as we intend to sell unusually cheap for cash. **REINSTEIN & Co.,** East Street, Greensboro', N. C. April, 1855.

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY Greensboro', N. C. The next Session of this Institution, which has now been in successful operation for fifteen years, will commence on Wednesday, the 1st day of August.

The course of study is designed to be thorough and systematic, embracing everything necessary to a solid and ornamental education. It is very important that pupils be present at the opening of the Session. A few days' absence at the commencement of the year, when the classes are formed, and new studies entered upon, may embarrass the pupil for weeks.

Catalogues containing the course of study, expenses, &c., will be forwarded on application to **RICHARD STERLING, Principal.** Greensboro', N. C. 812 ft. June 7, 1855.

New and Desirable Goods at Bush Hill.—We have received and are now opening one of the largest and best selected stock of goods ever offered in this section of the country, of which we most respectfully invite the public, not fearing competition in quantity, quality or price.

We shall still continue to barter for almost every kind of trade that men or women have to spare. **Leather, at the Bush Hill Tannery.** We are manufacturing and have now on hand, a large stock of sole, upper, harness, skirting and belt leather, which we offer to the trade on the most reasonable terms.

We wish to contract for 500 cords tan-bark, also a quantity of beef hides and cord wood. **Leather Belts, at Bush Hill.**

We have recently put up machinery of the latest and most approved plan for the manufacture of belts, and are making them of the best oak Tanned Leather. These belts are thoroughly stretched, cemented and riveted, and no expense will be spared to make them equal to the Northern Belt and will be sold at New York prices.

Address, Hunt's Store P. O., Guilford county, N. C. **TOMLINSON, ENGLISH & Co.** 4th mo., 18. 829 ft.

Spring, 1855.—My customers and the community generally are invited to examine my stock of Spring and Summer goods—style and fancy. We offer them low and desire quick sales. **R. G. LINDSAY.**

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

Just Received and for Sale an additional supply of bolting cloths of all numbers, from No. 10 to 11, which we will sell as low as can be bought and warranted to be good cloths. **W. J. McCONNEL.** May 1st, 18.

Blank Warrants for sale at this Office.

USE THE MAGIC IMPRESSION PAPER FOR WRITING WITHOUT PEN OR INK. Copying Leaves, Plans, Flowers, Pictures, Patterns for Embroidery, Marking, Linens, Linoleum and Manifold Writing. This article is absolutely the best portable inkstand in the world, it is a small quantity folded and placed in the pocket constitutes a traveling inkstand, which cannot be broken. No pen is needed, for any stick or quill pen is used. For drawing, it is indispensable. It is, indeed, the whole art of Drawing and Painting, taught in one lesson. Any leaf, picture or flower can be transferred to the pages of an album with a minute and distinct resemblance of nature. With equal facility, pictures and embroidery patterns are taken, and have received the highest eulogiums from the fair sex; and, indeed, a most tasteful present for a lady could not be produced. This Magic Paper will also mark linen, or other articles, so as to remain perfectly indelible. After the washing in the world fails to bring it off. Any child can use it with perfect ease. With this Magic Paper, likewise, ONE OF FOUR copies of every letter can be secured without any additional cost whatever, making it the cheapest and most convenient article extant. It is used to great advantage by reporters of the public press, telegraphic operators, and hosts of others.

Each package contains four different Colours—Black, Blue, Green and Red, with full and precise instructions, for all to use, and will last sufficiently to obtain Five Hundred distinct impressions. It is put up in beautifully enameled colored envelopes, with a truthful likeness of the proprietor attached. Each and every package warranted. Price—\$2 per dozen, or five for \$1. 824 packages, 25 cents. Mailed to all parts of the world, on the reception of the above prices. Address postpaid, **N. HUBBELL, Broadway, N. Y.**

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS. "Hobbs' Magic Impression Paper"—We give our readers to the advertisement in another column, setting forth the merits of this pleasing invention. The cheapness should induce all to give it a trial. *Philadelphia Mechanic.*

"It is unsurpassed for neatness and utility, and should meet with the sale it richly deserves." *Tribune.*

"Just what the public has long desired, and recommends itself to every individual of taste and refinement."—*Journal and Courier.* Aug. 6, 1855. 842 ft.

PROSPECTUS of the North Carolina Christian Advocate.—The North Carolina Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, having determined to issue a weekly paper bearing the above name, the subscribers are authorized to issue this prospectus.

It is intended to publish a family newspaper, while it shall be religious in tone and sentiment, and maintain the doctrines and usages of the Methodist Church, shall be devoted to all the interests of North Carolina, and furnish intelligence for every class of readers. In size and appearance the periodical is to be equal to any of our Churches, and while it will surpass them all in adaptation to the wants of our people. The entire subscription of the existing "Advocate" to the necessary our position forces us to the publication of our paper, and we confidently expect the hearty cooperation of the Members of our Church in all parts of the State and Conference, and hope to make a paper so interesting and instructive as to command patronage from the public generally.

The "Advocate" will be published at \$3.00 a year and the first number will be issued as early as practicable after the next Session of our Conference. It is believed that the publication will be commenced on the 1st of January, 1856. It is desired that as large a subscription as possible be obtained before the Conference and the Ministers and others interested in the enterprise are respectfully urged to secure and forward the names and addresses to subscribers, particular attention being paid to correctness in writing the names of persons, parishes and Counties. Those who may have opportunity of subscribing through the agency of our Ministers may write directly to Rev. Wm. E. Bell, Fayetteville, N. C.

The first number will be expected upon the second of January. The location of the publishing office will be determined at the Session of Conference.

July, 1855. "All the newspapers in North Carolina are respectfully requested to give this prospectus an insertion until November, and the "Advocate," when established, will take pleasure in exchanging editorial courtesies.

J. W. BOWLETT, D.D.S. J. F. BOWLETT. **J. W. BOWLETT & SON, Dentists.** Respectfully offer their professional services to the citizens of Greensboro' and all others who may desire operations performed on their teeth. They are qualified to perform all modern and unsuppassed for utility or beauty.

The Senior of the firm has in his possession diplomas from the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, American Society of Dental Surgeons, and S. S. Fitch of Philadelphia, and has been in the regular practice of the profession for over twenty years. They have furnished their Operating Rooms (on West Street two doors above the Bland House) a handsome and comfortable manner for the operation of Ladies, where one of the firm may always be found. Ladies will be waited on at their residences if desired. June 23, 1855. 824 ft.

JAMES M. BLAND'S accommodation for FOUR HORSE TROY COACHES, running daily between the points of the completion of the North Carolina Rail Road, is now in full and complete order. Passengers will meet with no delay in their certain connection with both portions of the Rail Road guaranteed, or money refunded.

Leave Greensboro' for Haw River daily at 4 A. M. a distance of 25 miles. Leave Greensboro' for Lexington daily at 11 A. M. a distance of 35 miles. My long experience in staging, my accommodations Agents and sober, careful drivers, must command the patronage of the traveling community. My fare is strictly an accommodation—no extra charge, no detention at post offices—in fact this is a through fast.

THROUGH TICKETS given at Greensboro' to all points on the N. C. Rail Road. Secure your Tickets and your passage is certain. I am fully prepared to run through any number of passengers.

Through Tickets can also be had at Jamestown application to Dr. S. G. COFFIN. **JAMES M. BLAND.** July 4th, 1855. 830 ft.

QUANTITY of double and single barrel Shot Guns, Bird Bags, Powder Flasks and Wad dings, Revolvers, 4 and 5 inch barrels &c. **W. J. McCONNEL.** Nov. 1854.

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

The Patriot.

GREENSBOROUGH:

FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1855.

Editorial Diary.

Thursday Morning, 7 o'clock. Stepped into the type room—found the galleys full and running over—several articles already up will have to be crowded out—no use in making any more copy, for it can't be got in.

Too bad! Too bad! Paper full; and besides numerous articles of minor interest, the following important ones unattended to, viz: Billy Patterson's certificate; the Standard's slanderous untruths against the people of Guilford, Randolph and Chatham; and the "Doctor" Riddick's card and certificate. But its no use to fret—Another week is coming; and if our mental faculties should survive from "Saturday night until Monday morning," perhaps some of our particular friends may hear from us next week.

To Raleigh and Back.

It is quite fashionable with Editors, whenever they take a little jaunt from home, and are thus relieved, for a few days, from the incessant toils of their profession, to relate to their readers the incidents of their travel. Having had, for some time, to attend to the multifarious duties connected with the publication of a village newspaper, we have had but little time to travel, or to write narratives; and consequently have no experience in that kind of newspaper gossip. But as we have to make a beginning sometime, we will break right off without further ceremony.

On Tuesday morning of last week, at 5 o'clock, we took our seat in the stage for Haw River, the point to which the North Carolina Rail Road is completed from the East, and had a very pleasant morning's ride, arriving at Haw River between 11 and 12 o'clock, A. M. After waiting fifteen or twenty minutes for the mail stage to arrive, we were safely ensconced in an elegant and commodious car on the North Carolina Rail Road, bound for Raleigh, and proceeded without further detention, except a few minutes at Melroseville for the passengers to take dinner, arriving at Raleigh between 5 and 6 o'clock, P. M.—making the trip between Greensboro' and Raleigh 82 miles, in 10 or 11 hours, and 25 miles of the distance, in stages.

It was our first ride on the North Carolina Rail Road. Capt. Griffin, the Conductor, appeared remarkably accommodating and attentive to his duties; and all others connected with the train, seemed to understand their business and perform their work promptly. We do not consider ourselves competent judges in the matter; but we heard a good deal from those who have done extensive Rail Road traveling, that the North Carolina Rail Road is one of the very best Roads in the whole country. It is certainly quite exhilarating to a person who has been closely confined to indoor business for months, to have the pleasure of a few hours' ride on this Road.

The trains make but a few moments' stay at Raleigh Station, which is situated in the southern part of the City, about half a mile from the business part of the City. For the accommodation of all who wish to stop, the proprietors of the three principal hotels have endeavored to convey persons to the train by private carriages.

The ends of the North Carolina Rail Road, as now run in connection with those of the Raleigh and Gaston Road, and we were informed that the majority of the travel going North, will now stop at Raleigh, but continue on the North Carolina Road to Salisbury, and there take the Wilmington and Weldon Road. It is to be expected that Congress will be interested in the management of this affair, will look first to the advancement of their own people's interest, in preference to that of other companies or individuals, or the State at large; and the North Carolina Road, by making a connection with the Wilmington and Weldon, and disconnecting with the Raleigh and Gaston, seems the travel on its own Road to a greater distance, thereby advancing its own interest. In every bonded justice, it does seem to us, would suggest, that it give as little advantage as possible to those of these Roads over the others. The citizens are largely interested in both the Wilmington and Weldon, and the Raleigh and Gaston Roads, as well as in the North Carolina Road; and it is almost impossible for the State to use the power to reach or retard the interest of its own Rail Road improvement. While we say this, we must generally, we have no intention of offering our services as a champion of the Raleigh and Gaston interest, any more than for the Wilmington and Weldon Company. We, the people of the Central portion of the N. C. Road, have nothing to expect from either. Rivals in some respects they are, they can cordially unite against us, as plainly shown by their conduct in the late annual meeting of stockholders of the N. C. Rail Road Company. And right here, by way of parenthesis, we would hint to our Wilmington friends, that in our humble opinion, they did not advance the commercial interest of their town, by uniting as they did in the stockholders' meeting here, with the extreme eastern and western ends of the North Carolina Road, to defeat the middle. If Wilmington ever receives produce to any extent from the line of the North Carolina Rail Road, it must be principally from the counties of Guilford, Guilford, Alamance and Orange. A. R. Riddick, Director in the N. C. R. R. Company, elected by the vote of the Wilmington interest, would not have caused indifference or hostility to the interest of that place. But enough, at present, about Rail Roads.

We arrived at Raleigh Tuesday afternoon, stopped at Lawrence's Hotel, where we fared well, and remained there until Thursday morning at 5 o'clock, when we took the cars for Greensboro', and arrived home same day at 3 in the evening.

While in Raleigh we availed ourselves of the occasion to call on our brethren of the Press, and had the pleasure of a few moments' chat with Messrs. Gorman, of the "Spirit of the Age," Gales of the "Register," and Holden, of the "Standard." Mr. Doub, of the "Star," and Mr. Cooke and Dr. Waddell of the "Post," were out of the City. We were, however, politely shown through the "Post" Office, by Mr. Whitaker, of "Giraff" memory. The offices of the "Post," "Spirit of the Age," "Register," and "Standard," are each supplied with a power press. The press in the office of the "Post" is propelled by steam; the others by hand power.

Raleigh appeared very quiet and healthy. The prevalence of yellow fever at Norfolk and Portsmouth, created a little apprehension for the health of the place, and caused the town authorities to urge a thorough cleansing of the City.

Although we have been, for the last twenty years, using up paper pretty extensively after it had been made, we had never witnessed the modus operandi of manufacturing this indispensable article to a printing office. Meeting with the Hon. Sion H. Rogers, he kindly accompanied us to a paper mill on the Neuse, about six miles from the City, where the business of manufacturing paper is carried on extensively and to great perfection. We learned that the larger portion of the paper made here, and also that made at the Mantow mills, a few miles further from the City, find a ready market in New York and Charleston.

The machinery used in the manufacture of paper is more extensive and costly than we had supposed. The mill we visited probably cost near forty thousand dollars; and even at this heavy cost, the quantity of paper manufactured is so great, and sales so readily made, that it is considered a good investment.

There appears to be a general expectation for a large amount of travel on the North Carolina Rail Road this fall. The short distance remaining to be finished; the ample preparation for conveying travelers from one point of the road to the other; the high and healthful country through which the Road passes; all conspire to turn travel along this route. We were accompanied to Raleigh by a gentleman and lady, residents of Charlotte, who were on a visit North, and who expressed the opinion that Southern merchants generally would take this, in preference to more southern routes.

The work on the unfinished part of our Road, is progressing as fast as possible. The bridge at Haw River, it is hoped, will be completed in a few weeks, when the track layers will push ahead their work to completion. So many and so great are the advantages of Rail Road facilities, that the nearer the Road approaches us, the more impatient are we for its arrival here.

Death of Wilson S. Hill.

Wilson S. Hill, Sen., departed this life at his residence in Greensboro', on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. He had been quite feeble for some time, but never entirely recovered from a paralytic stroke, received last summer. The deceased had resided in this place for several years, and was highly esteemed as a neighbor and citizen. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, where he held the office of a Steward. He was also acting as a Trustee in Greensboro' Female College. The funeral is referred to another column for an obituary notice of Mr. Hill.

First Road.—The completion of the Rail Road to our little village, has made quite a change in the appearance of every thing. Every body looks cheerful, and our merchants, who are all upright and enterprising men, are making ample preparations to meet the great increase of trade, which has commenced flowing in upon them. And as to the crops, so large a quantity of corn will be raised, that if the rail road had not been completed just in time to meet the exigency, we should have been compelled to have rented a portion of Guilford and Randolph counties, on which to build cribs to store it away.—*Wilmington Flag.*

Not so fast, Mr. "Flag!" rent a portion of Guilford, indeed! Nonsense, sir; no room here for your error; must not be surprised, however, if the corn-piles of Guilford should run over on Davidson territory, before the Rail Road gets here to convey it to market; but should it be so, we hope our farmers will not be sued for a trespass, by their western neighbors. If they should be thus sued, you are hereby retained to plead their cause, Mr. "Flag" Editor.

Yellow Fever.

The yellow fever is still raging at Portsmouth and Norfolk, with unabated violence, and the accounts of the suffering in those cities are most heart-rending. Business is suspended, and all who can are leaving for more healthful localities. The Pest House at Norfolk, on Thursday of last week, contained 60 cases of fever, and on Saturday there were 20 deaths. The Naval Hospital at Portsmouth, on Friday contained forty cases, and there were 8 interments. Later accounts do not show any improvement in the health of either Norfolk or Portsmouth.

Our friends who visit Philadelphia this Fall will find, by calling on Mr. Sperry, at the House of Riddle, Penock & Co., a worthy and accommodating young gentleman, who will take pleasure in rendering southerners all possible assistance. See his Card in another column.

Governor of Kansas.

President Pierce removed Reeder from the office of Governor of Kansas, and appointed John L. Dawson, of Pennsylvania, to take his place. Mr. D. declined the appointment, which has since been offered to ex-Gov. Wilson Shannon, of Ohio.

A friend writing from Philadelphia, under date of Aug. 8, says,—"Passmore Williamson and six negroes who stole Wheeler's negroes, have had true bills returned against them for assault and battery, and inciting to riot, &c. There was an abolition agent around a few days since, trying to collect money to relieve them. He came into the store and asked Mr. R. to give something. Mr. R. told him he was in the wrong house; but he would give one hundred dollars to keep Williamson in jail the rest of his life. The abolitionist made tracks, and has not been back since. The feeling here by the better class of citizens is in Wheeler's favor."

These men will have their trials on the 27th inst.

Result of the Late Election.

Elections have recently been in Alabama, Kentucky, and Tennessee. The returns come in slowly. The following is the result, as far as heard from:

ALABAMA.—Winston, anti-American, has been elected Governor. Messrs. Walker and Smith, Americans; and Messrs. Dowdell, Hester, Houston, Cobb and Harris, Anti's, are elected to Congress.

KENTUCKY.—Morehead, American, is elected Governor by over 9000 majority. Six Americans and two Anti's are elected to Congress, and two others are in doubt. Both branches of the Legislature are largely American.

TENNESSEE.—Johnson, anti-American, is elected Governor by about 1000 majority. The Americans have the State Senate, and the Anti's the House.

For the Patriot.

STOKES, N. C. August 8th, 1855.

Mr. Editor:

I have been thinking for some time that I would give you some idea of the actings and doings of some few of the people of this country in a political point of view; but I have foreborne until the present time for two reasons,—first, that it might be thought before the election that my feelings were warped by party predilections, and, and that if defeated, it was the legitimate offspring of disappointment and blasted expectations. But none of this, now, my favorite candidate has been triumphantly elected, and my wishes and expectations fully realized, and I have therefore nothing to gain or lose by the statements I make. In my humble opinion we have in the county of Stokes as honest a people, taken them as a whole, as is to be found any where in this broad spread republic; true they are not altogether as intelligent as the people are in some sections, being deprived of some educational advantages that people elsewhere are blessed with, but the mass of them have honest hearts and clean hands, and I would to God that this expression would appropriately apply to every citizen. But we have here the accomplished demagogue, who slips and slides about, now and then falling upon some poor unsuspecting ignorant man in whose ear he pours his oily lies, poisons his mind, gives him false conceptions upon important subjects, the result of which is, he goes to the polls and votes against his interest. Such conduct as this would excite no fearful apprehensions if perpetrated by the out cast of creation, those who stand in the same relation to honorable, high minded honest men as the Devil does to the angels of Heaven; from such men as these we would not be surprised at such conduct. But when we see men of influence throw aside their dignity and resort to lying and intriguing for the purpose of getting a few votes and holding their party together, right or wrong, our heart sickens and pines. Men who have been honored with the confidence of an honest people, we expect from them better things; we expect them to enlighten the people, instruct them and instruct them correctly, but with a demagogue every thing is wrong and nothing is right unless it conduces to his own private interest, regardless of the good of the community at large. Every means was used by these men to defeat the American ticket here, insisting to the very last that it was a Yankee abolition whig trick, assisting them to publish falsehoods against the party whereby they have disgraced themselves for ever especially by those who know all the circumstances; others holding high and honorable positions and feeling their own importance very sensibly, proclaiming that they would not believe a Know Nothing oath. But what was the most humiliating spectacle ever witnessed by the writer of this was one of God's pretended ministers made subservient to the will of a few demagogues and tricksters, going about over the country pretending to preach the word of God and desecrating the pulpit by mixing things of a divine character with the politics of the day, taking a text from the Bible, offering up a prayer and then pitching off like an infuriated politician against the Know Nothing party. This seems to me to be the disgraceful conduct in one of God's ministers, if he is one. All I can say in relation to him is this, I have heard him try to preach for several years past and he has always been death against the Mormons and Roman Catholics; and I heard him say some time before the election that he would sooner fellowship a Roman Catholic than a Know Nothing. I have no doubt but what he is as much worried as either of the candidates for Congress, but if he is trying to save souls, he will continue his labor with unmitigated zeal, but if the votes was what he was trying to secure he will cease his labors for a while.

For the Patriot.

YAKENVILLE, N. C. Aug. 11th, 1855.

Col. M. S. Sherman:

On Thursday last the polls for the 6th District were compared at this place, when it was ascertained that the different counties voted respectively as follows:

[See vote in another column.]

By ten or eleven o'clock, not only the "village green," but the very woods adjacent were literally alive with Americans—not hungry politicians, but the honest patriotic common people—old and young-men who are determined that foreigners and Catholics shall not rule this government; while here and there might be seen a woe-begone anti-American, sorrowing over the defeat of a Roman Catholic apologist. About 2 o'clock P. M. it was announced that Col. Puryear would address his fellow-citizens. In a few minutes the Court House was crowded. After returning in a feeling manner

the deep sense of gratitude he felt for the support he had received, and briefly alluding to the means used by certain persons for the purpose of defeating him; he then took up the principles of the American party and advocated them in a masterly manner for the space of an hour—during which he several times "brought down the house" with rapturous applause.

There was a virtuous swell of patriotic indignation when the speaker descended upon the effort made in last Congress to give to the foreigner, the minute he proclaims his intention to become a citizen of the United States, one hundred and sixty acres of land; when the old helpless, gray-headed American who fought for this very land is required, before he can even obtain his just rights, to prove by the oaths of well known citizens and the certificates of magistrates and clerks his personal identity and the justice of his claim.

He said he was not a Know Nothing—was not a member of the so-called organization, and had never sworn not to vote for a foreign Catholic; but so help him God, he never would do it!

During speaking the crowd, anti-Americans and all, paid very respectful attention,—with the exception of one churlish, ignorant, narrow minded Sag Nicht, who stood up in the midst of the audience, when he might have sat down just as well, unless, as I suppose, he wanted to show that two story hat he had on.

He takes no newspaper and will never see this article, or I would give him some wholesome advice, which I fear his mamma neglected, to the end that he might sit down and behave himself in company.

Yours, &c.

DRAGON.

Fine Fruit.—Mr. Sam'l W. Westbrook, of the Guilford Pomological Gardens and Nurseries, located near Greensboro', called on us this morning, with the most tempting display of ripe, luscious fruit, it has been our good fortune to see in many years. He had Pears, Nectarines, Peaches, Apples, and Plums of the following varieties. Of Pears: the Ananas de Tard, Dearborn Seedling, Sugar Top and Sugar. Of Nectarines: The Boston, Vernash, Red Roman, Early Violet. Of Peaches: the Mixion Cling, Newington do., Crawford's Melacott, Van-Zandt's Superb, and Harper's Seedling. Of Apples: Summer Pearmain, Summer Rose, Maiden's Blush, Siberian Crab Yellow. Of Plums: DeLamar's Washington, Imperial Gage. We tested some of these varieties and they were delicious. We are not writing a puff of Mr. Westbrook, because his fruit does not require it. Of the truth of this remark the public will have an opportunity of judging tomorrow, as Mr. W. will offer a lot for sale.

It is the object of Mr. Westbrook, if sufficient encouragement is offered, to supply this market with the products of his orchards, which he can easily do by means of the railroads. We trust that he may succeed.—*Wilmington Herald.*

The Removal of Reeder.—It appears that Mr. Reeder was removed from his office of Governor of Kansas, not for his systematic attempts to convert the Territory into Freesoil ground, and his usurpation of power to effect this purpose; but in consequence of certain land speculations of which he had been guilty. In other words, the Administration desired his removal, and accomplished it, not for the serious charges brought against him, but for the pretext that he had used his office for speculative purposes—a thing, we suppose, by no means unusual with local office holders. The Administration availed itself of a pitiful subterfuge to discharge Reeder in order to gratify the South, with out irritating the North. This, so far from entitling it to credit, should secure for it deeper condemnation.—*Wilmington Herald.*

MARRIED.

In this county, on the 9th inst., by Rev. E. W. Carruthers, Mr. ROBERT C. RANNEY to Miss MARY ANN McLENNAN. The bride was duly received for which our thanks are due.

At Sandy Ridge, N. C., Aug. 1st, by Dr. D. B. Thomas, Mr. A. STAPLES, Jr., to Miss MARY E., daughter of Col. P. P. Peay, all of Patrick, Va.

DIED.

Near Leesville, N. C., June 28th, 1855, of diarrhoea, JOHN E. FIELD, son of the Rev. Benton Field, aged 18 years.

On the 28th ult., WILLIAM ALBERT, son of T. W. Field, aged 10 months.

In this place, on the 11th instant, EDWARD B. JOYCE, aged about 25 years.

NORMAL COLLEGE.—Randolph County, N. C.

This Institution is situated four miles from "High Point," on the North Carolina Rail Road, about one mile from the Western Plank Road, and eighteen from Greensboro'. The buildings which are now finished consist of an elegant brick edifice, three stories high, and of ample dimensions, well finished and furnished, together with extensive boarding arrangements both public and private. The Apparatus, made by Chamberlain and Ritchie, of Boston, is of the very best character; the Museum and all other appliances for the advancement of science, are such as the spirit of the age demands. The extent, thoroughness and finish of instruction are suited to the highest and most enterprising State, and have been matured by the wisdom of a large board of Trustees, headed by His Excellency the Governor, John A. Graham, Hon. J. C. Dobbin, &c. The Collegiate year is divided into three Terms of fourteen weeks each; a holiday of two weeks is given at Christmas, and one week about the first of April, but students from a distance are not expected to return at the Summer vacation. The location is of home like the Summer vacation. The location is of home like the Summer vacation. The location is of home like the Summer vacation.

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Money sufficient to pay the Junior's fee (\$1 per term) and to purchase books must be deposited in advance, and must be promptly settled. Books can be obtained at the College, but clothing should always be furnished from home. All communications should be directed to "Normal College, N. C." Catalogues can be obtained by application to the President. The next term will begin on the 12th of September.

B. CRAVEN, President.

August 1855.

A. P. Sperry, (formerly of Greensboro', N. C.) is now connected with the House of Riddle, Penock & Co., Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, and Carpets, 103 Market St., below Third, Philadelphia, where he is prepared to offer extra inducements to his old friends and Southern merchants generally.

August 1855.

YADKIN HOTEL, YADKINVILLE, N. C.

By J. M. JARRELL.

April, 18

VOTE OF THE STATE.

Below we give the vote between Messrs. Bragg and Dockery, in August last, dividing the State into Congressional Districts for convenience of reference:

FIRST DISTRICT.

| Counties. | Bragg, Dem. | Dockery, Whig. | Shaw, Dem. | Paine, Ame. |
|--------------|-------------|----------------|------------|-------------|
| Currituck, | 544 | 158 | 556 | 155 |
| Camden, | 125 | 461 | 88 | 533 |
| Pasquotank, | 351 | 436 | 247 | 540 |
| Perquimans, | 343 | 334 | 255 | 354 |
| Gates, | 422 | 351 | 434 | 337 |
| Chowan, | 283 | 245 | 258 | 250 |
| Hertford, | 287 | 306 | 255 | 400 |
| Northampton, | 641 | 490 | 653 | 442 |
| Halifax, | 584 | 551 | 599 | 578 |
| Martin, | 696 | 299 | 726 | 336 |
| Bertie, | 410 | 490 | 435 | 534 |
| Washington, | 245 | 388 | 235 | 359 |
| Tyrell, | 109 | 275 | 114 | 350 |
| | 4970 | 4844 | 4882 | 5228 |

SECOND DISTRICT.

| | | Ruffin, Latham | |
|------------|------|----------------|-------|
| | | Dem. | Amer. |
| Hyde, | 303 | 397 | 000 |
| Reauffort, | 572 | 901 | 000 |
| Pitt, | 725 | 798 | 000 |
| Craven, | 638 | 599 | 282 |
| Jones, | 230 | 220 | 000 |
| Lenoir, | 394 | 274 | 158 |
| Wayne, | 1145 | 304 | 800 |
| Greene, | 358 | 351 | 000 |
| Edgecombe, | 1404 | 155 | 000 |
| Oswlow, | 396 | 238 | 000 |
| Carteret. | 399 | 403 | 000 |
| | 6764 | 4559 | 0000 |

THIRD DISTRICT.

| | | | Winslow, Reid | |
|--------------|------|------|---------------|--------|
| | | | Dem. | An |
| New Hanover, | 1109 | 424 | 000 | 000 |
| Brunswick, | 435 | 416 | 000 | maj 12 |
| Columbus, | 512 | 304 | maj 128 | 000 |
| Bladen, | 620 | 426 | 000 | maj 12 |
| Sampson, | 860 | 599 | 000 | 000 |
| Cumberland, | 1473 | 904 | 000 | 000 |
| Robeson, | 782 | 679 | maj 69 | 000 |
| Duplin, | 1061 | 225 | maj 548 | 000 |
| Richmond, | 113 | 708 | 000 | maj 39 |
| | 6965 | 4685 | 0000 | 000 |

FOURTH DISTRICT.

| | | Branch, Shepards | | Dem. Amer. | | | |
|-----------|-------|------------------|---------|------------|---------|-------|-----------|
| Counties. | Wake, | Franklin, | Warren, | Granville, | Orange, | Nash, | Johnston, |
| | 1541 | 1167 | 1373 | 1107 | 713 | 339 | 736 |
| | 713 | 339 | 736 | 855 | 754 | 163 | 777 |
| | 1078 | 965 | 000 | 69 | 000 | 000 | 000 |
| | 963 | 1080 | 797 | 932 | 1115 | 95 | 943 |
| | 936 | 741 | 986 | 713 | 000 | 000 | 000 |
| | 7109 | 4533 | 5331 | 3319 | 000 | 000 | 000 |

FIFTH DISTRICT.

| | | | Kerr, Road | |
|-------------|------|------|------------|------|
| | | | Whig | Am |
| Person, | 601 | 531 | 427 | 465 |
| Caswell, | 1007 | 220 | 1029 | 202 |
| Alamance, | 896 | 597 | 631 | 631 |
| Chatham, | 1917 | 1137 | 563 | 1196 |
| Randolph, | 403 | 1378 | 304 | 1598 |
| Guilford, | 528 | 1615 | 348 | 1905 |
| Moore, | 505 | 752 | 282 | 576 |
| Montgomery, | 145 | 741 | 193 | 355 |
| | 5092 | 6771 | 3317 | 6501 |

SIXTH DISTRICT.

| SIXTH DISTRICT | | | Seales, Puryear |
|----------------|------|------|-----------------|
| | | | Dem. Union |
| Stokes, | 636 | 437 | 756 |
| Forsythe, | 897 | 802 | 877 |
| Rockingham, | 1036 | 317 | 1204 |
| Davidson, | 679 | 1252 | 540 |
| Davie, | 364 | 610 | 297 |
| Yadkin, | 650 | 758 | 509 |
| Surry, | 797 | 464 | 785 |
| Iredell, | 392 | 1256 | 284 |
| Alexander, | 235 | 441 | 254 |
| Ashe, | 550 | 671 | 355 |
| | 6226 | 7048 | 6150 |

From the National Era.

Rain at Night.

After the fiery sun all day
Has showered his shafts on earth,
Till the weary zephyrs have ceased to play,
And the birds have hushed their mirth;
And the flowers & the grain have drooping lain,
And the grass in the meads is dry,
While the farmer in vain has prayed for rain,
Looking anxiously at the sky;
How welcome then are the gathering clouds,
As the red sun sinks from sight,
While the thunder's voice bids all rejoice,
As he prophesies rain at night!

Fantastic forms do the clouds assume,
Up o'er the horizon's rim—
Dragons, and direful shapes of gloom,
O'er the dim woods crawling grim;
Now lit, each one, by the sudden sun,
And now by the lightning's gleam;
Now sullen and dim, when the light is gone,
Like forms in a fearful dream.
No portents they of a terrible doom,
The spirit to trouble and fright,
They are bounding there, in the dusky air,
The heralds of rain at night.

The twilight comes, with a cool, moist breath,
And the clouds, like wild fowls, fly;
And the trees, awaked from their dream of death,
Their long arms toss on high.
The lightning plays, with its fitful rays,
Along the horizon's wall;
And its vivid blaze each bird affrays,
And they homeward hasten all.
From the river's margin loud notes are heard,
In a song of vague delight;
And the tree-toad's croak, from the leafy oak,
Saying: "There will be rain to-night."

The untiring bees to their hives have flown,
And the swallows skim low around;
The wind springs up with a jubilent tone,
And the small fruit falls to ground.
Like a thing of fear does the dust appear,
Whirled up from the parched street;
And the bells ring clear, now far, now near,
With a varying tone, though sweet.
At length, at length, the prayer heard heard
By the Sire of life and light:
By many a sign, we can now divine
That there will be rain at night.

Athwart the skies, with their inky dyes,
The clouds like a pall are spread,
But a pall that wrings from the heart no sighs,
No thought of the lonely dead;
For the rain once more to their bloom restore
To the fields and the withering bowers;
From its copious store, fresh life will pour
O'er the grain, and grass, and the flowers.
See! a few large drops do the flood prelude,
And now it comes down with might—
With night and with morn comes down the rain
The thrice-welcome rain at night.

But softer now, with a tinkling sound,
Is its fall among the trees;
And the farmer is lulled into sleep profound,
And a vision of plenty sees.
He dreams of his wheat, and his clover sweet,
And his dream still all come true;
For, with moistened feet, in the morn he'll see't,
As he paces his green fields through.
And the rain still pours, while the farmer sleeps,
But the poet a wakeful night,
From his easement droll, looks out to hark
To the music of rain at night.

For it has strange charms to his eager ear,
As over the roof it comes;
And an army's tramp he seems to hear,
With a sound of muffled drums.
In fancy soon, the cymbal's tone,
Clashing a silvery sound,
Beneath the moon, in a night of June,
While the rustic dance goes round,
He hears in its clink on the window-pane,
And the warlike drums take flight;
And he thinks of peace, and his land's increase
And he blesses the rain at night.

He thinks of the roses, sweet and fair,
That swell in the night and rain;
And the myriad flowers, that, everywhere,
New beauty and life will gain;
And the golden bees he thinks he sees,
Humming around their bells,
While the merry breeze, in the freshened trees,
With a song of triumph swells;
"From the starless darkness beauty springs,
And tears precede delight;"
And he muses long, and weaves a song
To the rhythm of rain at night.

In his brain 'tis dancing, like the rain,
On the roof, and against the glass;
And its rhyme he modulates to the strain
Of the drops on the leaves and grass.
He's a fitful wight, and a friend of Night,
And her moods are all dear to him,
Whether she's bright with her starry light,
Or her face with tears is dim.
The flowery odors make him glad,
From the gardens out of sight;
And his thoughts then rush, like notes of thrush,
As he sings of the rain at night.

And he sees, in his fancy clear and deep,
How the rain-drops seek the seas,
To mix with the brine that loves the steep,
Black banks of the Hebrides.
Or the waters fair, that murmur where
The Summer Islands lie,
And the brown mists, late, let float their hair,
"Neath a line and smiling sky.
And he thinks of the mystic range and change
Of the seasons, and dark and light;
And of Ilia who sends to his foes and friends
The joy of the rain at night.

Oh! a blessed thing is the rain at night,
In the May-time of the year!
It spreads, like an angel's smile, delight,
And fill the heart with cheer.
Golden its showers; benign are its powers;
And beauty its offspring fair:
It feedeth the flowers for June's green bowers,
And chears weary souls of care!
Life and health bringer, O rain, sweet rain!
I sing thee this poem, though slight;
May its music arise through the watery skies,
To thy Saviour, O rain at night!

A Slip of the Tongue.

A gentleman with a red nose is around town assuring his friends that he got it at the sea-board, though it is strongly suspected that he has made a mistake of a single word, and intended to say *side* board.

"What's that horse out of?" said a fellow, with a view to quiz a farmer's boy, who was riding an old horse, which showed less of blood than bone.
"Out of?"
"Yes; what's he out of? Do you know?"
"Yes I do."
"Well, what?"
"He's out of oats."

A Soldier on trial for habitual drunkenness, was addressed by the president,—"Prisoner, you have heard the prosecution for habitual drunkenness, what have you to say in defence?"
"Nothing, please your honor, but an habitual thirst."

There is a man in Vermont who feeds his geese on iron filings, and gathers steel pens from their wings.

"It's a slow poison, Janet," said the Scotch parson to his parishioner, "that whiskey will kill you."
"Very slow indeed, sir; for I've took a wee drop o' every day these forty years, and I'm no kilt yet."

Why was the first day of Adam's life like the longest ever known? Because it had no Eve.

The test snuff in the world is a snuff of fresh air.

Why is the letter U an uncertain letter? Because it is always in doubt.

"You are a little bear, madam." "Sir!"
"About the shoulder, I mean."

A Female Academy to Build at Hillsdale, N. C.—The building of a brick house, to be used as a Female Academy, will be let the lowest bidder, on Saturday the 15th day of August, 1855, at Hillsdale, N. C. The building to be about 50 by 40 feet; for full specifications, application may be made to Archibald Beville, or Anselm Reid, Esqrs., to either of whom sealed proposals may be directed. Proposals to include brick and wood work; and the building to be completed, (including painting, &c.) by the first of January, 1856. The contractor will be required to give bond and security for the performance of his contract. Hillsdale is situated in Guilford County, 12 miles north of Greensboro', near the Rockingham line.
ARCHIBALD BEVILLE, Sec.
July, 1855. 841-5w.

MASONIC INSTITUTE, Germantown, North Carolina.—The Fall Session of this Institute will commence, July the 26th, 1855. Students are requested to be in prompt attendance, it is possible at the opening of the Session, that they may avail themselves of the great advantages of an early and proper classification. Board in private families \$7 per month.
Tuition from \$10 to \$15 per Session.
WM. T. GAWNAWAY, Principal.
July 1855. 840-6w.

Clarendon Iron Works, WILMINGTON, N. C.—The Clarendon Iron Works are now prepared to receive orders for Beam, Vertical, Horizontal or Oscillating Steam Engines, High or Low Pressure, and adapted to all purposes; Circular, Vertical and Portable Saw Mills, complete; Pumps, Mining Machinery, Grist and Flour Mills, complete; Parker, Turbine and other Water Wheels, Equipping of Steamers, Car Wheels and Axles; Horse Powers of various patterns; Rice Field Pumps and Engines; Rice Thrashers; Single Machines, Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, Gears, and all other Mill Work.

Castings.—Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, including Ornamental Iron Railings, Pipe Bridge Castings, &c., &c. The Company would respectfully invite attention to their styles and patterns of Railings, which may be seen at their office.

Boilers.—Tubular, Flue and Cylindrical Boilers, Water Tanks, Chimneys, and all other kinds of Boiler Work.

Repairs.—A separate department and force will be kept for repairs, where work will be done thoroughly and with despatch.

Having large facilities, the above work will be done on as reasonable terms as elsewhere, North or South, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner. Consultation by letter or otherwise, in regard to plans and designs for mills or their furniture, and for machinery generally, willingly answered. All orders or communications to be addressed to the undersigned.
HENRY M. DPAKE, Agent.
March 17, 1855. 824-ly

Oak Ridge Male Institute, Guilford County, N. C.
REV. DAVID R. BRUTON, A.B., Principal,
MR. WILLIAM T. SHIELDS, Assistant.

The next session of this flourishing Institution will commence on the 31st of July, and close the 21st of December. All students wishing to prosecute a full or partial academic course, are requested to be present at that time, as the classes will then be formed for the session.

Board. (including every thing except lights,) may be had in the best private families at 50 per month.

Tuition from \$8 to \$12.50 per session. A supply of books and stationery is kept constantly on hand for the use of the school. As to health and morals, this location will compare favorably with any in the State.

There will be preaching in the immediate neighborhood by the Principal or some visiting minister; and also Sabbath school and prayer-meeting exercises will be strictly attended to every Sunday, so that no student need be deprived of any facility to make honest intellectual, moral, or religious.

The Institution is provided with a valuable apparatus, globes, &c., and also a well selected library, to which the students have access.

Students coming by stage will stop at Kernersville, where private conveyance may be had.
JESSE BENBOW, Sec.
Oak Ridge, June, 1855. 825-3m.

PAUL TRADE, September, 1854.—We are now receiving per Steamers Baltic and Aps and Packet Ship Caroline, our Full Importation of Foreign Dry Goods, purchased for Cash, by our Agent, Mr. W. Weddell, at very low rates. We are also in receipt of a Large and Complete Stock of DOMESTIC FABRICS purchased from first hands, and at the recent Large Auction Sales, at great SACRIFICE.

We respectfully solicit a call from the North Carolina and Virginia merchants, feeling confident we can offer them goods at as low prices as can be found in any market.
STEVENSON & WEDDELL
Petersburg, Va.

E. W. OGBURN, dealer in School, Retail, and Wholesale Books, Standard, Prose and Poetical Works in General Literature; Law Books, Miscellaneous, Albums, Music and Writing Port Folios, Stationery, &c.
Greensborough, N. C.
West Street second square from the court house.

JUST to hand at the Book Store a large accession of new and interesting works, for the reading public. An extensive assortment of Annuals, Gift-Books, Albums, Painting, and Drawing Studies, pictures, wall paper, Stationery, Fancy Articles &c. Nov. 13th 1854.

A PARTIAL LIST OF MISCELLANEOUS WORKS, JUST RECEIVED.

Daniel Webster the American Statesman, Thirty years in the Senate—by T. H. Benton, Life of Sam Houston, Party Leaders—by Baldwin, Life and Beauties of Fanny Fern, Past Meridian, Signorine, My Courtship and its Consequences—Wicoff, Sons of the Sires, Home is Home, a Domestic Tale, The use of Sunshine, Sublimity and Shadows, Choice Stories, from Household words—Dickens, Chemistry of Common Life—Johnston, Howard & the Prison World of Europe—Dixon, Greece and the Golden Horn—Stephen Olin, Sun-Shine on Daily Paths—by Chas. Dickens, Vicar of Wakefield—Oliver Goldsmiths, Heloise by Talvi, The Heir of Redclyffe, The Forerunners—Dumas, Farmingdale—Caroline Thomas, Time and Tide or Strive and Win, The Castle Builders, by the Author of Heart's Ease, &c.

Fire-side Fables, Eggs for the Fire-Side, The Summer Land, Grace Lee—Julia Kavanaugh, Horse Shoe Robinson—Kennedy, Swallow Barn, Rob of the Bowl, Nick of the Woods, Stanhope Burleigh, Helen Dhu, Eventide or Little Afton, The Coquette or History of Eliza Wharton, A Long Book Ahead, or the First Stroke and the Last, The Hearth Stone—Osgood, Mile-Stones, in Our Life's Journey, Grace Angell's Works, Women of Israel, Vale of Cedars, Woman's Friendship, Leisure Moments Improved, Summer and Winter of the Soule, &c., &c., Parley's Cabinet Library, 20 volumes, each volume complete and sold separately. The subjects of this work are History, Science, Art and Literature.

The Young American's Library, 9 beautiful volumes, Young America's Juvenile Library, 12 volumes, The Happy Child's Library, 13 beautiful volumes, Appleton's Minicature Classical Library, in Cloth Gilt, 28 pocket volumes.

SPLendid GIFT BOOKS.
Thos. Moore's Poetical Works, Kirkwhite, " " Montgomery, " " Milton, " " Byron, " " Campbell, " " Burns, " " Dryden, " " Shakespeare, " " Pope's, " " Scott's, " " Gray's, " " Keat's, " " Female Poets of Great Britain, Poets and Poetry of America—Griswold, Scott's Bards, &c.

The Boston Academy's Collection of Church Music.

Cornina Sacra, The New Cornina Sacra, The Union Piano Forte Instructor. By F. Rasche.

Guitars, Accordions, Violins, Flutes, &c.

Letter & Note Paper, Envelopes, Visiting & Invitation Cards, Card Receivers, new and beautiful Patterns.

MEMORANDUMS.

Blank Books, Portfolios, Albums, Calendars, Riti-cles, Portmonies, Work-Boxes, Baskets, &c.

Painting and Drawing Studies, Pictures, &c.

Harrison's Perfumery, Extracts Toilette Articles, Inks, &c., for sale by May 10th, 1855, E. W. OGBURN.

Notice is hereby given.—That books will be open on the 1st day of August, and remain open until the 1st of September next, for the purpose of procuring subscribers to the capital stock of the Greensboro', Madison and Virginia Plank Road Company, if the capital stock (which is \$750,000) be not subscribed for previous to that day, under the care and superintendence of the following gentlemen, to wit: At Greensboro', R. M. Sloan, W. J. McConnell and D. F. Caldwell. Weatherly's Store, Wm. Weatherly, Archibald Beville and Joseph Washburn. Summerville, Wm. H. Brittain, Archibald Wilson, and Levi Stephens. Hillsdale, Anselm Reid, Green W. Brown, and John Johnson. Madison, Alfred M. Seales, Joseph Reynolds, Wm. B. Carter, and Joseph H. Cardwell. As the North Carolina Rail Road is rapidly approaching completion, the construction of this work becomes absolutely essential to the growth and prosperity of the fertile and beautiful country through which it will pass. It is hoped, therefore, that there will be no delay on the part of those interested in making the necessary subscriptions to secure the charter, that the work may be commenced immediately.
July, 1855 841-7w.

MARBLE FACTORY.—GEO. LAUDER, Fayetteville, N. C.

Marble Monuments, Tombs and Grave Stones and every variety of Plain and Ornamental Grave Yard work, constantly on hand made at the shortest notice. To all who may have him a call, he warrants good workmanship at the cheapest rates. Persons at a distance sending orders, will be attended to with promptness and dispatch.

For information respecting style and workmanship he begs leave to refer to Mr. Will. K. Blake of Greensboro' Female College.
June 20th, 1855. 83

H. R. ROBBINS.
Robbins & Hubbard, Proprietors of the Baltimore Store House, and Manufacturers of Scott's Little Giant Corn and Cob Mill, also, Macgregor's Patent Cast Iron Corn-GRINDING or AGRICULTURAL BOLLER, for Wood or Coal, WAREHOUSE, 39 LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE, Md. Having secured the right from Lyman Scott to manufacture and sell the Corn and Cob Mill, known as the Little Giant, we are now prepared to execute promptly, in a thorough workmanlike manner, all orders, wholesale and retail, of said Mills. The reputation won by these mills for the past year throughout the United States, is a sufficient guarantee of its utility and established character. It has cost a large amount of money and labor to bring the mill to its present state of perfection, and is now offered to Planters, Stock Feeders and others as a complete article of mechanism, simple and practical in use and durable in construction. It is pronounced by every body to be the most important article of the kind now in use, not only well adapted for grinding cob meal for stock, but grinds or fine hominy for the table, &c., &c. The Little Giant received the First Premium at the late Agricultural Fairs of Missouri, Kentucky Maryland and other States, and that in the most complimentary manner. These mills are guaranteed in every respect. No. 3 mill, warranted to grind 75 bushels of feed per hour with one horse, and offered at the low price of \$44, all complete, ready for attaching the horse. No. 3 mill, at \$54, grinds fifty bushels per hour, and No. 4, at \$66, grinds twenty bushels per hour with two horses.

FROM THE CINCINNATI DAILY TIMES.
"THE LITTLE GIANT."—By invitation we called at the establishment of Scott and Hedges, yesterday, to witness the operations of what the inventor has denominated the "Little Giant Corn and Cob Mill." If ever name was well applied, it is in the present instance. The mill weighs only about three hundred pounds, and with a single horse attached to a belt round shaft, it eats up corn and cob "with a vengeance." It is gotten up on an improvement on the best patent of this kind ever attained, and is so simple in its construction that it can be put together and set in motion in twenty minutes, and can afterwards be adjusted and used with ease by anybody. It will grind with ease from 12 to 14 bushels per hour. To the farmer, this mill, so simple in its construction, occupying so little space, propelled by power always on hand, and furnished at the exceedingly low price of \$44, affords one of the greatest conveniences that we have ever seen. Wherever they have been introduced, they have met universal favor. Let every one interested in agricultural pursuits call at Scott & Hedges, No. 9 Water Street. Examine and see it in operation.
March, 1855. 825-6mcs.

Greensboro' Mutual Insurance Company.—At the end of Three Years, since has been the Care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments, & have now 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 Risk 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. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.
DIRECTORS.—James Sloan, Dr. J. A. Melbane C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Rankin, Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garrett, Jed H. Lindsay, W. J. McConnell, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, B. P. Weir, Greensborough; E. P. Leiby, Wadesboro'; Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown; Joshua Taylor, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wilmington; John I. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Rob't E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scallies, Lenox Castle. All Communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y.
June 8. 841-784

Mutual Life Insurance & Trust Company.
THIS Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions. Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only as Members of the Company—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Department of the Company which are kept actively employed. Policies of Insurance issued on the applicant's own life, or on the lives of slaves for a year, or for years, at a moderate rate of premium. Deposits of money received in the Trust Department, the operation of which is that of a Savings Bank, and the deposits allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months. Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.
D. P. WEIR, Sec. & Treas.
Greensboro', N. C., April, 1854. 771-4f

D. P. GREGG, DENTIST, (GRADUATE) of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, having located himself permanently in this village respectfully tenders his professional services to its citizens and those of the surrounding country. He deems it unnecessary to publish long lists of testimonials, as he hopes to have sufficient opportunity to evince personally to those having diseased dentures, whatever qualifications he may have to practice in the varied departments of the profession. Any call will be promptly attended to. Office on North street, first door North of Hopkins' Hotel. Ladies will be waited upon at their residences upon such an intimation being given.
Greensboro', N. C., Dec. 5th, 750-4f.

Take Notice.—Good Furniture for Sale.—The undersigned wishes to say to the public generally, that he can furnish any kind in his line of business, at short notice. And he intends to carry on more extensively than heretofore. He earnestly solicits the call of his friends, to examine his work, he will try to please both in price and taste, and will exchange his work for lumber, suitable for his business, or any good trade. Shop on South street, one door above the Baptist Church.
WILLIAM AMOS.
Feb. 1855. 820-ly.

Mill Stones.—Having lately purchased all the Mill Stone Quarries formerly owned by the late Wm. Danily, Esq., among which is the one known and distinguished as the "Blue Grind." I am now prepared to furnish at short notice, and in order, Mill Stones of any size and of the best quality, on as reasonable terms as they can be purchased elsewhere. Stones have been sought at this quarry and sent to various parts of the United States on account of their unmistakable superiority. I will deliver Stones at any point on the F. & W. Plank Road, that may be desired. Address DEVOTION DAVIS, Carthage, Moore Co., N. C.
Jan. 15th, 1855. 1 y.

NEW GOODS.—I am now receiving one of the largest stocks of goods in western Carolina, embracing almost every article kept in retail stores, which I offer as cheap as can be bought, and many articles cheaper. Call and see for yourselves, it will pay.
W. J. McCONNELL.
May 1st, 1855.

Leather Belling or Bands.—Manufactured by the subscribers, of different widths, made from the best Northern Belt Leather, stretched piece by piece, by improved machinery, lined and copper riveted, at New York prices. LINES & HARRISS, New Market, Randolph Co. The above kept for sale by J. R. & J. SLOAN.

Groceries.—Sugar—Brown, Loaf, Crushed & Powdered. Coffee—Rio, Laguira and Old Gov. Java. Imperial and Black Teas, &c.
R. G. LINDSAY.
April, 1855.

Now Goods.—The subscriber having received his Fall Stock of materials, is now prepared to take and put up in the neatest style. Daguer-type Likenesses. Those wishing work will do well to call soon, opposite the Bland House. Instructions given in the Art on reasonable terms and Apparatus furnished if desired, by October 12th, 1853. ALEX. STARRETT.

Cabinet Shop at Bush Hill.—We have put up machinery, and are now prepared to manufacture all kinds of cabinet work, in the most desirable and fashionable style, which we sell on the most reasonable terms, for cash or lumber, such as walnut, birch, maple, cherry, poplar and pine. 4th mo., 1855. W. C. PETTY & Co. 8291f

J. A. WORTH, Jos. UTLEY, Worth & Utley, Forwarding and General Commission Merchants, Fayetteville, N. C.
I have added to my stock of goods a very nice assortment of Jewelry, consisting of gold and silver watches, breast-pins, ear-rings, finger-rings, with many other articles in the jewelry line, which will be sold low and warranted, if desired.
Dec. 1, 1854. W. J. McCONNELL.

200 Gallons Lard Oil, just received and for sale very low. W. J. McCONNELL.
50 Barrels of White & Brown Sugar, of superior quality, just received. Low. W. J. McCONNELL.
250 Kegs Nails, assorted sizes, which will be sold low. W. J. McCONNELL.
May, 1855.

JOB PRINTING.
We have just received a fresh supply of new and FANCY TYPE, which, added to our previously large and extensive

STYLE AND BEAUTY
with any office in this part of the country. In our late purchase we have had an especial eye to the printing of the Great Works of God.

SEND IN THEIR ORDERS, and they shall be promptly attended to. M. S. SHERWOOD.
An assortment of the best qualities of Pamphlet, Cap, and Letter PAPER, for jobs, on hand Greensboro' N. C., 8154.

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

Cash or no Cash.—Now is the time to settle up—some forward friends and customers and let us close accounts by 1st January 1855. Settlements cost nothing, and you save your credit January, 1855. R. G. LINDSAY.

New Crop Hollands.—Just to hand and for sale by Jan. 1855. R. G. LINDSAY.

ANDREW J. STEEDMAN, Attorney at Law, having removed to Pittsburgh, N. C., will attend regularly the Courts of Chatham, Moore and Harnett Counties. Pittsboro', April 16, 1855. 8284f.

Japan Varnish.—Best quality. For sale by R. G. LINDSAY.
April, 1855.

We are happy to inform our Customers that we also a large lot of Iron, &c.
May, 1855. RANKIN & McLEAN.

Just Received, a lot of Blacksmith's Bellows, anvils and hammers. Cheap. W. J. McCONNELL.
May, 1855.

Seine Twine.—Cotton and India Cordage—Sutle and Allumate Mats for buggies. Hardware—Rim Locks, &c. R. G. LINDSAY.
April, 1855.

Belling Cloths of the genuine old Anker Brand, from No. 1, to No. 11. French Burr Millstones of any size wanted, to order and of the most approved make. January, 1855. R. G. LINDSAY.

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

Rock Island Jeans and Casimeres.—Kept constantly on hand and for sale by R. G. LINDSAY.

Beebe & Co. Spring Style of Hats by R. G. LINDSAY.
April, 1855.

Attention Know Nothings.—We are happy to inform you that we have just received a lot of Uncle Sam's World's Fair vegetable Coffee Extract, which we will sell cheap. May, 1855. RANKIN & McLEAN.

A Fine Assortment of Rock Island Fabrics kept constantly on hand; patronize home manufacturers and you will find it to do you good. January, 1855. J. G. LINDSAY.

One Dozen fine Walking-Sticks, for sale by March, 1855. J. M. WOODBURN.

Just received, a large stock of Boots and Shoes of superior quality, which will be sold as low as can be bought. W. J. McCONNELL.
Dec. 1, 1854.

Rohrman's Elastic Wire Universal Lantern, with match safe attached. Adapted to the use of Oil, Candles, or Fluid, for sale cheap by RANKIN & McLEAN.
May, 18.

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. 770-4f

150 Kegs Pure & No. 1 White Lard for sale. Also a lot of fine Butter for cash. W. J. McCONNELL.
May 1st, 1855.

Black-Smith Shop at Bush Hill.—We are now prepared to do all kinds of blacksmithing with durability, neatness and dispatch. S. M. SWANN.
April, 1855.

YABBIN HOTEL, Yabbinville, N. C. By J. D. YABBIN.
April, 1855. 820-ly.

A Quantity of Quicksilver, for sale and for sale low. W. J. McCONNELL.
May, 18.

A Man with a small family dependent on his salary, as overseer of negroes, can find a good situation in application to the subscriber. None but a less an entirely sober man and fully conversant with many other articles for sale. May 1st 1855. W. J. McCONNELL.

FRESH AND NEW.—C. N. McADOO would respectfully inform his friends and customers that he is now receiving and opening the largest and most extensive assortment of goods, that he has ever received, consisting of a general assortment of Ladies Dress Goods, a heavy stock of Silk goods, a good assortment of Ready-Made Clothing, a general assortment of jewelry, such as Gold and Silver Watches, &c., &c. Hardware, Coach Materials, the heaviest stock of Boots and Shoes in the place, a general assortment of Groceries, &c., &c. The principal portion of which has been purchased for cash in the Cities of Philadelphia and New York, under the pressure of money matters, and he feels no backwardness in saying that he will sell his goods as cheap as can be found elsewhere. Give him a call before purchasing elsewhere and you will not regret calling.
September 1854.

SMITH AND WOOD WORK.—The subscriber has a shop on South street, one mile from the court house, where he executes all kinds of Wood and Iron work, such as Four, Four and One horse wagons; various kinds of iron wheelbarrows, ironing and repairing wagons, buggies, &c.; shoeing horses—also, he has a good stock of work in either a new or old wood shop in this country. He will insure work to be well done, and at the very lowest rates. He has had much experience in his business, and feels confident of being able to give general satisfaction. Call and give him a trial. You may expect to find him at his shop, ready and willing to wait upon you. Produce, or other timber will be taken in payment for work.
NELSON KELLAM.
Greensboro', N. C., May, 18. 822-3w.

1854—SPRING GOODS.—The undersigned are now receiving, and expect to have direct from Stock in Store by the 13th instant, of seasonable Goods, embracing a great variety of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots, Umbrellas, Parasols, Boots and Shoes, Fanny and Letter Paper, Blank Books, Belling Cloths, &c. With an extensive assortment of Ready-Made Clothing, and Foreign and Domestic Hosiery. All of which they offer to the trade at prices upon accommodating terms. The subscribers will find it to their interest to call above-stated an examination before making their selections.
Fayetteville, March 8, 1854. HALL & SAKRETT.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of Dr. J. M. Lindsay, dec'd, by note or account, are hereby notified to come forward, settle up, and if not done within three months, as of this notice, their notes and accounts will be put in the hands of an officer for immediate collection.
R. G. LINDSAY, Agent.
July 15, 1855. 840-6w.

LINCOLN LINE.—The subscriber