

# The Greensborough Patriot.

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For the Patriot.  
There is One that I Love.  
There is one that I love, and her I love dearly,  
And why should I blush thus my love to declare,  
When none other on earth, I believe it sincerely  
Possesses the virtues that in her appear?

Thousands there are, who are more sprightly and  
cheerful,  
And many pass by far more brilliant and gay;  
Yet to my heart there's none more so delightful,  
As J—, the orphan, in every way.

Her bosom's a fountain of Christian meekness,  
Where every sweet temper of soul seems to  
dwell,  
And all that flows from it is unmingled love and  
So pure is the heart of this lone orphan girl.

Then, oh, Heaven! do thou guide, protect and  
defend her,  
While here on this earth all alone she may be;  
Be more than a guardian, a brother, or father,  
Yea, united as one may she ever find thee!

And when the last emblem of life's feeble taper,  
Shall quit its abode in the being I love;  
May the angel of peace, "mid the smiles of a sa-  
vior,  
Conduct her to rest in the regions above.

And there from the throne, with a glory resplen-  
dant,  
May she with the saints and the angels be  
crowned;  
And on her to wait, as the meekest attendant,  
The author of these humble verses be found!

—J. S.  
Greensboro', Aug. 13, 1855.

## What Causes Election Riots?

It is the low education of our foreign popu-  
lation. The market and the bayonet are  
the exponents of the Law in foreign cities,—  
and what we know to be, in defence and  
obedience, as "Law,"—as the will of the  
majority,—in other countries is bowed to,  
under the prick of the bayonet. Hence,  
when among such a people,—the prick of  
the bayonet is removed,—the Law, or the  
will of the majority that makes the Law, is  
resisted by riot, row or murder. In Louis-  
ville, Kentucky, for example, the Americans  
beat on election day,—but the Foreigners  
there, instead of doing as Americans do,—  
submit to the majority,—in the absence of  
the bayonet, shoot from their houses Ameri-  
cans in the streets! If the division in Louis-  
ville had been between Whig Americans, and  
Democratic Americans,—the moment the re-  
sult was known, it would have been acquiesced  
in, with general submission,—but the in-  
different Foreign population in Louisville  
are,—just as they would do,—when they  
were—in Paris, or Berlin, or Vienna,—that  
is, appeal to the bayonet and fight.

It is this spirit of resistance to Law,—to  
the majority,—and to the declared will of  
that majority,—which make Republican Gov-  
ernment almost impossible over sea—a ma-  
jority that will not submit to a majority,—  
but prefers a fight,—as in Louisville,—and  
hence a result so deplorable.

These numerous riots that we are having,  
wherever American interests come into politi-  
cal conflict with the interests or passions  
of Foreigners, only go to show,—that Gov-  
ernment is a trade, which a Foreign Popu-  
lation cannot learn by instinct, but must be  
educated in by long training. Voting is a  
very simple act,—but it means, and embod-  
ies the idea of Government,—and Govern-  
ment is a science, which an Irishman, who  
cannot read, or a German, who knows not  
our language, and customs, and traditions,  
cannot learn in a single day. Indeed, the  
education of our Foreign Population is far  
easier,—if we may so express ourselves, than  
their modification. To unlearn what they  
know is their first duty, and it takes years  
and years,—and it is much harder work to  
unlearn than to learn. Jury Trials,—  
Habeas Corpus, &c., are all Greek to  
them,—but all these they can learn. What  
they have to unlearn, however, is harder  
than Greek,—and that is, armed resistance  
to Law, to Government, to majorities. The  
prick of the bayonet is not half so formida-  
ble,—but this necessity of feeling the prick  
of the bayonet, before they yield,—they  
must all unlearn. Revolutions are wrought  
here not in arms, but with bits of paper in  
the ballot boxes. Minorities have no rights  
against law constitutionally passed, and con-  
stitutionally expounded and executed, while  
majorities, even, have no rights, under laws  
unconstitutionally passed, or unconstitution-  
ally executed. These are very hard problems  
for Foreigners to solve,—but we, Americans

solve them. We often learn, too, that sub-  
mission to wrongs is oftener wiser than armed  
resistance by force. When we are whip-  
ped, election day, we lament our bad luck,  
and try it again,—but seldom or never fight,  
unless attacked by force. The loss of Col.  
Preston, however, the Anti-American candi-  
date for Congress, in Louisville, led to  
shooting Americans in the streets,—and, of  
course, to the subsequent fearful retribution.

Foreigners,—if they were wise,—would,  
themselves, call for a long training for their  
countrymen, before they gave them the right  
of governing at the ballot boxes. Men can  
no more be good soldiers after a day's en-  
listment than good voters without any train-  
ing. Government is a curious piece of hu-  
man mechanism, which untainted fingers may  
spoil, but which they can never safely touch.  
A foreigner may be as wise as Humboldt in  
philosophy, but as ignorant as a babe of the  
mechanism of the Government of the United  
States of America.—Twenty-one years are  
wisely demanded of us, Americans, to live,  
to think, to look on, to hear, and to talk,  
and to see, and to study, before we vote.  
Thousands of foreigners vote fraudulently,  
who have been in the country scarcely a  
year,—and hundreds of thousands, that can-  
not read the Constitution of the United  
States in the language in which its makers  
wrote it.

From the American Messenger.  
Continue to Trust.

"Mark that text" said Richard Addins  
to his grandson Abel, who was reading to  
him the 82d Psalm, "Mark that text:  
"He that trusteth in the Lord, mercy shall  
compass him about." I read it in my youth  
and believed, and now I read it in my old  
age, thank God, I know it to be true. Oh,  
it is a blessed thing, in the midst of the sor-  
rows of the world, Abel, to trust in the  
Lord."

These are hard times; hard for the rich  
and harder still for the poor. But let not  
the poor man be cast down. God's eye is  
upon him. And now is the time to trust in  
God and not waver. Many a man has been  
reduced to want, and at the very time of his  
greatest necessities the hand of the Lord has  
been extended to relieve. The Rev. Henry  
Venn, author of "The complete Duty of  
Man," was once, as many of God's people  
have been, in great want. He owed money,  
and had none to pay the debt. The credit-  
or was importunate for the payment of his  
bill. He had no resource left, but with ear-  
nest supplication to make known his wants to  
God. And mark the result; while he was  
upon his knees, a letter was brought in-  
cluding a bank note for \$50, equal to two hun-  
dred and fifty dollars. He never forgot the  
donor. But God sent it, sent it in the  
time of his greatest distress; and his bio-  
grapher relates, that he was at length enabled  
to live in continual reliance upon the care  
of Providence, and his wants were remark-  
ably supplied. He continued to trust, and  
God continued to take care of him. And  
so it has been in thousands of instances.

But the difficulty with many persons, is,  
while they can trust God whenever things  
look prosperous, yet in times of want they  
lose their faith; and then falling to trust,  
they are apt to do wrong by making use of  
sivul means of getting along. If these  
words come before the eyes of one who is  
hesitating, thinking to live better by doing  
something his conscience tells him is wrong,  
let him stop. O, my brother, shun the first  
false step. God's arm is not shortened,  
that he cannot help you. Trust him now when  
the day is dark, and the times are hard.  
Continue to trust, and God will help you.  
Yea, he is pledged to help you. But if you  
take one false step, beware! you must then  
take another, and so you will be led away  
from your Father in heaven.

Beware of the first false step. Remem-  
ber the case of another clergyman in Eng-  
land, the Rev. Dr. Doll, who was condemn-  
ed to death for committing forgery, and was  
hung upon the gallows. He made one false  
step when he was a minister, and this led on  
to others, until at last he died the death of  
a felon. He was in the habit of gathering  
his people in his own house for the purpose  
of prayer and religious instruction; but do-  
ing this exposed him to the reproach of some  
of his brethren in the ministry; and in his  
own house he told the few who came together  
to be benefited, that "he was obliged to give  
up that method of helping their souls, be-  
cause it exposed him to much reproach." His  
conscience told him to go on, fear bid  
him stop. He yielded, and so lost a good  
conscience. And then he sunk lower and  
lower, until he committed forgery.

Trust in God. Are your wants many?  
Trust in God. Does your family lack food?  
Trust in God. Continue to trust. Keep a  
brave heart, and God will help you. D. P. S.

House Breaking.—There have been, with-  
in the last six months, a great many houses  
broken open in the County of Davidson, and  
a considerable amount of property stolen.  
This fact is no doubt owing to the large num-  
ber of runaway negroes, who are skulking  
about, committing depredations upon the prop-  
erty of the citizens, almost every night. And  
it is a fact, worthy of note, that since so many  
Irish have come to this County, within the  
last two or three years, the slave population  
has become much more unruly, and disposed  
to throw off the authority of their masters.  
A word to the wise is sufficient.—L. Kingston  
Flag.

## Legislative Precocity.

In the early history of the State of Indi-  
ana, Sullivan county, a portion of the State  
famed for its inflexible adherence to Demo-  
cracy, elected Silas H. Turman, to rep-  
resent it in the Assembly. It was his first  
experience in legislative life, and the mantle  
of his dignity at first sat but uneasily upon  
his broad shoulders. He got along pretty  
well, however, by dint of saying nothing and  
always voting as Mr. A. did, whose name  
was called first, and who was a bright and  
shining light among the faithful, until one  
day he "took down the house" as follows:

He happened to come into the Hall in the  
midst of some business which rendered it ne-  
cessary to know the population of several of  
the counties, and the speaker, not having  
the documents at hand, was asking the mem-  
bers for the information. As soon as his  
eye fell upon Mr. Turman, he addressed him:

"Ah Mr. Turman, what is the population  
of your county?"

"Mr. Turman, taken entirely by surprise,  
"Sir, we have scarcely no population in the  
county; the timber is all oak, hickory, birch  
and maple, with a very small chance of pop-  
lar in the bottom."

"Mr. Speaker,—You misunderstand me.  
What is the census of your county?"

"Mr. T., very badly scared,—Oh, they  
have no census. They are a damned ignor-  
ant set I assure you."

An enthusiastic member from Clay county  
immediately invited Mr. Turman out to  
drink.

It was no relation of Mr. Turman's, al-  
though a man bearing the same name, who,  
making his maiden speech while canvassing  
the county for election to the Legislature,  
affirmed to his constituents that if elected he  
would "subvert their interest to the best  
of his ability."—Chicago Tribune.

From the Herald of Truth.  
Intemperance.

If every body would think as Cyrus of  
Persia, there would be but few drunkards  
in our country; fewer orphans and ragged  
children than what we see. When Cyrus  
was only twelve years old, his mother, Man-  
dana, carried him with her into Media, to  
see his grandfather, Astyages, who was very  
desirous to see him. In this court, young  
Cyrus found very different manners from  
those of his own country. Pride, luxury  
and magnificence reigned universally; but  
he steadily adhered to the principles imbibed  
by him from his infancy. He charmed his  
grandfather by his sprightliness and wit.  
Astyages, to render his grandson unwilling  
to return home, made sumptuous entertain-  
ments. Cyrus was equipped as cup-bearer.  
He presented the cup to the King in so  
graceful a manner, that he pleased him ex-  
ceedingly. Astyages embraced him, but  
reminded him that he had forgotten part of  
the ceremony, that was testing the liquor.  
He replied, that it was not forgetfulness;  
but that he apprehended there was poison  
in it; and so there was.

G. W. CHILDS.

## The Devil Right for Once.

The New York correspondent of the Con-  
gregationalist writes:

"Dr. H., who is pastor of an Orthodox  
church, had been for some time annoyed by  
the forwardness of a lay brother to 'speak'  
whenever an opportunity was offered, to the  
frequent exclusion of those whose remarks  
had a proper tendency to edification. This  
had been carried so far that the pastor,  
whenever he stated that 'an opportunity  
would now be afforded for any brother to  
offer an exhortation,' had always a secret  
dread of the legions of men. On one  
special occasion the latter prefaced a pro-  
vocative harangue, with an account of a  
previous controversy he had been carrying  
on with the great adversary he had been carry-  
ing on with the great adversary. 'My  
friends,' said he, 'the devil and I have been  
fighting for more than twenty minutes;  
he told me not to speak to night, but I de-  
termined I would; he said some of the best  
could speak better than I, but still I felt  
that I could not keep silent; he even whis-  
pered that I spoke too often, and that no-  
body wanted to hear me; but I was not to  
be put down that way, and now that I have  
gained the victory I must tell all that is in  
my heart.' Then followed the tedious har-  
angue aforesaid. As they were coming out  
of the session room, the good pastor inquired  
his head so that his mouth approached the  
ear of the militant member, and whis-  
pered: 'brother, I think the Devil was  
right.'"

From Kansas.

We have received a copy of the Herald of  
Freedom of July 28. Mr. Houston, the on-  
ly member of the Kansas Legislature who  
was favorable to its becoming a free State,  
has resigned his seat. In his letter of resig-  
nation he states that he cannot act with par-  
ties (No sit there as representatives, but who,  
it is openly admitted, reside in Missouri and  
not in Kansas, concluding: "They have led  
me to place but little faith in the plant of  
'territorial sovereignty' when placed in the  
shade of Missouri's overshadowing tree."  
Amongst other acts passed by this Legis-  
lature is one requiring that settlers from  
Massachusetts shall take an oath of alle-

giance to the Constitution and laws of the  
United States, the fugitive slave law and the  
organic act of Kansas Territory inflicted;  
and that they should support the laws enact-  
ed by the Territorial Legislature of Kansas,  
for which they should pay a fee of three dol-  
lars, else they should be debarred from the  
elective franchise. The people of all other  
States, by paying a tax of one dollar, with-  
out regard to the length of time they have  
remained or purpose to remain, are to enjoy  
an equal privilege with them, and that with-  
out the necessity of taking an oath.—Boston  
Traveller.

The following beautiful little poem,  
from Tennyson's new volume—"Maud, and  
other Poems,"—is said to be a true passage  
from the poet's own experience. Whether  
it is true or no, it is natural enough to be  
thus set down:—

The Letters.  
Still on the tower stood the vane,  
A black yew gloomed the stagnant air,  
I peep'd athwart the chancel pane  
And saw the altar cold and bare,  
A clod of lead was round my feet,  
A band of pain across my brow;  
"Cold altar, Heaven and earth shall meet  
Before you hear my marriage vow."

I turn'd and humm'd a bitter song  
That mock'd the wholesome human heart,  
And then we met in wrath and wrong,  
We met, but only meant to part.  
Full cold my greeting was and dry;  
She fairly melted, she fairly moved;  
I saw with half unconscious eye  
She wore the colors I approved.

She took the little ivory chest,  
With half a sigh she turn'd the key,  
Then raised her hand with lips compress'd,  
And gave my letters back to me,  
And gave the trinkets and the rings,  
My gifts, when gifts of mine could please;  
As looks a father on the things  
Of his dead son, I look on these.

She told me all her friends had said;  
I faced against the public bar;  
She told me all her love was dead,  
But in my words were seeds of fire,  
"No more of love; your sex is known;  
I never will be twice deceived.  
Henceforth I trust the man above,  
The woman cannot be believed."

"Thou slender, meekest spawn of hell,  
(And woman's slander is the worst,)  
And you, whom once I loved so well,  
Thou'rt gone, my life will be accursed."  
I spoke with heart, and heat and fire,  
I shook her breast with vague alarms  
Like torrents from a mountain source  
We rushed into each other's arms.

We parted; sweetly gleam'd the stars,  
And sweet the vapor bridled blue,  
Low breezes fann'd the beltry bars,  
As homeward by the church I drew.  
The very graves appear'd to smile,  
So fresh they rose in shadow'd swells;  
"Back porch," I said, "and silent side,  
There comes a sound of marriage bells."

## Foreign Immigration.—Things De- manding Consideration.

The Hon. F. K. Zollieffer delivered a  
very able and eloquent speech at Nashville,  
Tenn., on the 16th inst. He vindicated in  
the most triumphant manner the truth and  
justice of American principles. We make  
the following extract from his speech, which  
we earnestly commend to the attentive con-  
sideration of our readers. The letter of Dr.  
Anderson, a distinguished Democrat, writ-  
ten as it was thirteen years ago, under the  
impulse of personal observation of the sen-  
timents and character of the people that  
migrate to this country, cannot fail to have  
that weight with the sound thinking men of  
the country that it so eminently merits. The  
reader will observe that, in this short ex-  
tract, there is more weight of authority than  
is often found in the same space:

The monarchies of Europe, says the Duke  
of Richmond, will continue to send us a  
surplus of "low," "excitable, bad, and dis-  
affected" population, who "will bring with  
them their principles," and adhere to their  
ancient notions of "governments, laws, man-  
ners, customs, and religion; and will trans-  
mit them to their posterity." &c., &c.  
What a coincidence between this and Mr.  
Jefferson's opinion. From these "absolute  
monarchies," says Mr. Jefferson, "we are  
to expect the greatest number of emigrants.  
They will bring with them the principles of  
the governments they leave, imbibed in their  
early youth." "These principles, with  
their language, they will transmit to their  
children." &c. Again, the English noble  
says: "Hence, discord, dissension, anar-  
chy, and civil war will ensue." Says Mr.  
Jefferson:—"They infuse into the govern-  
ment their spirit, warp and bias its direc-  
tions, and under it a heterogeneous, inco-  
herent, distracted mass." "I have conversed  
with the Duke," says the Duke, "with many of  
the sovereigns and princes of Europe; they  
have come to an understanding on this sub-  
ject, they will eventually succeed by suber-  
sion rather than conquest." "The Church  
of Rome will in time be the established re-  
ligion, and will aid in the destruction of that  
Republic." The verification is now before  
us.

As corroborative of what sort of popu-  
lation this foreign immigration is composed of,  
allow me to read a brief extract of a letter  
written by a Tennessee Democrat when in  
London in August, 1842—thirteen years  
ago, and when he could have had no know-

ledge of the rise of the "Know Nothing"  
organization in 1854-'5. Dr. Thomas A.  
Anderson, of this State, then in London,  
with a view to sell Tennessee lands to emi-  
grants bound for the United States, wrote  
home as follows:

LONDON, ENGLAND, August 28, 1842.

"Dr. W. B. NORTON.—Dear Sir—I have  
found it almost an impossibility to sell lands  
in Tennessee, to the emigrants from this  
country. Nine-tenths of them have the  
insuperable objection that it is a slaveholding  
State. Their prejudices in this respect are  
deep and rooted. They go to America with  
the fierce and fanatic feelings of the O'Con-  
nells, the Buckinghams, and the Thompsons,  
on the subject of slavery, to swell the ranks  
of the Abolitionists there. I have conversed  
with hundreds of the emigrants going out  
from London and Liverpool to the United  
States, and find them for the most part an  
ignorant people—in fact, having no correct  
ideas or knowledge of our system of govern-  
ment—of our social and political state—of  
our civil and religious liberty. They have  
heard of America as a land, where every  
one in the non-slaveholding States does pret-  
tily much as he pleases; and where in the  
slaveholding States, the negroes work in  
chains for their white masters, and are sub-  
jected to starvation and constant stripes, and  
almost every cruel treatment. This impres-  
sion, fully nine-tenths of the emigrants go to  
America, thinking and feeling they have a  
mission to aid in abolishing slavery there.

"The most intelligent of the emigrants  
from this country will make good citizens,  
and our naturalization laws, as to them, are  
sufficiently guarded, and restrictive, but  
certainly they ought to be revised and so  
modified as to put all the ignorant class  
above described, on a much longer proba-  
tion than is now required, that they may have  
sufficient time to become more enlightened,  
and well acquainted with the principles of  
our government before they are admitted to  
the culminating privilege of voting."

[From the Louisville Journal, August 8.]  
The First Blood.

The Anti Americans may assert and pro-  
test and swear as strongly as they will, that  
the fearful riots of Monday were begun by  
the Americans, but, in support of this, they  
brood, palpable, undeniable, and undeniable  
fact stands out, that the first blood shed,  
the first killing, the first murdering, both in the  
upper and lower parts of the city were the  
work of the foreign born population. The  
foreigners may have imagined that they did  
not have fair play at the polls, but they were  
the first to resort to assassination. They  
may have falsely imagined that an attack  
upon themselves was contemplated, but they  
were the first to resort to assassination. They  
may have erroneously supposed that they  
were rendering an important service to  
God and mankind, but they were the first  
to resort to assassination. And when for-  
eign-born citizens, with not the shadow of a  
justification, assassinate American citizens  
in their streets, what can be expected but the  
aroused spirit of our countrymen will rage  
and thirst for revenge?

It has also been ascertained beyond any  
doubt that there was a large quantity of  
arms and ammunition contained in the houses  
of Quinn which were destroyed. We  
have also been informed that threats had  
been made by Catholic Germans in the First  
Ward that they would kill any German who  
should dare to vote the American ticket on  
Monday, and we learn from the statement  
of one of the men who were wounded upon  
Shelby street that this threat in one instance  
at least, was actually carried into effect on  
Monday afternoon. We also know that,  
in consequence of these threats and of in-  
formation that those who had uttered them  
were assembled together, fully armed and  
bent upon the execution of their bloody pur-  
pose, a number of respectable, orderly Ger-  
mans who voted the American ticket, were  
actually afraid to go to their homes, and  
did not go there until yesterday. For more  
than a week past we have received intimations  
from different sources that there was in the  
First ward an organized force of Sag Nigh-  
ts, and that every effort was intended to be  
made by the leaders of the Anti-American  
party to induce the foreigners in this city to  
elect by force what they might not be able  
to do by peaceably and quietly depositing  
their vote. For weeks before the day of the  
election most outrageous, inflammatory, and  
incendiary appeals had been made to them  
in the speeches of their party demagogues  
and through their party press. They had  
been induced to believe, what is not true,  
that the American party sought to take away  
or interfere with some of their vested rights.  
They were thus wrought upon and their  
most violent and basest passions inflamed  
almost to madness, until murder and crime  
were the consequence.

It is certainly true that the election was  
passing off without more violence or distur-  
bance than almost invariably attended the  
elections in which the old political parties  
were contestants. The election had pro-  
ceeded thus quietly until between 3 and 4  
o'clock in the First Ward and until nearly  
6 o'clock in the Eighth Ward. The voting  
had slackened.—There was at that time no  
difficulty for any one to gain admission to  
the polls.

The foreigners who commenced the firing  
from the windows and behind gateways and  
fences, were fully armed and acted in con-

cert, while the Americans were unprepared  
and unsuspecting of any attack. They were  
unarmed, and were obliged to go to their  
homes to arm themselves in order to defend  
themselves from this indiscriminate slaugh-  
ter. There is indeed not a shadow of a  
doubt that there would not have been any  
bloodshed, or murders, or house burnings,  
or riots, if it had not been for the wholesale  
and unprovoked killing and wounding of un-  
offending native-born American citizens by  
the bloody minded foreigners who commen-  
ced this hellish work.

Since writing the above, we have received  
the following names, B. J. Figg, Mr. Hig-  
don, H. Wood, Mr. Gregory, R. H. Snyder,  
and Toney, a German, as the names of re-  
spectable citizens who are ready to prove  
that, in the scenes of violence which happen-  
ed in the First Ward on Monday, foreigners  
alone were the aggressors.

From the Louisville Journal, August 9.  
The Case Stated.

With shameless effrontery, and in the face  
of undeniable facts, the anti-American news-  
papers of this city are striving industriously  
to ward off from their party the odious re-  
sponsibility of having caused the disgraceful  
riots and horrid butcheries of Monday. A  
deep, dark, and damning stain has tarished  
the hitherto bright escutcheon of Louisville.  
The least of every good citizen sickens at the  
contemplation of the terrible excesses which  
have been committed. The blame however  
should and will attach itself to those who  
drew the first blood, who committed the first  
acts of lawless violence—to those who gave  
the first mortal provocation, which brought  
upon the offenders a terrible, and excessive  
retaliation and retribution. Of these offend-  
ers the American party is entirely guiltless.  
It can fearlessly stand up before the com-  
munity, whose peace has been thus ruthlessly  
destroyed, and say, with conscientious  
truth, "Shake not thy gory locks at me!  
Thou canst not say I did it."

We do not for one moment attempt to ex-  
cuse or even to palliate the enormity of the  
outrages committed on the afternoon and  
night of Monday by those who, incensed  
and infuriated beyond the exercise of reason  
or the control of the legal authorities, resorted  
to murder and arson to revenge the un-  
provoked and unprovoked slaughter and main-  
ing of their innocent and inoffensive coun-  
trymen. We have always deprecated and shall  
continue to oppose mob violence, but we are  
not willing that Americans or the Ameri-  
can party should be blamed, and denounced  
as the authors of these deeds of violence,  
when we know and are prepared to prove  
beyond a shadow of a doubt that in every  
instance foreigners were the aggressors;  
that in every instance the first act of law-  
lessness and unprovoked bloodshed was  
perpetrated by foreigners upon the persons  
of unoffending and peaceable native born citi-  
zens.

The anti-American party and its organs  
are vainly attempting by baseless and in-  
dependent assertions, violent denunciations,  
and palpable misrepresentations and perversions  
of facts to shift the stigma of the authorship  
of these disgraceful occurrences from their  
own party to ours. We will not, at present,  
attempt to point out and refute singly the  
many glaring inaccuracies and misstate-  
ments contained in the notices of these riots  
published in the Sag-Night papers. We  
will, in due time, present the sworn state-  
ments of respectable men and women, who  
witnessed the whole affair from the com-  
mencement to the end, both in the 1st and  
8th wards.

We will then abundantly show, not only  
that no violence was perpetrated by Ameri-  
cans except in retaliation for an unprovoked  
and cold-blooded butchery of their coun-  
trymen by foreigners congregated in large  
numbers, armed with guns and pistols and  
bludgeons, and by other foreigners, shooting  
from out of doorways and gateways and  
from windows and behind walls and fences,  
upon unsuspecting Americans passing upon  
the public streets, but that no sufficient pro-  
vocation or excuse had been given by Ameri-  
cans in any portion of the city for any of  
the outrages which were committed by the  
Irish and Germans, and which really began  
and produced the riotous excesses which we  
so much deplore.

We know that the election was proceeding  
quietly everywhere; that, in order to avoid  
even the imputation of any unfairness or im-  
propriety, which they expected would be  
eagerly caught at by their unscrupulous oppo-  
nents to account for the glorious victory  
which our friends were confident of winning,  
the Americans, in their respective councils,  
had determined to keep order and peace and  
quietude at the polls. This they did. It is true  
that, believing there would not poll a full  
vote in some of the wards, they made use  
of every fair means to get in American votes  
with all possible dispatch, but we deny that  
unusual obstruction was offered or attempted  
to be offered to any legal and orderly be-  
havior.

At the time that the fact was proclaimed  
at the polls that their countrymen had,  
without provocation, been shot down, mur-  
dered in cold blood, by ferocious foreigners,  
in distant and quiet streets of the city, the  
Americans in the neighborhood of the sever-  
al voting places at first refused to be-  
lieve that such outrages had been committed,  
and considered it a risk to draw them away  
from the polls and to give an opportunity to  
the Sag-Night forces to take possession of







# The Patriot.

GREENSBOROUGH:

FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1855.

## The Louisville Mob.

Seeing that there were efforts being made by the Anti-American papers, to create the impression, without so far as we can ascertain, a particle of proof to sustain it, that the American party in Louisville is responsible for the riots and murders on the election day, we have crowded out almost every thing else from our columns, to make room for facts and affidavits, showing the true origin of the riots. We ask for a careful perusal of the articles, and then the preservation of the paper for future reference. From all the information we can gather, the Irish and German Roman Catholics and their aiders and abettors, caused the disturbances and murders.

The Duke of Richmond, late Governor of the Canadas, said he had conversed with many of the sovereigns and princes of Europe, and that they had determined to subvert the Government of the United States, by making this country the receptacle for the bad and dissipated population of Europe, who are so easily excited. The same man says "the Church of Rome has a design upon this country, and it will in time be the established religion, and aid in the destruction of this Republic." The Duke, years ago, almost described the scenes that have just taken place at Louisville, and which will be of frequent occurrence, until there is a remodeling of the naturalization laws, and a check put to foreign arrogance and influence.

Although Mr. Clingman has since joined the "Hessians," as long ago as 1845, he told the result of foreigners landing themselves together to control elections. Said he—"If the foreign Catholics, or foreigners generally, continue banded together, with a view of controlling the elections of the country, there will be aroused amongst feelings in the hearts of all true Americans, which will sweep away the party to which they have attached themselves." And we verily believe, without a speedy change of our naturalization laws, and their more rigid enforcement, besides other checks to foreign immigration, the Americans will have to either give up the liberties of their country, or re-enact the scenes of the Revolution; and that this Louisville war is not a printing to what will soon be upon us.

## Who struck Billy Patterson?

This important question has been asked hundreds of times, but never to our knowledge, has it been directly answered, though it is thought by some that this came in the dead, Billy Patterson, was again struck on the 2nd day of August, 1855, by the voters of the 5th Congressional District of North Carolina, who pounced upon him like enraged guile-jackets upon an innocent plough horse. But then said Billy should not place himself in a position inviting so many blows.

That we may be better understood, we will explain: The Raleigh Standard dated Aug. 2, and issued and circulated a day or two in advance of its date, contained a communication from Patterson, N. C., signed by James W. Watt, with a certificate of Wm. Patterson, of Albemarle, attached. Said communication and certificate came to hand too late to be noticed previous to the election. The publication was requested in the Standard, "for the benefit of the votes of the 5th District," and who, by their votes, showed that they paid all due deference to the dictation of Messrs. Watt and Patterson.

Mr. Watt cuts out by saying—

"Having always believed that the Know Nothing party North of the Potomac were composed of free-soilers and reactionaries of all kinds, and having good reason to believe that friendly sentiment would be used to defeat the gallant Kossuth, even in the slaveholding State of North Carolina, I consented to have to the honestly deceived voters of the Raleigh Standard to show them that K. G. Reade, the present Know Nothing candidate for Congress, was his ingenuity and ability to make himself states in the extreme western portion of Chatham, in the manner set forth in the certificate which you will find enclosed for publication."

Mr. Watt then vouches for the character of Mr. Patterson, by telling the public that he is the identical individual who was a candidate in 1851, and forgot to tell the public that he was also the person who, in a party contest, with a majority of 100 to 200 to start upon, could never be elected in his own county, where he is best known. But he said nothing about that candidate business, Mr. Watt; you might revive unpleasant reminiscences to your friend Billy. But here is the certificate that was to "do the work" for Mr. Reade, the American candidate in this District:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,  
Chatham County, July 23, 1855.

I do hereby certify that I heard K. G. Reade, the present Anti-American candidate for Congress in the 5th District, say, in a speech delivered at the residence of William Albright, in the company of Chatham, in an open way in which I have been mistaken, "That the free-soilers of the North are with us," and I am sustained by several gentlemen of standing who heard the same.

WM. PATTERSON.

Now is it strange, passing strange, that right upon the top of this certificate, the people should see Mr. Reade to Congress by an overwhelming majority? Two thirds of the district must be free-soilers, or else somebody did not believe the certificate. The first proposition we presume is wholly untrue; the latter is left with the reader. If Mr. Patterson does not take a hint from the result of the late election, and hereafter cease his

efforts at dictation, some wicked know nothing might strike him again, and then dodge behind a tree and not let any one know who did it.

We will admit the truth of a small portion of Mr. Patterson's certificate. Mr. Reade, we have no doubt, did make a speech at the time and place specified; but this is as far as we can go. We understand, however, that Mr. R.'s position on that occasion, as on all others when he said anything on the subject, was in substance about this: That at the North every body was opposed to slavery; that they were divided into two classes, the abolitionists and conservatives; that the abolitionists were against us, but the conservatives were with us. A state of facts which Mr. Reade or any other intelligent gentleman could very readily prove to the satisfaction of all unprejudiced minds.

P. S. Since writing the above, the following communication has come to hand, the writer of which appears to be well acquainted with the life and character of the man who got "struck."

For the Patriot.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 10th, 1855.

Mr. Editor:—In the Standard immediately before the election, I noticed a Card, (signed by Wm. Patterson of this County, but dated Chatham,) certifying that Mr. Reade in a speech at Spout Albright said "that the free-soilers of the North were acting with the American party," and Billy says that not only he himself but men of standing can vouch for the fact. There is not, Mr. Editor, one word of truth in this certificate of the ex-Conservative—if there had been why did not some of those men of standing in Chatham sign it instead of the notorious character who was struck? The true object which the Major had in view, when writing this Card, was to get the impression abroad that he associates with men of standing. He was, however, unfortunate in letting it be known that he had to leave his own county to go with them. But to the Card. Are you certain Billy that Mr. Reade said so? Were you not at the time Mr. R. was speaking, playing marbles with the boys? and were you not more interested about the game of marbles which was staked, than the speech? Now Billy you say you have been associating with men of standing, tell the truth, and try to keep up your reputation. With your permission, Mr. Editor, I will through your columns give Billy Patterson a little wholesome advice. In future, as of old, attend public places for the sole purpose of indulging in your favorite amusements of playing marbles, tell the truth for the Standard alone—Holliden can tell stories enough without your assistance. If you would do this Billy, the world would not be bothered as much in trying to find out who struck you. On the eve of an election you will vouch for any thing—you are the best marble player in the county—you can turn up Jack as often as any other honest man, and yet, notwithstanding these qualifications, whenever you apply for an office, you invariably get struck. Why did not the Standard notice Billy's Card in its editorial, simply I suppose, because he did not believe in its veracity. An awful state of affairs when W. H. Holliden can't believe one. (Billy don't take any of this personal.) An editor Billy Patterson is an expert in so many things, doubtless he is good in figures also; I will therefore give him his position to solve; Reade's majority being only 3,305, how great would it have been, were it not for that certificate which the men of standing did not sign? If Billy writes any more letters for the papers, you may hear again from the man who struck him.

## Congressional Vote.

|   |           |           |          |       |
|---|-----------|-----------|----------|-------|
| 1 | Dis. Time | over Shaw | majority | 3,336 |
| 2 | "         | Reffin    | "        | 3,275 |
| 3 | "         | Winston   | "        | 1,122 |
| 4 | "         | Winlow    | "        | 1,122 |
| 5 | "         | Reade     | "        | 3,305 |
| 6 | "         | Reade     | "        | 3,305 |
| 7 | "         | Reade     | "        | 3,305 |
| 8 | "         | Reade     | "        | 3,305 |

The table of votes, published last week, contained a number of mistakes. As soon as we receive the official vote from all the districts, probably next week, we will again publish the table of votes in a correct form, for future reference. The majorities given above, are believed to be correct.

## The Atlantic Rail Road.

The Fayetteville Observer of Monday says,—  
"We understand that at a meeting of the Stockholders in this road, held on the 16th inst., the road was located from N. where to Carolina City and Newport's Point, instead of Beaufort as heretofore conditionally located."

The contracts for building the road from Newbern to the Ocean were allotted to Gov. Morehead and to Mr. Wood, of Newbern. Gov. Morehead's contract is for about 26, and Mr. Wood's 16 miles.

## Alabama Election.

Winston, democrat, is elected Governor, by a large majority. The members of Congress elected are as follows:

- District 1st—Perry Walker, K. N.
- " 2d—Ed Shorter, Dem.
- " 3d—Samson W. Harris, Dem.
- " 4th—Wm. R. Smith, K. N.
- " 5th—George S. Houston, Dem.
- " 6th—W. R. W. Cobb, Dem.
- " 7th—James F. Dorell, Dem.

## The Next Congress.

It is now an admitted fact that no one party can have a majority in the next House of Representatives. The Know Nothing party can now count some 68 or 70; the Democrats about 60. The Whigs and Know Nothings united have about 140 members already elected, and the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Georgia and Maryland yet to elect their members.

There appears to be no abatement in the yellow fever at Norfolk and Portsmouth. The citizens in various towns and cities throughout the country have made liberal voluntary donations of money and provisions for the relief of the sick and destitute of Norfolk and Portsmouth.

Late accounts from New Orleans state that the yellow fever is raging in that city to an alarming extent.

We have on hand several communications which we have not had time even to read. They will receive proper attention hereafter.

For the Patriot.

**A Visit to North Carolina and the Pilot.**  
Mr. Editor: It is said that "variety is the spice of life," and presuming that this trite maxim holds good with respect to articles filling the columns of a newspaper, I have concluded, as the excitement of the recent elections in this State has somewhat subsided, to give you a "few dotings by the way" for the sake of variety, not that I expect to give your readers any thing that is spicy, for this, I am aware, I am incapable of doing.

After an absence of several years from the Old North State, I found, on my return, that many changes had taken place since I had left her general borders, and among the most important is the North Carolina Central Rail Road. I was indeed surprised, in travelling over the Western end of this road, to find that it was built in such excellent order. I have traveled over the principal roads in seven of the Southern States, but I must confess that the N. C. Central Road is decidedly superior, in every respect, to any that I have ever seen. North Carolina is behind her sister States in many respects, but they will have to yield the palm to Old Rip Van Winkle when the superiority of railroads is brought into consideration. This speaks well for North Carolina, and I hope the day is not far distant when she will assume that spirit of enterprise and industry which will cause her to lead the van not only in internal improvements but in every thing else. The building of railroads in any country seems to beget a spirit of enterprise and industry, which, before, remained dormant and inactive. This fact I saw fully illustrated along the Central road. All along may be seen new villages and improvements of all kinds going up. I must not fail to notice Thomasville, in Davidson, and High Point, in Guilford. Thomasville derives its name from its founder, John W. Thomas, and is situated on the railroad 11 miles east of Lexington. Its location is high and beautiful. Already there are several families living there, who have displayed great taste in erecting handsome and commodious residences. There is, as yet, but one store in the place, but I am told that there will be about three others so soon as buildings can be put up for that purpose. There is also at this village a steam saw mill in full operation, which turns out a great deal of lumber. Mr. Thomas deserves much credit for his enterprising public spirit. He has commenced a turnpike at Thomasville, running by Normal College, to intersect with the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road. I am informed that Thomasville is about to receive quite an acquisition. The stockholders of Glen Anna Female Seminary have secured a lot of ten acres at this place, and will soon commence the erection of a very large and beautiful brick edifice, to which the school will be removed when completed.

In leaving Davidson for the Pilot Mountain, I proceeded to High Point, which is also located on the Central Railroad, where the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road crosses, leading on to Salem. It is situated on a very pretty plat for a town. As yet there are but few buildings erected, but the spirit of enterprise and the sound of the hammer and the trowel is seen and heard on almost every hand. This place, in my opinion, is destined, from its location, to be a town of some importance. In leaving High Point, I travelled on the Plank Road to Salem and Winston. The former place still remains in the possession of the Dutch, and is still in *status quo*, but I found Winston a growing and thriving town. From this place I proceeded to Huntsville, on the Yadkin river, where I remained a "few days" ere my visit to the Pilot. The enterprising citizens of this village seem to have some of the spirit of improvement imbued within them, since the obstructions in the Yadkin have been talked of being removed and its navigation opened for steamboats; for, during sometime last spring, a new black smith shop was erected and a horse rack placed near the door of a grocery, for the convenience of its customers, I suppose. The latter mentioned establishments in Huntsville seem to be pretty extensively patronized, if I may judge from the many persers I saw whilst there who were unable to walk a chalked line.

From Huntsville I started, in company with several others, for the Pilot, which is twenty miles distant. We had a very pleasant journey until we arrived within some six or eight miles of our destination, when it commenced raining in torrents. It seemed that the very flood gates of the heavens were opened and the watery element descended in one unbroken and continuous sheet upon us, until we presented more the appearance of "drowned rats" than living human beings. Undaunted, however, at such demonstrations as this, we proceeded onward through mud and water until our progress was brought suddenly to a halt, within a mile of Mr. Gilliam's, who keeps a house of public entertainment at the foot of the Pilot, by the dashing and foaming waters of a small stream, which had swollen itself far beyond its original limits by the effects of the recent rain. Night approaching, we struck up the good old familiar song—

"On Jordan's stormy banks we stand,  
And cast a wishful eye  
Gave a lingering and wishful look on the other side,  
And then retired a mile back to a log cabin on the road side, where we asked for quarters for the night. Having gained admittance, we were all packed and stored away, without our supper, in the same little room with the old folks. Next morning, bright and early, we "harnessed up" and were off again, and arrived at our kind host's hospitable mansion in time to partake of a good breakfast, which the early morning's ride had sharpened our appetites to relish with a right hearty good will.

Here we found a goodly number of visitors from various sections of the country, who, like ourselves, had come hither to witness one of the most singular and magnificent natural curiosities it has ever been my good fortune to behold. The morning being foggy and somewhat cloudy, and unfavorable for a fine view from the mountain's top or pinnacle, we did not go up until after 12 o'clock, when the sun broke out in all its resplendent beauty, giving us an opportunity of beholding the grand and magnificent scenery of the surrounding country without any obstruction to mar the vision. The majority of our company was composed of young ladies, some of whom expressed no fears at all in climbing the ladders and in ascending the narrow pathway which leads around the rocks, close by deep chasms and frightful precipices, to the top of the pinnacle, whilst others had to be encouraged along and supported by the hand of those who regarded the ascension with less awe and emotion. Arriving at the top, we had one of the most sublime, grand and unobstructed views I ever witnessed. Turn which way you would, might be seen countless plantations, most of which did not look larger, seemingly, than a garden, whilst towards the west might be seen the Blue Ridge stretching itself towards the north into Virginia until lost to sight in the far distance, whilst ever and anon, towards the south, its peaks seemed to reach the very sky and kiss the heavens. You could trace it far along towards Georgia until obscured to view by the great distance intervening. Looking in a southerly direction can be seen King's Mountain in South Carolina, raising its towering summit high above the intervening ridges. From the top of the Pilot may be seen the Peaks of Otter in Virginia, the range of the Cumberland in Tennessee, the mountainous districts in South Carolina, whilst close at hand the Sauratown, in North Carolina, looms up her towering heads high towards the blue canopy above. A view from the Pilot is a scene worth beholding, and every North Carolinian should visit this romantic and picturesque spot. It is here

"That distance lends enchantment to the view,  
And robes the mountain in its azure hue," whilst beholding the far off cloud-capped summits.

After spending several hours on the Pilot, our little company descended, and repaired to the hospitable mansion of Mr. Gilliam, where we found in waiting for us every thing that was needed to refresh the inner man. Having formed many pleasant acquaintances, we spent the remainder of the evening in a very agreeable manner in a free interchange of thoughts and in listening to some excellent music on the piano. The next morning found us on our way to Huntsville, where we arrived in due time without any incident of note transpiring.

## MARRIED.

On the 16th inst., by the Rev. Geo. W. Welker, Mr. John J. Hefington, of Guilford, to Miss Emily M. Arty, daughter of the Rev. Wm. Arty, of Albemarle.

In Stokes county, N. C., on the 10th of July, 1855, by Landon Southern, Esq., Mr. John T. Wilson to Miss Powell King, daughter of Alex. King, Esq., of Stokes.

In Stokes county, on the 16th of Aug., 1855, by John W. Spohnour, Esq., Mr. Abraham Edwards to Miss Elizabeth Moser, all of Stokes.

## DIED.

In Washington county, Indiana, on the 5th of July, 1855, John Sherwood, in the 39th year of his age. The deceased was a native of Davidson county, N. C., but had been for many years a citizen of Indiana. He died in the full assurance of his acceptance through the blood of a crucified Redeemer.

## I. O. O. F.

Buena Vista Lodge, No. 21.  
GREENSBORO, Aug. 23, 1855.

Whereas, It has pleased an All-Wise Providence to afflict our brother, J. N. Thompson, by removing from him the partner of his bosom, and companion of his youth, and breaking the ties of an affectionate conjugal relation,

Therefore resolved, That the members of this Lodge deeply sympathize with their afflicted brother in his bereavement, and tender him their sincere condolences.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be transmitted to brother J. N. Thompson, and also to the papers of this place with a request to publish.

PETER THURSTON, N. G.  
A. STABRETT, V. G.  
J. J. HENDEIX, R. S. N. G.

**NORTH CAROLINA, Yadkin County.**  
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1855.

Isaac Wisdon, Ex'r. of Conrad Wisdon, dec'd.  
Petition to sell Land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Leonard Wisdon, Claron Wisdon and John Wisdon, are not residents of this State; It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Greensboro' Patriot for six successive weeks, for them to appear at the next term of our said Court to be held for the county of Yadkin, at the Court House in Yadkinville, on the first Monday in October next—then and there to defend, plead, answer or demur to said petition: otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Witness, Thomas S. Martin, Clerk of our said Court, at office, 12 Yadkinville, the 21st August, 1855.  
T. S. MARTIN, C. C. C.  
By W. A. JOYCE, D. C.

Pr. adv. \$5.

**PETER W. HINTON, Commission Merchant, TOWN POINT, Norfolk, Va.**  
Special attention paid to selling Tobacco, Flour, Grain, Cotton, Naval Stores, &c. Also, to receiving and forwarding Goods.  
Refer to Chas. L. Hinton, Esq., Wake, N. C.; J. G. B. Roulac, Esq., and Geo. W. Haywood, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.; Wm. Hammer, Esq., Warrenton, N. C.  
Aug. 23, 1855.

**HANDS WANTED.**—The subscriber wishes to employ three or four hands to work at the Boot and Shoe business, in the town of Germantown, Stokes county, N. C.  
For further information apply to the subscriber at Germantown, Stokes county, N. C.  
JOHN A. BURNETT.  
August 23, 1855.

**Yellow Fever, Cholera, &c.**—When we hear of so much sickness in different portions of our country, it becomes necessary that the people should prepare for the changes of the weather, therefore if you would call round and see the splendid assortment of **Ready Made Clothing**, just opened from New York, you could suit yourself in any thing from an over coat down to a pair of socks. Come and see for yourselves.  
RANKIN & McLEAN.  
August 23, 1855.

**A LOT OF BROGANS** just opened "for the weather" by RANKIN & McLEAN.

**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 properly belonging to a College, are such as the spirit of the age demands. The extent, thoroughness and breadth of instruction are suited to the dignity of an enterprising State, and have been instituted by the wisdom of a large Board of Trustees, headed by His Excellency the Governor, John A. Gilmer, 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 15th of April, but students from a distance are not expected to return home till the summer vacation. The location is of easy access by rail and plank roads, within 10 days drive of the finest mountain scenery in the South, and is itself in a rolling country of first rate water and cheap living. The entire expense varies from about \$31 to \$40 per term, or from \$92 to \$120 dollars per annum. All money must be placed in the hands of the President, and if any pocket money is to be allowed, parents should give precise instructions as to the amount. Money sufficient to pay the Junior's fee (\$4 per term) and to purchase books must be deposited in advance, all other expenses are due at the end of the Term 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 Pomocock & 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.**  
April, 18  
J. M. JARRELL.  
828th

**NORTH CAROLINA, Randolph Co.,**  
Court and Master's office August 10, 1855.  
A. H. Marsh, H. B. Elliott and Julius Pagenstack'r vs.  
The Oron Mining Company and Wm. Hickok and F. W. Allen.

It appearing to me by the plaintiff's bill, verified by the affidavit of A. H. Marsh, that the defendants are non-residents of this State, and the plaintiffs in said case praying for and requiring publication to be made, therefore,

I, Jonathan Worth, Clerk and Master in Equity for Randolph County, do order publication to be made for six weeks in the Greensboro' Patriot, notice said defendants personally to be so appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for the county of Randolph, at the Court House in Asheboro', on the 1st Monday of September next, then and there to plead answer or demur to said bill: otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.  
Witness, J. Worth, Clerk and Master in Equity, for Randolph County, at office in Asheboro', this 10th August, 1855.  
J. WORTH, C. M. E.  
Pr. adv. \$5.

**North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.**  
The next session of this Institution will commence on the 1st Monday in September. It is very proper that pupils should be punctual in their attendance at the beginning of the session.  
Applications for admission, &c., should be made to August, 1855.  
W. M. D. COOKE, Principal.  
1855-56.

**J. W. BOWLETT & SONS, Dentists.**  
J. W. BOWLETT offers their professional services to the citizens of Greensboro' and all others who may desire operations performed on their teeth in the most approved, modern and scientific manner. They are amply qualified to perform all and every operation pertaining in any way to Dental Surgery, and are prepared for either or both.

The Senior of the firm has in his possession Diplomas from the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, American Society of Dental Surgeons, and Dr. S. S. Finch 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 Blind House) in a handsome and comfortable manner for the reception of ladies, where one of the firm may always be found. Ladies will be waited on at their residences if desired.  
June 23, 1855.

**NEW STORE.**—Persons wishing to buy new and cheap goods will do well to call at RANKIN, DONNELLY & Co's New Store on the Caldwell 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.

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

**A Man with a small Family** and competent to take charge, is in quest of a lot of negroes, can find a great situation in immediate application to the subscriber. None need apply unless an entirely sober man and fully competent.  
May 1st, 1855.  
W. J. McCONNEL.

**A QUANTITY** of double and single barrel Shot Guns, Bird Guns, Powder Flasks and Gun Wadding. Revolvers, 1 and 3 inch barrels, low.  
W. J. McCONNEL.  
May 1st, 1855.

**James W. Dick, Commission and Forwarding Merchant, Fayetteville, N. C.**  
Spts. Turpentine—just received at the Drug Store of T. J. PATRICK.

**Pure White Lead** in oil. Warranted good and to hold out in weight. R. G. LINDSAY.  
April, 1855.

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

**Blank Warrants for sale at this Office**

**USE THE MAGIC IMPRESSION PAPER FOR WRITING WITHOUT PEN OR INK.** Copying Letters, Plans, Flowers, Pictures, Patterns for Embroidery, Marking Linens Indelibly and Manifestly Writing. This article is absolutely the best portable inkstand in the known world, for a small quantity folded and placed in the pocket constitutes a traveling inkstand, which cannot be broken. No pen is needed, for any stick sharpened to a point, writes equally as well as the best quill in the universe. For drawing, it is indispensable. It is, indeed, the whole art of Drawing and Painting, taught in one lesson. Any leaf, plant 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 more 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. All the washing in the world fails to break it out. 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 labor 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 Colors—Black, Blue, Green and Red, with full and printed 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.

Page—\$2 per dozen, or five for \$1. Single 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.**  
"Hubbell's Magic Impression Paper."—We refer 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 Merchant.

"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 recommended itself to every individual of taste and refinement."  
Journal and Courier.  
Aug. 6, 1855. 8413m.

**New and Desirable Goods at Bush Hill.**—We have received and are now opening out of the largest and best selected stock to 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 made that men or women have to spare.

**Leather, 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.  
34th mo., 18.

**Wholesale and Retail.**—Among other 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;  
Warehouses, Centre Tables, Work do, Side do, Extension Dining Tables, Sofas, Divans, Rocking Chairs, Windsor, Cane set & Mahogany Parlor Chairs, Secretaries, Book Cases, &c. &c.

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, cassimere, alpaca, tweed and flax coats; pants of most every description; white and figured Marcellas; huff, linen, fancy and black silk and satin vests; a good assortment of hats, caps, boots, shoes, gaiters, shirts, drawers, stocks, cravats, pocket handkerchieves, collars, necks, 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. Given a call before you pass elsewhere, and we feel satisfied that the prices and goods will please, as we intend to sell unusually cheap for cash.

EINSTEIN & Co.,  
East Street, Greensboro', N. C.  
April, 1855.

**THE subscriber** would return his thanks for past favors and offer greater inducements to the public for a continuance of their patronage, viz: Cook Stoves complete, from \$18 to \$37 1/2 as to size and pattern. Shop and Hall stoves from \$14 to \$25. Also large assortment of Tin Ware and good quality, at wholesale and retail prices. Our motto is to trade with Northern prices. Our motto is to trade with Northern prices. Our motto is to trade with Northern prices.

Persons desiring of living near a thriving village, an excellent market and free 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.  
Greensboro', N. C., Aug. 14th, 1854.

**SALE.** situated two miles northeast of Greensboro', on North Buffalo Creek, containing four hundred and sixty acres, 250 acres well timbered, the remainder in a state of cultivation. The situation of the land is high, healthy and very fertile. Excellent water and plenty of it at all seasons. Persons desiring of living near a thriving village, an excellent market and free 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.  
Greensboro', N. C., Aug. 14th, 1854.

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



# The Dear ones gone before us.

BY EDWIN R. CAMPBELL.  
There, when life's brief voyage is over,  
When this narrow sea is crossed,  
When the elements re-voiced,  
All of that that may be lost;  
There these dear ones gone before thee  
Through a better path, they still meet;  
Sister's shall hover over thee,  
Brighter flowers shall bloom thy feet.  
—GEORGE W. CUTLER.

LIFE is but an empty bubble  
Floating down the stream of time,  
Whirled about by eddies of trouble,  
Dashed upon the shore of pain.

Soon its substance frail is shattered,  
And each element hies  
Upon the billowy spray is scattered,  
Or mingled with the ether blue.

That trail bubble, flicker, freckled,  
Thus dashed and broken, shall arise,  
And, to other spheres translated,  
Shall point the rainbow in the skies.

Its lines on earth, so evanescent,  
Shall light the pilgrim's holiest shrine;  
Its faded circles round the crescent  
Shall with rays of glory shine.

All its earthly, fleeting sparkle,  
Gathered to these realms on high,  
Mid' eternal orbs shall darken  
In the illimitable sky.

Why then, comrades, should we grieve,  
Tolling all for pelt or fame,  
Immortal like of ball or javelin,  
Following the faint-lit flame.

That through the sloughs below mingles  
From the path of right and duty,  
While evil spirits there shall feed  
With wild dreams of wanton beauty?

And when lured thus for a stray,  
Where light and truth are both denied us,  
From above there comes a ray,  
That above all will guide us.

Spurning earth, let's look above us,  
To that over-arching dome,  
Where those angel-stars that love us  
Shall light us as we're coming home.

For in these brilliant orbs that shine  
With Heaven's pure, celestial ray,  
Are linked to link us to the shrine  
That lights up one eternal day.

When our footsteps there are straying  
From the paths of love and right,  
The true to us are revealing  
In their own pure spirits' light.

Those of earth by love enshrined  
Are now beaming lights immortal,  
And in that brilliant cluster twined  
Around Heaven's spotless portal.

Those bright ones now beaming o'er us  
In that blue ethering sky,  
Are the loved ones gone before us,  
To point us to their homes on high.

# Provincialisms of the English Language.

A few years since a Mr. Halliwell of London, published a Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words, obsolete phrases, proverbs and ancient customs from the fourteenth century. We extract examples of the dialect of Staffordshire and Sussex in England.

# Staffordshire.

Concealation between a Canal Boatman and his Wife.  
Wife—Dun you know Suden Mouth Jenny?

Boatman—Ees; an' a neation good feller he is tew.

Wife—A desprit quiet man, but he loves a sup o' drink. Hun you know his woff?

Boatman—Know her? ay. Her's the very devil when her spirits up.

Wife—Her is. Her uses that man sheam-fall; her rags him every neet of her left. Who was her feyther?

Boatman—Whoy, Singing Jenny.

Wife—O! don't think as how of ever knowed Singing Jenny. Was he old Saker's brother?

Boatman—Ees he was. He lived a top of Hell Bank. He was the wickedest, sweariest mon as ever I knowed. I should think as how he was the wickedest mon in the world, and say he had the rheumatism so bad.

# Sussex.

Dialogue between two Farm Laborers.  
Tom—Did you look at the stack?

Jim—Umphs I did, and it rookes terrible.

Tom—Why didn't ye make a hole in it?

Jim—I be gun to it.

Tom—It's a pity. 'Twas sich a mortal good un.

Jim—Es sure. Well it's a melancholly fine time for the crops now; what it?

Tom—It'll be ripping time pretty soon now.

Jim—Ah, I shan't do much at that for the rheumatism.

Tom—What be gun to do with that ere jug? You'd better let it bide. Do you think the chimney sweeper will come to day?

Jim—Iss, he safe to come; let it be how 'twill.

Tom—Which way do ye think he'll come?

Jim—He'll come a hilt and across the common.

Tom—What, caterways, ay?

Jim—Iss. Did ye mind what I was tellin' ye of?

Tom—To be sure; but dan me if I could sense it; could you?

Jim—Lor, yis. I don't think it took much cateness to do that.—[Newark Adv.

# Barnum's Epitaph.

Here lies  
A Nuisance and a Clown  
Of great Renown;  
A Showman and a Cheat,  
No one could beat;  
For having shown all sorts of Temptery,  
He showed himself with all his Knavery,  
And then, as he still bolder grew,  
Fat Babes and graceless Mother's too.

A Wise Answer.—"You must not play with that little girl, dear," said a judicious parent.

"But, Ma, I like her, she is a good little girl, and I'm sure she dresses as prettily as ever I do and she has lots of toys."

"I cannot help that, my dear," responded the old, foolish mother; "her father is a shoemaker."

"But I don't play with her father; I play with her—she ain't a shoemaker."

SMITH AND WOOD WORK.—The subscriber has a shop on South street, one mile from the city house, where he executes almost all kinds of Wood and Iron work, such as Four, Two and One horse wagons; various kinds of plows, wheelbarrows, mowing and reaping machines, log skids, log skids, etc. in either a rural or wood-saw mill in country. He will receive his work to be well done, and at the very lowest living prices. 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 always expect to find him at his shop, ready and willing to wait upon you. Produce, or suitable timber will be taken in payment for work.

NELSON KELLMAN.  
Greensboro, N. C., May 19, 1855.

LINE: LINE:—The subscriber has now and constantly on hand a large quantity of Line, made out of the white line rock, which cannot be surpassed, if equalled, in quality. Professor Emmons speaks favorably of this line, in his geological report.

The line is situated about three miles West of Greensboro, and about the same distance North of Anthony Ridge.

Price.—Unbleached 25 cents per bushel. Shook off 15¢ at the mill. W. M. A. BULLOCK.  
June, 1855.

YERGEN AND SONS.—C. N. MADDOX would respectfully inform his friends and customers that he is now opening and selling 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, etc., etc. Hardware, Cash Materials, the newest stock of Boots and Shoes in the place, a general assortment of Groceries, etc., etc. He is also the principal vendor of white, red, blue, and yellow, in the City 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 bought elsewhere. Give him a call before purchasing elsewhere and you will not regret calling.

September 1854.

1851.—SPRING GOODS.—The undersigned are now receiving and expect to have during our Spring, in Store by the 15th instant, of some of the best Goods, embracing a great variety of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots, and Leather Goods, etc., etc. in either a rural or wood-saw mill in country. He will receive his work to be well done, and at the very lowest living prices. 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 always expect to find him at his shop, ready and willing to wait upon you. Produce, or suitable timber will be taken in payment for work.

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September 1854.

E. W. OGBURN, dealer in School, Reti-  
gious, Scientific, Standard, Prose and Poetical  
Works in General Literature; Law Books, Mis-  
cellany, Albums, Music and Writing Port Folios  
Writing Desks, Musical and Musical Instruments  
Stationery, &c.  
Greensboro, 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 Reminiscences of Henry Fern,  
My Courtship and its Consequences—Wicoff,  
Sons of the Stars,  
Home is Home, a Domestic Tale,  
The use of Sun-shine,  
Sunbeams and Shadows,  
Choice Stories, from Household words—Dickens,  
Chemistry of Common Life—Johnston,  
Howard and 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 Goldsmith,  
Hedra by Tait,  
The Heir of Redclyffe,  
The Forerunners—Thomas,  
Paradise—Caroline Thomas,  
Time and Tide or Strive and Win,  
The Castle Builders, by the Author of Heart's  
Ease, &c.

Fire-side Fairies,  
Peggy for the Fire-side,  
The Summer Land,  
Grace Lee—John Haverhough,  
Horse Shoe Robinson—Kennedy,  
Swallow Darts,  
Rob of the Bow,  
Nick of the Woods,  
Stimulus Bachelors, Helen Dhu,  
Everide or Effie Alton,  
The Cornet or History of Eliza Wharton,  
A Long Book Ahead, or the First Strides and  
the Last,

The Fourth Stage—Osgood,  
Milestones in Our Life's Journey,  
Once Upon a Time Works,  
Women of Israel,  
Vale of Cedars,  
Woman's Friendship,  
Lament Moments Improved,  
Summer and Winter of the South, &c. &c.,  
Perry'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, 18 beautiful  
volumes,  
Appleton's Miniature Classical Library, in  
Cloth GR, 25 pocket volumes.

# SELECTED GIFT BOOKS.

These Moore's Poetical Works,  
Rivalling, " " "  
Nonconformity, " " "  
Milton, " " "  
Byron, " " "  
Campbell, " " "  
Barnes, " " "  
Dryden, " " "  
Shakespeare, " " "  
Tales, " " "  
Scott's, " " "  
Gray's, " " "  
Keats's, " " "  
Female Poets of Great Britain,  
Poets and Poetry of America—Griffiths,  
Scotts Bardic, &c.

The Boston Academy's Collection of Church  
Music.

Certina Sacra,  
The New Carolina Sacra,  
The Union Hymn Book, Instructor, P. F. Ras-  
che.

Guitars, Accordions, Violins, Flutes, &c.

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

MEMORANDUMS.  
Blank Books, Portfolios, Albums, Calendars, Bil-  
boards, Portfolios, Work-Boxes, Baskets, &c.

Painting and Drawing Studies, Pictures, &c.

Marshall's Perfumery, Esthetic Toilette Arti-  
cles, Ink, &c., for sale by  
May 10th, 1855. E. W. OGBURN.

MINIATURES.—Having lately purchased all  
the Miniature Galleries formerly owned by  
the late Mr. Denny, and among which is the one  
known and distinguished as the "Blue Girl," I  
now propose to furnish at short notice, and in  
order, Miniatures of any subject, in the best pos-  
sible style, at reasonable prices, as they can be pur-  
chased elsewhere. Since have been engaged at this  
gallery and sent to various parts of the United States  
on account of their unmatchable superiority.

I will deliver lectures at any point on the F. & W.  
Bank Road, that may be desired. Address  
DEVOTION DAVIS,  
Carthage, Moore Co., N. C.  
Jan. 10th, 1855.

NEW GOODS.—I am now receiving one of  
the best and most desirable assortment of goods in  
the market, embracing a great variety of Foreign  
and Domestic Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots,  
and Leather Goods, etc., etc. in either a rural or  
wood-saw mill in country. He will receive his work  
to be well done, and at the very lowest living prices.  
He has had much experience in his business, and  
feels confident of being able to give general satis-  
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Leather Belting or Bands.—Manufactured  
by the subscribers, of different widths and  
made from the best Northern Belt Leather, stretch-  
ed piece by piece, by improved machinery, ce-  
mented and copper riveted, at New York prices.  
LINES & HARRIS,  
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 newest style. **Bar-  
rean Licensers.** 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, 1855. ALEX. STARRITT.

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.  
W. C. PETTY & Co.  
4th mo., 1855. \$294

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. McCONNEL.

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

50 Barrels of White & Brown Sugar,  
of superior quality, just received. Low.  
May, 1855. W. J. McCONNEL.

250 Keros Nails, assorted sizes, which will  
be sold low. W. J. McCONNEL.  
May, 1855.

# JOB PRINTING.

we have just received a fresh supply of new and  
FANCY TYPE,  
which, added to our previously large and extensive

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

# STYLE AND BEAUTY

with any done in this part of the country. In on-  
line purchase we have had an especial eye to the  
printing of the

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

An assortment of the best quality of Pam-  
phlet, Cap and Letter Paper, for sale, on hand  
Greensboro, N. C., 1855.

Michael Tracy, Wholesale Dealer in Com-  
modities, Fruits and Groceries, No. 204  
Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa., next door to the Lion  
Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa.

Task or no Task.—Now is the time to set-  
tle up—come forward friends and "close your  
and let us close accounts prior to 1st January 1855.  
Settlements cash morning and you save your credit  
January, 1855. R. G. LINDSAY.

New Crop Potatoes.—Just received, and for  
sale by  
Jan. 1855. R. G. LINDSAY.

ANDREW J. STEINMAN, ATTORNEY AT  
LAW, having removed to Greensboro, N. C.,  
will attend regularly the Courts of Guilford, Moore  
and Randolph Counties.  
Fayetteville, April 16, 1855. \$294

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

We are happy to inform our customers that we  
have just received a lot of Wrought Nails,  
also a large lot of Iron, &c.  
May, 1855. RANKIN & McLEAN.

Just Received, a lot of Blacksmith's bellows  
nails and hammers. Cheap.  
May, 1855. W. J. McCONNEL.

Seine Twine.—Cotton and India Cordage—  
Sine and Alifanote, also for buggies. Hard-  
ware—Iron Locks, &c. R. G. LINDSAY.  
April, 1855.

Post a Cloths of the genuine old Ande-  
rson, from No. 1 to No. 11  
French Band Millstone of any size wanted to  
order and of the most approved make.  
January, 1855. R. G. LINDSAY.

T. C. & R. G. WORTH, Commission and  
Forwarding Merchants, Brown's Buildings  
No. 204, Washington, N. C. Usual arrange-  
ments for Commissioning.

Rock Island Jeans and Cashmeres—  
Large quantity on hand and for sale by  
R. G. LINDSAY.

Reed & Co. of New York—of this by  
April, 1855. R. G. LINDSAY.

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

A fine Assortment of Rock Island Jeans  
and Cashmeres, on hand and for sale by  
January, 1855. R. G. LINDSAY.

One Dozen fine Wagon Seats, for sale by  
March, 1855. J. M. WOODBINE.

Just received, a large stock of Lard and Fat, and  
of superior quality, which will be sold at low prices  
as they are bought. W. J. McCONNEL.  
Dec. 1, 1854.

Robbman's Elastic Wire Universal  
Laminator, with hand crank attached, a large  
size, for the use of Oil, Canvas, or Paper, for the  
strap by  
May, 1855. RANKIN & McLEAN.

H. R. ROBBINS.  
Robbins & Bibb,  
Proprietors of the Balti-  
more Store House, No. 20  
Managers of Scott's  
Little Giant Corn and  
Patent Oat Mills, Balti-  
more, Md.

FACTORY OR AGRICULTURAL MILL, for Wood or Coal,  
WARREN, 29 LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.  
Having secured the Corn and Oat Mills, 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 guaran-  
tee 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 Farmers, Stock Feeders and others, as a  
complete article of mechanism, simple and prac-  
tical in use and durable in construction. It is pro-  
nounced by every body to be the most important  
article of the kind now in use, not only well adapted  
for grinding corn meal for stock, but grist or fine  
flour for the table, etc. The Little Giant re-  
ceived the First Premium at the late Agricultural  
Fairs of Missouri, Kentucky Maryland and other  
States, and that in the most complimentary man-  
ner. These mills are guaranteed in every respect,  
and No. 2 mill, warranted to grind ten bushels of  
feed per hour with one horse, and offered at the  
low price of \$34, all complete, ready for attaching  
the horse. No. 3 mill, at \$54, grinds fifteen bush-  
els per hour, and No. 4, at \$69, grinds twenty bush-  
els per hour with two horses.

Each mill has a GRASSHOPPER DAILY TIMES.  
"The Little Giant"—By invitation we called  
at the establishment of Scott and Hodges, yester-  
day, to witness the operations of what the inventor  
has denominated the "Little Giant Corn and Oat  
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 at-  
tached to a ten-foot shaft, it eats up corn and oat  
"with a vengeance." It is gotten up on an im-  
provement on the best patent of this kind ever at-  
tached, 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 construc-  
tion, occupying so little space, propelled by power  
always on hand, and furnished at the exceeding  
low price of \$34, affords one of the greatest con-  
veniences that we have ever seen. Whenever they  
have been introduced, they have universal favor.  
Let every one interested in agricultural pursuits call  
at Scott & Hodges, No. 5 Water Street, Baltimore,  
and see it in operation. 823-Games.