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BY M. S. SHERWOOD.

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From the Fayetteville Observer.

A Visit to the Mineral Region.

One of the Editors of this paper last week availed himself of an opportunity to carry into effect a purpose he has long had at heart,—to visit the Coal and Iron Region of Deep River, in Chatham County. In company with a friend who had an official interest in these minerals, but more especially in the timber of that region, we left here on Tuesday, and spent the following Wednesday, Thursday and Friday in riding and rambling over so much of that interesting section as was accessible within a space of some 15 or 20 miles square. And we have returned home more than ever impressed with the truth of the language of inspiration, "O Lord, how manifold are thy works! in wisdom thou hast made them all; the earth is full of thy riches."

The boundless wealth which there lies undeveloped, only awaits the energies of man to bring it to light—energies which would have been long since employed if a Northern State had been favored by Providence with the rich treasures, at a point so easy of access to the markets of the world. We hope soon to see the duty performed. The works now in progress must be completed. The coal and iron which lie at our very feet must be brought forth. The wealth and the power which such minerals bring with them to other States must be secured to North Carolina. And this is not to be done by any one enterprise. There is room enough for both river improvement and rail road. And so strongly do others think there is room for even more than these, that a delegation of some of the most influential citizens of the State will start this day to Charleston, to concert measures for another rail road, to connect that city with the mines; and a part of the scheme is said to be, to continue this Charleston road to the North, by a short cut from the Mines to the N. C. road, a distance of 25 or 30 miles. And it is reported that Norfolk and Petersburg stand ready to do this, when Charleston shall move on the other side.

Our citizens must therefore bestir themselves, if they mean not to be outstripped in the race.—The Western rail road should be pushed forward to completion with the utmost energy. If it were now completed, as it ought to have been, we are satisfied that we should have no difficulty in having the U. S. Arsenal here extended to its original design; we should have hope almost amounting to an assurance that a National Foundry would be located in this section of the State; the value of the property in this town would be increased more than the amount the road will cost; and its population and business would be correspondingly enlarged.

But let us return to our object, which was to mention what we saw on Deep River.

Our first visit was to the surface mine of the Messrs. Hargrove, at the Gulf, which has long been known. There is no machinery here; but some hundreds of tons of coal have been taken out by hand and sold in the country around for such a use, for which its adaptation is well known. It is delivered at the time at 19 cents a bushel. A large load is now being sent to the Gulf.

We next proceeded to Egypt. This is a beautiful property, even as a plantation, and is cultivated with great success under the superintendence of Wm. McLean. Esp. the Superintendent of all the interests of the Northern Company, which has secured a long lease of the premises—3700 acres in all—and has, through him, erected the buildings, sunk the shaft, and put up the machinery, for working this mine. The Gulf is on the Northern side of Deep River—Egypt on the Southern, about five miles distant from the Gulf.

In descending at Egypt, we found a free bridge indisputably a condition that we thought it prudent to leave our carriage in the road and cross on foot. We beg to assure our readers in Chatham, that such a bridge does that county no credit, contrasted as it necessarily is with the beauty and order and perfection of all the works in its immediate vicinity. The county of Chatham should be excited to emulate the noble improvements of its Northern neighbors.

The first objects which arrest the sight after crossing the river, are the buildings in the middle of a wide field, 1000 feet from the river, and the rail road embankment, formed of the excavated earth and stone, leading several hundred feet towards the river. On this is a temporary rail road, to be made substantial and to the river bank, so soon as the navigation shall be sufficiently forward to require it.

The Engine which drives all the machinery, is a beautiful one, of 40 horse power, and seems to obey orders like a child. It pumps up the water—amounting to gallons every 24 hours—which flows into the shaft. It conveys the workmen up and down the shaft; and brings up the excavated earth and stone and coal. The water thrown out is conveyed by pipes several hundred feet until it reaches a steam saw mill, and there it is turned loose to carry off the saw dust which would otherwise accumulate. So that every thing is turned to account. There is no waste of power.

We had no thought of going down into those lower regions of Egyptian darkness where the coal is deposited, from which we could distinctly hear the sound of the hammer of the workmen engaged in blasting. But the evident safety of the descent, and the confidence inspired by the presence of Mr. McLean and his assistant Mr. Dunn, soon induced the determination to go down. For this purpose we were specially dressed in a picturesque costume of yellow oil cloth, with a cap to correspond, and in front of the cap a small lamp was stuck—the only way in which lights are

carried down or up. Placing our feet on the rim of a large bucket, hands firmly clenched in the links of a stout chain, with Mr. Dunn similarly arranged on the opposite side of the bucket and chain, the word of command was given to the engineer, and down we went. Conversing with Mr. Dunn by the way, we reached bottom in a minute or two. The bucket was immediately drawn up for our companion and Mr. McLean. And in a few minutes we were all together, admiring the work of Nature and the skill of man which made them subserve his purposes.

We were 432 feet below the surface of the ground. Below us, about 15 feet, were workmen blasting rock for a pit which is to be 25 feet deep, intended to receive the drippings of water from the rock for 200 feet above. In these 200 feet there is no stream of water, only a constant dripping, which would interfere with the operations of the miners, and so it is to be collected in this lower pit (to be completed in about a week) and thence pumped 200 feet up to the "Lodgement," or reservoir, located 225 feet from the surface, into which flow the streams of water from various parts of these 225 feet, to the amount of a million of gallons a day. This Lodgement extends a considerable distance on the sides of the shaft, its roof supported of course by heavy timbers.—It is of itself an admirable work.

As we walked about at the bottom of the shaft, the three beautiful seams of Coal presented themselves, the upper 4 feet thick, the second 22 inches, and the lower 7 inches. Between the upper, there is slate 16 inches, and between the lower, 6 inches. We struck a pickaxe into the upper seam, and down came a quantity of coal, a portion of which we brought off as a specimen of our labor as a miner.

Mr. McLean touched his lamp to a slight recess in the coal, and we were treated to a specimen of the "fire-damp," a beautiful lambent flame, which flickered over the surface of two or three feet, and then gradually went out. This fire-damp is a terrible enemy in large mines, where there is any want of care in ventilation. It sometimes produces explosions by which hundreds of lives are lost. But it is easily avoided by proper care. It will be long before there will be any danger in this mine.

The roof of the mine is smooth, hard fire clay, requiring no support, so far, though as the excavation extends, the usual supports will of course be provided. The seams of coal have a slight dip, and the mine will be worked upwards. The advantages of this deep shaft over the surface mining, are, the freedom from obstruction from water, and the facility of handling the coal which falls, instead of having to lift it from below. A miner with his attending laborer will get 9 tons of coal a day.

After spending about a half hour in the mine, we ascended in the same manner as we had gone down, except that we came up very slowly, stopping several times by the way, to examine the work. The eye had become accustomed to the darkness, so that by the aid of our small lamps every thing was visible in coming up, which we had not seen at all in going down. The sides of the shaft were secured, wherever the earth or stone was loose, by stout boards, firmly secured. Where the stone walls were firm, no boards were necessary.

There are 45 persons regularly employed in and about the works and farm, of whom 12 work in the pit, 4 at a time, changing every 8 hours, so as to carry on the work day and night. Most of the workmen come from the North. The whole has been accomplished so far without a single accident to life or limb—a fact as creditable to the prudence of Mr. Dunn as all things about the premises are to his skill and energy and intelligence.

Only a few hundred tons of coal have been mined so far; there being no use for any large quantity now, whilst no facilities exist for getting it to market. It is used for working the engine; and 20 or 30 tons have been sent off to the North, etc. It makes the finest possible fuel for the engine.

In the course of the excavation, four several "trains of iron" were penetrated, from 10 inches to 2 feet thick, about 4 feet apart. And the clay, a substance indispensable to the construction of furnaces for the smelting of iron, was penetrated to the extent of 18 feet.

After some hours spent at this interesting spot, Mr. McLean kindly joined us in a visit to the Farmersville and Taylor mines, about 4 miles and 2 miles to the North on the Northern side of the river. These are both surface mines, the former owned by a Northern company, the latter by citizens of Hillsborough, Greensborough &c. At Farmersville the works are all ready, buildings erected, steam engine, cable, cars, and railway provided. The company has abundant means, we understand, and only waits the completion of the river improvement or rail road to commence operations on a large scale. A good deal of coal (probably some hundreds of tons) was taken out when their works were completed, a portion of it has been sold, and some still remains on the ground. The works look rather rusty for want of use; but they will be bright enough when the way to market shall be opened.

At the Taylor mine, considerable coal has been taken out, but there are no buildings or machinery provided as yet.

The Greensville mine, owned by Messrs. Stearns & Home of this place, and others, is still lower down the river, on the Northern side. We had no time to visit it, though we learn that a quantity of coal has been taken out, without machinery. It is the lowest mine on the North side. From thence the coal formation crosses the river and is known to extend to the S. side of Fayetteville. How much nearer in this direction it extends has not been ascertained.

Here we must stop for today, for we have not time to write out the remainder of our recollections before our paper must go to press. The iron and timber and other coal fields will be the subject of a brief description in our next.

A good Winding Up.—The Hon. Miss Mary winds up her book on the United States with the following sentence:

"One might as well hope to improve the morals and increase the happiness of an idiot by turning him out of an asylum as to hope for benefit for the negro from abolitionism."

From the Washington Sentinel, (Dem.) The Approaching Crisis—Cincinnati Convention.

In looking over the history of the Democratic party, we are struck by a singular fact, viz: that every man prominently mentioned, before the days of President Pierce, in connection with a Democratic nomination to the highest office in the gift of the people, presented some substantial claims to the distinguished honor which he coveted. It is true, in many instances, these claims were difficult to establish, and very trifling when compared with rival merits; there was, nevertheless, in each case, some ground which constituted a basis of action. In the course of time, however, we beheld a man coming forward, and, by the aid of the sworn agents of his government, endeavoring to fasten himself for a second term upon the people, who throughout his life has not performed a single act worthy his age and country, or entitling him, in the slightest degree, to prominent political station.

This is not the time for mining words; we talk plainly upon a plain subject, and address ourselves to candid men. We challenge the production of a single instance in which Franklin Pierce has performed a disinterested service to his country. He belongs to that tribe of the genus homo who "watch the tide of opinion, and fish at the flood." Had he lived at a certain period in English history, he would have been ranked with that band of politicians who were

"Up with the Earl of Durham,
Down with the Earl of Gray,
And up with all the brave lads
That would vote for the Vicar of Bray."

Franklin Pierce commenced his administration under the most favorable auspices. He found the Democratic party united—harmonious—powerful. By inaugurating and acting upon a policy which appears to have been conceived in weakness, cowardice, and treachery, he prostrated that proud party, and gave a large number of the Democratic States of the Union to the opposition. The soundest men of the North, he turned out of office, supplying their places with abolitionists—Even veteran postmasters, who dared to question the patriotism of Martin Van Buren, and his associates of 1848, were discharged without ceremony, their places being given to men who would consent to become the instruments of the government in packing conventions. Every press in the land that would not bow the knee became at once the victim of a bull of excommunication, promulgated through the columns of the organ at Washington.

The man who, during the last four years, has been guilty of more acts of folly than were committed by all the Democratic Presidents that preceded him, now comes forward and asks a re-nomination at Cincinnati for the place honored by a Jefferson and a Jackson. Is our party so lost to every sentiment of self-respect as to countenance such a request as this? Shall we be driven into submission by the very man that has struck us down? We are just recovering from the blows under which we have suffered. Shall we court the fearful retribution which will certainly visit us if we shall bring Franklin Pierce again before the country as a candidate for the Presidency? The people of the North-west are a generous people; the majority of the voters of the great States north and west of the Ohio are Democrats; there is a point, however, beyond which endurance ceases to be a virtue; there should be no attempt to goad these men into the support of a politician who is absolutely odious to them. The only hope of the Southern Democracy is in the North-west; let not our Southern friends force upon Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Michigan, a man who has been, and we need again be repudiated by overwhelming majorities.

Such a statesman as Douglas or Buchanan would ride into power on the high tide of popular opinion; but such a demagogue as Franklin Pierce, as we have intimated on another occasion, would fall "a dead cock in the pit;" he would be struck down on the right hand and on the left, from behind and before, from centre to circumference; the old and the young, the sick and the infirm, would issue from their abodes, and in spite of all that could be said by Democratic orators, "would strike an irresistible and overwhelming blow at the Great Democratic of the Democratic Party."

With such a statesman as Douglas or Buchanan to lead the column, we can carry all before us; the great Northwest and the Keystone would come up with unprecedented majorities; but the very name of the present executive would be the harbinger of defeat; the fate would be against us; our brave veterans would buckle on their armor to the fight, but their knees would knock together as they should contemplate the result.

Talk about our President's having nationalized and consolidated the Democratic party! Talk of his having served the Democratic aim! Talk of the services which he has rendered the Union! Talk of his having an Administration which has already been repudiated, and consigned by the popular judgment to irretrievable oblivion! As well attempt to resurrect the dead, or galvanize the inanimate; the Administration of Franklin Pierce "sleeps the sleep that knows no waking."

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Patent Medicines.

The following certificate to the efficacy of patent pills is taken from the Philadelphia Mercury:

"I John Libberle, supposed to be in the last stage of Consumption, in 49, suffering at the same time under a severe attack of rheumatism, liver complaint, dyspepsia, gravel, and cholera morbus. Simultaneously, also, I took the yellow fever and small pox. The latter assuming a chronic form, completely destroyed my lungs, liver, spinal marrow, nervous system, and the entire contents of my eranium. I got so low that I did not know my brother-in-law when he came to borrow some money. For three months I swallowed nothing but twenty packages of Kunzehausen's pills, which effect an immediate cure in two weeks. Sorrow and subscribed, &c."

P. S.—My uncle, Baschus Pottinger, was afflicted so long with the gout, (contracted by living too much on bear's meat and alligator's eggs,) that life became a burden to him. He took only four boxes of these pills and his life was a burden to him no longer.

A Warning.

A few weeks since, in the course of conversation with an eminent broker, who has been over forty years acquainted with the leading moneyed men of the country, we asked if he ever knew a schemer, who acquired money or position by fraud, continue successful through life, and leave a fortune at death? We walked together about three minutes silence, when he replied—"Not one! I have seen men," he said, "become rich as if by magic, and afterwards reach a high position in public estimation, not only for honor and enterprise, but even for piety, when some small circumstance, of no apparent importance, has led to investigations, which resulted in disgrace and ruin."

On Saturday week, we again conversed with him upon the same subject, and he stated that since our last interview he had extended his inquiries among a large circle of acquaintances, and with one solitary exception, and that doubtful, his experience was to the same effect as his own. He then gave a brief outline of several small and big schemers and their tools, their rise and their fall. Suicide, murder, arson, and perjury, he said, were common crimes with many of those who made "fast to be rich," regardless of the means; and, he added, there are not a few men, who may be seen on "Change every day, ignorantly striving for their own destruction. It is not, he said, so much the love of gold that leads many business men astray, as the desire to be thought sharp or successful. He concluded that fortunes acquired without honesty, generally overwhelmed their possessors with infamy.—*Boston Atlas.*

England France Palmerston and Napoleon.

A Paris correspondent of the New York Commercial, says that just before the first sitting of the Peace Conference, and when England seemed refractory, a discussion arose between Louis Napoleon and Lord Palmerston, as to the motive of the latter, in desiring a continuance of the war. The story runs that Napoleon said to the English Cabinet, "We have gained the point for which we commenced the war; we have destroyed Sebastopol and annihilated the Russian power on the Black Sea, and thus secured a guarantee for the independence of Turkey. It is now our duty to make peace with Russia, if she is willing, and will give us the necessary terms. If you insist on carrying on the war for your own private advantages, you must pay me a compensation for assisting you. It is evident that I have nothing to gain on the side of the Black Sea, while you have; therefore you must give me an equivalent for my aid." Palmerston demanded what compensation France would require. Napoleon replied, "aid in restoring the natural boundaries of France;" which the reader need not be told means in the Napoleonic dialect, the Rhine. The general proposition was agreed to, but they failed of an arrangement on the details.—England positively refused to consider Antwerp as French territory. The moment the proposed aggressive alliance was broken off, Napoleon replied, "Then we must make peace, if Russia will give us the necessary guarantee for the independence of Turkey." At this point, the question remained from the time of the acceptance by Russia of the Austrian propositions until the arrival of the members of Conference in Paris. On the occasion of the first interview of Lord Clarendon with the Emperor, an interview which lasted two hours, it is said all differences between the two Governments were settled, and a concerted plan of action was laid down.

"Americans Are Cowards And Sons of Cowards."

Some weeks ago, we called for the data in connection with this expression, used by the Boston *Pilot* towards the American people. Our Boston "SHIFLER" furnished us the evidence shortly after; but we now notice that Mr. Farwell, of the Boston Patriot gives the extract, verbatim. Here it is:

"If the theory of burglars so rampant in the city of Penn, and in the city of Rip Van Winkle, possessed as much brains collectively as a Choctaw Senate, when by their council fire, they could hear that their very existence as a nation depended on the high population of this country."

It will be many an American to taunt Irishmen on the score of bravery. Native courage is a commodity that needs yet to be proved to exist. The flag of America is not yet twenty years old, and therefore the NATIVE sons of America have not earned it. Therefore, we advise these COWARDS AND SONS OF COWARDS, to boast moderately. As ship-keepers, they are excellent; as merchants, enterprising and persevering; as farmers, they have no equals in the world; but as soldiers, every native ought to belong to the Peace Society!

Shall we hear again the incredulous "ha-ha!" of our Greek correspondent? He was cautious as well as doubtful, for he failed to give us his name; and we should not devote this space to him, did we not feel a pride in giving correct authority for all that appears in this paper. Keep it before the people! Let the expatriated patriots of Slieveghannan read it! Let Capt. Reilly and his braves who deserted Gen. Taylor, ponder over it! Let the traitorous Irish military organizations, now forming all over the country, to "redeem Ireland," take courage; since Collier's bravery is so vastly superior to that of the Anglo-Saxon,—there's hope for Ireland!"

Impudence and Effrontery.—The course of the Locofoco press in denouncing Mr. Gilmer, because, as they allege, he is in favor of a change in the basis, when, last year, they enlisted to the skies that contemptible demagogue, Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, who advocated the white basis on every hustings in that State!

The course of the press in daring to prate about Free Suffrage, in the face of the fact that a distinguished gentleman of their own party, elected by them Speaker of the Senate, himself elected it in that body in 1852, and rejoices that he had the opportunity of doing so.—*Raleigh Register.*

The medical fee of the Empress Eugenie's accoucher, it is said, will be 500,000 francs. His father received £110,000 for his attendance upon the Empress Maria Louisa, at the birth of the King of Rome.

A writer in the Boston Courier nominates Mr. Choate for the Presidency.

Millard Fillmore.

From a well written biographical sketch of Mr. Fillmore, in the New York Mirror, we make the following extracts:

"Honor and fame from no condition rise."

It is a fact well worthy to inspire a spirit of emulation among the American youth, that, with scarcely any exceptions, the eminent men of our country have all been the architects of their fortunes.

The life of Millard Fillmore, the candidate of the American party for the office of President of the United States, is another triumphant vindication of republican institutions, as affording that encouragement and opportunity needed for the full development of the intellect and talents of the people. He, too, has risen by his own unaided exertions, to the highest honors in the Empire State and in the nation. The story of his early career and his subsequent success, cannot be too often told to the young men of the workshop and the farm. It should be read at the fireside of every hamlet in the land, and the children be incited to imitate his example.

Millard Fillmore was born at Sunner Hill, Cayuga county, N. Y., on the 7th day of January, 1800. He was the son of a farmer, and early accustomed to toil. At an early age he was sent from home to earn his own support, and at twelve was placed with a clothier to learn the business of dressing cloth. Soon after, he was apprenticed to a wool carder, with whom he labored faithfully until he had reached the age of nineteen and become master of his calling. Many anecdotes are related of young Fillmore during this interesting period of his life, showing him to have been early animated by that indomitable spirit which overcomes all obstacles in life, and that industry and perseverance which are the surest guarantees of success. He was a great reader, and literally "trimmed the midnight lamp" throughout this hey-day of his youth, in storing his mind with those treasures of knowledge for which he owes his subsequent greatness. It may be hard for the reader, who only knows Mr. Fillmore as the accomplished gentleman, remarkable every where for his "polished manners and fine sense," to imagine him pursuing his humble calling in the shop as a mechanic, and when his daily task is done pouring industriously over the ample page of knowledge, by the feeble light of the midnight lamp; but such are the "simple annals" of the first twenty years of his life, and true to the manly instincts of his nature, Mr. Fillmore was never ashamed to own his humble origin.

It is usually the fortunate lot of every young man of genius, at the turning point in his life, to have a patron, who perceives his latent talents, and assists him in finding their appropriate sphere. Henry Clay had such a patron, whose exuberant enthusiasm shaped the flights of his youthful ambition. And it was Judge Wood, of Cayuga, who became sponsor to young Fillmore, in the study of his profession as a lawyer. He persuaded him to accept a place in his office and generously defrayed his expenses, through a regular course of legal study. We need not say how devotedly he applied himself to his new studies, or how he repaid the generosity of Mr. Wood, by his remarkable proficiency in the noble science of the law. Suffice it to say that he was competent to leave the office in the town of Aurora. In 1827, he was admitted as an attorney, and in 1829, as a Counsellor to the Supreme Court. From that period he has occupied a very distinguished position as a member of the bar.

He now began to be known in the political world. In 1829 he was chosen to a seat in the assembly from Erie county. He acquired himself of that trust to the satisfaction of his constituents, but in 1830 he concluded to remove to Buffalo and enter more extensively into the practice of his profession. He was not long permitted, however to enjoy his predilection. He was elected to Congress in the fall of '32, and served successively in the Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, and Twenty-seventh Congresses. In 1847, however, he ran for a State office—that of Comptroller—and was elected by a handsome majority.—He continued to fill that office until 1848, when as all the world knows, he was placed upon the Presidential ticket with Zachary Taylor, the hero of the Mexican war. On the 4th of March, 1848, he took his seat as presiding officer of the Senate. But General Taylor was not long permitted to enjoy the honors of his exalted position. In one short year he died, and Millard Fillmore, became the legal successor in the Presidential chair.

Our readers need not at this day to be told with what signal ability he discharged the duties of that responsible office—how he found his country convulsed by an embittered and sectional strife, which threatened the dissolution of the Union, but his wisdom and self-possession at last quieted the storm and restored peace to the land. His Administration, as has well been said, was "unpolitically Washingtonian," and not one of our modern Presidents has left a clearer record behind him in the White House at Washington, to which he can point without a blush, a fear, or a single regret.

At the end of his term Mr. Fillmore again resumed the labors of his profession, and in the meantime has had very little to do with politics. During the past summer and winter he has been about in Europe, where he was everywhere received with distinguished honors.

Beys Leave to Decline.—There is no end to the race of small men, and it is amusing to see how some of these pigmies swell upon the approach of a Presidential nomination. The latest proof of the season is a long letter from Gideon J. "Glow," declining a nomination on the ticket with Buchanan for the Vice-Presidency! This is the veritable Gideon of "Camargo Dick" memory, and who, according to his account, was "shot all to pieces" in the Mexican war. The sacrifice is great, but we hope our Democratic friends will be compassionate and let Gideon off.—*Savannah Republican.*

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A writer in the Boston Courier nominates Mr. Choate for the Presidency.

The Washington Star says that Senator Pong's bill for the admission of Kansas, while it will pass the Senate by a large majority, will have a clear majority in the House of Representatives. It provides, as our readers are aware, that when Kansas has the requisite population, she may enter into the Union with such a constitution as she may adopt, without reference to the anti-slavery question.

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When has a Man Enough?

When has a man enough? Never till he gets a little more. A very good story old embargo times and the war of 1812 was told us the other day. Under the impulse of the removal of the embargo, there was a sudden rise in the value of property, and such a demand for it that merchandise was sometimes carried off from vessels before the owners arrived at their places of business, and the parties taking it came in afterward to say that they were at the owners' mercy, and must pay what they chose to ask. A brig was lying in Boston harbor, which had come up new from Plymouth just before the embargo was laid, and was now in good condition, fit for sea. The Plymouth owner thought it was a good time to sell the brig, and sent up his son for the purpose, telling him to demand eight thousand dollars for her, and not to take less than six. John went to Boston, found how things were going, sold the brig in a moment and hurried home, elated with his bargain. As he neared the house, he saw the old gentleman marching up and down the piazza, and presently rushing out to meet his son and hear the result of the sale.

"Have you sold the brig, John?"
"Yes, father, you may be sure of that."
"For how much, John?"
"For ten thousand dollars!"
"Ten thousand dollars!" cried the old man, with staring eyes, at hearing a price more than double what the vessel cost. "Ten thousand dollars! I'll bet you've sold her to some swindler who don't care what the price is, and never means to pay his notes."

"Notes, did you say, father? Why, there's no note in the case. I got the money and put it in the bank; draw, and you'll get it."
The old man's excitement suddenly cooled, and as the raving passion rose in its place, he said,

"I say, John, couldn't you have got a *little more?*"

The "Shinplaster" Candidate.

The Standard thus designates John A. Gilmer, and in the course of ferocious assault upon his remarks:

"By the way, Mr. Gilmer is certainly the advocate and apologist of the certificate, or 'shinplaster' currency of the Greensborough Mutual Life Insurance and Trust Company. This picture is on at least half the bills; and no doubt holds that this company has the right thus to bank."

Mr. Gilmer's face is pictured on the Greensborough ones; and a much handsomer face it is than that presented by the small bill that edits the Raleigh Standard.

But if the Greensborough "concern" is transcending its power—as the Standard alleges both it and the Bank of Fayetteville do—why do not Governor Bragg and his faithful Attorney General, an officer of his own creation, bring them up to law and punish them for their misconduct? Such a course would be much more manly than to be continually pelted with rotten eggs through the editorial columns of the Court Journal at Raleigh—Can it be possible that the "Raleigh Citizen" is trying to depreciate small bills with a view of laying them up at a discount? Unless his expediency put his law officer in motion, or muzzles his organ, the people will have a right, at least, to think what they please.—*Fry, Argus.*

Ancient Families.—It is well known that the Highlanders are great strollers for hereditary honors, and trace back with the greatest veneration the origin of families into the remotest ages. An amusing instance of this tendency to laud the dignity and antiquity of their kindred may be found in the case we subjoin:

A dispute arose between Campbell and McLean upon the never ending subject. McLean would not allow that the Campbells had any right to rank with the McLeans in antiquity, who he asserted, were in existence as a clan from the beginning of the world. Campbell had a little more biblical lore than his antagonist, and asked him if the clan McLean was before the flood? "Flood? what flood?" said McLean. "The flood that you know, drowned all the world but Noah, and his family, and his flocks," replied Campbell. "Both you and your flock," said McLean; "my clan was after the flood." "I have not read in my Bible," said Campbell, "of the name McLean going into Noah's ark." "Noah's ark?" retorted McLean, in contempt, "who ever heard of a McLean that had not a boat of his own?"

The Drunkard's Will.—I leave to society a ruined character, wretched example, and memory that will soon rot.

I leave to my parents during the rest of their lives, as much care as humanity, in a feeble and decrepit state, can sustain.

I leave to my brothers and sisters much mortification and injury as I could well bring on them.

I leave to my wife a broken heart, a life of wretchedness, anxious to weep over my premature death.

I give and bequeath to each of my children, poverty, ignorance, a low character, and the remembrance that their father was a monster.

Bad Signs.—The Democracy of Brunswick had a meeting at the Sulphur Springs on Saturday last, the result of which, we suppose, will be found in the News of this week. If the party is in such bad health in this county as to require mineral waters so early in the season, we may count on a great mortality during the dog-days. Perhaps they are drinking sulphur water to enable them to come up to the scratch next summer.—Brunswick is good for that.—*Asheville Spectator.*

The Washington Star says that Senator Pong's bill for the admission of Kansas, while it will pass the Senate by a large majority, will have a clear majority in the House of Representatives. It provides, as our readers are aware, that when Kansas has the requisite population, she may enter into the Union with such a constitution as she may adopt, without reference to the anti-slavery question.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

Tobacco Statistics.—The Three Million Bill.—Natal Reform.—Colonel Lane and Senator Douglas.—Agreed.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 26, 1856.

Messrs. Editors:—The serious attention of Congress has been called towards tobacco. But let no one indulge the hope that this is a first step towards a great national reform. It was not the appointment of a committee with instructions to report a stringent bill for the more effectual suppression of smoking and chewing. Neither is it a movement to collect information on the number of constitutions injured by the use of this narcotic. It was simply an effort to learn how far other nations tax, restrict, or prohibit our tobacco within their respective sovereignties.

So well regulated is the machinery of government that the Superintendent of the Statistical office of the State Department within two or three days prepared and sent a well arranged and comprehensive answer to the inquiries of the House of Representatives. Some of the statements are curious.

The great nations of Europe have found in tobacco a mine of wealth, of which they freely avail themselves. By reserving to the government a monopoly in the traffic of this article, or by heavy taxation, they extract vast sums from those who use it. The French Government received in one year about seven millions of dollars (\$85,000,000 francs) of revenue from tobacco, almost all of which was grown in the United States. The Austrian Government clears ten cents on each pound of raw tobacco, deriving in all an annual revenue of \$7,500,000 from it. The tobacco factories in Holland are stated to employ "one million operatives." This last statement certainly requires some faith in the accuracy of the "Statistical office." The entire population of Holland is but three millions. Great Britain obtains an annual revenue of more than eighteen millions of dollars from the American tobacco imported there. What use Congress designs making of this information does not appear.

The "three million bill" has reappeared to the Senate, after a pacific slumber for some time past. A month or two ago it seemed as if we could not be too much in haste to prepare for hostilities with England. "Fortifications," "ammunition," "small arms," "artillery," "war steamers," were household words with Congress. A bill appropriating three millions of dollars to change old muskets into efficient weapons, and to buy gunpowder, &c., was reported by the Committee on Military Affairs. Having made thus much of an effort to defend the country from aggression, the martial spirit went quietly to sleep. But on Thursday the 24th, Senator Weller evoked the bill from that land of forgetfulness to which bills naturally go when not specially looked after; and it reappeared, amended and all ready to be passed.

But of late days another spirit has revisited Congress. It has the aspect of old fashioned economy. Where it has been for the last few years its best friends are unable to tell. Under its impulse Mr. Hale of New Hampshire, made a speech designed to show that, in a time of profound peace, we were spending ten millions a year more than was spent during the late war with Great Britain; or than when we were maintaining an army of fifty thousand men in Mexico. Mr. Hale expressed hesitation in revealing this fact; lest on economical principles, we should go to war; as it costs ten millions a year less to maintain war than peace. Our national expenditure last year was sixty-six millions. The estimates for next year are more than seventy-six millions. In General Washington's day the expense of Government never exceeded two millions.

All of these assertions may be true, and still it may be proper to prepare for war during peace. It is wise economy to spend money to fortify our harbors until they are impregnable; to collect arms and munitions of war sufficiently to be prepared against any sudden assault. Our Navy should be large enough to protect our commerce, which now is larger than even that of England; that is, the most extensive commerce that the world ever saw. The experience acquired during our last war with England was any thing but encouraging to the practice of undue economy.

Mr. Hale's speech was terminated by the coming of the hour appointed for a consideration of naval reform, as the special order of the day. General Houston then continued a speech which he had commenced the day before. His remarks severely assailed the motives and doings of the Naval Board, to which the unpleasant duty of reporting on the efficiency of their brother officers had been committed. He showed them the same sort of mercy that his rifleman exhibited to Santa Anna's Mexicans at San Jacinto. Avoiding unqualified personal assent, General Houston was playful and sarcastic throughout the whole speech. In his view of the Naval Board and its action is correct, our naval men will cease to talk of honor and chivalry as characteristic of their profession. But it must be remembered in favor of the Board that the President, the Secretary of the Navy, and some distinguished members of Congress, strongly vindicate its general action. The Senate will probably continue their investigation of this subject until its merits and demerits are thoroughly understood.

Colonel Lane of Kansas has been entangled in a very unpleasant difficulty with Senator Douglas. It arises from a memorial presented by Colonel Lane to the Senate through General Cass. The case is as follows:

Kansas has two local governments; which is one more than a territory so sparsely inhabited needs. First it has the territorial legislature elected under the act of Congress organizing Kansas as a territory. This legislature is strongly pro-slavery. It is repudiated by the "Free Soil" party on the alleged ground that it was chosen by illegal votes—men who came over from Missouri to vote where they were not citizens. The other legislature is strongly anti-slavery. The free soilers elected a convention which formed a constitution for Kansas as a sovereign State. Under this constitution a legislature was convened which chose Colonel Lane as a Senator. It also forwarded to Congress by Colonel Lane a memorial praying for the admission of Kansas into the Union as a sovereign State. General Cass presented to the Senate a paper given him by Colonel Lane as a copy of this document.

Several Senators assailed this memorial as a forgery; declaring that it had not been sent by the body from which it professed to emanate. After some other transactions Colonel Lane sent the original memorial to the Senate, that it might be compared with the professed copy of it presented through General Cass. Mr. Douglas asserts that very great and essential differences exist between the original and what was sent to the Senate as a substantially correct copy. These differences all tend in one direction—that of

suppressing rebellious and disorganizing principles clearly and profusely visible in the original document. Mr. Douglas represents the entire tone of the original memorial as involving wild and dangerous claims which Congress could never sanction. Because these were entirely omitted and a memorial of a different spirit presented, he reiterates the charge of fraud and forgery against Colonel Lane.

So far as I understand Colonel Lane's defence, it rests on the ground that he had regular authority to revise and change the original document; and that he had given sufficient notice of having done so. If such be the case, it may vindicate him personally, but it will not relieve those from whom the original memorial came, from the imputation of holding and acting on principles fraught with great peril.

Our hopes of Potomac water, which had ebbed very low, under the impulse of the late vote in the House of Representatives against the aqueduct, are now rising in something like a flood. Yesterday the Senate, by a vote of 32 to 17, refused to recede from the amendment appropriating \$500,000 for this great work. We now have hope that the measure may be carried after all.

The Pierce Administration—Fruits of Modern Democracy.

The following paragraphs form a very pungent article in the Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer upon the fruits of modern Democracy:

"And, now, with the history of this shameful trifling with the credulity as well as with the honest interests of the South still fresh and green in the recollection of an abused constituency, they are told that they can hope for no future safety unless the power so wantonly abused shall be perpetuated in the possession of those who have abused it. Pierce, or Buchanan, or Douglas, or some such political aspirant must again be elevated to the first office of the country by the mixed and cunning mass which for the sake of the spoils, always gather to the democratic standard, or we are told, all is lost. May we not ask, in answer to this, what strength has the present Executive brought to the cause of the South? Or rather has he not, aided by his political friends, first fed to obesity the hungry herd of abolitionists, and then aroused their sectional feelings and managed to unite their whole sectional power against us? Are not the abolitionists a thousand times stronger, more dangerous and daring in their movements, and more fearfully united in their action at this moment than they were at the commencement of the Presidential term? There must be a cause for a result so obvious to every man's senses. Somebody or some party has brought about this appalling state of things and should be held responsible for the unadvised evil which now afflicts our common country. Ask yourselves on whose shoulders this responsibility ought to rest? Look but for a moment at the course pursued by the President and his supporters and the answer is at hand.

"It would seem, now, that the contest is likely to arise in the Cincinnati Convention whether this man, or another of his kind and kidney, shall be the standard bearer of his party, and it elected, the future Executive of the Union. And we are insolently told, that our safety, our interest, and the dearest rights of this section, depend upon his success. With the history of the past before your eyes, do you believe it? Have you any hope that those who have raised the whirlwind will try to guide you safely through the storm? Can you imagine for a moment that the evil spirits whose instrumentality have gathered the potentia cloud, will bare their guilty bosom to shield you from the crushing power of the shivering tempest? No you do not believe it and you cannot.

"But there is one thing which every sensible man does believe. It is this, that when a public man has been tried and found honest, capable and true to his trust, when a man discharges the duties of the Presidential office so as to advance the interests, promote the prosperity, insure domestic quietude, and crush the monster of sectional strife, he is worthy of further confidence and can again be trusted without much danger to the public weal. Such a man [Millard Fillmore] has been presented as a candidate for the first office of this great country, and the great mass of the true conservative patriots of the Union will rally to his untarnished banner and elect him. Such at least is our hope."

Letter of Gen Jackson to Maj. Donelson. A few days before the death of Gen. Jackson, he wrote the following letter to Major Donelson, then United States Minister Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Texas. According to O. A. P. Nicholson, Esq., President Pierce's mouth-piece, General Jackson in his life time only "tolerated" Major Donelson, "because of his relationship to his wife." This letter published today conclusively shows to be a calumny, not only on Major Donelson, but on Gen. Jackson.

HERNIMUTE, May 24, 1845.

MY DEAR ANTHONY: I received last night your affectionate letter of the 15th instant, with the enclosed for your dear Elizabeth, which I sent forthwith, and your kind letter of the 13th this morning. Your family were here yesterday. All well, but looking out for you hourly. I assured Elizabeth that you could not leave your mission before the Texas Congress acted upon the subject with which you were charged. I shall admonish her to be patient and await your return which will be the moment your honor and duty will permit.

Be assured that Gen. Jackson and his family will be received as he ought by the good citizens of Tennessee. I rejoice that you will not only excuse your mission, and bring the Lane Star into our glorious Union.

I have just received from Colonel Polk a letter of the 12th instant, handed to me by Mr. LaBranch, which I enclose you. Mr. LaBranch goes directly on to Texas, and will hand you this letter; and I beg leave to introduce him to you as worthy of your confidence and attention. I need say no more, I know, to secure to Mr. LaBranch your kind attentions.

My dear Andrew—what may be my fate God only knows. I am greatly afflicted—I suffer much and it will be almost a miracle if I shall survive my present attack. I am swollen from the toes to the crown of the head, and in bandages to my hips.

How far my God may think proper to bear me up under my weight of afflictions, he only knows. But, my dear Major, live or die, you have my blessing and prayers for your welfare, and happiness in this world, and that we may meet in a blissful immortality.

Your affectionate uncle,
Signed, ANDREW JACKSON.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Pacific.—It is now the general impression that the Pacific steamer, with its living freight, will never again be heard of. All search for her has proved ineffectual, and a few floating fragments of wreck, supposed to belong to her, are all that have been seen. How was she probably lost? A passenger on board one of the Cunard steamers bound for Liverpool, and which was on the ocean at the same time with the Pacific, says that the former was running through a dense fog at the rate of fourteen miles an hour, when, in a moment, every one on board was terrified on finding themselves within a few feet of an immense iceberg, from which they barely escaped. The Pacific was probably going at the same rate in a similar fog, and instead of escaping, struck and instantly sunk with all on board; and yet these steamers, with the Arctic and Pacific in remembrance, will still pursue the same mad course until other hundreds of cowering passengers will find a watery grave.

For Grain Monopolists.—The commercial article of the Paris Presse says:—"Breadstuffs of every kind are declining, owing to the fine appearance of the crops that have been laid in, as well as to the fact that the conclusion of peace makes us look forward with confidence to the speedy arrival of abundant supplies from abroad. If France is not obliged this year to purchase largely in the United States to make up the deficit in her cereals, money will not fail to be easy, and American merchants will have to pay us cash for our goods, instead of sending us breadstuffs as heretofore." It is now stated that the immense quantity of wheat purchased at Chicago, Milwaukee, and other points at the West last fall, said to the time to be on account of the French Government, were in reality bought for parties in Boston, New York, &c., who will "realize" a loss of something near a million of dollars. Millions of bushels were purchased, purchasers expecting to realize an immense profit, in which they have been egregiously disappointed.

Major Donelson's Letter.—The New York Herald thus alludes to Major Donelson's letter of acceptance:

"This is a good letter, and presents the case of the American party in a few bold and masterly touches, without bluster and without boasting, in a strong and consistent light. Should Mr. Fillmore also accept, under cover of another such comprehensive and conservative letter, the American party may yet seriously damage the estimates of that intense niggerism which now appears to be the exclusive active capital of both the Seward alliance and the vitiated and wrangling Democracy of these latter days. It is much too soon to conclude that there will be no battle at all."

Pope and Freemasons.—At Hong Kong, on the 21st of January, the Grand Pri of that city was married in the Protestant Cathedral to Miss Ann d'Almeida of Singapore. Both the parties were Romanists and had applied in the first instance to the head priest of their own cathedral. He refused to marry them on the ground that the bridegroom was a Freemason.

Decrease in the Irish Population.—According to the fourth part of the analysis of the last census report, the number of persons of all ages on the 6th of June, 1841, was 8,175,124; and on the 30th of March, 1851, 6,552,386, debilitated as follows:

	Males.	Females.
1841,	4,019,576	4,155,548
1851,	3,199,630	3,261,756
Decrease,	820,946	793,792

Senator Seward, in his speech a few days ago, estimated that the present population of Kansas is about forty thousand, and that the emigration was at the rate of one thousand per week. The Emigrant Aid Society of Massachusetts calculate that they can readily induce from 50,000 to 40,000, of newly arrived immigrants to go there in twelve months. So that we will soon find Kansas with the requisite number for a State. The South should double her activity, else the Yankees and foreigners will soon shut them out altogether.

Grasshoppers.—The Columbia (Tennessee) Mirror of the 17th ult. says:—"Our farmers are on the lookout for a deluge of these grass-eating, corn-stripping, wheat-devouring, fence-hopping, air-breathing degenerates from the illustrious Mosaic-Egyptian breed. Many of them are already spreading their wings and kicking up their heels all through the country; and it is believed by some of our farmers that they will prove more troublesome this summer than they did last.

Indian Fight in Florida.—On the 8th ult. a party of 108 United States troops, under command of Major Arnold, was attacked by from 80 to 100 Indians, while on a scout in Big Cypress Swamp, Florida. The Indians were beaten from one hammock to another for six hours, until all trace of them was lost. One United States private was killed, one corporal and three privates seriously, and two privates slightly wounded. Traces of blood were found in the bushes, and it is believed the Indians suffered severely.

Slave Property.—The Richmond Dispatch says that—"According to the United States census for 1850, there were then in the slave States three millions one hundred and ninety-five thousand nine hundred and fifty-one slaves. Taking six hundred dollars as the average, and allowing for the material increase since 1850, the total value of slaves in the United States at this time is estimated at two thousand millions of dollars, the annual interest of which, at six per cent. will amount to \$120,000,000."

A Noel Night.—There was seen in Broadway, New York, last week, a carriage drawn by six large dogs, well harnessed, and driven by a man seated "on the box," with the usual number of reins for "six in hand." The dogs had been well trained, for they passed along at full trot, and looked as if proceeding on important business, in which speed was necessary. This novel train attracted much attention.

General Resources of Missouri.—It is set forth in the geological survey of Missouri that the coal beds of that State can furnish 100,000,000 tons per annum for the next 1300 years; and with regard to iron, that there is ore enough of the very best quality within a few miles of Pilot Knob and Iron Mountains, above the surface of the valleys, to furnish 100,000,000 tons per annum, of manufactured iron, for the next 200 years.

Adulterated Liquors.—The New Bedford (Massachusetts) Mercury states that during the last few days persons have died in that city from the use of liquors sold at cheap grog shops. The surest way to escape being poisoned by liquor, is not to drink it at all.

Division of Minnesota Territory.—The St. Paul papers are engaged in discussing this question. The Pioneer favors the project, while the Times opposes it. Minnesota at present contains territory equal to four States the size of Indiana, and that some day it will be divided into that number of States, is probable. The Pioneer urges that the Territory should be now divided, in such a manner that eventually two States may be formed from Minnesota, and two States from the Territory North of it, and it should be divided by an east and west line. The Times says the project of dividing the Territory is a scheme of land speculators, and politicians lusting for the office of a new territorial government, and it is not desired by the people of Minnesota.

Worthy of The Men.—Millard Fillmore, in a speech which he made in Fredericksburg, Virginia in 1851, gave utterance to the following noble sentiment:

"When I look back to the crisis through which we have passed, I feel that there was danger that the days of the Union were numbered. I determined then if necessary, to sacrifice every political prospect I had in the world, and life itself, to save the Union."

Resources of Ohio.—The income of Ohio last year was about four and a quarter millions of dollars, and its expenditures three millions and a half. It has 800 miles of canals, 600 of navigable rivers, and 2000 miles of railroad. Its wheat crop last year was 30,000,000 bushels, and corn 80,000,000 bushels.

The Mormons.—The Mormons recently held a mass convention in Cedar Grove, Utah, at which they estimated their population at one hundred thousand, and resolved to demand admission into the Union. Application will probably be made before the close of the present session of Congress.

Change of Name.—The late Legislature of Georgia changed the name of Kitchinawee, (what a name!) by which one of the counties of that State was called, to that of Webster, this being the first honour of the kind conferred in any of the States upon the name of the departed statesman.

Value of Manufactures in Massachusetts.—According to the statistics recently published, the annual manufactures of Boston and its vicinity, and the other principal towns of Massachusetts, reaches the enormous amount of three hundred millions of dollars, or one million for every working day in the year.

New Libel Law.—The late Legislature of Pennsylvania passed a new libel law. The old maxim was "the greater the truth the greater the libel." This act reverses it. The greater the truth the less the libel. Under its malice is not to be inferred.

Courtesy to the Clergy.—At the late meeting of the Legislature of New Jersey, the following joint resolution was adopted: "Be it resolved, by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the clergymen of the city of Trenton are hereby granted the same rights and privileges to use the books and papers belonging to the State library as are now enjoyed by the legal profession."

Cotton seed Soap.—A new article of soap, made from cotton-seed, has been manufactured at New Orleans. It is purely vegetable, and has the same properties as castile soap; the colour is dark, for the reason that it is made of the dirtiest portion of the seed. It is sold at six cents per pound.

The London Times and its Advertising.—The advertising columns of the London Times are estimated to yield the establishment the enormous sum of \$2,000,000 per annum. One firm alone pays the Times as high as \$150,000 a year for advertising, and there are several business establishments that pay it over \$50,000 a year for advertising alone.

A Bloody Year.—There were seventy-three battles fought during the year 1855, with an average loss of 1000 men in each; more than 300,000 soldiers are estimated to have perished by disease and battles; the battles average more than one a week. It is one of the bloodiest years in modern history.

Emigration from Ireland.—A Galway paper says that since peace has put an end to the call for soldiers, the emigration from Ireland to America is beginning to grow as great as ever. Crowds of these self banishing, or "law exiled" wanderers proceed by train to Liverpool; and the "Clarence" is about to sail from this port with a full complement for the shores—the once hospitable, but we now know inhospitable shores of America.

A Costly Scold.—The sword won by Napoleon Bonaparte at the battle of Marengo, in 1800, was purchased by the Emperor Nicholas, in 1850, just half a century after that eventful and bloody battle, for the sum of \$32,000! French swords, since then, have cost the Emperor of Russia, much more than that sum, large as it is.

Ship Canal to Paris.—The French Emperor has conceived the magnificent project of cutting a ship canal from Havre to Paris, which will be navigable by vessels of a large size. This would give to the latter city an important commercial character.

The editor of the Missouri Dispatch is said to have called upon Mr. Peacock, editor of the Occidental Messenger, and pistol in hand, demanded the retraction of an editorial article in the Messenger. Mr. Peacock, in response, very quietly knocked him down. And there the matter ended. Peacocks are fighting fowls, sometimes.

CALVIN B. DIBBLE, JONATHAN B. BUNCE
Late of Wilmington, N. C. Late of Kingston, N. C.

DIBBLE & BUNCE,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
In Cotton, Flour, Grain, Naval stores,
AND
SOUTHERN PRODUCE GENERALLY,
NO. 18 FRONT STREET,
New York.

REFERENCES:
Hon. William A. Graham, Hillsboro', N. C.
Hon. John M. Morehead, Hillsboro', N. C.
H. L. Myrover, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C.
J. D. Williams, Presb. Bank of Clarendon.
M. Stevenson, Cash'r. Bank of Washington.
February 14th, 1856.

A PROCLAMATION.
By His excellency Thomas Bragg, Governor of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, an act was passed by the last General Assembly of this State, by a vote of three-fifths of all the members thereof, a duly certified copy of which is as follows:

AN ACT to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, A large number of the people are disfranchised by the freehold qualification now required of voters for members of the Senate. Therefore,

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, (three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring) That the 2nd clause of the 1st section of the 1st article of the amended Constitution, ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, in the year of Our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five, shall be amended to read as follows: Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed to issue his proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purpose of this act, and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the proclamation and the copy of this act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in ten newspapers of this State, at least six months before the election of members to the General Assembly.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly, this 3d day of February, 1856.

SAM'L P. HILL,
Speaker of the House of Commons.
WARREN WINSLOW,
Speaker of the Senate.
State of North Carolina,
Office of the Secretary of State.

I, William Hill, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original as ratified, and on file in this office.

Given under my hand this 24th day of January, 1856.

W. HILL, Secretary of State.

Now, therefore, in conformity to the Constitution of the State and the requirements of the aforesaid act, I do issue this my Proclamation, making known to the people of North Carolina the purpose of said act, and the amendment thereby proposed to be made to the Constitution of the State, and do cause the same to be published in ten newspapers of this State six months before the election of members of the next General Assembly.

In testimony whereof I, Thomas Bragg, Governor of the State of North Carolina, have hereto set my hand and caused the Seal of the State to be hereunto affixed. Done at the City of Raleigh, this 24th day of January, A. D. 1856, and in the 24th year of our Independence.

By the Governor: THOS. BRAGG.
J. CLARK COOPER,
Private Secretary.
Raleigh, January 24, 1856. 867-6m.

LOOK AT THE SIMPLE WORD CLOTHING.

AND yet, simple as it is, you hear a great cry made over CLOTHING. You stroll over town, and you will see small samples of CLOTHING.

A little here, a little there, And no assortment anywhere; Until you get to S. ARCHER, Where every one runs to get GOOD CLOTHING.

And why do they run there? because they can get CLOTHING better made, more fashionable, and for less money than in any other house in the State of North Carolina, he has made it a Rule not to be GETTONE.

Opposition is the Life of Trade. He has selected with great care, and bought for cash, one of the largest and best Stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, and Gentlemen furnish GOODS, that ever was offered South of Mason & Dixon's Line, and will sell it once more unusually cheap for CASH.

Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Finger and Ear Rings, Breast Pins, Spectacles, For a Monies, Brooches, Revolvers, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Fine Boots and Gaiters, Shirts, Cravats, Stocks, Suspenders, Collars, Pocket Handkerchiefs, &c., always on hand and sold at the lowest cash prices.

S. ARCHER, 87

Office N. C. R. R. Company,
SALISBURY, APRIL 16, 1856.

North Carolina Rail-Road.

Schedule for the Mail Train,
On and after Monday, the 21st day of April, 1856.

West.

Leave Goldsboro', at..... 6 40 A. M.
Arrive at Raleigh, at..... 9 21 "
" Hillsboro', at..... 11 38 "
" Graham, at..... 1 30 P. M.
" Greensboro', at..... 2 47 "
" Jamestown, at..... 3 40 "
" Lexington, at..... 5 10 "
" Salisbury, at..... 6 06 "
" Concord, at..... 7 27 "
" Charlotte, at..... 8 49 "

East.

Leave Charlotte, at..... 5 45 A. M.
Arrive at Concord, at..... 8 53 "
" Salisbury, at..... 8 09 "
" Lexington, at..... 9 10 "
" Jamestown, at..... 10 41 "
" Greensboro', at..... 11 15 "
" Graham, at..... 12 46 P. M.
" Hillsboro', at..... 2 16 "
" Raleigh, at..... 4 28 "
" Goldsboro', at..... 7 20 "

THEODORE S. GARNETT,
Engineer & Sup't N. C. Rail-Road.
879-3w.

D. P. GREGG, DENTIST, (GRADUATE) 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 convince personally to those having diseased teeth, whatever qualifications he may have in the varied departments of the profession. Office on North Street, first door North of Hopkins Hotel. Ladies will be waited upon at their residences upon such information being given. Greensboro', N. C., Dec. 5th. 72-1y.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

R. G. LINDSAY,

Corner of Elm and Market St.
Having received his Spring supply of reasonable of staple and fancy articles, at such prices as cannot fail to please. His goods were purchased on the most favorable terms and selected from the latest and handsomest stocks in New York, consisting in part of PRINTS—Printed and Robe Lawns, Jacquets and Organdies, Flounced and Plain Lawns, and Flounced Berizes, Tissues and Grenadines, Brilliantes and Gingham, Challies, Alpaca, Merino, Hair, Figured, Fancy and Summer Silks, Lace, Bonnet Silks, Black Silks, 28 inches, 32 and extra wide, Fig. Silks, and Marcellies Vesting, Farmers' Drap d'Ete and Doerskins, Table Damask, Napkins, Linen Shirtings, Towelling and Dimities, Swiss, Mullins, Victoria and Bishop, Fig. Muslins, Swiss and Scotch, Bord. Tape, Cord and Plaid, Jacquets, Swiss and Nanook, Novelties in Embroideries, Collars, Sleeves, &c.; Zephyr, Flannel Skirts and Corded do., Blouse Linens, Flannels, Brown and Black Domestic, Shirtings and Sheetings, Bonnets, Hats Straw Goods, Ribbons, French Flowers, &c.

VALUABLE PROPERTY.

THE subscriber, being desirous of changing his House and Lot for sale. This property is situated in the most beautiful part of the Town of Greensboro', one mile South of the courthouse, and a half mile of the Rail-Road Station, on a high dry, clean sandy elevation, capable of being made one of the most desirable residences in the place. The improvements consist of a small dwelling house, a stable, a well of good water, together with a good Smith and Wood shop. There is two acres of land included in the lot.

This place would make a pleasant residence, and an excellent stand for mechanical business. I have had a good run of custom ever since I have been here, to my Smith and Wood shop. I will, immediately, upon the purchase of the property, possession till Christmas, as I have on hand a large stock of materials which I wish to work up before leaving. The public are invited to continue their custom to my Smith and Wood Shop.

May 1, 1856. NELSON KELLAM, 86-10w.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD.
Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Office,
RALEIGH, February 8, 1856.

AS THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD is now completed to Charlotte, notice is hereby given that goods or produce brought down the Road, intended for transportation over the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, will be received by this Company at the North Carolina Railroad Depot, in Raleigh (owned jointly by the two Companies) and will be transported thence without delay or extra charge, and goods designed for the western merchants and others along that Road, will likewise be delivered at the same point.

All dues for freight must be paid at Petersburg or Portsmouth, except on way freight, which may be paid in advance or on delivery of the goods. Every effort will be made by the officers and agents of the Company to give satisfaction in the transportation of goods and produce.

Owners and shippers of goods are requested to have them distinctly marked, so that their destination may be known. K. A. HAMILTON, Pres. Feb. 13, 1856. 869-1w.

200,000 FEET OF PINE LUMBER FOR SALE.

The subscribers have on hand and for sale at their Mill, 3 miles from Asheboro', 200,000 feet of Pine Lumber of various kinds suitable for building purposes, a large amount of which has been sawed from four to eight months, and comes greatly nearly or quite seasoned.

LIST OF PRICES.

For first quality Lumber,
Flooring, sap, " " \$9.00 Pr. M.
" heart, " " " 11.00 "
Weather boarding, heart, 5-8 thick, 9.00 "
Ceiling, " " " 8.00 "
Plank one inch thick or over, sap, 9.00 "
" heart, " " " 11.00 "
Scantling and joists from " \$5 a 8 "
depending on quality and size,
Sheeting, " " " 5.00 "
Interior qualities of Plank, from one to two, the last lower, pr. 100 feet.

They are also constantly sawing and ready with bills at the shortest notice.

Asheboro', April 25th, 1856. COOPER & PARRY, 88-1w.

State of North Carolina—STOKES COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1856.

Lash & Moore, vs. W. T. Watkins,
Smith & Pitzer, vs. the same.

O'iginal Attachment levied on Land and other property.

From the Satein Press.
What is Life?
What is life—this life of man,
That hangs upon a brittle thread;
That longest seems but a span,
When most enjoyed, soonest fled?
Behold yon tree—yon smiling tree,
That puts forth now its early bloom,
'Tis but, Oh! man, a type of thee,
Who blossoms only for the tomb.

Thou'rt passing 'way from this green earth,
Thy days are few, thy life is brief;
Thy joys, thy pleasures, and thy mirth,
Are daylight gleams ere nights of grief.
The path of life's a thorny way,
That through a sterile desert lies,
Pursuing which, by night or day,
Be virtuous, prudent, and be wise.
T. D. H.
April 17th, 1856.

From the Columbus Enquirer.
Molly, let the Boys Alone.
BY MOLLIE MYRTLE.

My misanthropic maiden aunt,
She is three score years and ten,
And she has a great antipathy
To monstaches and young men.
She never lets me have a beau—
Although I am fully grown—
When ever I look at them, she cries—
"Molly, let the boys alone!"

Last week, I to a party went,
Aunt Fanny was there too—
A young man asked me if I liked
Sleigh-riding in the snow.
I was about to answer him—
But all my thoughts had flown—
I met aunt's eye, which seem'd to say,
"Molly, let the boys alone!"

Last summer I my window raised,
To enjoy the cooling breeze,
A young gent pass'd; and as he bow'd
I heard aunt's Fanny's sneeze.
I bow'd not, he thought it strange,
But I wished he could have known
That aunt Fanny's sneeze surely meant—
"Molly, let the boys alone!"

One night I sit up very late,
And my candle went out quite,
I softly crept to aunt's bed-room
To procure another light.
I made a slight noise with the tongs,
Aunt turned over with a groan—
And sleeping very soundly said—
"Molly, let the boys alone!"

I hasten'd back and went to bed,
And cried myself to sleep,
And dream'd a wooden legged ghost,
All around my bed did creep.
The spectre laid its hand on mine,
A hand, hard and cold as stone,
And in a voice sepulchral said—
"Molly, let the boys alone!"

Now, what on earth am I to do?
All day, and all night long,
I'm haunted by that vexing strain,
That one continual song!
I sometimes think I'll run away—
And go marry Mike Mabine,
So I no more can hear aunt say—
"Molly, let the boys alone!"

Style.
A gentleman on west thinks the following
done up in fine style:
"Very much depends upon style. A young
gentleman, having occasion to ask a lady for the
snuffers across the table, addressed her in the
following emphatic and enigmatical strain—
"Most beautiful, accomplished, and charming
madam, will your ladyship, by an unmerited and
undeserved condescension of infinite goodness,
deign to extend to your most obsequious, devoted,
and very humble servant, that pair of igni-
potent digestors, that I may exasperate the ex-
cessiveness, of the nocturnal cylindrical luminary,
in order that the effulgent brightness of its re-
splendent brilliancy may dazzle the vision of our
ocular optics more potently."
The lady did not faint, but simply answered:
"It would be, sir, superlative gratification to
respond to the appeal which you have made to my
benevolence; but I am constrained to impart to
you the disagreeable information, that the recepta-
cle of this bivalent instrument possess already an
accumulation of concrete substance, which
must prevent further deposits. The idea, there-
fore, suggests itself, that to accomplish the pur-
pose of rendering more effective the light-dispen-
sing agent, recourse should be had to the con-
stricting exercise of those nictal organs, vulgarly
called fingers."

**Greensboro Mutual Insurance Com-
pany.** At the end of Three Years, which
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 such a large
Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesita-
tion in saying to the public, that there is no safer
Company in the Southern Country. The most of
the risks in this Company being in the Western
part of the State, where the danger from fire is
much less.
At the last annual Meeting the following officers
were re-elected.

JAMES SLOAN, President.
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMINGS, Gen. Agent.
DIRECTORS.—James Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane
C. P. Meadwell, Wm. S. Rankin, Rev. C. F.
Deems, James M. Garrett, Jed H. Lindsey, J.
McConnell, E. W. Oglethorpe, J. L. Cole, D. P.
Weir, Greensboro; E. F. Lilly, Wadesboro;
Dr. G. Coffin, Jamestown; Joshua Taylor, Wash-
ington; Wm. A. Wright, Wilmington; John I.
Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville;
H. C. Spruill, Plymouth; Rob't E. Troy, Lumberton;
Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenoir Castle.
All Communications should be directed to the
Secretary free of Postage.

STEAM SAW MILL.—Hoeber & Viridin,
Proprietors.
The subscribers have erected a Steam Saw Mill,
8 miles south of Asheboro, Randolph Co., N. C.,
within 50 yards of the F. & W. Plank Road
where they will be pleased to fill all orders, and
turnish all persons wishing to buy Pine Lumber,
of the very best quality. Their prices are as follows
board measure:
Weather Boarding, \$9.00 per thousand feet,
Inch Stail, \$9.00 " " " " " "
Coffing, \$8.00 " " " " " "
Thick Heart, \$10.00 " " " " " "
Rough Heart, \$9.00 " " " " " "
We hope by furnishing the very best article at
reasonable prices, to receive a share of the patron-
age of the public. Orders addressed to Asheboro
or Stone Lick, will receive prompt attention.
B. F. HOOPER,
W. W. VIRIDIN, Jr.
Nov. 26th, 1855. 858-5m.

J. W. HOWLETT & SON, Dentists.
Respectfully offer their professional services
to the citizens of Greensboro and all others
whom they desire operations performed on their teeth
in the most approved, modern and scientific man-
ner.
They are amply qualified to perform all and every
operation pertaining in any way to Dental Sur-
gery, unsurpassed for ability or beauty.
The Senior of the firm has in his possession Di-
plomas from the Baltimore College of Dental Sur-
gery, American Society of Dental Surgeons, and Dr.
S. S. Fitch of Philadelphia, and has been in the regu-
lar practice of the profession for over twenty
years.
They have furnished their Operating Rooms
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, 1853. 837-1y.

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;
Chests of Drawers,
Bedsteads,
Rocking Chairs,
Wardrobe Cases set &
Mahogany Parlor Chairs
Secretaries,
Book Cases, &c. &c
Also,
A large supply of White and other plain
ware, every variety and quality.

National Agricultural Warehouse,
Flour Manufactory, Machinery Depot and
Seed Store,
251 Pearl St. near Fulton, New York.
JOHN JONES, Proprietor.
The Subscriber being a practical Mechanic, and
having many years' experience in the man-
ufacture of all kinds of AGRICULTURAL IMPLE-
MENTS and MACHINERY, would respectfully call
the attention of Merchants and Planters to his
large and most complete assortment of the above
Goods, which he offers for sale at lower prices than
any other House in the trade.
Cotton, Bone Dust, Shiping, &c. of Lime, Plaster,
and other Fertilizers.
876-13m.

Prefitable and Honorable Employment.
Agents Wanted.
Ladies and Gentlemen of good address wish-
ing to engage in a pleasant, profitable and
honorable business with far reaching address
S. A. DWELLY & Co.,
Philadelphia, Pa.,
April 4. 876-5m.

Lumber for Sale, at the Rail
road Planting and Lumber Mills. All vari-
eties of best long leaf lumber, furnished at the short-
est notice. Orders from a distance delivered on
board the Cars free of charge. Framing cut to order.
T. H. HOGG & Co.,
Refer to J. Conrad and C. H. Wiley, Esq's.
Nov. 1855. 852-6m.

COFFEE! COFFEE! SUGAR! SUGAR!
JUST received a good supply of Rio, Laguira and
Java Coffee, brown and white Sugar.
Adamantine Candles &c. R. G. LINDSAY,
Feb. 1856. 871-1y.

**FINE FARM AND RESIDENCE FOR
SALE.** Situated two miles northeast of Greens-
boro, on North Buffalo Creek, containing four
hundred and sixty acres, 250 acres well timbered,
the remainder in a state of cultivation. The situa-
tion of the buildings is high, healthy and very pret-
ty. 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 cheer-
fully given by letter or otherwise on application to
me, ROBERT C. DONNELLY.
Greensboro, N. C. 844-1m.

\$500 REWARD.—Ran away from the
subscriber in October 1854, my negro
boy, mayor, about 15 years of age; complexion
yellow. She was raised by Mr. James Young, in
Rockingham county, N. C. She was last seen by
Mr. John Young 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 for her ap-
prehension together for a person that deceived
her off, with evidence sufficient to convict him;
or I will give \$300 dollars for her delivery to Mr.
Thomas E. Moss at Boynton, Va.; or \$200 for her
confinement in any safe jail in N. C., so I can get
her again. LEWIS DAVIS.
June 26, 1855. 839-1y.

DIBBLE & BUNCE,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
In Cotton, Flour, Grain, Naval stores,
AND
SOUTHERN PRODUCE GENERALLY,
NO. 18 FRONT STREET,
New York.
REFERENCES:
Hon. William A. Graham, Hillsboro, N. C.
Hon. John M. Morehead, Greensboro, N. C.
H. L. Myrover, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C.
J. D. Williams, Pres. Bank of Clarendon.
M. Stevenson, Cashier Bank of Washington.
February 18th, 1856.

**State of North Carolina—GUILFORD
COUNTY.** In Equity.
Mary C. Garrett, Petitioner for Divorce and Al-
imony.
Edward T. Garrett, Defendant.
It appearing in this case that the defendant Ed-
ward T. Garrett, is not an inhabitant of this State,
it is ordered that publication be made in the Greens-
boro Patriot, for six weeks for him to be and
appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for the
County of Guilford, at the Court House in Greens-
boro on the fourth Monday after the fourth of
March, 1856, then and there to plead, answer or
demur, or the Bill will be set for hearing and
heard Ex parte as to him.
Test,
J. A. MEBANE, C. M. E.
Pr. adv. \$5 876-6m.

**ANDREW J. STEEDMAN, Attorney at
Law,** having removed to Pittsboro, N. C.,
will attend regularly the Courts of Chatham, Moore
and Harnett Counties.
Pittsboro, April 16, 1855. 828-1y.

WANTED, A good wagon maker to work in
my Shop. Such a one by applying soon will
find steady employment, and good wages.
WM. WATSON.
Fayetteville Sept. 28, 1855. 853-1y.

LOT OF NEW CROP MOLASSES just re-
ceived and for sale by RANKIN & McLEAN.
New Buggy for Sale.—We have on hand
one new Buggy and Harness, just from the
shop, for sale low. WINBOURNE & WITTY.
Jan. 1856. 876-1y.

Wholesale Dry Goods,
SPRING TRADE 1856.—By recent arrivals
we are in receipt of our Spring Stock of
American, British, French & German
Fabrics.
And shall continue to receive additional supplies
by every Steamer through one of our firm who re-
mains North during the season, attending the **SALE**
OF SALES.
Our stock being selected with special reference to
the wants of the North Carolina Merchants,
we feel confident in saying they will not only be
particularly adapted to their Sales; and for **CHEAP-
NESS AND VARIETY** unsurpassed in any market
North or South. Orders promptly and faithfully at-
tended to.
STEVENSON & WEDDELL,
Importers and Jobbers,
78 and 80 N. York Street,
Pittsburgh, Pa. 872-1y.

CALL AS YOU PASS!—The undersigned
having purchased the entire stock of Goods
of James Melver, on very favorable terms, hereby
see an invitation to their friends and the public
generally, to call at their Store on Market
Street, in the large brick house heretofore occu-
pied by Mr. Melver, where they will always be found,
ready to sell on the most favorable terms,
almost any article usually kept in Stores in this
country. Without making any high-sounding
promises, they would say to all, give them a fair trial,
feeling confident of their ability to please, both in
quality and price.
We shall, from time to time, renew and increase
our already extensive variety of goods, so that we
at all times will be able to exhibit as an extensive
and varied assortment of goods as any establish-
ment in this part of the country.
GRAHAM & DUNN.
Greensboro, Jan. 1856. 864-1m.

PHILIP RAHM,
(Cary Street, between Pearl and 15th.)
Eagle Foundry,
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.
Manufactures LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES, TEN-
DERS, RAIL ROAD CARS, and all Descriptions
of Railroad Machinery, Stationary Engines
of any required power; also, portable Engines,
with a decided improvement over any others hereto-
fore made, from five to forty horse
power, and, so well adapted to farming
purposes, getting lumber, &c., with improved Cir-
cular portable Saw Mills attached, of 1st, 2d and
3d class. Mining Machinery, Grist and Saw Mill
Machinery, Forgings and Tobacco Factory. Fix-
tures of every kind; also, Brass and Iron Castings
made to order.
P. RAHM.
874-6m.

Leather Belting or Bands,
At Thomasville Depot, Davidson County, N. C.
MANUFACTURED by the subscriber, either
single or double, made from the best Northern
Belting, stretched, piece by piece, by im-
proved machinery, cemented and copper riveted,
at New York prices.
CHAS. M. LINES.
Thomasville, Davidson county, N. C.
All orders promptly attended to, and belts for-
warded according to directions. The above belts
re sale by J. R. & J. Sloan, Greensboro, N. C.

Direct Line to Richmond Va.
Pass through from Greensboro to Richmond via
Danville, Va., only \$3, being \$3.30 cents
cheaper than any other line running
from Greensboro North.
THE Proprietors of the Stage line from Greens-
boro, N. C. to Danville, Va., would inform
the public that they are now running a DAILY
LINE OF FOUR HORSE COACHES, (Sundays
excepted), from the former to the latter place, con-
necting at both points with the Rail Roads.
The travelling public will find this not only the
cheapest, but much the most interesting route from
Greensboro to the Northern Cities, and with only
about 3 hours of night travel on the entire route to
Richmond.
Leave Greensboro daily, (Sunday excepted) at
11 A. M. arrive in Richmond next day at 3 P. M.
—giving time to attend to business the same even-
ing in Richmond, and leave at 9 P. M. same day, for
the North.
J. H. HOLDBERY.
April 10, 1856. 877-5y.

**NEW AND CHEAP
GOODS.**
Spring, 1856.
THE Subscribers are receiving their stock of
Staple and Fancy GOODS, consisting partly
of CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Prints, Ginghams, Fancy
and Staple Dry Goods, Bleached and Unbleached
Sheeting and Drilling, Hosiery, Gloves, Yankee
Notions, Black Suits and a large lot of SUMMER
CLOTHING—Boots, Shoes, Hats and Straw Goods,
Books and Stationery, Hardware and Cutlery, Car-
riage Materials, Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs, which
we have bought so as to sell bargains, wholesale
or retail. Many thanks for past favors and hope
for a continuance of the same.
RANKIN & McLEAN.
April, 1856.

**State of North Carolina—STOKES COUN-
TY.** Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
March Term, 1856.
J. W. & Wm. Martin, vs. Richard E. Martin
Abraham Martin, vs. the same.
Wm. Martin, agent &c. vs. the same.
Joseph Martin, vs. the same.
Nicholas Brown, vs. the same.
Original Attachment levied on Land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that
the Defendant in these cases, is not an inhabitant
of this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court,
that publication be made for six weeks in the
Greensboro Patriot for said Defendant to be and
appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter
Sessions to be held for the County of Stokes at the
Court House in Danbury on the second Monday in
June next, then and there to reply, plead, answer
or demur, or Judgment shall be entered against him.
Witness John Hill, Clerk of our said Court at
Office, the 2nd Monday of March, 1856.
JNO. HILL, C. C. C.
Pr. adv. \$1.50 in each case 876-6m.

CALL FOR CASE.—RANKIN & Mc-
LEAN, would respectfully invite all persons
indebted to them to come forward and pay up.
Those having open accounts and cannot now cash
them, will please come forward and close them by
note, all persons having notes of long standing and
failing to pay off or renew them, may expect to
pay cost upon them. They must have at least part
in cash, and their notes renewed up. They return
their thanks for the patronage received at the hands
of a generous community and hope by a strict at-
tention to business to merit a continuance of the
same.
February, 1, 1856. 867-1y.

MARBLE FACTORY.—GEO. LAUDER
Marble Monuments, Tombs and Grave Stones,
and every variety of Plaster and Ornamental Grave
Work, constantly on hand, made at the
shortest notice. To all who may wish to call,
he warrants good workmanship at the cheapest rates.
Persons at a distance sending orders, will be at-
tended to with promptness and dispatch.
For information respecting style and workman-
ship he begs leave to refer to Mr. Wm. K. Blake of
Greensboro Female College.
June 20th, 1855. 837-1y.

CHEAP WRAPPING PAPER.
THE Merchants of Greensboro, and vicinity
can be supplied with all kinds of wrapping
paper at factory prices by applying to W. J. Mc-
Connell, Greensboro, or directly from the
RALEIGH WRAPPING PAPER MILLS.
C. W. BENEDICT, Proprietor.
17 BAGS taken at the highest price in ex-
change for wrapping paper.
P. S. I have a splendid Steam Engine for sale,
at half price. C. W. B.

JOB PRINTING.
We have just received a fresh supply of new and
FANCY TYPE.
which, added to our previously large and extensive
JOB OFFICE.
will enable us to execute in a superior style, such
printing as may be called for. We can now, with
the utmost confidence, assure the public of our abili-
ty to complete in
STYLE AND BEAUTY
with any office in this part of the country. In a
late purchase we have had an especial eye to the
printing of the
Best Kind of Blank.

Our friends and the public generally are solicited
SEND IN THEIR ORDERS,
and they shall be promptly attended to.
M. S. SHERWOOD.
An assortment of the best qualities of Pam-
phlet, Cap, and Letter PAPER, for jobs, on hand
Greensboro N. C., 814.

S. WESTBROOK, Proprietor of the
Guilford Pomological Gardens and Nurse-
ries, would respectfully call the attention of our
Southern citizens to his select collection of native
and acclimated varieties of Fruit Trees, embracing
some 40,000 trees of the following varieties, viz:
Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Apricot, Cherry, Necta-
rine, Almond, also a choice assortment of Grape
vines, Raspberries, Strawberries, &c., &c.
All orders accompanied with the cash, will re-
ceive prompt attention, and the Trees neatly pack-
ed and directed to any portion of the country.
P. S.—Persons wishing Ornamental Trees can be
supplied.
PETER L. HOWARD,
Agent at Lexington, N. C.
863-1y.

Beautiful Styles.—JAMES M. HUGHES
Fashionable Tailor, West Street, takes pleasure in
announcing to his friends and the public generally,
that he has received his Fall and Winter Fashion
Plates, embracing, among others, the following
beautiful patterns:
Frock Coat, Sack Overcoat,
Morning do, Boy's Patterns,
Dress do, " " " " " "
Walking do, " " " " " "
Boy's Tailor's Costume, Boy's Morning Coat,
Single Breasted Frock, Ladies Fall Dress Costume,
Evening do, Working Costume,
Parisian Overcoat, Evening do.
He would say to the public that he has had long
experience in his business, and hopes he can give
entire satisfaction, both in cutting and making work,
and solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage
heretofore bestowed upon him.
Greensboro, Sept. 1855.

A NEW CARD.
THE Subscribers continue to do busi-
ness in the **Blot and Trace** line,
and hopes by strict attention to calls,
to merit a liberal share of patronage.
A superior article of **BLOTS** constantly kept on
hand, or will be made to order at short notice.
where he is prepared to do all kinds of wood work,
such as making and repairing Wagons and
Buggies, making and repairing **LOOMS** of first
rate quality and fashion; besides almost any thing
else usually done in a wood shop. I will take in
payment for work, produce at cash prices. I ex-
pect to work as low as I can afford under existing
circumstances. All repairing done on the shortest
notice.
Those wishing Turning of any kind, will please
call on me. WILLIAM W. CAUSEY.
Feb. 8. 863-1y.

A Place where Work is Done.
The subscriber has a shop on East Street,
half a mile from the courthouse in Greensboro,
where he is prepared to do all kinds of wood work,
such as making and repairing Wagons and
Buggies, making and repairing **LOOMS** of first
rate quality and fashion; besides almost any thing
else usually done in a wood shop. I will take in
payment for work, produce at cash prices. I ex-
pect to work as low as I can afford under existing
circumstances. All repairing done on the shortest
notice.
Those wishing Turning of any kind, will please
call on me. WILLIAM W. CAUSEY.
Feb. 8. 863-1y.

**STOREN & CO., Grocers and Com-
mission Merchants,** No. 33 Pearl Street
(below Carey's) Richmond, Va.
ALLEN J. STOREN, Retailer
D. J. HARTSHORN, John A. McNEED
GEORGE RIVES, JESSE H. FARMLEY, JR.
WM. B. ISAACS.
Nov. 23d, 1855. 858-6m.

E. W. OGDEN, dealer in School, Reo-
graphic, Scientific, Standard, Pose and Pen-
cils Works in General Literature; Law Books, Mis-
cellany, Albums, Artistic and Writing Paper, Folio
Stationery, Desks, Music and Musical Instruments
Writing, &c.
Greensboro, N. C.
West Street second square from the Court House
J. A. WORTH, JES. TILLEY.
Worth & Utley,
Forwarding and General Commission
MERCHANTS,
Fayetteville, N. C.

It is hard to catch up in Gardening when
once behind. Select your seed early so as to
be ready for planting. The largest stock of Gar-
den Seeds ever offered for sale in this market, is
now open at the Drug Store of Dr. J. J. PATRICK,
on West Street.

New Firm—Fashionable Tailoring.
HARRELL & MORING, successors to J. G.
Edland, having taken the shop formerly occupied
by him, up stairs, opposite the Blind House, beg
leave to inform the citizens of Greensboro, and the
surrounding country that they are prepared to ex-
ecute all orders in their line with neatness and dis-
patch.
Mr. Harrell having had several years' experience
in some of the most fashionable establishments,
and being a pupil of Mr. J. W. Albright, of the
famed firm of Albright, Sarnient & Co., of Phila-
delphia, flatters himself that he cannot be
surpassed in the art of Garment Cutting; being regu-
larly in the receipt of the New York and Phila-
delphia Fashions.
All work done by us warranted to please. Give
us a trial.
HARRELL & MORING.
Jan. 1, 1856. 863-1y.

25 DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away from
the subscriber on the 17th inst., a negro man
Reuben, black, twenty-seven years of age, five
feet nine inches in height, weighs one hundred
and sixty-five pounds, has when not embarrassed,
a bold, pleasant address, a good face, and a reced-
ing forehead, between one of his great and
wide ears, the cut of an axe, which causes the big
toe to point across the foot towards the outer toe.
No other notable marks recollected. Reuben was
brought up in Robeson County in this State, had a
wife there, owner not known. Was bought when
sold from Robeson by Messrs. Leighton & Sherman,
of Georgetown, S. C., and by me of Z. B. Oakes, a
broker in Charleston, on the 5th day of June last,
and brought to this county where he labored and
behaved well up to the time of his disappearance.
He is well acquainted about Fayetteville, having
drove the wagon from Robeson to that place.
I will give the above reward of \$25 for his ap-
prehension and confinement in any jail, at such a
I get him, and not gratified.
JOSEPH A. WEATHERLY.
Greensboro, Oct. 1855. 863-1y.

ALEX. P. SPERRY.
WITH
Bell, Brooks, Pace & Co.,
IMPORTERS and dealers in **Saple and**
IMPORTERS DRY GOODS. No. 89 Chambers, at
71 Rensselaer Street, New York.
Dec. 21, 1855. 862-1y.

AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.
The Subscribers, having removed to the
new Factory on Cary Street, between 9th and 10th
Streets, are prepared to receive orders for all
kinds of Agricultural Machinery and Implements of
the latest and most approved patterns, which will
be made of the best materials and of superior work-
manship. They ask attention to "Cardwell's"
double and single geared Horsepowers and Thrash-
ers," which have taken a premium at every fair
at which they have been exhibited. Also, the
"Croskin's Old Crusher," "Manny's Patent Roller
and Mower," the best in use; "Fawkes' Patent
Lime and Guano Spreader," highly approved; "W.
Pressey's Hay Rakes;" Corn Shellers, from \$100
to \$350; Smith's Patent Sawn Cutlery; Grain Cradles,
&c. &c. They solicit the opinion of the Hon.
William C. Rives, of these Plows.
BALDWIN, CARDWELL, & Co.
Richmond, February 27. 863-1y.

ILL, 15th Dec. 1854.
Col. Wm. B. STEVENSON—Dear Sir: I take
pleasure in recording here my impression of the
performance of your Plow (Rich's Iron-beam patent)
at Columbia today. The work was far more
thorough and complete than that of any plow I
ever saw in operation before. The furrow opened
12 inches wide in hard, close land and most ef-
fectually and perfectly cleaned out, none of the
old earth falling back into it.
The trial of the plow was witnessed by many of
my neighbors, among whom I will mention Messrs.
Frank R. Nelson, J. H. Gennet, J. H. Lewis, C. A.
Hopkins, Thomas Watson, of Louisa, &c., all prac-
tical men and most excellent judges of agricultural
implements; and there was but one opinion among
them as to the superiority and unexceptional
performance of the plow.
Wishing you equal success elsewhere in making
this valuable implement favorably known to
agricultural brethren,
I remain, yours truly,
WILLIAM C. RIVES.
March, 13th 1856. 872-6m.

A Lot of Fish, Mullins' and Mackerel for sale
RANKIN & McLEAN.
DEBBE & Co's fashionable Spring style
BATHING HATS for 1856, and other style of hats
brown, tan and pearl hats for this season, made
by
WINBOURNE & WITTY.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.
A Brick House and Lot, with 12
acres, on West Street, 300 yards from the G. F. R.
legs, for sale. The House is conveniently
situated for a family, with six fire places. The
land is a fine good cultivation. If the whole
is not desired, any quantity under 12
acres can be had.
For particulars, make early application to
Editor of the Patriot.
Greensboro April 21, 1856. 870-1y.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!
A. Weatherly is now receiving and
selling his newly purchased stock of **SPIN-
NING and SUMMER GOODS**, embracing an im-
mense article of Dry goods, Groceries, &c. &c.
would call the particular attention of the ladies
his handsome stock of Cape, Silk, and
ROBES—newest styles and of the latest
fashions. Also, a handsome assortment of Ladies'
Dress Goods of all descriptions; Mantles, &c.
all of which will be sold at the most accommo-
dating terms. Call and examine before purchasing,
and I have no fears of not being able to pro-
vide both in quality and price.
He also hereby returns his sincere thanks
for the liberal patronage that he has received for the
last three or four years, and hopes by a continu-
ance to business to merit and receive a continuance
of the confidence and patronage of the public
generally.
A. WEATHERLY.
April 4, 1856. 870-1y.

GREENSBORO Mutual Life Insurance & Trust Company
THIS Company offers inducements to
wishing to effect Insurance for life, pre-
sented by similar institutions.
Those who take Policies of Insurance from
this Company are Members of the Company,
and those only are Members of the Company
entitled to such profits as may be realized from
the accumulated Premium Fund, and from the
amount of Deposits in the Trust Department.
The Company which are kept actively engaged
in the business of Insurance, on the following
own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a term
of years, at a moderate rate of premium.
Deposits of money received in the Trust
Department—the operation of which is to
accumulate a fund, and the depositors allow-
est at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, and
time not exceeding six months; 4 per cent.
four and not exceeding six months; and 5
cents, for any time over six months.
Particulars containing full and particular in-
formation forwarded to any required address.
D. P. WEIR, Sec'y & Treas.
Greensboro, N. C., April, 1854. 871-1y.

Burning Fluid warranted not to catch
fire, for sale at the Drug Store of
Feb. 1856. T. J. PATRICK.
Blank Warrants for sale at this