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NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD.

Report of Col. Walter Gwynn,

Chief Engineer of the North Carolina Rail Road Company, to the Board of Directors, at Meeting in Salisbury, Jan. 10, 1856.

To the President and Directors of the North Carolina Rail Road Company.

GENTLEMEN—

I have the pleasure to inform you that the Railroad track is now completed with the exception of three miles of rails to be laid, which work will be performed in a few days. But for the delay in getting the iron up from Portsmouth and Charleston, the Road would have been finished during the past year.

The following is a list of the unfinished works:

1. The ware-house at Goldsboro', built conjointly with the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company. The walls are completed, the roof framed ready to be raised, the tin for the covering is on hand, and a contract has been made for putting it on.

2. Engine-shed of brick at Goldsboro', not commenced or contracted for.

3. Engine shed at Raleigh, the walls erected and timber got for the roof.

4. The walls for the Machine shop raised, and the roof framed.

5. Blacksmith shop and Foundery, walls erected and timber for the roof contracted for.

6. Carpenter's shop, Engine and Car sheds to be built, to complete the arrangements for repairs and the protection of the Coaches and Engines at the Company's shops.

7. The Steam Engine and machinery for repairs have been contracted for, and are in an advanced stage of construction.

8. Dwellings to be erected at the Company's shops for the Superintendent and operatives.

9. The timber for the ware houses at Mebane's and Jamestown station got out.

10. One section master's house framed, nine to be built and timber to be contracted for;—fourteen houses for water stations and ware house hands to be built, and timber to be contracted for, and seven wood sheds to be built.

11. A passenger and freight depot shed to be built at Charlotte.

12. The bridges west of the Eno, including the bridges across the Eno, are not yet weather boarded—a contract has been made for the plank. The ware houses and wood sheds are to be painted, and it is desirable that the bridges should be painted as soon as they are covered.

13. For a bridge across the Haywood road, near Raleigh, the timber has been contracted for.

14. A map of the line of the Railroad is in progress, showing the right of way, the dividing lines between proprietors, and a plot of all the land acquired by the Company.

15. Tracks at the Shops and Turn-outs on the line.

I might here close this communication, for there is little I can say which has not already been communicated to you and is generally known to the Stockholders. But there are some interesting facts scattered through the reports and records of the Company which, with a view to a more ready reference, I beg leave to embody. I shall do so with the utmost brevity; my aim being nothing more than a bare recapitulation.

1. The Company was chartered on the 27th day of January, 1849, with a capital of $3,000,000—the State agreeing to subscribe $2,000,000 when $1,000,000 of the capital stock should be subscribed for and one half the amount paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the Company. The first condition, requiring the subscription of a million of dollars of the capital stock, was complied with in 1850, and on the 11th day of July of that year, the Company was fully organized. It is worthy of remark that the whole amount was subscribed by individuals, without the aid of corporations, the largest subscription thus made to any public improvement in the Southern country.

2. The surveys were commenced on the 21st day of August, 1850. On the 5th day of May, 1851, the results, with an estimate of the cost of the Road, were reported to the Board of Directors, when the location was decided upon.

3. In July, 1851, the graduation and bridges was let, and on the 11th the ceremony of "breaking ground" was performed at Greensboro', by the Hon. CALVIN GRAVES, whose casting vote, as Speaker of the Senate, for the Charter of the Company has won for him the appellation of "the pilot who weathered the storm," although in doing so he sacrificed himself with Roman devotion to its fury. This interesting ceremony was performed in presence of the Stockholders and a large concourse of strangers,—it may be justly regarded as an event which will ever be memorable in the annals of North Carolina—given which marks her engaging with earnestness in honorable competition with her sister States, in the great work of Internal Improvement, which is to raise the State to that rank which the advantages of her situation entitle her to hold. The earth which was removed was deposited in a copper box to be sealed up with the Charter of the Company; the names of the original subscribers to the Stock, the newspapers and coins of the day, with a scroll containing an Address to be read at the hundredth anniversary of the celebration of "breaking ground" when, and not until then, the seals of the box are to be broken. From this memorable day, the 11th July, 1851, there has been no faltering or despondency; all have been united heart and hand in the great undertaking, the whole State, the entire people, catching the enthusiasm which it engendered, have come forth in their might and majesty, battling in the cause of Internal Improvement, those heretofore signalized as laggards, now pressing forward in the front rank. On the Southern border an extensive line of Railroad has been commenced, in the language of the patriotic and lamented Governor Dudley, "flanking South Carolina," and turning North Carolina trade to North Carolina ports. The extension of the North Carolina Railroad to the seaboard at Beaufort, and the west to the Tennessee line is in progress—proving what I may be pardoned for not resisting the gratification to say, the verity of the opinion I expressed in my Report to you of the 5th of May, 1851—of the "entire feasibility and practicability of extending the North Carolina Railroad into Tennessee and to Beaufort," and exemplifying the maxim therein laid down in connection with these important adjuncts to the North Carolina Railroad, that "what is probable in theory has in practice always proved true."

4. Returning after this digression to the subject before me. The Contractors on the North Carolina Railroad were all stockholders, and with only two or three exceptions entirely destitute of experience in the work they undertook; they commenced their contracts very generally in January, 1852, and, on the 1st of January, 1853, without the aid of a single dollar from the Treasury of the Company but relying entirely upon their own credit and means, their united labor amounted to $500,000, which, carried to the credit of their Stock subscriptions, fulfilled the second condition of the subscription on the part of the State, and brought her in as a partner in the great enterprise. This (coupling the subscription of a million of dollars by individuals, chiefly farmers, and working out a half a million upon their own resources) is an achievement unprecedented in the annals of the public works of this or any other country, and wherever known, and it ought to be published every where,) will disclose the public mind and vindicate the energy, enterprise and industry of the citizens of the State.

5. I have repeatedly said publicly, and perceiving no impropriety in it, I add myself of this occasion, to say that, in my experience, now exceeding thirty years, I have not found on any public work with which I have been connected, a set of Contractors more reliable than those with whom I have had to deal on the North Carolina Railroad, and none with whom my intercourse has been so pleasant and agreeable.

6. I consider it proper here to remark that the work, though paid for partly in Stock—the exact ratio of which I am unable to state, though I believe it may be put down at about two fifths, that is, two of Stock to three of cash payments—was originally estimated for, let, and completed at cash prices; and I feel fully justified in stating that the Road has cost less than if let wholly for cash—for the reason that in cash lettings at the South, the work is generally taken by foreigners or non-residents, most of whom are mere adventurers, without means or credit, who cannot command an adequate supply of labor in the vicinity of the work; that which they do obtain is at an enhanced price, proportionate to the distrust of the parties, and the imported labor still higher, it is apparent that these causes tend greatly to enhance the cost of the work, which, if not provided for in the outset, as is rarely, I may say, never fully done, must lead to a failure, and an abandonment of the contract, with the invariably attendant consequences of delay, and increased cost. Now when the work is executed, as was the case on the North Carolina Railroad, in small contracts (with the exception of the section extending from Goldsboro' to a point six miles west of Raleigh) by the people on the line of the Road—to one unacquainted more than to an conveniently persons—there is no room for jealousy or rivalry and no distinctions—friends, neighbors and relations far and wide lend a helping hand.—all from one end of the Road to the other being engaged in the same work, with one common object in view, he comes united in sweetly and kindly bodies; what one may lack in land and means his more abundantly supplied neighbor will provide;—the Road furnishes a safe market for the whole country afforded.—the Contractor consumes his own provisions, works his own horses and his own hands—being, as it were, the purchaser of his own surplus products and the hirer of his own horses and hands,—finding remuneration and ample recompence in pay received for his work. It follows then as a necessary consequence and it must appear obvious to every one, that the native Contractor, resident on the line of the Road, and adjacent thereto, can work for a less price than non-residents of the State, who would have to import foreign labor,—and, if white labor, as is all probability it would be,—would cost more than slave labor, besides not being so effective (in the Southern country) by at least thirty per cent. My own experience and observation, sustained by that of skilful and experienced Contractors, fully justifies me in making this comparison and ratio between white and slave labor in the South. I therefore, have no hesitation in saying that the North Carolina Railroad, built as it has been in small contracts, at the Engineer's estimate, by citizens of the State residing on the line of the Road, with the native labor of the State—has cost less than if paid for wholly in cash under the system of public lettings to the lowest bidder. The result, however, will be otherwise when the work is let in large contracts for payments partly in Stock,—and for the simple reason that one man cannot hire a large force as cheaply as twenty or thirty Contractors scattered along the line of the Road residing in the vicinity where the hands would be employed,—nor can he procure his supplies as cheaply; experience has fully proven this every where—and I could, but that it might be deemed invidious, cite examples quite familiar to many in the State.

7. In relation to a comparison of the estimated and actual cost of the Railroad,—in lieu of any observations or collating of my own,—I beg leave to transcribe a statement made by Gov. Morehead, late President of the Company, in a communication to the last General Assembly, which is as follows:

"As by the estimates now submitted, it will appear, that the Road, when fully completed and equipped, will cost, as per exhibit A, $1,235,360, over and above the three millions; it may seem to those who do not understand the subject, that the original estimate of $3,405,132, made by the Chief Engineer and adopted by the Board, was wide of the mark, and erroneous in its calculations.

"If any such impression be made, it is due to the Chief Engineer, and to the Board, with whom I had the labor to act in adopting the first estimate, that it be removed. A short examination of the subject will excite surprise at the accuracy of the first estimate.

"That estimate was made, to ascertain what sum would be required to construct the Road, and fairly put it in operation, and the Chief Engineer, after estimating that the Roadway would cost $3,105,332—the work-shops and fixtures $100,000—proceeds to say: 'The number of Locomotives and their trains depend of course entirely on the amount of business, and may be increased as the wants of the Company require. It is not usual to embrace in the original estimates and charge to capital more than barely sufficient to put the Road into operation; and with inconsiderable additions, carry it through, and enable it to do the business of the first year. With this restriction, I submit the following estimate, viz:'

"The Engineer then estimates for ten Locomotives, six passenger, four baggage and eighty burthen cars, at $139,800—which sum, added to the two preceding sums, gives $3,405,132 for the Road-way, equipment and workshops.

"The estimates now presented to you are intended to show what sum will be required to complete the Road, all necessary buildings and appendages, and to equip it in a style commensurate with its importance.

"By these estimates the entire cost will be $4,235,360, (being the whole amount contained in exhibit A,) which is $1,235,360 over and above the three millions already subscribed.

By exhibit A, it will be seen the motive power yet to be contracted for amounts to the sum of	$289,600
By reference to the accompanying printed Report, at page 21, will be seen the motive power already contracted for, and the most of which is already received, which may be put down at a cost of	221,150
Thus making the motive power cost	$510,750
Cost of motive power brought forward,	$510,750
Deduct estimate for motive power in first estimate	139,800
The increase for motive power is	$370,950
To this may be added the estimate for houses, for overseers and hands, which might be, but ought not to be dispensed with, viz:	20,000
Also may be added at least the sum of $20,000, rendered necessary in the estimate for additional sheds for Locomotives and Coaches	20,000
Thus we have the sum of	$410,950

contained in the present estimate, which was not intended to be estimated for in the first.

"The extraordinary rise in the price of iron since the first estimate, could only have been seen with a prophetic eye. Of the twenty-three thousand tons bought for this Road, 5,000 tons were purchased before the rise, and 18,000 tons since, at an enhanced price of at least $22 per ton, making the cost for iron at least $396,000 more than was anticipated. Add this sum to the foregoing sum of $410,950, and we have the sum of $806,950, which being deducted from the present estimate $1,235,360, leaves $3,428,350. Deduct from this the first estimate of $3,405,132, and the sum of $23,218 is left as the discrepancy as to the cost of the Roadway, between the first estimate made before the first shovel of earth was removed, and the second estimate now made, when most of the work is executed. And here let it be remarked, the price of labor and provisions have nearly doubled since the first estimate was made.'

8. I would say, in addition to the above statement, that a change was made in the location near High Point after the publication of the estimate, which involved an expenditure of $12,000, compensated for by a saving of half a mile in distance—and the expense of passing through the towns on the line, exceeded the original estimate for expenditures, which could not be foreseen, by the sum of $18,500—making the sum of $30,500 not embraced in the estimate; from which subtract $23,218, reported by Gov. Morehead as the excess of cost over the estimate, and we have $7,282 in favor of the original estimate. That is, the actual cost falls short of the estimated cost, $7,282. And I am happy to have it in my power to say from a knowledge of the expenditures which have been made, and those now to be made—that the estimates submitted by Gov. Morehead, as stated in the above extract from his communication to the General Assembly, will prove amply sufficient for the completion of the Railroad, with all its buildings and equipments.

9. The ready response of the General Assembly to the application of the Company for an additional subscription of a million of dollars, is worthy of record and all commendation. The capital Stock of the Company is now $4,000,000—the State owning three millions and individuals one million.

10. For my views in regard to the organization for, and the management and "working" of the Railroad, I beg leave to refer you to the "Regulations and Instructions for the government of the Transportation Department and the Running of trains, &c.,—prepared by the Chief Engineer and adopted by the Board of Directors on the 21st of September, 1854," and to my communications to the Board.

I would earnestly recommend, as the result of my observations for a long period, that the Company adopt a low rate of speed for their passenger and freight trains. If there is any one proposition in Railway economy, and there are, I assure the Board, but few, clearly, fully and practically demonstrated, it is the economy of low speeds:—though the precise difference between the cost of transportation due to different degrees of speed has not yet been ascertained, it is usually estimated that the *wear and tear* of the track and machinery is equal to the squares of the speeds at which the trains are run. The depreciation, then, at 20 miles per hour, would be four times greater than at 10 miles per hour—that is, the wear and tear would be as 4 to 1. The speed upon every Road should be adapted to the amount of business. To the neglect of this rule and the establishment of uniform rates of speed upon most of the Railroads of the country, may be ascribed the small nett earnings of many of them.

11. Having a due regard to the travel and freight on the North Carolina Railroad and to the present condition of the Road, it being new, and the winter season setting in—with every prospect of inclement weather, I would recommend a speed for the passenger trains of 16 miles, and of the freight trains 12 miles per hour; which would require, allowing for stoppages, 16½ hours for the run of the mail train through the line.

12. The Road has been opened from time to time, as it reached the several stations in its progress both from the East and West. The receipts fully sustain the expectations of its friends and verify their predictions in regard to its prospective income and profits.

13. The "rolling Stock" on the Road consists of six passenger, eight freights and two gravel locomotives, seven passenger, four baggage, eighty four box, sixty-six platform, and twenty gravel cars. Some additional locomotives and passenger Cars will be required during the ensuing year. The locomotives were all obtained from the celebrated works of Messrs. Richard Norris & Son. The working parts are all on the same pattern. The workmanship, style and finish fully sustain the high reputation of the builders. I would earnestly recommend no change from the present plan of locomotives, with the single exception of the link motion for the passenger locomotives,—and as an act of justice due to the fidelity, integrity, and liberality of Messrs. Richard Norris & Son, as well as on account of the interest I feel in the success of the Road, I would advise that all future orders be given to them. It will be the best and only means of ensuring similitude in all parts of the machinery, which will result in a great saving to the Company.

14. From the advanced stage of the Road, I presume, and supposing you may also consider that I have complied with my engagements to the Company, and may now with propriety surrender the work into your hands, I respectfully tender you my resignation of the office of Chief Engineer. In taking my leave, as a citizen of the State, and an officer of the Company, I beg permission to tender my thanks to the late and present Executive of the State, to your predecessors, to yourselves and to the Stockholders, for the many manifestations of confidence towards me, and to offer my good wishes for the prosperity of the Company.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,
your most obedient servant,
WALTER GWYNN,
Chief Engineer N. C. R. R.

Raleigh, January 8th, 1856.

Miscellany.

From the New York Evening Post.

In How Cold Weather can Animal Life be Sustained.

While we are waiting for Dr. Kane's official report of his last expedition to the Arctic Ocean, there are some scientific results, the publication of which we may be permitted to anticipate. The first of these is the conditions of animal and vegetable life in a high northern latitude.

Dr. Kane's party succeeded in reaching latitude eighty degrees, a higher northern point upon the coast of Greenland than had yet been attained by any previous navigator. He found inhabiting this inhospitable region the Esquimaux Indian, the reindeer, and many varieties of the fowl world, principally of the Alpine species. The latter were numerous, but diminutive. How far north the human race and animals exist, it is not known; but Dr. Kane's observations clearly establish the fact, that the extreme cold of latitude eighty is not the limit to their northern migration.

The habits of the Esquimaux are peculiar. They are essentially a migratory people, and with sledges drawn by dogs, undertake journeys of hundreds of miles in extent, depending for their subsistence upon such nourishment as chance throws in their way. This the little party under Dr. Kane found to be sufficiently abundant to meet their own wants.

During the whole cruise they were never seriously in want of food but on one occasion, which was when, on their return, they were nearing Melville bay. Here, fortunately, a fine fat seal presented itself, stretched at length upon the ice. A boat was manned to go in pursuit of it, and Dr. Kane describes the excitement of the chase as so intense that one of the most experienced gunners of the party could hardly command himself sufficiently to fire at it until the boat had neared within a few yards, and it was in the very act of escaping.

The temperature at which the explorations were conducted, was between seventy and eighty degrees below zero. So intense was this cold, that the alcholic thermometers failed to indicate accurately the temperature, and even chloroform and the essential oils, which resist low temperatures, became thick and turbid. It was only by a careful observation and comparison of many instruments, that they were enabled to attain to any accuracy in regard to the extent of cold.

An opportunity has thus been given of testing the ability of the human body to resist a temperature of seventy degrees below zero, for several months together. The Doctor and his party were enabled to do this by an immense consumption of animal food, the ordinary daily allowance to each man being six or eight ducks, or an equivalent in several pounds of the fat seal.

Shortly after the discovery of the compound nature of the atmosphere by Priestly, Crawford broached the theory that the animal heat of the body is maintained at an uniform temperature of ninety-eight degrees, by means of a liberal consumption of food, containing carbon in excess, as animal food, where the cold is severe. The most beautiful and brilliant series of experiments presented by Liebig, were those intended to establish this theory, which they do most successfully.

In this connection, the experiment of Dr. Kane and his party, in showing the kind and amount of food required to enable the human body to resist the depressing influence of a continued low temperature, for a brief period of time, longer than any other recorded, is of the highest practical value.

We have in physical geography, as the results of this cruise, a newly discovered land, flanked by lofty mountain ranges, a wide and iceless open sea, clearly pointing to an undiscovered region of large extent towards the north pole, and immense glaciers, before which those of Cyr and Chamouni dwindle into insignificance.

NEVER.

BY G. W. CUTTER.

"I may be asked, as I have been asked, when I am for the Dissolution of the Union? I answer *never*, NEVER, NEVER!"—*Henry Clay.*

You ask me when I'd rend the scroll
Our fathers' names are written o'er,
When I would see our flag unroll
Its mingled stars and stripes no more;
When with a worse than felon hand,
Or felon counsels, I would sever
The Union of this glorious land?
I answer, never, never, never.

Think ye that I could brook to see
The banner I have loved so long,
Borne piecemeal o'er the distant sea;
Torn, trampled by a frenzied throng;
Divided, measured, parceled out;
Tamely surrendered up forever,
To gratify a soulless rout
Of traitors? Never, never, never!

Give up this land to lawless might
To selfish fraud and villain sway;
Obscure those hopes with endless night
That now are rising like the day;
Write one more page of burning shame
To prove the useless vain endeavor
Our race from ruin to reclaim,
And close the volume? Never, never!

On yonder lone and lovely steep,
The sculptor's art, the builder's power,
A landmark o'er the soldier's sleep,
Have reared a lofty funeral tower.
There it will stand until the river
That rolls beneath shall cease to flow,
Aye, 'till that hill itself shall quiver
With nature's last convulsive throe.

Upon that column's marble base,
That shaft that soars into the sky,
There still is room enough to trace
The countless millions yet to die;
And I would cover all its hight
And breadth before that hour of shame,
Till space should fail whereon to write
Even the initials of a name.*

Dissolve the Union! par. remove
The last asylum that is known;
Where patriots find a brother's love,
And truth a shelter from a throne:
Give up the hopes of high renown,
The legacy our fathers will'd;
Tear our victorious eagles down
Before their mission is fulfill'd?

Dissolve the Union! whilst the earth
Has yet a tyrant to be slain;
Destroy our freedom in its birth,
And give the world to bonds again?
Dissolve the Union! God of heaven!
We know too well how much it cost;
A million bosoms shall be riven
Before one golden link is lost.

Nay, spread aloft our banner folds
High as the heavens they resemble,
That every race this planet holds
Beneath their shadow may assemble;
And with the rainbow's dazzling pride,
Or clouds that burn along the skies;
Inscribe upon its margin wide,
HOPE, FREEDOM, UNION, COMPROMISE.

*Mr. Clay's very words as he pointed to the monument that stands upon the hight near Frankfort above the slain of Buena Vista, including the remains of his own son.

From the Standard.

Mining Interests of North Carolina.

Editors N. C. Standard:

GENTLEMEN: The frequent inquiries which have been made of late, respecting the mining interests of this State, induce me to say a very few words upon this subject.

It is very certain that the value of mining property cannot be estimated from the prices of mining stocks in the New York market. This has been illustrated during the last year or two, with North Carolina Gold and Copper mines. I assumed the responsibility of stating in the Mining Journal, a year ago, the causes which had operated in depressing the mining interests of this State; and now, after farther exploration and observation, I find the opinion which I then expressed, sustained. To satisfy those who are interested in the success of North Carolina mines, I will state, very briefly, a few facts which I have obtained by direct observation; and I may state, that I have enjoyed every facility for obtaining correct information, both by exploration, of the underground workings, and of the books and accounts whenever I wished. In the first place, I will call the attention of the reader to the Gold Hill mine, and state, that the books show the earnings for the month of January 1855, to have been $10,625 16; for February, $8,336 76; March, $11,280 92; April, $13,696 81; May, $11,642 61; June, $7,051 08. The average expense, per month, for eight months of the year, for working the mine, amounts to $3,389. The amount of gold taken out of the mine in a month, has reached as high as $15,000; and it may be stated, that the nett gain per month, at the present time, exceeds $10,000. The vein has been worked to a depth of 400 feet, and it gives an increase in gold as the workings are carried down.

The North Carolina Copper mine, known as the Pentress mine, has more than sustained itself during the past year. It has had its fluctuations, it is true; but it has been improving, and is capable of furnishing more copper than at any former time. One shoot of ore furnished about $7000 worth of ore, which was raised and prepared for market at an expense of about $2000. At the present time it yields 250 barrels of 20 per cent. ore per month, besides a large quantity of 12 per cent. ore, which, at the present advancing price of mental, may be sent to market at a fair profit. The seam of solid copper pyrites is 22 inches wide, on the borders of which, there is four feet of quartz, rich in mental; all of which is bounded by a fissure 12 feet wide. This great width constitutes the vein; and from these facts, we are warranted in the belief that it will prove one of the most valuable mines in this country.

The Washington mine, in Davidson, is now successfully worked, after having been unimproved for the last three years. The difficulty heretofore has been in separating the zinc from the lead; this is now accomplished by the use of Bradford's Separator, which enables them to smelt at a much less cost than formerly. The prospect now is, that it will become one of the most valuable mines in the country. I might enumerate many valuable gold and copper mines, some of which cannot be said to enjoy a reputation beyond the immediate neighborhood of their location, but which are paying mines. The Fisher Hill mine, in Guilford; the Jones mine, and the Ward mine, in Davidson; the Rymer mine, in Rowan; the Russell mine, in Montgomery; the Pioneer, in Cabarrus; the Ore Knob copper mine, in Ashe; the Hewie mine, all of them valuable mines. I think it safe to predict that the copper mines of this State will prove as permanent and profitable as any sulphuret mines now known.

But gold and copper mines, although enriching their proprietors, and undoubtedly adding greatly to the general prosperity of the State, do not equal, in the latter particular coal and iron. The unavoidable delay in the completion of improvements upon Cape Fear and Deep Rivers, has been discouraging to those interested in the coal fields, and cause doubts in the minds of others, as to their value. The causes of the delays, it is said, are the difficulty of procuring laborers; but there is nothing to indicate that the improvements are not perfectly feasible, and that there is no impediment to their being carried out; and that they will hence be completed in due time. The different companies are ready to take coal to market as soon as the improvements are completed. Railroads will also be built to the coal fields, from different points—one is already commenced from Fayetteville, and South Carolina only requires a charter to build one immediately; and there should be a road from Raleigh.

Of the amount of coal on Deep River, there can no longer be any doubt. Situated in the midst of a fine agricultural country—timber also abundant—the facilities for mining are equal to those of any coal field in the United States; and it will be proved in a short time, that its transportation to market will be as cheap as any similar coal in the country. In connection with the coal are inexhaustible beds of iron ore. The great shaft at Egypt, now in progress, is carried down between 500 and 100 feet; beds of iron ore have been cut, which will furnish any amount of ore, of a quality which will produce cast iron, equal in every respect to the Scotch pig. The value of the coal on Deep River, and the influence it will have upon the prosperity of the State, when once opened to market, cannot be overestimated. This, alone, will make the rates of exchange between this State and New York in favor of the former; a circumstance which will be a great relief in negotiating her loans. Hence the work upon Deep River should be hastened to a completion.

Much more might be said respecting the value of the mining interest of this State; but I deem it unnecessary to enter into further details at this time, as I shall embody in my forthcoming report, the various facts, which I have recorded, and which may be regarded as important for the public to know.

E. EMMONS,
Geologist to the State of N. C.

Raleigh, Jan'y 21, 1856

Another Indian Outrage in Florida—Massacre of Five Men.

The Tampa Peninsula of the 26th ult., furnishes the particulars of another attack upon the whites by the Indians. The news reached Tampa by the U. S. schooner Experiment, on the 25th., and coming direct from Col. Brown, may be considered official. The following is the reports of that officer:

A wood party, consisting of a corporal and five privates, with two wagons and twelve mules were fired upon by some fifteen Indians, about four miles from Fort Deynaud, on the road from that fort to Fort Thompson, on the morning of the 18th inst.

As far as known, only one man, Private Peterman, of Company C., escaped; he made his way to Fort Deynaud, and reported the attack. Peterman received a slight wound in the calf of his leg. Lieuts. Larned and Garner, with about fifty rave enlisted men, were immediately ordered by Col. Brown, to march to the place where the party was attacked, rescue the wounded or dead soldiers, and if any signs of the Indians should be seen, to pursue and chastise them.

Lieut. Larned returned and reported that he found the two wagons, loaded with cypress poles and twelve mules dead. All the mules were shot behind the ears, indicating that they were deliberately killed, and not by a general random shot. The wagons and harness were uninjured. No signs of the missing men, neither blood or dead bodies, or even any track of them, were discovered.

The lieutenants scoured about the scene of action for about three miles, when, seeing no signs of either Indians or soldiers, owing probably to the quantity of water covering the country round about Lieut. Larned returned and reported to Col. Brown as above.

The unfortunate party were armed, but owing to the fact that no Indian signs had been discovered in that region since the demonstrations of the 20th, they felt quite secure—believing that the Indians had gone further south—and, consequently, the attack was quite unexpected.

The attack was led by Okehan, sub-chief, who is exasperated at the destruction of his village by the troops, which occurred a short time since.

"Why did Adam bite the apple?" asked a country schoolmaster of his pupil.

"Because he had no knife to cut it."

The Standing Committees.

In the House of Representatives, on Wednesday, the Speaker announced the following as the standing committees of the House, appointed under the resolution of the 8th instant:

Committee of Elections.—Israel Washburn, jr., Me; Alexander H Stephens, Ga; Cooper K Watson, Ohio; Francis E Spinner, N Y; Morgan Oliver, Md; John Hickman, Pa; Schuyler Colfax, Indiana; Wm R Smith, Ala; John A Bingham, Ohio.

Committee of Ways and Means.—Lewis D Campbell, Ohio; Wm A Howard, Mich; Howell Cobb, Ga; Geo W Jones, Tenn; H Winter Davis, Md; Russell Sage, N Y; John S Phelps, Mo; Jas H Campbell, Pa; Alexander DeWitt, Mass.

Committee of Claims.—Joshua R Giddings, Ohio; John Letcher, Va; James Bishop, N J; J Chaney Jones, Tex; George G Dunn, Ind; Ebenezer Knowlton, Me; Miles Taylor, Louisiana; Wm A Gilbert, N Y; Samuel S Marshall, Ill.

Committee on Commerce.—Elihu B Washburne, Ill; Edward Wade, Ohio; John S Millson, Va; John McQueen, S C; Job R Tyson, Pa; Luther M Kennett, Mo; Guy R Pelton, N Y; Lewis D Coons, Ness; George Eustis, jr., La.

Committee on Public Lands.—Henry Bennett, N Y; Aaron Harlan, Ohio; William R W Cobb, Ala; James J Lindley, Mo; Elisha D Cullen, Del; David S Walbridge, Mich; Samuel Brenton, Indiana; Augustus E Maxwell, Fla; James Thorington, Iowa.

Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.—David Muns, Illinois; Jesse O Norton, Ill; Thomas J Flagler, N Y; David Barclay, Pa; Timothy C Day, Ohio; Phineas Powell, Vt; Perry Walker, Ala; John M Wood, Me; Philip T Herbert, Cal.

Committee for the District of Columbia.—James Meacham, Vt; Edward Dodd, N Y; Wm O Goode, Va; William Cumback, Ind; John Dick, Pa; J Morrison Harris, Md; Hendley S Bennet, Miss; Mark Trafton, Mass; Peter H Bell, Texas.

Committee on the Judiciary.—Geo A Simmons, N Y; Humphrey Marshall, Ky; Lucien Barbour, Ind; Jno S Carlile, Va; Samuel Galloway, Ohio; Simeon W Harris, Ala; Wm A Lane, Miss; Abram Wakeman, N Y; Mason W Tappan, N H.

Committee on Revolutionary Claims.—David Ritchie, Pa; Andrew S Murray, N Y; William Smith, Va; Wm H English, Ind; Thomas J D Fuller, Me; James C Allen, Ill; Josiah D Clawson, N J; J Pierce Lamb, Ohio; Aaron H Cragin, N H.

Committee on Public Expenditures.—Sidney Dean, Ct; Geo Vail, N J; John Covode, Pa; John Kelsey, N Y; Philetus Scott, Ohio; John J Pearce, Md; John S Elliott, Ky; Henry Waltman, Mich; L O B Branch, N C.

Committee on Private Land Claims.—Gilchrist Porter, Mo; Valentine B Horton, Ohio; James Thorington, Iowa; Lawson Etheridge, Tenn; T B Bowie, Md; J M Sandidge, Ala; P T Herbert, Cal; D F Robinson, Pa; T R Horton, N Y.

Committee on Manufactures.—Ezra Clark, Ct; Jonathan Knight, Pa; Martin J Crawford, Ga; Thomas Ross, Ohio; Nathaniel B Durfee, R I; Francis S Edwards, N Y; James F Dowdell, Ala; John P Campbell, Ky; Jos R Ricaud, Md.

Committee on Agriculture.—David P Holloway, Ind; Charles Brady, Tenn; Galusha A Grow, Pa; Peter B Bell, Texas; Lewis D Campbell, Ohio; Edwin B Morgan, N Y; Alvah Sabin, Vt; Elisha D Cullen, Del; Fayette McMullen, Va.

Committee on Indian Affairs.—Benjamin Pringle, N Y; James L Orr, S C; Cyrus Hamlinhurst, Wis; Alfred B Greenwood, Ark; Benjamin F Leiter, Ohio; Robert B Hall, Mass; Samuel Todd, Pa; Samuel Caruthers, Mo; Philip T Herbert, Cal.

Committee on Military Affairs.—John A Quitman, Miss; John Aiken, Pa; William R Sapp, Ohio; Charles J Faulkner, Va; John Williams, N Y; Benjamin Stanton, Ohio; James W Denver, Cal; James Buffington, Mass; C C Washburne, Wis.

Committee on the Militia.—John C Kunkel, Pa; Thomas R Whitney, N Y; John Scott Harrison, Ohio; Henry W Hoffman, Md; Nathaniel G Foster, Ga; John M Parker, N Y; Albert G Watkins, Tenn; Daniel B Wright, Miss; Robert B Hall, Mass.

Committee on Naval Affairs.—Samuel P Benson, Me; Jas S T Strandon, N Y; Thomas S Bocock, Va; Solomon G Haven, N Y; Warren Winslow, N C; James L Seward, Ga; Timothy Davis, Mass; William W Boyce, S C; William Millward, Pa.

Committee on Foreign Affairs.—A C M Pennington, N J; Thomas H Bayly, Va; Thomas L Clingman, N C; William Aiken, S C; Henry M Fuller, Pa; Cosmus D Matheson, N Y; Benjamin B Thurston, R I; John Sherman, Ohio; Anson Burlingame, Mass.

Committee on the Territories.—Galusha A Grow, Pa; Joshua R Giddings, Ohio; Samuel A Purviance, Pa; Wm. A Richardson, Ill; George S Houston, Ala; Amos P Granger, N Y; Felix K Zollicoffer, Tenn; Justin S. Morrill, Vt; John J Perry, Me.

Committee on Revolutionary Pensions.—Jacob Broom, Pa; Charles J Albright, Ohio; Henry A Edmundson, Va; William Miller, N Y; Smith Miller, Indiana; Burton Craige, N C; Chauncey L Knapp, Mass; John Woodruff, Ct; Augustus Hall, Iowa.

Committee on Invalid Pensions.—Andrew Oliver, N Y; James Pike, N H; Thomas B Florence, Pa; John D Savage, Tenn; Wm W Welch Ct; Albert G Egbert, Ky; Samuel Dickson, N Y; John H Longkin, Geo; George R Robbins, N J.

Committee on Roads and Canals.—James Knox Ill; James A Hughston, N Y; Thos Ruffin, N C; Harvey D Scott, Indiana; Geo W Peck, Mich; Oscar F Moore, Ohio; Wm Barksdale, Miss; Samuel C Bradshaw, Pa; Albert Rust, Ark.

Committee on Patents.—Edwin B Morgan, N Y; Calvin Cushing, Mass; Samuel A Smith, Tenn; Robert T Paine, N C; John R Eddie, Pa.

Committee on the Public Buildings and Grounds.—Edward Bell, Ohio; Lemuel Todd, Pa; Richard C Cuyler, N C; Lawrence M Keitt, S C; Andrew E Roberts, Pa.

Committee on Revised and Unfinished Business.—Alvah Sabin, Vt; Ebenezer Knowlton, Me; Hiram Warner, Geo; Bayard Clark, N Y; Eli S Shorter, Ala.

Committee on Accounts.—Benj B Thurston, R I; John Cadwalader, Pa; Matthias S Nichols, Ohio; James Buffinton, Mass; John S Carlile, Va.

Committee on Mileage.—Wm H Sneed, Tenn; Preston S Brooks, S C; Wm H Kelsey, N Y; Lemuel D Evans, Texas; James H Woodworth, Ill.

Committee on Engraving.—William H Kelsey, N Y; Wm S Damrell, Mass; John V Wright, Tenn.

Committee on Expedditures in the State Department.—Preston S Brooks, S C; Samuel A Smith, Tenn; Asa Packer, Pa; Rufus H King, N Y; Wm S Damrell, Mass.

Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department.—Henry Waldon, Mich; Daniel Wells, Jr. Wis; Alex K Marshall, Ky; Zedekiah Kidwell, Va; Isaiah D Clawson, of N J.

Committee on Expenditures in the War Department.—Aron H Cragin, N H; Wm W Valk, N Y; Joshua H Jewett, Ky; Thomas Rivers, Tenn; John Covode, Pa.

Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Department.—Thos L Harris, Ill; John Wheeler, N Y; C C Washburne, Wis; Warner L Underwood, Ky; Jno V Wright, Tenn.

Committee on Expenditures in the Post Office Department.—John C Pettit, Ind; Leander M Cox, Ky; John Williams, N Y; Henry C Burnett, Ky; Edwin G Read, N C.

Committee on Expenditures on the Public Buildings.—Fayette McMullin, Va; Andrew Z McCarty, N Y; James A Stewart, Md, Samuel F Swope, Ky; Rob P Trippe, Ga.

Joint Committee on the Library.—Wm Aiken, S C; Job R Tyson, Penn; John C Pettit. Ind.

Joint Committee on Printing.—Matthia H Nichols, Ohio; Aaron H Cragin, N H; Thos T Flagler, N Y.

Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills.—James Pike, N H; Thos G Davidson, La.

From the Petersburg Intelligencer.

The Peace News.

The intelligence by the Persia seems to put to rest all doubts as to the speedy termination of hostilities in the East. After a careful examination of all the statements and views of the English press and the published European correspondence of the leading American journals we can come to no other conclusion than that the Czar has accepted in good faith the the ultimatum of the Allies, and that he is really desirous of peace. Nothing, therefore, we think, now remains to be done but to frame a treaty upon the basis of the "Four Points," and to carry it through the necessary formalities We do not believe that there will be any further obstacle thrown in the way by Russia, for the purpose of preventing a consummation which she as good as avows will be welcome to her. Thus, then, after a continuance of not quite two years, the Eastern war is on the eve of a termination, and Europe will again be tranquilized. The Allies have accomplished the object for which they took up arms. They have defeated the Czar in his strong hold, the Crimea—crippled up his resources and finally brought him to terms. It is the first time, we believe, in Russian history, since the days of Peter the Great, that that powerful and ambitious empire has been known to succumb to an enemy Nothing certainly was more unexpected to the world than this backward step on the part of a Sovereign who sets upon a throne that has been filled by such potentates as the conqueror of Charles 12th, the Empress Catherine, Alexander 1st, and Nicholas. It took twenty years for combined Europe to vanquish the mighty Corsican, the once renowned ruler of France. It has taken only about twenty months for England, France and contemptible Turkey to vanquish an Emperor who sways his sceptre over more than sixty millions of subjects, and whose military strength was deemed almost irresistible. Such is the astonishing change which has been worked in European affairs by this alliance against Russia—That Power has been deprived of its boasted prestige. Its lofty aspirations have been signally rebuked and curbed. We have been amongst those who believed that the Czar would never submit to the demands of his new enemies so long as he had a soldier, a gun or a sword left and for a long time we treated the rumors of peace promulged upon his abandonment or abatement of the determination so often expressed by Nicholas to fight to the last extremity, as mere idle fancies—tales got up by speculators for no other than stock jobbing purposes. But the Persia's advices are of a more serious and decisive import. Russia is about retiring from the conflict, without having won a single laurel except in the affair of Kars. We do not think that the capture of this city, whatever its advantages, will begin to be an equivalent for the losses and humiliation which she has sustained.—We see in some few American journals an effort made to show that the acceptance of the Four Propositions has been announced in terms that do not signify a certainty of the amicable adjustment to which that acceptance points. Or, in other words, that Russia has assented only upon conditions which leave it in her power to embarrass or frustrate the negotiations if her object be merely to gain time. We do not discover any such feature in the transaction. The most reliable accounts are of a different tenor. They represent the Czar as sincere and earnest in his course, and the universal inference is that he is anxious for a peace. This is the opinion which we are constrained to entertain, howsoever in conflict it may be with that which we previously held. We consider the war as ended, and the progress of Russian agrandizement as effectually arrested. Henceforward for a long time to come her influence will be felt only within her own borders, unless indeed, events shall occur in Europe which will lead to new combinations more favorable for her than those by which she has just been crushed

We have indulged the foregoing remarks not from any regret which we feel at the prospect of a restoration of peace, but because the issue of the war has been so surprising to us. We had no idea that it would so soon be brought to a close—neither had we any idea that it would ever have been closed with the consent of Russia as long as a foot of her territory—still less so valuable and cherished a portion of it as the Crimea, or any part of it—was in the possession of her invaders. We have been mistaken; and it remains only now for us to say, in conclusion, that if peace shall spread her wings over the battle field, no one will be more rejoiced than ourself.

Death in a Ball Room.—We learn that a melancholy affair occurred on Thursday, the 3d inst., at Greene's Bottom, in St. Charles county, in this State. Mrs. Mahala Taggart, daughter of Squire Green, while in the midst of an assembly of ladies and gentlemen, engaged in a social promenade, exhibited some signs of indisposition, and requested a sister of hers to take her place in the set in which she was engaged, while she warmed herself. She immediately went to a settee near the stove, and sat down, while the company, observing nothing extraordinary in her actions, continued on in their innocent amusement. A few minutes after one of the company on approaching her found to her indescribable horror, the young lady a corpse! She was thought to be in good health, and we have heard no reasons assigned as the cause of her death.—*St. Louis News.*

Kansas Affairs.

Proclamation by the President of the United States.

Whereas indications exist that public tranquility and the supremacy of the law in the Territory of Kansas are endangered by the reprehensible acts or purposes of persons; both within and without the same, who propose to direct and control its political organization by force: It appearing that combinations have been formed therein to resist the execution of the territorial laws, and thus, in effect, subvert by violence, all present constitutional and legal authority: It also appearing that persons residing without the Territory, but near its borders, contemplate armed intervention in the affairs thereof: It also appearing that other persons, inhabitants of remote States, are collecting money, engaging men, and providing arms for the same purpose: And it further appearing that combinations within the Territory are endeavoring by the agency of emissaries and otherwise to induce individual States of the Union to intervene in the affairs thereof, in violation of the constitution of the United States:

And whereas, all such plans for the determination of the future institutions of the Territory, if carried into action from within the same, will constitute the fact of insurrection, and, if from without, that of invasive aggression, and will, in either case, justify and require the forcible interposition of the whole power of the general government, as well to maintain the laws of the Territory as those of the Union:

Now, therefore, I, Franklin Pierce, President of the United States, do issue this my proclamation to command all persons engaged in unlawful combinations against the constituted authority of the Territory of Kansas, or of the United States, to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes, and to warn all such persons that any attempted insurrection in said Territory, or aggressive intrusion into the same will be resisted not only by the employment of the local militia, but also by that of any available forces of the United States: to the end of assuring immunity from violence and full protection to the persons, property, and civil rights of all peaceful and law-abiding inhabitants of the Territory.

If, in any part of the Union, the fury of faction or fanaticism, inflamed into disregard of the great principles of popular sovereignty which, under the constitution, are fundamental in the whole structure of our institutions, is to bring on the country the dire calamity of an arbitrament of arms in that Territory, it shall be between lawless violence on the one side, and conservative force on the other, wielded by legal authority of the general government.

I call on citizens, both of adjoining and of distant States, to abstain from unauthorised intermeddling in the local concerns of the Territory, admonishing them that its organic law is to be executed with impartial justice: that all individual acts of illegal interference will incur condign punishment: and that any endeavor to intervene by organised force will be firmly withstood.

I invoke all good citizens to promote order by rendering obedience to the law: to seek remedy for temporary evils by peaceful means: to discountenance and repulse the counsels and the instigations of agitators and of disorganisers; and to testify their attachment to their country, their pride in its greatness, their appreciations of the blessings they enjoy, and their determination that republican institution shall not fail in their hands, by co-operating to uphold the majesty of the laws and to vindicate the sanctity of the constitution.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents.

Done at the city of Washington, the eleventh day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty six, and of the independence of the United States the eightieth.

[SEAL] FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By the President:
W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State.

The New Revised Statutes.

There are said, by those whose profession obliges them to study the Revised Code, to be some funny things as well as some serious ones, in that book, the preparation of which engaged for four years some of the most distinguished and laborious legal gentlemen of the State, and which passed the fiery ordeal of the "assembled wisdom." Among the things of the first named kind, a friend has pointed out the following:—

In Chapter 34, on Crimes and Punishments, section 15, (page 205,) it is solemnly enacted, that.—

"If any married person doth take to him or herself another husband or wife, while his or her former wife or husband is still alive, the person so offending shall be fined and imprisoned, and receive one or more public whippings, and be branded on the cheek with the letter B."

After the tragedy comes the farce.

In *the same* Chapter, on Crimes and Punishments, section 112, (page 225,) it is enacted, that.

"If any white female shall be convicted of any offence, the punishment or any part whereof shall be branding or whipping, the same shall not be inflicted, but the court, instead thereof, may sentence such female to imprisonment for any length of time in its discretion."

The Solons, after indulging their sanguinary propensities, appear to have reconsidered the matter as to the *woman* convicted of bigamy, and wisely conclude to "letter B"—*(let her be.)*

AGAIN.—The legal gentlemen to whom the State is indebted for this monument of wisdom, did not forget No. 1 in the progress of their labors. In the old Revisal, lawyers' fees were fixed by law, at $1 for a case in the County Court, and $10 for a case in the Superior Court (we believe those were the amounts.) Besides which, there was provided a "tax fee," of a less amount, to be paid by the party cast to the party gaining the suit. And it was made a misdemeanor for a lawyer to ask or receive more than his $1 or $10.

Well, in the new Revisal, all this is changed; Lawyers are allowed to ask or receive any sum that they may think proper, whilst the denunciation hurled at taking higher fees is now, amusingly enough, directed against their taking higher "*tax fees*" than the law allows! The ingenuity of this provision may be judged from the fact, that the Lawyer can never possibly get any higher "tax fee" than the law allows, for said tax fee is collected by the Sheriff or the Clerk as a part of the costs of the suit, and the Lawyer receives it from the officer, not from the client.

For all of this, see pages 192 and 546.

The whole thing affords a rare specimen of ingenuity.

But the repeal of the old law forbidding the taking of more than $1 and $10 fees, is a wise and proper measure. The law was a dead letter. No one pretended to respect or obey it. Therefore it should be wiped out. But why not apply the same rule to the small note law? That is equally a dead letter, and will remain so, and it was known to every body, including the law makers, that it was so, is so, and will be so. And yet that law is revived, with even more of odiousness than before. The only difference in the two cases, that we can see, is, that in the one case the repealed law was against the Lawyers, (who were the law-makers,) and in the other it was against the people.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

CALVIN B. DIBBLE, *Late of Wilmington, N. C.* | JONATHAN B. BUNCE, *Late of Kinston, N. C.*

DIBBLE & BUNCE,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
In Cotton, Flour, Grain, Naval Stores,
AND
SOUTHERN PRODUCE GENERALLY,
NO. 180 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, Prest. Bank of Clarendon.
M. Stevenson, Cash'r. Bank of Washington.

February 14th, 1856.

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 that 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 must 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. R. A. HAMILTON, Pres't.

Feb. 1856. 869–tf

FURS WANTED.—Wanted to purchase all kinds of fur skins, such as Raccoon, Mink, Otter, red and gray Fox, Opossum, Muskrat, Rabbit, &c, for which I will pay liberal prices in cash, delivered at my shop north east of the Court House, Greensboro', N. C. H. J. WARREN

N. B. I will pay from 10 to 25 cents for good Mink skins. H. J. W.

Feb. 14. 899tf.

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 expect 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, 869–tf.

Valuable Land and Personable Property for Sale.—By virtue of a Deed in Trust, executed by Sanford M. Simpson on the 2nd day of February, 1856, for certain purposes therein stated, and registered in the Register's office for Guilford county, N. C., the undersigned Trustee will sell to the highest bidder, at the residence of S. M. Simpson, on Tuesday the 26th of February, 1856, that valuable Tract of Land, lying on the waters of North Buffalo, three miles North of Greensboro', containing three hundred and twenty-eight acres, about one hundred and seventy-five of which is finely timbered; sixty-five acres of good bottom land, ten acres of good meadow. There is a good dwelling house with all necessary out houses on the premises.

Also, three Likely Negroes, two men and a woman; horses, mules, hogs, sheep, cows, corn, wheat, oats, hay and fodder, farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture, one 4 horse wagon, one buggy and harness, and other articles unnecessary to mention.

Terms made known on day of sale.

SAMUEL M. KERR, Trustee.

Feb. 5, 1856. 869:3w.

Valuable Real Estate in the Town of Newbern.—The subscriber offers for sale on accommodating terms, the valuable property, (known as the Washington Hotel,) situated on the corner of Broad and Hancock streets. This is one of the most desirable business locations in the town, being convenient to the court house, market, and the Atlantic and N. C. R Road For further particulars apply to W. H. PIERCE.

Newbern N. C. Feb. 15th, 1856. 869:6w.

ROWLAND & BROTHES.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Norfolk, Virginia.

ARE prepared to make quick and advantageous sales of Flour &c., from Guilford Orange and neighboring counties.

All accounts promptly rendered and returns made.

Refer to

Hon. Thomas Ruffin,	Dr. P. A. Holt,
P. C. Cameron, Esq,	J. W. Carr,
Joan H. Haughton,	W. J. Bingham,
John F. Lyon,	John Newlin,
Alex. Dickson,	John Long,
J. A. McMannen.	James Webb.

Dec. 6. 860–3m.

S. W. WESTBROOKS, Proprietor of the **Guilford Pomological Gardens and Nurseries,** 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, Nectarine, Almond, also a choice assortment of Grapevines, Raspberries, Strawberries, etc., etc.

All orders, accompanied with the cash, will receive prompt attention and the Trees neatly packed 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.

Dec. 5, 1865. 863tf

Ho Ye, one and all.—All persons having accounts with the subscriber are requested to come forward without longer delay and settle by cash or note. Those neglecting to do so by February Court next, will find their acts. in the hands of an officer for collection.

I can be found in the back room of my old store house. JAS. McIVER.

Feb. 1, 1856. 867–tf.

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 Garden Seeds ever offered for sale in this market, is now open at the Drug Store of Dr. T. J. PATRICK, on West Street.

Office, N. C. R. R. Company.
SALISBURY, Jan. 31, 1856.

NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD.

Schedule for Mail Train
On and after Thursday, the 31st day of January, 1856.

WEST.

Leave Goldsboro', at	2.10	A. M.
Arrive at Raleigh, at	5.07	"
" Hillsboro', at	7.50	"
" Graham,	9.36	"
" Greensboro',	11.10	"
" Jamestown,	11.54	"
" Lexington,	1.31	P. M.
" Salisbury,	2.37	"
" Concord,	4.42	"
" Charlotte,	6.04	"

EAST.

Leave Charlotte at	5.00	P. M
Arrive at Concord at	6.26	"
" Salisbury,	7.51	"
" Lexington,	9.02	"
" Jamestown,	11.07	"
" Greensboro',	11.46	"
" Graham,	1.28	A. M.
" Hillsboro',	2.59	"
" Raleigh,	5.27	"
" Goldsboro',	8.48	"

THEODORE S. GARNETT,
Sup't N. C. Rail Road.

Feb. 1856. 867–3w.

JUST RECEIVED,
Genuine Wethersfield Garden Seeds

Asparagus Seeds,	Lettuce, Early white Cabbage,
" Roots,	" " Curld,
Beans, Early China	" Versailles,
" " Valentine	" Ice Cas,
" " Yellow 6 weeks	" Brown Dutch,
" " Mohawk	Mustard, Brown,
" Large White Kidneys	" White,
" Lima or Butter,	Melon, Green Citron,
" White Crawbury,	" Nutmeg
Beets, finest early blood Turnep,	" Large Yellow Cantloup,
" early yellow	" " Musk
" long blood red,	Okra Large, white,
" white sugar,	Onion Seed, Silver Skin,
Cabbage, early York.	" " Witherspield Large Red,
" " drumhead.	" " New Danvers Yellow,
" " Sugarloaf	" Sets, Silver Skin,
" large English	" " Large Red
" " Flat Dutch,	Parsnips, Long Smooth
" Comstock's premium	Peas Extra Early May,
" flat Dutch,	" " Early Washington.
" fine drumhead Savoy	" " Frame or June.
" red Dutch for Pickling	" Large Marrowfat,
Broccole or Kale Curled Scotch,	Rhubarb, Seed,
Cauliflower, Fine early London,	Myatts Victoria,
Carrot, Long Orange,	" Roots, " "
Celery, White Solid,	Radish, Early Short Tops
" New Silver Grand, Solid,	" " Scarlet Turnips,
Cucumber, Early Russian earliest known.	" White Turnips,
" " Frame,	Salsify or Vegetable,
" " Cluster	Squash, Early Yellow Bush Scollop Crookneck.
" " White spine very fine,	" " Bush Summer
" Extra long Green,	Tomato, Large Red,
" Gherkin or West India.	" " Smooth or Round Red,
Corn, Early Red cob Sweet,	" " Yellow,
" Large sweet or sugar,	Turnips, Early Flat Dutch or Spring,
	" Large White Fla

Warrented Fresh and Pure.

The above seeds are now open and for sale at the Drug Store, of Dr. T.J. PATRICK.

P. S Orders by mail promptly attended to.

Feb. 15th, 1856. 869:tf.

BETHEL CLASSICAL SCHOOL.
NAT. P. RANKIN, Principal.

THE Third Session of the Bethel Classical School will commence on the 14th instant, under the former Principal. We would say that the prospects of the School are very promising. The neighborhood is more intelligent and healthy, and on the part of the instructor no pains will be spared to advance those committed to his charge, mentally or morally.

TERMS AS FOLLOWS:

Classical Students, per Session,	$15 00
English,	10 00
Elementary English,	8 00

Students will be charged from the time of entering—no deduction made except in cases of protracted sickness.

Tuition payable in advance.

Board in good families, from six to seven dollars per month.

A. WILSON,
S. HATRICK, } *Trustees.*
H. C. DICK,

January, 14. 856–3w*

NOTICE THIS.—I hereby call on all who have open accounts with me to make immediate settlement, either by note or cash. Those who fail to make yearly settlements will be charged interest from the first of January of each year. By calling and making settlements cost may be saved. A hint, I hope, will be sufficient to all.

Those who wish either wood or iron work, can be accomodated at my shop in the south part of town, at the same old stand. I keep two forges going regularly in the Smith Shop, and in the Wood Shop, I am always on hand. I will have work done on as fair terms as *good work* can be done any where. I will try to please all who give me their work; and respectfully solicit a share of the patronage of this community.

NELSON KELLAM.

Greensboro', Jan. 1856. 865–3m.

N. B. I have on hand for sale a new Buggy, and a new Two Horse Wagon. Both will be sold cheap. N. K.

Office R. & G. R. R. Company.
RALEIGH, Jan. 31, 1856.

RALEIGH AND GASTON RAILROAD.
Schedule for Mail Train on and after Thursday, the 31st day of January, 1856.

NOTICE.—ON AND AFTER TO-DAY, THE MAIL Train will leave the Depot, (North-Carolina Railroad) at 13 minutes before 6 o'clock, A. M., upon the arrival of the cars from the West The Conductors and Baggage Master will be in readiness to take charge of baggage, &c. Passengers will have no trouble in shifting baggage, and will arrive at Weldon at 11.30 A. M., in full time for all trains going North.

By order of the President.

JAMES M. POOL.
Ticket Agent.

Feb. 8th, 1856. 868.

FINE FARM AND RESIDENCE FOR SALE, situated two miles northeast of Greensboro', on **North Buffalo Creek,** containing four hundred and sixty acres, 250 acres well timbered, the remainder in a state of cultivation. The situation of the buildings is high, healthy and very pretty. Excellent water and plenty of it at all seasons. Persons desirous of living near a thriving village, an excellent market and fine schools, would do well to visit and see the premises. Any information desired by those wishing to purchase, will be cheerfully given by letter or otherwise on application to me, ROBERT C. DONNELL.

Greensboro', N. C. 841tf.

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 fourth the purport 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, 1855.

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 provision 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 great seal of the State to be hereto affixed.

[L. S.] Done at the City of Raleigh, this the 24th day of January, A. D., 1856, and in the 80th year of our Independence.

THOS. BRAGG.

By the Governor:
PULASKI COWPER,
Private Secretary.

Raleigh, January 24, 1856. 867:6m.

THE subscriber would return his thanks for past favors and offer greater inducements to the public for a continuance of their patronage viz: Cook Stoves complete, from $18 to $37½ as to size and pattern. Shop and Hall stoves from $1.50 to $25. Also large assortment of Tin Ware of good quality, at wholesale, delivered at your doors to range with Northern prices. Our motto so quick sales and small profits ☞ Merchants send in your orders. CHARLES G. YATES.

Greensboro', N. C., Aug 14th, 184,

A CALL FOR CASH.—RANKIN & McLEAN, 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 attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

February, 1, 1856. 867–

I. D. CUMMING. C. N. STYRON

Cumming & Styron, Commission and Forwarding Merchants, Wilmington, N. C., special attention paid to selling Flour and all kinds of produce. Aug. 31. 1855-1y.

Mill Stones.—Having lately purchased all the Mill Stone Quarries formerly owned by the late Wm. Danly, Esq., among which is the one known and distinguished as the "Blue Grit," I am now prepared to furnish at short notice, and to order, Millstones of any size and of the best quality, on as reasonable terms as they can be purchased elsewhere. Stones have been sought at this quarry and sent to various parts of the United States on account of their unmistakeable superiority.

I will deliver Stones at any point on the F. & W. Plank Road, that may be desired. Address

DEVOTION DAVIS,
Carthage, Moore Co., N. C.

Jan 15th, 1855 1 yr.

GREENSBORO' CLASSICAL SCHOOL.
TAUGHT BY
CHARLES W. HOLBROOK, A. M.

The Spring session will commence on Wednesday morning, January 9th, at 9 o'clock; at which time classes will be formed, and boys of any age admitted.

It is desirable that all should be present at the opening of the school, so that a proper classification can be made.

Terms—Classical Scholars $21. English $15—payable always in advance.

Greensboro' January 7th, 1856. 864:7.

AGENTS! AGENTS!!
EXTRA INDUCEMENTS OFFERED.

PERSONS sending me their address, I will mail (postpaid) a full descriptive catalogue of my Books, and with instructions to operate that will enable them to make from $50 to $100 dollars per month. The new Books for 1856 are on the list Address, D. RULISON,

No. 32 S. Third St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Or, 114 Main Street, Cincinnati, O

Feb. 5. 868:4m.

GRAHAM & DUNN have on hand, among other articles, a quantity of rice, sugar, and coffee, buggy tyre, round and square iron, horse-shoe iron castings, nails, buggy trimmings, &c.

Jan. 1856 8[illegible]

The Patriot.

GREENSBOROUGH:

FRIDAY, FEBURARY 22, 1856.

County Matters

This being the week of February County Court, on Monday a majority of the Magistrates of the county appeared on the Bench, and dispatched the usual annual county business.

The Taxes for the county were continued same as last year.

There was a committee appointed to ascertain where suitable ground could be had, and at what price, to build a new courthouse upon; and report to May Court. Said committee consists of the following gentlemen, viz: C. P. Mendenhall, J. W. Field, Frederick Fentress, William Coe, Eli Smith, and Anselm Reed, Esqrs.

Special Court.—Peter Adams, Chairman; Jeff. H. Lindsay, Archibald Wilson, Eli Smith and Anselm Reed, Esqrs.

Orphans Court.—Jesse Benbow, Nathan Hill, and Bingham Apple, Esqrs.

County Sureyor.—Joseph W. Gilmer and Joseph Wheeler, Esqrs.

Commissioner for Western part of the County.—Cyrus J. Wheeler.

The Rail Road Jubilee

Our people met in the courthouse on last Tuesday evening and had a general talk on the subject of the Rail Road Celebration. It was determined to appoint as early a day for it to take place as the state of the weather and condition of the Road would permit. About the first of May was suggested as a suitable time; but the precise day was left to be fixed by the committee of arrangements. Liberal subscriptions were made by various citizens to the dinner fund, and a general disposition manifested to have a celebration worthy the occasion and the people who are to give it.

Resolutions were passed giving a general invitation to the public and requesting the Rail Road Directory to give a free ride to all who wish to come.

Col. Gwynn's Report

A friend sent us a copy of Col. Gwynn's Reply to the Directors of the North Carolina Rail Road, with a request to publish it. Had we been requested to read it, the same end would have been accomplished. After its perusal, we had no hesitation in laying it before our readers, as an interesting, satisfactory, and able document.—It will be found on our first page.

☞ The last Standard contains an editorial under the caption of "Currency," but devoted mainly to denunciations of the "Greensboro' Life Insurance and Trust Company," and promises to continue the same interesting subject in its next issue. Hope it will do so. Its able *expositions* of the principles of the charter of this institution will be highly entertaining up in this benighted land. Don't become weary in well-doing, Mr. Standard. We are rejoiced to see you come out so boldly, and set your coulter so deep. But look, lest you might "strike your daddy," before you get through.

This being the week of our County Court, we were unable to proceed with our investigations on the subject of the Currency law. But give us time, and we will bring to light a few things that the moneyed aristocracy would prefer to have kept in the dark.

Congress

This body has as yet made but little progress in business.

The standing Committees of the House, as announced by Mr. Speaker Banks, will be found in another column. The first one named on each committee is the Chairman. A majority on each important committee, including the Chairman, is said to be Anti-Nebraskaists. The N. Carolina members are disposed of in the following manner: Mr. Branch is at the bottom of the Committee on Ex Ordinances; Mr. Winslow is number five on Navy; Mr. Adams; Mr. Craige is number six on Revolutionary Pensions; Mr. Paine is number four on Patents; Mr. Puryear is number three on Public Buildings and Grounds, and Mr. Reade is at the bottom of the Committee on the Expenditures of the Post Office Department.

Taken all together, our delegation have not very highly honored in their positions on the various committees. But we suppose they will not grieve much because of being slighted by Mr. Speaker Banks.

☞ There was probably not a reader of the article in Wednesday's Standard, who did not exhibit smiles of contempt, when he came to where the Editor of the Standard spoke of the "steady and stalwart" course of those Editors who have exposed the duplicity of certain individuals who were instrumental in shaping oppresive, impractical and unequal laws. A more ludicrous spectacle has hardly ever presented, than that of the Editor of the Standard calling decent people "stand."

☞ Anthony Kennedy, Esq., a brother of the Hon. John P. Kennedy, has been elected to the U. S. Senate, by the Maryland Legislature, in place of the Hon. Thos. G. Pratt, the present incumbent. Mr. K is said to be an able man, and a thorough American.

☞ The health of Senator Douglas has improved sufficient for him to take his seat.

Later from Europe.

The steamer Canada has arrived at New York, from Liverpool, bringing seven days later news than that brought by the Persia. The Canada neither saw nor heard from the missing ship Pacific; and it is still feared that this ship has been lost. The Canada had a stormy passage of fifteen days.

Everything speaks favorable for peace, and the Peace Congress was expected to meet in Paris about the 17th.

Cotton had advanced an eights, and breadstuffs had declined considerably.

Kansas.

Late news from this Territory represent the pro-slavery and free soil parties as being greatly incensed against each other. A collision appears almost inevitable. Each party is appealing to friends at a distance, for men and munitions of war; and such is the excited state of feeling on each side as, it is feared, to result in the most relentless civil war, and, finally, in a dissolution of the Union. Mr Douglas and his satellites, in enacting the Nebraska-Kansas law, which embraces the unconstitutional doctrines of alien suffrage and squatter sovereignty, were "sowing to the wind." The country is now "reaping the whirlwind."

In another column will be found the President's Message to Congress, on Kansas affairs.

The North Carolina Bulletin.

We extend to this new paper, the first number of which is on our table, the "right hand of fellowship." This is a new paper, just started at Ashboro', N. C., by E. B. Drake, Esq., at $2 in advance; $2.50 within 3 months, and $3 at the close of the subscription year. Randolph county is entitled to a good paper; and from the ability evinced in the first number, we are satisfied she can have it by liberally supporting the Bulletin. "So mote it be." The Bulletin will support the American doctrine in politics.

☞ The property advertised in another column, by Messrs. Cland and Williams is of sufficient value to attract the attention of capitalists, not only in the immediate vicinity, but of persons at a distance. See advertisement in another column.

☞ The Asheville Spectator, an able American paper, comes to us with a new dress and beautifully printed. We hope the efforts of the worty publisher to make the Spectator equal in appearances to any paper in the State, will be suitably rewarded.

For the Patriot.

American Meeting.

At a public meeting of the American party held for the county of Guilford at the Court House in Greensboro', on the 18th of February, 1856, on motion Archibald Wilson, Esq., was called to the chair and Levi M Scott appointed Secretary.

The chairman called upon Mr. D. F. Caldwell to explain the object of the meeting, who did it in a short speech, stating the object to be the appointment of Delegates to attend the National American Convention which is to be held in the City of Philadelphia on the 22d of this month.

John A. Gilmer, Esq., then offered for the consideration of the meeting some Resolutions, which he recompanied with a few well digested and pertinent remarks, endorsing with zeal and enforcing with emphasis the views and sentiments of the Hon. H. M. Fuller, as set forth in his speech in Congress, and embodied in the second resolution of the series. The resolutions were unanimously adopted and are as follows:

Resolved, That we adhere to, and reaffirm our hearty and unanimous approval of the principles, contained in the platform adopted by the National American Convention at Philadelphia in June last.

Resolved, in the opinion of this meeting, "That Congress has no constitutional right to legislate upon the subject of slavery—that the Territories are the common property of all the States, and the people of all the States have a common right to enter upon and occupy those Territories, and they are protected in that occupation by the flag of our common country; that Congress has no constitutional power either to legislate slavery into, or exclude it from a Territory. Neither has the Territorial Legislature any right to legislate upon that subject, except so far as it may be necessary to protect the citizens of the Territory in the enjoyment of their property, and that in pursuance of its organic law, as established by Congressional legislation, when the citizens of the Territory shall apply for admission into the Union, they may determine for themselves the character of those institutions, *by their Note Constitution*; it is their right *then* to declare whether they will tolerate slavery or not, and, thus fairly, deciding for themselves, should be admitted into the Union as States without reference to the subject of slavery. The Constitution was formed by the people of the States for the purposes of mutual advantage and protection. The States are sovereigns, limited only so far as they have surrendered their powers to the General Government. The General Government, thus created and limited, acts with certain, positive, defined and clearly ascertained powers. Its legislation and administration should be controlled by the Constitution; and it cannot justly employ its powers thus delegated to impair or destroy any existing or vested rights belonging to the people of any of the States."

Resolved, That MILLARD FILLMORE is our first choice for the next President, and that our delegates from this district are requested to use all fair and honorable means to secure his nomination.

Resolved, that Hon. Ed. G. Reade, Gen'l Joab Hiatt and John F. Rodman be appointed delegates from this district to the National American Convention to be held in Philadelphia on the 22d inst., to act in concert with any other delegate or delegates that may be sent from the other counties of this congressional district.

On motion, Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting signed by the chairman and secretary, be published in the Greensboro' Patriot and the other papers published in this town.

ARCH. WILSON, Ch'n.

LEVI M. SCOTT, Sec'y.

For the Patriot.

Behold the Contrast.

So long as the present financial sytem of the State is adhered to, we may expect to chronicle such articles as the following:

Sale of Bank Stock.—10 shares of the Cape Fear Bank Stock, were sold in this place on Monday last, at $121 per share.—*Fay. Observer*.

N. C. Railroad.—A large quantity of forfeited stock was sold by the Treasurer, a few days ago, at an average of $48 per share.—*Lexington Flag*.

Forfeited stock was it? Poor fellows, we know most of them, and they are all, without an exception we believe, honorable, patriotic and highly deserving men; men who were, and are still, willing to do all they can to aid in work, to improve the State. In fact, men who have proved their intentions to be sincere, by subscribing and paying all they could to aid the State to construct the N. C. Railroad, until they were forced from necessity, at last, to *surrender*, or, to use the language above quoted, *forfeit their stock*. Thus, we see, these honest and well-meaning men, left without sympathy, after losing forty-eight dollars on the share, of their stock, to encounter the sneers and reproaches of the cute and cautious, who are as willing to profit by their loss as any class in the community. There are many who profess to be internal improvement men, in North Carolina, who have never yet given a penny to any work of the kind, and who, we predict, never will. May—ay, do laugh at these warm-hearted impulsive patriots for oversizing their piles in subscribing to such works. For our part, we pity and sympathise with them—for we know that it was such men to whom we are indebted for the N. C. Railroad; and not *prudent, money-wise and cautious citizens of the State*. And when we remember how many of them toiled with their own hands, and mortgaged all their property to raise the means necessary to hire the hands to enable them to work out their contracts, and then the pecuniary results that follow such extraordinary labors of such men, in such a cause, we are not surprised that North Carolina IS WHERE SHE IS, AND WHAT SHE IS. And where is the man that has any brains, sympathy or heart, that does not deplore the State policy, that contributes so handsomely to reward the indolent, do-nothing speculators of the State, while it frowns upon the honest industry, and patriotism of the land.—And who among us is so blind as not to see, that so long as this ruinous policy is suffered to exist, so long we may confidently expect to see our sister States drawing such humiliating contrasts as the following, which was originally clipped from the *New Orleans Commercial Bulletin*:

"The Railroads of Georgia, which comprise in round numbers, one thousand miles, have made her what she is—the most prosperous, by odds, of the Southern States. At the first census taken by the government, the population of South Carolina was three times that of Georgia, Carolina having a population of 250,000, and Georgia only 82,000. They maintained their relative position until 1830, when the spirit of enterprise and Railroad improvement took such a strong hold on the people of the latter State, and Georgia shot ahead of her neighbor and rival with such accelerated speed, as to leave her far behind in both population and wealth. An examination of the figures exhibit some strange results, well worthy consideration. Beginning with 1830, the commencement of the Railroad era, we find South Carolina with a population of 265,784, and a slave population of 315,401, making a total of 581,185. Georgia, at the same period, had a free population of 289,272, and slave population 217,547, making a total of 516,823, or 64,362 *less* than South Carolina. Now mark the change during the last twenty years! The free population in 1850, was 283,523, an increase in twenty years of only 17,738; her slave population had risen to 384,984, showing an increase for the same period of 63,555, or an increase of population of 87,322. The free population of Georgia in 1850, was 524,503, an increase in twenty years of 235,211; her slave population at the same time was 381,682, showing an increase for the same period of 164,101, or an increase of the aggregate population in twenty years of 383,592. Thus setting the two States against each other, we find the rate of progress for the last twenty years as follows: Carolina's increase of free population 17,739, to Georgia's increase of 235,211; Carolina's increase of slaves (who are the representatives of wealth,) of 69,555, against Georgia's increase of 164,151.

Now this wonderful disparity in two States, separated only by a narrow river, enjoying in an equal degree, the blessings of good government and of the same institutions, can only be accounted for by the superior enterprise and energy of the people of one State over the other, as manifested in their prosecution of the Railroad system as a means of wealth and general prosperity.

A comparison with North Carolina furnishes still more startling results. When the first census was taken, in 1790, North Carolina had nearly five times as large a population as Georgia. In 1850 she exceeded the latter State by 200,000. In 1840, in consequence of the railroad impulse, Georgia had nearly got up to her, and in 1850 she had outstripped the "Old North State," and was far ahead of her. The contrast with other States which neglected Railroads as the lever or motive power of progress is equally as striking. Virginia, for instance, which, until within a few years back, was a laggard in the race of internal improvements, has increased her population, in twenty years, but 18 per cent., while in the same period, through the agency of the iron horse, Georgia had multiplied her population 75 per cent. We could furnish, from the census, many other examples, showing equally palpable disparities; but no one, will have the fody to gainsay the recuperating and vivifying properties of railroads.

This article does North Carolina, in some respects, the grossest injustice. There is proof abundant to show, that she was not only among the first, but with the foremost of the States to make an appropriation for a geological and mineralogical survey of the State, and to embark in the cause of internal improvement on an enlarged and liberal scale. But to her credit be it spoken, she has persevered in this good work under the most disastrous circumstances, if not failures. The truth is, she has spent double the amount that Georgia has done for all kinds of improvements, with the hope of bettering her condition, by rendering her people contented and happy. Yet, for some cause or other, we see Georgia nearly out of debt; all of her works of improvement paying handsome dividends, and the State moving ahead on the *double track of improvement and prosperity, at the rap-rate of a thirty ton locomotive when at full speed*; while poor old North Carolina, if not retrograding is certainly standing still, notwithstanding the Herculian efforts that have been made by her people of late, to raise her from the slow of despond, in which she seems to have sunk so deep as never to be extricated. Now, there must be some adequate cause for this great discrepancy in the condition and prosperity of two of the old original thirteen Southern States; and we rejoice to believe that it cannot be justly attributed to any natural cause. On the other hand, we are clearly of the opinion that it has been caused by unwise and injudicious legislation—that the unprecedented growth and prosperity of Georgia for the last few years past, is in a great degree to be attributed to the fact, that she has had the wisdom and foresight to confer banking privileges on all her great lines of Railroad in which she is largely interested as a stockholder—and has thus made them profitable, and thereby relieved her people from debt and heavy taxation. And when North Carolina awakes to her true interest, she will follow the example of Georgia in this respect.

STATE INDEPENDENCE.

Summing up the Evidence.

The Fayetteville Argus expressed the opinion that the *Democrats* were at heart, in favor of the election of Banks to the Speaker's Chair; for the expression of which opinion, the Standard takes the Argus to task, and denies the fact. The Argus in reply, says,—"These were our opinions when we expressed them; and they are our opinions still. The proof on which they rest is for the most part circumstantial; but it is, nevertheless, such as would be sufficient to convince any twelve impartial men, duly sworn and empannelled to try the issues joined, and a true verdict to give according to the evidence."

The Argus there sums up the evidence in the case, upon which it makes up its opinion, in the following brief, perspicuous manner:

"1. The democrats, knowing that they were unable to elect a member of their own party, nominated a candidate and placed him on a platform couched in language, designedly offensive to the National Americans, so that members of the party might be kept from supporting their candidate.

2. The democrats contemptuously spurned every overture made to them by the National Americans for a compromise on a national man, and thereby strengthened the hands and stimulated the hopes of the Black Republicans.

3. Long before the contest for the Speakership was terminated, certain members of the democratic party who had gone from Richmond Virginia, to Washington City, to nose about and see how things were going on, came back to Richmond and declared that the democrats did not want to elect a Speaker; that the Black Republicans had the majority and they ought to bear the responsibility.

4. The democrats refused to vote for Gov. William Smith of Virginia, a member of their own party and a man every way acceptable to the South, when the National Americans voted for him and the democratic votes would have elected him.

5. The Washington Star, the lesser Sag Nicht organ of the party at Washington, declared that the democrats in Congress were by no means troubled because of their inability to elect a Speaker; and boasted that the then state of things would be a great trump in their hands in the next Presidential election.

6. The plurality rule—without the application of which Banks could not have been elected—was moved by a democrat and carried by the Banks men, with the aid of *twelve democratic votes*—the National Americans voting against the application.

7. Several democratic members had absented themselves from the House before the rule was applied, with an understanding, in the case of most of them, it may be fairly presumed, that the application would be made and that their absence would facilitate the election of a Black Republican

8. Banks had always received a higher vote than any body else, and it was well known to every member of Congress that the application of the plurality rule would inevitably elect him.

When men use the means to accomplish a certain end and the end *is* accomplished, the law says they shall be regarded as having designed to accomplish that particular object; and their responsibility attaches accordingly. This is the principle on which all offenders against the criminal law are punished for their misdeed."

Supreme Court

The following decisions have been delivered:

BY NASH, C. J.—In N. C. Mutual Ins. Co. v. Hicks, from Alamance, judgment reversed and judgment here for plaintiff; in Adams v. Adams, in Equity, from Beaufort, residue to be divided equally *per capita* between the children of the brother and sister; in Averitt v. Shepard, in Equity, from Onslow, dismissing the bill with costs; in Fields v. Rouse from Wayne, affirming the judgment; in the State v. Reuben F. Samuel, from Rockingham, declaring that there is no error.

BY PEARSON, J.—In Low v. Sowell, from Moore, directing a *venire de novo*; in Smith v. Fortescue, from Hyde, directing a *venire de novo*; in Benton v. Strickland, from Nash, directing a *venire de novo*; in Snow v. Bledsoe, from Wake, declaring there is no error in the order appealed from; in Foulkes, in Equity, v. Foulkes, from Guilford, dismissing the bill with costs.

BY BATTLE, J.—In Harrington v. Moore, from Pitt, reversing the judgment and directing a judgment of non-suit; in Brock v. King, from Robeson, affirming the judgment; in Stinson v. Moody, from Moore, directing a *venire de novo*. In Malpass v. Fennell, from N. Hanover, judgment of the Superior Court reversed and judgment arrested; in Neal v. Hussey from Duplin, affirming the judgment.

The Cotton Crop.—The New Orleans Circular estimates the cotton crop for 1855 at three and a half millions of bales. The first killing frost was on the night of the 25th of December.

Texas Sugar.—The sugar crop in Texas this season has been unusually large. The crop in Brazoria county is estimated at 8500,000.

THE MARKETS.

Fayetteville, Feb. 18. Bacon 11½ @ 12½; Coffee—Rio 12½ @ 13½; Feathers 35 @ 40; Flour—family 7.75, superfine 7.50 fine 7.25, scratched 7; Corn 75 @ 80; Wheat 1.25; Molasses—Cuba 46 @ 47; New Orleans 48 @ 50; Sugar—loaf 13, crushed 12 @ 12½, St Crois 11, Porto Rico 11, New Orleans 10 @ 11.

Norfolk, Feb. 16. Flour—superfine 80, extra 10, family 11.

Petersburg, Feb. 16. Wheat $1.75 @ 1.85. Corn 75 @ 80; Guano, Peruvian., $56 @ 57.

Wilmington, Feb. 16. N. C. Flour $8 00 for superfine; Bacon, hog round 11½. Corn 80 @ 85; Coffee—Rio 11½ @ 13, Laguira 13 @ 14 Java 17 @ 18. Molasses, Cuba, 41 @ 43; Sugar—brown 10 @ 11, (scarce,) loaf 12 @ 13; Tallow 12½.

MARRIED.

On the 16th inst. by Jos W. Patterson, Esq., Mr. *John Q. A. Couch* to Miss *Rachel N. Nixon*, all of this county.

DIED.

Of consumption, on the morning of the 1st of Feb. at the residence of his father in Yadkin Co. N. C., Aaron Clinton Speer. Thus departed, in the first years manhood, one who valued life because of the work he might therein do for the world. While but a boy he gave his heart to God, and sought to prepare himself for usefulness. He was educated at Normal College, and was in 1851 a member of the Faculty of that institution. In the Autumn of 1851 he left his home for Nashville, Tenn. He remained in Tenn. for some three years a part of which time he gave to teaching, and for a time he was Editor of the "Tennessee Patriot." During his stay there he joined the Christian Church, and was also united in marriage with Miss A. H. Speer, daughter of Rev. J. K. Speer of Tenn.

In Feb. 1854, he removed to Boonville, Mo., in which place he was engaged in publishing the "Boonville Missouri." In Feb 1855, he opened a school in Independence. Teaching was his favorite employment, but he soon had to give up this his chosen and heart cherished work. The progress of Consumption from which he had suffered about two years, was such as wholly to unfit him for teaching, and he left the school-room never more to resume its duties.

On the 6th of Sept 1855, he returned to his old home in N. C. and there amid its sunshine and quietude, blessed with a father's watchful care, and a mother's tenderest love, he hoped soon to be well again. But alas! a few weeks sufficed to show to anxious friends that he had only come home to die. As the cold of Autumn and Winter came on he sank rapidly, until one week from his 25th birthday, he ended his mission on earth.

He was perfectly conscious during his last hours. About midnight he gathered the family about him, and to each he gave his parting admonition, and taking them in his arms, bade them good bye—He again and again enjoined upon his brothers to be good men, for now that he could not live, they must do his work as well as their own. He often expressed a wish to live—not that he feared death, but that he might do good in the world. On Saturday the 2d inst, the funeral services were conducted by Revs. J. M. Gunn, and W. L. Van Eason, in the Methodist Church, after which the remains were conveyed to their quiet resting place in the churchyard.

Departed this life, at his fathers residence, in Guilford County, N. C., January 31st, 1856, *William Swain*, son of Marmaduke Swaim, in the 19th year of his age.

Death, under all circumstances, excits the tenderest emotions of the heart, but more distressing is it to stand over the grave of the youthful and promising. In this son were garnered up the rich affections of devoted hearts; upon him were reposed the flattering expectations of future comfort and delight; but alas this flower of promise was nipped by the early blast, and we are left to mourn our loss, while we take comfort in thoughts of his happy change. The subject of this notice was remarkable from infancy for the sobriety of his conduct, disregarding the amusement and pleasures so common to youth: he delighted in the cultivation of his mind, and in its preparation for future usefulness, as he thought, on earth, but it proved to be a preparation for heaven.

His parents mourned as he rose high,
A gem to deck the sky.
The aching void our hearts now feel,
God's love can only heal. M. J.

In this county, on the 16th inst, Mrs. *Mary Jane Harden*, wife of Charles Hardin, aged about 32 years.

In this county, at his residence, February the 16th, 1856, *Timothy Cride*, in the 76 year of his age. M. J.

GREAT SALE.

LANDS—SLAVES—GOODS.

AT ROCKFORD, in Surry County, N. C., on the 8th of March, 1856, we will sell at public auction, the House and Lot of F. K. Armstrong.—the 14 acre lot, valuable Yadkin bottom, some 20 or 30 acres on the hill, the House and lot in Rockford, occupied as offices by Cloud & Hampton, the hall of the House and Lot occupied for a Store, called the Armstrong & Mebane lot, and some other small tracts of land. This is valuable and desirable property.

ON THE 18TH DAY OF MARCH,

1856, at the house of F. K. Armstrong on Tom's Creek, in Surry county, some 8 miles north west of the Pilot Mountain, we will sell Store Goods, Corn, Wheat, Oats, Hay, Farming Tools, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Hogs, Sheep, Cattle, Horses, buggy, Carriage, Waggons,

SEVERAL NEGRO SLAVES,

Among them four likely young men. Also, the valuable Farm and beautiful residence of the said Armstrong and many other articles unnecessary to mention. The sale will continue from day to day until all is sold, and the land will not likely be sold until the 19th. This plantation is on the main Hollow Road, some 30 miles north-west of Salem, in full view of the mountains. Air and water equal to any in the State.

The lands are well improved, produce tobacco, grain and grass, well. The dwelling house, store house, out houses, barn and stables all new and convenient.

This estate is near *Hill's Chalybeate* and *Sulphur Springs*, lately discovered and growing rapidly into notice.

Persons desiring to purchase a *small* tract of land in the *healthy* and *elevated* part of the State, ought to attend this *sale*.

From this place it is but one days travel to the N. C. Rail Road, and not much farther to the Tennessee & Va. Rail Road.

TERMS

Made known on day of sale; but it is believed arrangements will be made to give a *reasonable* credit on much of the property that is to be disposed of.

JOHN M. CLOUD, Trustee.
THOS J. WILLIAMS, Sheriff.

Surry County, Feb. 15, 1856. 870.3w.

Leather Belting or Bands,

At Thomasville Depot, Davidson County, N. C.

MANUFACTURED by the subscriber, either single or double, made from the best Northern Belt Leather, stretched, pieced by piece, by improved machinery, cemented and copper riveted, at New York prices. CHAS. M. LINES,

Thomasville, Davidson county, N. C.

All orders promptly attended to, and belts forwarded according to directions. The above belts for sale by J. R. & J. Sloan, Greensboro', N. C.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Greensboro', on the 21st February, 1856.

A—Miss Laura Armfield 2, J. E. Allen 2. H. J. Ashton, Abner Armfield, Robert F. Armfield, Garrison Anders.

B—Wm. Burton, Rev. J. Bethel, Wm. Burk, Miss Sally Bennett, D. Beard, Stove Ag't David Beard, H. C. Bennett

C—W. Clapp, Chas. C. Causey, Ellen Coe, Henry F. Chinch, J. D. Caffey, Rev. Dr. Caruthers, J. M. Clark, John Can, Nancy P. Clark, John Cannody, Jess. Clark, Robt. Chatham, Mical Caffay

D—Col. Wm. Denny, Miss Jane Denny, Mr. Donson, Miss Manerva Denny, Miss M. J. Demrin, Miss Malinda Davis, John T. Dodson, Esq.

E—Henry Edwards, W. D. Edwards, Miss Ophelia Edinbery.

F—Linda Fullory, J. F. Foster 4, Frederick Fentress 3.

G—Lewis Gearinger, Samuel D. Green, A. Gray, James W. Gry, W. Gibbons, Wm. Gray, Thos. Garner, Rob't Gray, Joshua Gilmer.

H—Miss Eliza J. Hines 2, Wm. Heritage, Jane Hughes, W. M. Heritage, Nicholas Hoit, Cynthia Humphreys, Jesse Holmes, Elizabeth Dennis, Mrs. Cornelia C. Henderson, J. P. Hunnicutt, Easter Ann Hubbard, Miss Eliza Husne, Miss Hanna A. Gillespie, John Hunter, Dr. A. S. Hoover.

I—Manuel Ingles.

J—Calvin Johnson and neighbors, John Jeffreys, Mrs. S. F. James, Miss Mary Johnston 2, Manlift Jarrett.

K—Lindsa Kirkman, Wm. L. Kerr, Larkin Kirkman, Rhathy King, Miss Sarah King, John V. Kirkman, Rody Kirkman, A. G. Kerr.

L—Miss Sophia Langdon, Addison Low, Joshua Lindley, McKing Laudreth, John Little.

M—Wm. Mitchell, Ruben Minor, Martha McLean, Miss Jane Mace, J. A. Marsh, Jonathan Murphy, Jonathan Mills, Mrs. John Mitchell, Bill Mayes, A. C. Mebane, John D. Miller, Mrs. Ann Eliza Mary, Enos Mitchel, David Manuel.

N—D. G. Neely, W. W. Nichols, Wm. Nelson, Price Auburn.

O—Mrs. Eliza R. Osmont.

P—W. C. Perdew 2, Jane Pritchett or John Ledford, Moses Patterson, Miss J. A. Parker, J. K. Pennix, Jonathan Pearker, Wm. Plunked, Isaac H. Patterson, Miss Milly Pritchett.

Q—Richard Quate.

R—G. M. Rust 2, George Rust, Rob't Rankin, Jessy Read, Miss Cornelia Rankin, William Riehs, Yancy Ross, James Russel.

S—Mrs. E. A. Scott 2, P. G. Smith and neighbors, Leweret A. Sawyer, Charlotte Shuroy, Green Spade, Nathaniel Sloyson, Green Swain, Miss Thankful Ancheter, Joshua Smith, H. A. Saubon, Mrs. Anna J. Swain, Sebert Stephenson, Miss L. A. M. Scott, Miss E. G. Smith.

T—Milton Tailor 2, Randen Trotter 2, John M. Trotter 2, James H. Tatum, Levi M. Thomas, Wm. Tate, Martin Taylor, C. A. Tucker.

V—Miss Laura A. Vestal, Solomon Vestal.

W—Laura A. Riley, Miss Rebecca E. Wiley 2, Miss Jane Wiley 2, Miss Eliza Wiley, Arch Wilson, Mrs. Frances D. White, Elice White, Esq., Miss Elizabeth White, Frances A. Williams, Mrs. S. E. White.

Persons calling for letters in the above list will please say, *they were advertised*.

B. G. GRAHAM, P. M.

CASH UP—All Arrearages must be Paid.—The subscriber still continues to do business in the **Boot and Shoe** Line, and solicits a call from those who wish to purchase a good article in his line. Boots will vary from $7 to $9. Men's Shoes from $3 to $5. Ladies Brogans from $2 to $3. None but first work will be undertaken, which will be warranted to be equal to any that can be bought in any other Shop, either as to neatness, fashion, or durability. Call and see for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere. He will do business by rigid sales and cash payments.

One door south of C. N. McAdoo's Store.

Feb. 1856. H. H. BRADY. 870.3w.

Entertainment at High Point.—Persons visiting or passing through the village of High Point, are informed that a

House of Entertainment

has just been opened, for the accommodation of the public, by

S. PERRY,

who will do all within his power to render comfortable and give satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call. As High Point is an important Station on the North Carolina Rail Road, the public are interested in having a good house of entertainment at this place.

Feb. 1856. 870-5w.

NOTICE.—I hereby give notice to the heirs at law of Joseph Couch, dec'd, to come forward and claim their portion of said estate, as I wish to close up the business. I am ready to pay to each heir his or her distributive share of the estate. WM. BOWMAN, Adm.

Feb. 20th, 1856 870.6w.

NOTICE.—Having qualified as Administrator on the estate of James M. Bland, deceased, I shall, on the first day of March, 1856, sell at public auction to the town of Greensborough, on a credit of nine months fourteen good and Valuable Hosses, the property of said estate; and on the 11th of March at the late dwelling of said deceased, I shall sell on the same credit all the Household and Kitchen Furniture, one two Horse Wagon and Gear; also a long lot of Harness.

Persons having claims of any kind or denomination whatever against said estate, are hereby required to present them within the time prescribed by law; and all persons indebted to said estate must make immediate payment.

CYRUS P. MENDENHALL, Adm.

Feb. 18, 1856. 870.2w.

ALEX. P. SPERRY.

WITH

Bell, Brooks, Pace & Co.,

IMPORTERS and dealers in **Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS**, No. 89 Chambers, and 71 Reade Street, **New York.**

Dec. 21, 1855. 862-tf.

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

Dec. 1, 1854.

Stenhouse, Allen & Co.,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

No. 7 Hayne Street, Charleston, S. C.

PARTICULAR attention given to the sale of Wheat, Flour, Corn, and Country produce generally, and from their long experience in the business, they are confident of giving satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage.

References in Salisbury, Messrs. Kennedy & Mills, J. D. Brown & Lemley, Jenkins, Roberts & Co., Murphy, McKorie & Co., and R. & A. Murphy, Charleston S. C.

Jan. 1856. 865-3m

Blank Warrants for sale at this Office

From the Times.

A Leap-Year Epistle,

From Miss SALLIE ANN, *to her young friends over sixteen and under twenty-nine, of Greensboro', N. C.*

My Dears:

I remember, I remember,
Tho' I'm sadly on the wane,
Once the I was fair and tender,—
And the thought it gave me pain.
Since youth's fled and brought me sorrow,
That keeps growing on with time,
Heavier with each coming morrow—
An old Maid at twenty-nine!

Oh! when I was sporting sixteen,
Then my cheeks boasted fine the rose,
And my prospects did so bright seem,
That I scorned the best of beaux,
Without fearing for a moment,
In my beauty, youth and prime,
That I'd be left in disregard—
An old Maid at twenty-nine!

Yes I thought (oh, cruel fairy)
I could do just as I pleas,
And my frolics would but enhance me
To the beaux I used to tease;
But in this I was mistaken,
And while round them I did shine,
It is clear now I was making—
An old Maid at twenty-nine!

Oh, ye gay and fickle fair ones!
Who also prize so much your charms—
Take a warning, and be here taught,
Fly ye to a lover's arms—
One who will sincerely love you
With his whole heart, unstained with crime,
Lest ye suffer, as I now do,
A poor old Maid at twenty nine!

Wait not, wait not, I entreat you,
Go and marry the very first,
Or fleeting time, the thief, may cheat you,
And leave you none your hearts to steer,
Without a husband, or a dandler,
To help you while away your time,
For all growing old is the time short'ning—
With an old Maid at twenty nine!

Get your hoops down, ah, where sixteen,
And dress in satin if you can,
Nor spare aught to improve your mien,
Till you have caught a nice young man,
Each for herself—and have him yoked
By some artificial chains,
For fear, at last, you'll be provoked
With Miss Ann, and twenty nine!

Gracious cupid! will then deliver
All from such a sad, sad fate!
'Tis death to live a Maid forever—
To *dress*, and *frolic*, and *have to wait*
As months and years go rolling by,
Bearing one on from youthful prime,
'Till she is wither'd up and dry—
A poor old Maid at twenty-nine!

A Good Joke.

We copy the following from the Columbia (Texas) Democrat. It is well known that the two gentlemen referred to have been at 'swords' points' for some years past:

Gen Sam Houston and Com Moore, on their last trip to Austin, occupied seats in the same stage. Not a word was spoken by either on the route. On entering the hotel one day to dine, they were joined by the driver. Moore having retired from the table after dinner, says Houston to the driver:

'You probably have more rascality on board this tripe than you ever carried before.'

'Why?' asked the driver.

'You have Commodore Moore along,' was the reply.

'Ah, General,' says the driver, 'I just heard Commodore Moore make the same remark, but it was on your account.'

Not Half Through Yet.

A good kind of a soul, accustomed to make 'six-mile prayers,' had over-persuaded a guest, much against his inclination, to stay to breakfast. The old man prayed and prayed till his impatient guest began to think seriously of eighty, away quietly, but, in attempting it, waked up the old man's son, who was asleep in his chair.

'How soon will your father be through?' whispered the guest.

'Don't know,' said the boy, 'has he got to the Jews yet?'

'No,' said the other.

'Well, then, he isn't half through,' said the boy, and composed himself again to his wanted nap.

The guest bolted at once.

Badly Cornered.

A traveller, fatigued with the monotony of a long ride, through a sparsely settled region of country, rode up to a small lad who was engaged in trimming and dressing out a sickly looking field of corn, and addressed himself thus:

'My young friend, it seems to me your corn is rather small.'

'Yes, daddy planted the small kind.'

'Ah, but it appears to look rather yellowish, too.'

'Yes, sir, daddy planted the yellow kind.'

'From appearances, my lad, you won't get more than half a crop.'

'Just half, stranger—daddy planted it on halves.'

The horse-man proceeded on his way, and had not been known to speak to a boy since. He calls them boys.

The way to Make a Doctor.

A doctor in Ohio writes to his father thus:

'Dear Daddy, I concluded I'd cut down and get grinded into a doctor. I hardly don't think I was in a-re than 5 cents above out I cum as slick a cucumber ever was seen.

Hale columbia, happy land,
If I ain't a doctor, I'll be hang'd!
I pulses, I purges, an I sweats em,
Then, if they die, sez—then I lets em.

I gits a plenty of custom, because they says they dize cheap. When you ride, don't forgit to put doctor above my name.'

Moral Suasion

On board the Cunard steamers the church service is read every Sunday morning. The muster roll of the crew is called over and they attend to service. A gentleman one day said to one of the sailors:

'Are you obliged to attend public worship?'

'Not exactly *obliged*, sir,' replied Jack, 'but we should lose our grog if we didn't.'

Long Prayers.

Speaking against long prayers, Elder Knapp, says:

'When Peter was endeavoring to walk on the water to meet his Master, and was about sinking, had his supplication been as long as the introduction to some of our modern prayers, before he got through, *he would have been fifty feet under water.*'

"Guilty or not guilty, asked a Dutch Justice.
"Not guilty."
"Den vat de dayvil do you here? Go about your business."

"Hubby, dear," call a loving spouse, "I want a more antique dress." "I don't want to see anything more antique than some of your dresses are now," was the consoling reply.

On Mr. Churchill's death.

Says Tom to Richard, "Churchill's dead."
Says Richard, "Tom, you lie:
Old Rancor the report has spread,
But Genius cannot die."

NORMAL COLLEGE.—Randolph County, N. C. This Institution is situated four miles from "High Point," on the North Carolina Rail Road, about one mile from the Western Plank Road, and eighteen from Greensboro.' The buildings, which are now finished consist of an elegant brick edifice, three stories high, and of ample dimensions well finished and furnished, together with extensive boarding arrangements both public and private. The Apparatus, made by Chamberlain and Ritchie, of Boston, is of the very best character; the Museum and all other appliances properly belonging to a College, are such as (in spite of the agencies and hindrances, the extent, thoroughness and finish of instruction are suited to the dignity of an enterprising State, and have been matured by the wisdom of a large board of Trustees, headed by His Excellency the Governor, John A. Gilmer, Hon. J. C. Dobson, &c. The Collegiate year is divided into three terms of fourteen weeks each; a holyday of two weeks is given at Christmas, and one week about the first of April, but students from a distance are not expected to return home till the Summer vacation. The location is to any access by rail and plank roads, within two days drive of the finest mountain scenery in the South, and is itself in a rolling country of first rate water and cheap living. The entire expense varies from about $41 to $40 per term, or from $93 to 120 dollars per annum. All money must be placed in the hands of the President, and if any pocket money is to be allowed, parents should give precise instructions as to the amount. Money sufficient to pay the Junior's fee ($2 per term) and to purchase books must be deposited in advance, all other expenses are due at the end of the Term and must be promptly settled. Books can be obtained at the College, but clothing should always be furnished from home. All communications should be directed to "Normal College, N. C." Catalogues can be obtained by application to the President. The next term will begin on the 12th of September.

B. CRAVEN, President.

August 18. 815-6m.

1855. AUTUMN SALES. 1855

STEVENSON & WEDDELL

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods.

No 78 on 80, SYCAMORE STREET

Petersburg, Va.

We are now prepared to exhibit to the Merchants of Virginia and North Carolina, a large and commanding stock of **Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods.** Having purchased heavy VOLUMES early in June, we can offer goods at such prices as cannot fail to command attention.

One of our firm will remain in New York during the season, in attendance of **Auction Sales,** and forwarding anything, new and novel, as it may be received by the weekly steamers from Europe.

Merchants who are compelled by competition to buy at **The Lowest Market Rates,** will find our style and prices such as will enable them to compete successfully with those who purchase in the Northern markets.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL.

Sept. 1855. 843

Valuable Land for Sale.—By virtue of a Deed in Trust, executed by Richard Fox, on the 30th of August 1853, for certain purposes therein stated, and registered in the Register's office for Guilford county, N. C., the undersigned Trustee will sell to the highest bidder on a credit of twelve months, with interest, at the court house door in Greensboro' Guilford county, N. C., on Wednesday the 5th of March 1856, that valuable tract of land on the waters of Richland creek, 12 miles south west of Jamestown, 3 miles east of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road, and within 15 miles of the N. C. Rail Road, known as the Brady or Fox place, containing about 400 acres. On this tract there is valuable water power, the land well adapted to the cultivation of Tobacco, &c. It is seldom that such a property is in the market. Persons desirous of purchasing land would do well to examine this tract previous to day of sale.

JAMES SLOAN, Trustee.

Greensboro' Jan. 30th, 1856. 867:5w.

NORTH CAROLINA, Randolph County, Clerk and Master's Office, January 11th, 1856.

Whereas, Nathan Winstead and wife Betsey *et al* have filed in my office their petition against Nazareth Moffitt, Arthur Hobson and wife Catharine, Alfred Moffitt, Solomon Moffitt, Stancel Moffitt, Jonathan Moffitt and Thomas Macon and wife Rosanna—in which they allege that the Plaintiff's and Petitioner's are tenants in common of certain lands in said county, of which Jane and Frances Kendall died seized, and praying for a sale thereof for partition; in which petition it is represented that all the defendants are non-residents, excepting Macon and wife, and praying for an order of publication; therefore I, J. Worth, Clerk and Master of the Court of Equity for said county, do hereby order that publication be made 6 weeks in the Greensboro' Patriot, notifying said non-resident defendants to appear at the next Court to be held for the county of Randolph, at the Court house in Asheboro', on the fourth Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness J. Worth, Clerk and Master of said court at office in Asheboro' this 11th January 1856.

J. WORTH, C. M. E.

Jan. 14th, 1856. 865:6w.

Settlements must be Made.—We ask all who have accounts with us to call and close them by note or cash. We wish it distinctly understood that those who deal with us are expected to settle at least once a year, as we sell goods for a very small profit, we cannot do business without prompt payments. Interest will be charged on all accounts from the 1st day of January, of each year.

With our grateful thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, we would solicit a call from our friends and the public generally. We will serve you goods about right. WINBOURNE & WITTY.

Jan. 7th, 1856. 864:2m.

250 Kegs Nails, assorted sizes, which will be sold low. W. J. McCONNEL.

May, 1855.

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

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

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

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

Having large facilities, the above work will be done on as reasonable terms as elsewhere, North or South, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Consultation by letter or otherwise, in regard to plans and designs for mills or their furniture, and for machinery generally, willingly answered. All orders or communications to be addressed to the undersigned. HENRY M. DRANE, Agent.

March 17, 18. -ly

STEAM SAW MILL.—Hoover & Virdin, Proprietors.

The subscribers have erected a Steam Saw Mill, 8 miles south of Asheboro' Randolph Co., N. C., within 5 miles of the F. & W. Plank Road, where they will be pleased to fill all orders, and furnish 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 Stuff,	$9.00	" " "
Ceiling,	$8.00	" " "
Thick Heart,	$10.00	" " "
Rough Edge,	$5.00	" " "

We hope by furnishing the very best article at reasonable prices, to receive a share of the patronage of the public. Orders addressed to Asheboro' or Stone Lick, will receive prompt attention.

D. F. HOOVER,
W. W. VIRDIN, Jr.

Nov. 20th, 1855. 808:6m.

Greensborough Female College.

THE Spring Session of 1856 will commence on the 24th day of December 1855. There will be no vacation in winter, except a few days for recreation at Christmas.

All the departments of instruction in the Institution are now supplied with efficient and faithful Professors and Teachers. The first Class has been divided into two Sections, for the accommodation of those who desire to prepare for the regular College Course. Girls under 14 years of age, will hereafter be received into the Institution.

Circulars will be sent, on application, to all persons desiring full information in reference to charges, course of study &c.

T. M. JONES, *President.*

December 3, 1855. 800-tf.

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

We shall still continue to barter for almost every kind of trade that men or women have to spare.

Leather, Leather, at the Bush Hill Tannery.

We are manufacturing and have now on hand, a large stock of sole, upper, harness, skirting and belting leather, which we offer to the trade on the most reasonable terms.

We wish to contract for 500 cords tan bark, also, a quantity of beef hides and cord wood.

Leather Belts, at Bush Hill.

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

Address, Hall's Store P.O., Guilford county, N. C. TOMLINSON, ENGLISH & Co.

4th mo., 18. 829tf

Black-Smith Shop at Bush Hill.—We are now prepared to do all kinds of black-smithing, with durability, neatness and dispatch.

S. M. SWAIM & Co.

April, 18. 829tf

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

W. C. PETTY & Co.

4th mo., 18. 829:f

Saddlery and Harness Shop at Bush Hill.—We have on hand and are constantly making saddles, bridles, wagon and buggy harness of every description, that may be desired.

C. TOMLINSON & Co.

4th mo., 829:f

$500 REWARD.—Ran away from the subscriber in October 1854, my negro girl, **Maylor,** about 15 years of age; complexion yellow. She was raised by Mr. James Young, in Rockingham, county, N.C. She was last seen as Mr. John Young's in said county. I have heard she has been run off by some person to Mississippi. It she has I will give the above amount for her apprehension, together for the person that decoyed her off, with evidence sufficient to convict him; or I will give $50 dollars for her delivery to Mr Thomas N. Moss at Boydton, Va.; or $20 for her confinement in any safe jail in N. C. so I can get her again.

LEWIS DAVIS.

June 26, 18. 839:tf

BOOTS & SHOES,

Alexis, Bragg & Warren,

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BOOTS & SHOES,

No. 30 *Warren St., New York,*

OFFER for sale on favorable terms an unusual variety, especially adapted to the North Carolina trade, consisting in part of

Men's	pinck,	Kip,	Calf,	and Enamel	Brogans
"	"	"	"	"	Boots
Boy's	"	"	"	"	Brogans
"	"	"	"	"	Boots
Youth's	"	"	"	"	Brogans
"	"	"	"	"	Boots.

Also Women's, and Children's Boots and Shoes of every description, all of which will be furnished of sizes as required, at the the lowest market prices, and warranted. Our Mr. A. Bragg desires to express his thanks to the merchants of North Carolina for their liberal patronage during the past twenty years, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

Mr. A. M. Carter, of North Carolina, will be happy to see his friends as above.

Dec. 21, 1855. 862-3m.

New Buggy for Sale.—We have on hand one new buggy and Harness, just from the shop, for sale low. WINBOURNE & WITTY.

Jan. 1856.

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

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

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

DIRECTORS.—James Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Rankin, Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garrett, Jed H. Lindsay, W. J. McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greensborough; E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough; Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown; Joshua Tayloe, Washington, Wm. A. Wright, Wilmington; John L. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. C. Sprull, Plymouth; Rob't E. Troy, Lumberton; D. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle;

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

PETER ADAMS, Sec'y.

June 8. tf:784

GREENSBOROUGH

Mutual Life Insurance & Trust Company

THIS Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.

Those who take Policies of *Insurance for Life,* and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Department of the Company which are kept actively employed.

Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.

Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Savings Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.

Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.

D. P. WEIR, Sec. & Treas.

Greensboro', N. C., April, 1854. 671:tf

Wholesale and Retail.—Among other the following articles can be had at

Thurston's Furniture Rooms,

West street, Greensborough, N.C., at every variety of price according to quality, viz:

DRESSING BUREAUS,

with marble and mahogany tops—a very large assortment;

Wardrobes,	Divans,
Centre Tables,	Rocking Chairs,
Work do.	Windsor, Cane set & Mahogany Parlor Chairs,
Side do.	Secretaries,
Extension Dining Tables	Book Cases, &c &c.
Sofa,	

ALSO

A large supply of Walnut and other plain work of every variety and quality.

New Firm—Fashionable Tailoring.—HARRELL & MORING, successors to J. G. Harrell, having taken the shop formerly occupied by him, up stairs, opposite the Bland House, beg leave to inform the citizens of Greensboro' and the surrounding country that they are prepared to execute all orders in their line with neatness and despatch.

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 far famed firm of Albright, Sarmiento & Co., of Philadelphia, flatters himself that he cannot be surpassed in the art of Garment Cutting; being regularly in the receipt of the New York and Philadelphia Fashions.

All work done by us warranted to please. Give us a trial. HARRELL & MORING.

Jan. 1, 1856. 863-tf.

D. F. GREIG, DENTIST, (GRADUATE of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery,) having located himself permanently in this village respectfully tenders his professional services to its citizens and those of the surrounding country. He deems it unnecessary to publish long lists of testimonials, as he hopes to have sufficient opportunity to evince personally to these having discased dentures, whatever qualifications he may have to practice in the various departments of the profession. **Any call will be promptly attended to.** Office on North street, first door North of Hoskins' Hotel. Ladies will be visited each at their residences upon such an intimation being given.

Greensboro', N. C., Dec. 8th, 1855. 858-tf.

J. W. HOWLETT, D. D. S. J. F. HOWLETT

J. W. HOWLETT & SON, Dentists. Respectfully offer their professional services to the citizens of Greensborough, and all others who may desire operations performed, on their teeth in the most approved, modern and scientific manner.

They are amply qualified to perform all and every operation pertaining in any way to Dental Surgery, unsurpassed for utility or beauty.

The Senior of the firm has in his possession Diplomas from the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, American Society of Dental Surgeons, and Dr. S. S. Fitch of Philadelphia, and has been in the regular practice of the profession for over twenty years.

They have furnished their Operating Rooms (on West Street two doors above the Bland House,) in a handsome and comfortable manner for the reception of Ladies, where one of the firm may always be found. Ladies will be waited on at their residences if desired.

June 23, 18. 857:1y

New Store and Cheap Goods.—The firm of Christine & Co., having been dissolved I take great pleasure in informing my old friends and the public generally, that I intend carrying on the Clothing business at their old Stand, and having just returned from Baltimore with a large assortment of Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, fine Shirts, Under-shirts, Drawers and every thing usually kept in a gentlemens furnishing Store, all I have to say is, give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, and I will sell you goods cheap for cash.

S. ARCHER.

Sept. 849.

Prepare for Cold Weather.—One dozen pair of warm OVER SHOES received and for sale by S. ARCHER.

A good assortment of Ladies fine and coarse SHOES on hand and for sale cheap by S. ARCHER.

Stenhouse, Allen & Co.,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

No. 7 Hayne Street, Charleston, S. C.

PARTICULAR attention given to the sale of Wheat, Flour, Corn, and Country produce generally, and from their long experience in the business, they are confident of giving satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage.

References in Salisbury, Messrs. Kennedy & Mills, J. D. Brown & Lemley, Jenkins, Roberts & Co., Murphy, McRorie & Co., and R. & A. Murphy, Charleston S. C.

Jan. 1856. 865-3m

Beautiful Styles.—JAMES M. HUGHES, *Fashionable Taylor, 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 Pardessus,
Dress do.	"Senator" Paletot Coat,
Walking do.	Chinchilla Overcoat,
Boy's Tailor's Costume,	Boy's Morning Cloak,
Single breasted Frock Coat,	Ladies Full Dress Costume
Evening Coat,	Walking 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.

$10 REWARD.—Stolen from the subscriber of Thursday night the 22nd Nov 1855, one dark Bay Mare, about 15 hands high with white hind feet and white spot in the fore head; and has been worked a good deal as the color marks will indicate. At the same time one double reigned bridle, saddle and blanket. The saddle was new with black quilted seat. The supposed thief is a young man between 20 and 21 years of age, about 5 feet high. I will give the above reward for his apprehension.

DANIEL WILSON.

Address Shaw's Mills, Guilford, N. C.

Nov. 25, 1855. 859-3m.

CUMMINGS & CO., No. 71 North 3 St. above Arch, PHILADELPHIA,

Wholesale Dealers in

Hosery, Gloves, Brushes and Varieties, &c.

With a general assortment of

GERMAN AND FRENCH FANCY GOODS.

C. & Co. are now receiving their Spring Stock of the above description of Goods, to which they invite the special attention of their North Carolina friends. Jan. 1, 1856. (3mo)

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

ONLY ONE DOLLAR—don't forget it. Rooms opposite the Bland House. A. STARRETT.

July 10, 18

RECEIVING & FORWARDING.—The subscriber offers his services to all persons who may wish to send off produce of any kind, or to receive and forward goods to any part of the country. He has made arrangements to move soon in Wilmington, Norfolk or Petersburg any kind of produce at the highest market price and remittances made promptly for the same. His charges will be low. W. J. McCONNEL.

Dec. 4, 1855. 860-

CHOCOLATE, CHOCOLATE.—Receiving also in Store Ground Rockin Coffee, French, white, extra and pearl Starch; green and black Tea. Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles. Rice, Molasses—new crop.

Also, 50 sacks Salt, just to hand.

WINBOURNE & WITTY.

Jan. 1856.

Joseph R. Blossom, Commission and Forwarding Merchant,—WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will give his personal attention to business entrusted to his care, and shippers may rely on having prompt returns.

Liberal advances made on consignments of all kinds of Country Produce for sale in this market, or for shipment to other ports.

Consignments of Flour Solicited.

March, 1856. 824-1y.

W. F. ELLIOTT, (late of Wood & Ellio Fayetteville, N. C.) **General Commission & Forwarding Merchant,** Wilmington, N. C.

Orders for Merchandize, and consignments of Flour and other Produce, of sales of shipment thankfully received and promptly attended to

March, 18 824—

Take Notice.—Good Furniture for Sale.—The undersigned wishes to say to the public generally, that he can furnish anything in his line of business, at short notice. And he intends to carry on more extensively than heretofore. He earnestly solicits the call of his friends to examine his work, he will try to please them in price and taste, and will exchange his work for lumber, suitable for his business, or any moderate.

Shop on Fourth street, one door above the Baptist Church. WILLIAM ADAMS.

Feb., 1855. 826:1y

Dressed Lumber for Sale, at the Rail road Planing and Lumber Mills. All varieties of best long leaf lumber, dressed at the shortest notice. Orders from a distance delivered on board the Cars free of charge. Planing and moulding done to order. T. H. TOOD, & Co.,

Refer to J. Conrad and C. H. Wiley, Esq'rs.

Nov. 1855. 859-6m.

Just Received and for Sale an additional supply of boiling cloths of all numbers, from No. 6 to 11, which we will sell as low as can be bought and warranted to be good cloths.

May 1st, 18. W. J. McCONNEL.

PETER W. HINTON, Commission Merchant, TOWN FORT, *Norfolk, Va.*

Special attention paid to selling Tobacco, Flour Grain, Cotton, Naval Stores, &c. Also, to receiving and forwarding Goods.

Refer to Chas. L. Hinton, Esq., Wake, N. C.; G. B. Kenne, Esq., Sam'l Geo. W. Haywood, Esq. Raleigh, N. C.; Wm. Plummer, Esq., Warrenton, N. C. Aug. 25, 1855. 810:1y.

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

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

For information respecting style and workmanship he begs leave to refer to Mr. Wm. K Blake of Greensboro' Female College.

June 20th, 18 857:1y

Pine Lumber.—WORTH, COOPER & PARKER, have erected a Steam Saw Mill, three miles from Asheboro', and keep constantly on hand or furnish at short notice, any quantity of first rate quality **Pine Lumber.**

August, 1855. 817-tf.

100 Kegs pure and No. 1 White Lead, dry and in Oil.

Also, a quantity of Zinc Paint, in Oil, fresh for sale, low for cash. WINBOURNE & WITTY.

Jan. 1856.

WANTED imediately one or two good hands who understand getting out Staves and Heading, for which a liberal price will be paid.

W. J. McCONNEL.

Dec. 4, 1855. 860-

25 DOLLARS REWARD.—Ranaway 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, plausible address, a good face, and a receding forehead, between one of his great and next toe a scar, the cut of an axe, which causes the big toe to point across the foot towards the outside. 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 apprehension and confinement in any jail, as soon as I get him, and not grumble.

JOSEPH A. WEATHERLY.

Greensboro', Oct. 1855. 853tf.

CALL AS YOU PASS!—The undersigned having purchased the entire **Stock of Goods** of James McIver, on very favorable terms, hereby give an invitation to their friends and the public generally, to **call at their Store** on Market street, in the large brick house heretofore occupied by Mr. McIver, where they will always be found ready to sell **on the most favorable terms,** almost any article usually kept in Stores in the 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 establishment in this part of the country.

GRAHAM & DUNN.

Greensboro', Jan. 1856. 864:tf.

Notice.—Taken up and entered on the stray Book, on the 7th inst., by Mrs. Rachel Swain living on the Lexington stage road, 17 miles west of Greensboro', a bay mare, black legs, mane and tail; a scar on the right hind leg, collar marked, shod all round, shoes worn smooth, supposed to be fifteen years old. JOSEPH W. PATTERSON, Ranger.

Jan. 18 1856.

J. F. JOLLIFF & Co. have just received their stock of Spring and Summer Clothing, together with a good assortment of cloths, cassimets and vesting; boots, shoes and hats, with every thing else usually kept in a gentleman's furnishing store. All we ask is a call from those who wish to buy, before purchasing elsewhere.

Greensboro', April 12, 18 827:1

STONES & Co., Grocers and Commission Merchants, No. 33 Pearl street (Below Cary.) **Richmond, Va.**

ALLEN Y. STONES, D. J. HARTSOCK, GEORGE HYDE, WM. B. ISAACS. } Refer to Hon. J. M. Morehead, Jesse H. Rainey, Esq.

Nov. 23d, 1855. 858-6m.

NOTICE.—Rankin, Donnell & Co., having dissolved copartnership, are now winding up their business and respectfully invite all who are indebted to the firm by note or account to come forward and make settlement either with the partners or old stand where the business is now carried on with Rankin & McLean.

25 Tons of Iron just received and for sale including rod iron, oval iron, square box iron, band iron, strap iron, round iron, tyre iron assorted and Swede iron, which will be sold low for cash.

W. J. McCONNEL.

May 1st, 18.

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, 18 848tf

E. W. CHILDERS, dealer in School, Law, Miscellaneous, Standard, Prose and Fine Works in General Literature (Law Books a specialty,) Music and Music Books, Writing Books, Music and Musical Instruments, Stationery, &c.

Greensborough, N. C.

West Street second square from the court house.

50 Barrels of White & Brown Sugar of superior quality, just received. For sale.

May, 1855. W. J. McCONNEL.

150 Kegs Pure & No. 1 White Lead for sale. Also a lot of zinc paint, in oil, for cash. W. J. McCONNEL.

May 1st.

A quantity of quicksilver, just received and for sale low. W. J. McCONNEL.

May 1st.

GUN OIL.—Just received 12 gallons Gun and Linseed Oil. Also, a quantity of Spermaceti, for sale low.

Jan. 1856. WINBOURNE & WITTY.

ANDREW J. STEDMAN, Attorney at Law, having removed to Pittsboro', N. C., will attend regularly the Courts in Chatham, Moore and Bignett Counties.

Pittsboro', April 16, 1855. 829tf

Just Received and for sale low, a lot of springs and axels, brass and silver lamps, brass dashes, patent leather, enamelled leather, with many other articles for coach makers.

May 1st, 18. W. J. McCONNEL.

T. C. & D. G. Worth, Commission & Forwarding Merchants, Wilmington, N. C. Liberal advances made on Consignments.

J. & D. MacRae & Co., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Wilmington, N. C. Give their particular attention to the sale of Flour, to filling all orders for *Coffee, Sugar, Molasses and other Groceries.*

March 3, 18 832-1y.

A QUANTITY of double and single barrel Guns, Bird Bags, Powder Flasks, Shooting Revolvers, 4 and 5 inch barrel.

Nov, 1855. W. J. McCONNEL.

Just Received, a lot of Blacksmith's anvils and hammers. Cheap.

May, 1855. W. J. McCONNEL.

SHEETING AND YARN.—J. & D. MacRae's Factory of Sheeting and Yarn from the Manufactories in Randolph. Also, one bale extra heavy Ozenburg, all for sale low.

WINBOURNE & WITTY.

100 pair Brogans—D. M. WINTERS' superior prime, for sale.

WINBOURNE & WITTY.

A LOT OF NEW CROP MOLASSES received and for sale by RANKIN & McLEAN.

A LOT of Fish, Mullets and Mackerel by RANKIN & McLEAN.

J. A. WORTH. J. F. FLEMING.

Worth & Fleming, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Fayetteville, N. C.

Burning Fluid warranted not to clog the wick, for sale at the Drug Store of

Feb. 1856. T. J. PEMBERTON.

Blank Warrants for sale at this Office.