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For the Patriot.

THE BROKEN HEART.

BY T. D. HILL.

THE MEETING.

"Twas a bright winter night, and the moon's pear-
ly beams,
"T'ron the snow cover'd hills lay as mild as the
dawn
Of aurora, when from off the sunny South's
streams
It dispenses the gloom with the first glimpse of
morn;
When the beautiful Ellen, where oft she had
stray'd,
Through her garden, and gazed on the flowery
way.
Silly roved—there she'd seen every loved flower
fade
Like the hopes she had cherished, so lively and
gay.
She had heard that her lover was going to leave,
And to meet him her last, she had wandered
forth there.
While she thought had a heart, such as his, could
deceive.
After winning her love—leaving her to de-
pair—
He appeared, from his coldness she knew it must
be:
They must part—yea, to night—she had loved
him in vain.
He had come, like a breeze, from a warm balmy
sea.
"T'pon a flow'r that is drooping, then leaves it
again.

THE DEPARTURE.

"Oh, leave not thus, a faithful heart,
That long has dreamt of future bliss;
'Twill break—thou canst not—must not part
In such an hour, to me, as this."
With guilty thoughts his head was hung,
His hand upon his brow was prest;
While round his neck her arms she flung,
And clasped him fondly to her breast.
"Why speak'st thou not?" with tears she said,
For well she knew that silence spoke
What long she feared, her daily dread,
That hour in which her heart must break.
Against his tortured breast he felt
The throbbings wild of that young heart;
A moment passed, he by her knelt,
And murmured low, "I must depart."
"Forgive! Adieu!" No word, not one
She spoke—her grasp urged him to stay;
A moment yet, she's left alone—
He like a dream had passed away.
January 23rd, 1856.

For the Patriot.

To a Discarded Lover!!

BY SESSEA.

The careless hours of youth are crowned
With hope's selected diadems,
But unobscured realize not
Those bright anticipated gems.
Our youth is vain, and seeks not
The dark despair that fate will fling,
In our short moment, o'er this life
With its relentless, how'ring wing.
The brightest days, sometimes, ere past
Are clouded with the darkest gloom,
The beauty, hope and love of youth
Are often buried in the tomb;
And hope of former years, though gone,
And memory'll not the past forget,
Will cherish some loved object still,
And find a star to guide it yet.

The worst despair hath gleams of hope,
When, seemingly its lights are fled;
The mind will fumble on the past,
While future hours, unseen, 'twill tread
When least we hope, we often taste
The sweetness of unexpected bliss;
Thus, love will make amends at last,
And what we've lost we scarcely miss.
German, Feb. 19 1856.

Marriage of Antoinette L. Brown.—The Ro-
chester Democrat publishes the marriage of the
well-known advocate of Woman's Rights, the Rev.
Antoinette L. Brown, to Mr. Samuel C. Black-
well, of Cincinnati. The wedding ceremony was
performed by Joseph Brown, Esq., the bride's
father, at his residence in the town of Henrietta,
Monroe county, on Thursday last week. The
Democrat supposes Mr. Blackwell to be a brother
of the late Dr. Blackwell.

For the Patriot.

Parting.

As some bright image of the mind—
A child of pleasure left behind—
Appears in moments dark and sad,
And sweetly sings of joys we've had.

So camest thou, when friends were few,
With gems of hope our faith to strew;
Reviving memories of the past,
Once fresh and gay—now fading fast.

Thus has it been, but we must part,
For other loves have won thy heart;
And I must say that word, "good bye!"
And see no more thy soft dark eye.

But what is friendship's golden chain?
Or fleeting love's delusive strain?
'Tis like the dreamer's blissful sleep,
That leaves the waking wretch to weep.

WILL.

February, 1856.

Massachusetts and North Carolina.

The Richmond Enquirer says: "We think every
sensible man in Massachusetts, after comparing
the census of his own State with that of North
Carolina, whether he be actuated by selfish policy
or enlarged philanthropy, will arise from the com-
parison, a warm friend of the Union as it is. The
statistics, which we shall cite, might, of them-
selves, induce the belief that the Bay State was
only productive of criminals and paupers. But
it is well known, that despite her fanaticism, she
is wealthy, enlightened, industrious and energetic.
Her commerce and manufactures supply her
with the products of agriculture. Disunion would
cripple those resources, and probably expel her
industry, skill and capital, to better markets and
more congenial climes. The population of Massa-
chusetts in 1850 was (in round numbers) a million,
that of North Carolina, eight hundred and seventy
thousand. Massachusetts produced thirty-one
thousand bushels of wheat, two millions three
hundred and forty-five thousand bushels of Indian
corn, and three millions five hundred and eighty-
five thousand bushels of potatoes—eighty-one
thousand hogs, forty-two thousand horses and
mules, and two hundred and sixty thousand cat-
tle. The productions of North Carolina, in propor-
tion to population, were about ten times as great.
They produced two millions one hundred and
thirty thousand bushels of wheat, twenty-seven
million bushels of Indian corn, five millions seven
hundred thousand bushels of potatoes, one million
eight hundred thousand hogs, one hundred and
seventy-four thousand horses and mules, and six
hundred and ninety-three thousand cattle. What
a field she exhibits for Massachusetts commerce
and manufactures! Yet she would fare better
in case of a disunion than Massachusetts—for she
produces all the necessities of life, and might pro-
duce its luxuries within herself.

The statistics of crime and pauperism exhibit
quite as startling a difference in favor of North
Carolina, and prove that she can and does attend
to the moral and physical condition of her people,
and needs no foreign prompting or interference.
Before quoting those statistics, we would remark,
that such, so dear and so much needed in Massa-
chusetts, is at every man's door in North Carolina
without money, and without price—for there are
few towns in that State. In Massachusetts, in
1850, there were 15,700 paupers; in North
Carolina, 1,900. In Massachusetts, criminals
convicted in 1850, 7,000; in North Carolina,
600. In prisons, in Massachusetts, 1,000; in
North Carolina, 44. In jails, in Massachusetts,
1,000; in North Carolina, 34. In Penitentiaries
in Massachusetts, 431; in North Carolina, 14.
Odd Fellows' charities, in Massachusetts, \$264,
000; in North Carolina, 10,000.

We think that these statistics deserve the se-
rious study of every christian, patriot and philan-
thropist in the Union."

A Veteran Prisoner

It is stated that a hardy old man recently pass-
ed through Lyons, France, on his way to Savoy,
his native country. No less than eighty years
ago, when he was 41, he was sentenced to the
French galleys for life for some crime. At the
commencement of the Revolution, being then a
middle-aged man, he was shut out from the world.
The other day he was released, at the age of 121.
No cause is assigned, but the probability is that
the Government thought that he had worked out
more than a natural life in the galleys, and that
he was past doing any harm. It is said that he
has a little property in Savoy, the interest on which
has been accumulating exactly ONE HUNDRED
YEARS, or since he had arrived at the age of 21.
The London Dispatch, noticing the foregoing,
says:

"We, of course, do not know upon what ground
the Savoyard was released; but we may add that
a condemnation to perpetuity in the galleys in
France is considered to have expired after one
hundred years' confinement. Only one case of
an individual having out-lived his term of punish-
ment was ever known, and that was a native of
a little village in Dauphiny, who, at the age of 21
was condemned to the galleys at Toulon for the
term of his natural life. The convict survived
his hundredth year of penal labor, and, according
to the rule observed, was discharged. From Toulon
the patriarchal sinner, numbering in years 122,
found his way to his native village; but, alas! no
one there knew him. Nor did he seek to recall to
the memory of any one; for next day the mel-
ancholy man took the road to Toulon, in due time
reached it, and, on inquiring to be received at his
old lodgings, was there allowed shelter, and died
next day."

Effects of Leap Year on Valentines.—It is re-
markable that during this month, (February),
there is more demand made by the ladies, for se-
rious love and matrimony inspiring valentines than
for "kidding" ones. 'Tis the effect of Leap
Year. The ladies are sending sentimental valen-
tines "poppings," and if you look close you'll
find the little initials stowed away under some
flower, leaf, or in the corner—*mine's respect*—
and so on.

The Tyranny of Party.

Under this head, the "Spirit of the South,"
published at Eufala, Ala., good Democratic au-
thority, administers to its party in Congress the
following severe but just rebuke, for voting to lay
on the table the resolution of Mr. Walker, of Al-
abama, a member of the American party, declar-
ing Mr. Boyce, of South Carolina, Speaker of the
House. Mr. Boyce is a member of the demo-
cratic party in full fellowship; a man superior in
every respect, to Mr. Richardson; but he would
not answer—he was not the nominee of the party
caucus, and the collar men would sooner sacrifice
the great interests of the country, than disobey
the dictates of the caucus. And yet these men
and their organs have effrontery to assert that the
American party are to blame for the failure to or-
ganize the House. But to the article of the
"Spirit of the South." Here it is:

THE TYRANNY OF PARTY.—The country has
lately had an illustration of the tyranny of party
and the iron rule of caucus. On the 3rd inst.,
Mr. Percy Walker, the Representative in Con-
gress of the Mobile district, offered a resolution
terminating the protracted struggle for the
Speakership, by the appointment of Mr. Boyce, of
South Carolina, to that office. Mr. Boyce is a
most unexceptionable State Rights Democrat,
wholly free from any taint of Know Nothingism,
and of the highest personal fitness for the posi-
tion. Mr. Walker is a Know Nothing, and pro-
posing Mr. Boyce for Speaker, he made some sacri-
fices of his party prejudices for the sake of or-
ganizing the House under sound, conservative
influences. Was it not reasonable to expect that
the olive branch of Southern Union thus hand-
somerly tendered, would have been promptly ac-
cepted, and that Southern men of all parties would
have gladly availed themselves of the opportunity
of making such a man as Boyce Speaker. Yet,
strange to say, the resolution was voted down by
a majority of thirty-six votes, and side by side
with the Black Republicans, among those who
helped to strangle it were Southern Democrats!

The excuse that these gentlemen make, is that
Mr. Richardson was the candidate of the caucus,
and that under its decrees, no member was at li-
berty to vote for any body else—as if any man had
a right to merge his personal responsibility to his
constituents and the country, and confide his con-
science to the keeping of a caucus! We are
anxious to see the vote, and learn who the men
are, that thus make caucus and party paramount
to the good of the country. Whoever they are,
they ought to be held up to public indignation, as
mere partisans unworthy of the trust reposed in
them. Mr. Richardson is, so far as we know, an
unobjectionable man, and we would willingly, if
it were possible, see him made Speaker. We ad-
mire the fidelity with which his friends have ad-
hered to him, but we loathe and despise the ser-
vility of these collar men, who would sacrifice
everything to party discipline and party spirit.—
What might have been the fate of Mr. Walker's
resolution had the United South stood up to it,
we know not, but this is a matter which does not
at all affect the conduct of those Southern men
who aided in voting it down. Each man who did
so is just as culpable as if the question depended
on his single vote, and occupies before the country
an unenviable position from which no ingenu-
ity can rescue him. We are glad to learn that
such conduct was characterised as it deserved at
once on the floor of Congress, by the gallant Qui-
tman himself, one Mr. Richardson's most constant
supporters. As soon as we can procure the vote
we shall publish the names of those Southern
gentlemen our own immediate representative we
are proud to say was not one of them.) who go
into Congress gagged and hand-cuffed, afraid to
vote according to the dictates of judgment and
conscience, until they first ask leave of the caucus!
Oh! shame where is thy blush?

Pleasures Derived from the Cultivation of Fields and Gardens.

The cultivation of fields and gardens is one of
the most delightful of all occupations, and per-
haps the only one the toil of which is recompen-
sed with much pleasure. The greater part of
laborious employments confine man to his shop,
or within his house—whilst he who devotes him-
self to agricultural pursuits always breathes a pure
air, and enjoys continually the grand spectacle of
nature. The azure sky is his canopy, and the
earth embroidered with flowers his carpet. Far
removed from the murky atmosphere of towns,
a thousand beautiful objects present themselves
to his view, and he need never want a pure
spring of delight or real banquet of pleasure.
Soon as the first rays of morning beam light on
the earth, he rises with the lark and hastens away
to his fields, brushes, as he passes, the glistening
dew-drops, and inhale the fresh air, sweeter than
the rose's perfume.

The joyful songs of the birds gladden the skies,
and they express their loves in a thousand ple-
asurative sallies. Their sweet carols mark the
spots they feel in the new day, and the full chorus
swells with the praises of the God of nature,
whose blessings they again receive in the return-
ing influence of the sun, in their food, and in the
sweet attractions of love and gaiety. And surely,
no heart can remain unmoved and this scene of
joy and festivity; nor can the mind contemplate
a more august spectacle than the perfection of
God in the grandeur of his designs and the beauty
of his works.

What contributes to render agriculture and
gardening more particularly pleasing is the con-
stant variety and succession of objects always
presented to us, which relieve the wearisomeness
of continued uniformity and unvarying sameness.
We continually observe a vast variety of
plants, fruits, herbs and trees grow up under our
eyes, and assuming every diversity of appear-
ance. Nature leads her followers through a thou-
sand flowery paths, ever diversified by new changes
and fresh delight. One while we see plants just
peeping above the ground, at another those which
have arisen and are fully developed, and others
which are in full bloom. Whichever way we
direct our views we see new beauties. The
heavens above and the earth beneath contain ex-
haustless treasures and boundless delights. Let
those who are from necessity confined within the
walls of cities sometimes emerge from their smoky
atmosphere and breathe a purer air in the country
where their hearts may be rejoiced with a pure
and innocent pleasure, and their souls rise up to
heaven in aspirations of praise and gratitude to
the Author of every blessing.

From the Montgomery (Ala.) Mail.

A Few Plain Truths, Plainly Told.

The representative preponderance of the free
States is owing to foreign immigration—the hasty
manufacture of "citizens" out of the crude and
raw foreign material—thus increasing the elective
power of the North at a rapid and dangerous rate.
This is one reason why Southern men should
adopt the National American creed, a cardinal
principle of which is—the imposition of a capita-
tion tax upon the heads of immigrants deported
to this country. Such a capitation tax, long ad-
vocated by the "Old Guard" Native Americans,
would shut off the increasing representative power
of the North, which shutting off would not grieve
the Union-loving Americans, and would trouble
none but Abolitionists or Disunionists, and politi-
cal power-seeking demagogues. Southern men
will perceive then, that their friends at the North
look to them for co-operation in the advocacy of
a capitation tax. The pro-slavery men of the
South must join issue with the anti-immigrant
men of the North, there being no jealousy or
heart-burnings between the men of the Union on
the question of slavery, while a union of interests
regarding the stoppage of immigration should lead
them to operate in harmony. All the mechanics
and working men of the North will go with such
a combination *en masse*,—because the working
men at the North necessarily abhor the competi-
tion and competition of imported cheap labor-
ers. These may be counted as sure allies of any
party whose efforts shall be exercised for the sup-
pression of immigration. Only let it be known
that the South will join hands with the laboring
classes of the North, for the enactment of a whole-
some and efficient checking of the swarms of
cheap laborers pouring into the American labor
market of the North, and the whole host of Amer-
ican working men throughout the Union, will
wheel into the ranks of the National American
party. Immigration, in the eyes of the laboring
millions, is the greatest evil to which they are ex-
posed, and though some of them, at the North,
should be tainted with abolitionism, they will sink
every other issue, and make anti-immigration the
one great overshadowing question of the day.—
The paupers and cheap laborers from Europe are
now knocking loudly at the doors of the Southern
States—they need the places of the slaves, and
long to supplant them, in the more temperate
regions of the South. The raps and demands for
admission will become louder and more impera-
tive, as the North and West become more flooded
with laborers seeking work. The South is being
hemmed in and gradually crowded upon by the
enormous influx of laborers and voters, pouring
into the country from Europe. "Up guards, and
at them should be the cry," let the Abolitionists
alone and they will die out—join the anti-immi-
grationists at the North, and the work is done.

Minister Wheeler.

A letter from Mr. Marcy, Secretary of State,
to Col. John H. Wheeler, U. S. Minister to Ni-
caragua, is published, in which a pretty severe
rebuke is administered to the latter for his con-
duct during the late trouble in that quarter.

After remarking that our government adheres
to its settled policy of recognizing the government
de facto, the Secretary says it is difficult to de-
cide who is the responsible authority at present,
and adds—

"It appears that a band of foreign adventurers
has invaded that unhappy country, which, after
gaining recruits from among the residents, has, by
violence, overturned the previously existing gov-
ernment, and now pretend to be in possession of
sovereign authority."

"The knowledge we have of their proceedings
does not authorize the President to recognize it
as the *de facto* government of Nicaragua, and he
cannot hold, or permit you to hold, in your official
character, any political intercourse with the per-
sons now claiming to exercise the sovereign au-
thority of that State. It appears to be no more
than a violent usurpation of power brought about
by an irregular, self-organized military force, as
yet unsanctioned by the will or acquiescence of
the people of Nicaragua."

"It has more the appearance of a successful
marauding expedition than a change of govern-
ment of rulers."

"The President instructs you to abstain from
any official intercourse with the persons now ex-
ercising a temporary control over some parts of
Nicaragua. In such a dubious state of affairs
you cannot be expected to act in your official
character until you receive instructions from your
government, but you will be entitled to all the
immunities of a Minister, if you do not act to for-
feit them."

"You will remain in the country, and keep
your government well advised of the actual con-
dition of affairs therein. You will observe great
circumspection in your conduct. You cannot re-
tain a right to the privileges of a Minister if you
intermeddle with the concerns of any of the par-
ties. The difficulties you have already encoun-
tered arose, as it appears, from an apprehension
that you had improperly interfered in the con-
flict between the contending parties. Though the
President has no doubt that you acted from the
purest motives, intending only to subserve the
cause of humanity, yet your course was aside from
that which your duty as the representative of a
foreign government imposed upon you. It has
exposed you to the charge, by one party, of inter-
fering in the concerns of the other, and on this
ground an attempt will be made to justify the
restraint put upon you."

The late Cold Weather.—The Petersburg (Vir-
ginia) Intelligencer says the wheat crop will be
greatly improved by the deep covering under
which it has so long lain, and the farmers will
therefore be materially benefitted. It has been
a terrible season for birds and wild animals—vast
numbers must have perished, and those which
survive must be nearly in the last stage of
emaciation. It is stated that at least five hun-
dred dead snow birds have been found on a sec-
tion of the railroad embracing a distance of nine
miles, below Charlottesville, Virginia, and par-
tridges and other birds have perished in consid-
erable numbers. The Vicksburg (Mississippi)
Sentinel of the 17th ult. says—"The river op-
posite our city was full of floating ice yesterday.
This has not been the case during any winter for
many years past."

Desperate Affray in a School House.—The
Lebanon (Tenn.) Herald of the 24th ult., gives
the following account of a terrible fight in a school
room in Wilson county, in this State:

"The most distressing homicide we ever heard
of, occurred in this county, about seven miles
northeast of Lebanon, on last Monday morning
was a week ago, between Rufus Watson and his
three sons on the one side, and two sons of John
New on the other. The unfortunate difficulty oc-
curred in a school room. Young New, aged about
nineteen years, was shot through the heart and
expired immediately; and his little brother some
thirteen or fourteen years of age, was almost liter-
ally cut to pieces—receiving no less, we learn,
than seven dangerous wounds. Strange as it
may appear he is still living and hopes are enter-
tained of his recovery. Rufus Watson received
the contents of a pistol loaded with birdshot in the
breast, but was not seriously hurt. The difficulty
grew out of an old grudge that has existed be-
tween the heads of the respective families."

The first Locomotive in Texas.—We learn from
a letter from Houston, Texas, to the Galveston
News, that the first locomotive upon the Galves-
ton, Houston and Red River Railroad was put in
motion on the 22nd ult. The writer says:

"About 4 o'clock, P. M., amidst the huzzas
and cheers of an enthusiastic multitude assembled
to witness the starting of the iron horse; he was
brought forward from his temporary resting place
and placed on the road, seemingly in fine travel-
ling order. After exhibiting some signs of resis-
tiveness, he set out steadily on his western jour-
ney—the first of his species that ever left the
junction of White Oak and Buffalo Bayou. Quite
a large number of our citizens availed them-
selves of the privilege of taking the first ride
on the locomotive, which continued to make short
excursions back and forth, the distance of a half
mile, during the afternoon, much to the gratifica-
tion of those present."

The Western (Charlotte) Democrat, alluding
to the election of Banks as Speaker, says:

"We shall look with no little interest to names
of those who voted for the plurality principle.—
It was tantamount to a direct vote for Banks,
a man who has had the audacity to declare in his
place on the floor of Congress, that he is unable
to determine which is the best of the two races—
the white or the black!"

Well here are two of the number. Mr. Smith
of Tennessee, a Democrat, offered the resolution
to adopt the plurality rule after three more inef-
fectual ballots. For this resolution, T. L.
Clingman alone, of all the North Carolina dele-
gation, voted. Now "lay on McDuff!"—Western
Eagle.

The Cold January.—The January that is just
closed is the coldest of which there is any record
in our thermometer history. Tables have been
preserved in Philadelphia, giving the mean tem-
perature of the month of January for the last 66
years, and we find that the month this year was
far ahead of its predecessors in the intensity of
its wintry atmosphere. The mean temperature
of January by a single observation taken by the
Messrs. McAllister, at noon each day, is 28.63.
The average from two observations, taken by a
correspondent of the North American, one early
in the morning, and the other late at night, is 20.
66. There was sleighing of some kind through-
out the month.

The Senate of Massachusetts has adopted an
amendment repealing the clause of the law of
1855 which confers upon jurors the right of judg-
ing of the constitutionality of any law. This
movement has direct reference to enforcement of
the prohibitory liquor law. During the year 1855
there were eighty prosecutions for violations of
this law in Boston and not one conviction; the
jurors in every case deciding against its constitu-
tionality. The temperance men look for an in-
terpretation from the judges more in accordance
with their peculiar views.

Very Proper.—A bill has been introduced into
the New York Legislature, which, among other
wholesome provisions, enacts that any married
woman whose husband, without any fault on her
part, from drunkenness, profligacy or otherwise, shall
neglect or refuse to provide for her support or
the support of her children, or any married woman
who may be deserted by her husband without
any fault on her part, shall have the right to
transact business in her own name, collect her
own earnings and those of her minor children, and
educate her children free from the interference of
her husband or any other person.

Death in a Sleigh.—It is stated that a young
lady of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, while
sleighing one night last week, was frozen to death.
She complained to her companion early in the
evening of being cold, but there being no public
house near, they did not stop. Soon after, on
coming to a tavern, she refused to get out, say-
ing that she felt very comfortable, and they drove
on. Arriving at home, she had to be assisted out
of the sleigh, in a stupor-like state, and shortly
afterwards expired.

To Prevent Horses Falling.—One of the omni-
bus lines in New York City has applied a safety
cradle to their stages, to prevent the horses fall-
ing on the Russ pavement. It consists of straps con-
nected with the front part of the stage, stretching
forward and slung under the body of the horses,
so as to hold them up when they slip on the pave-
ment. The object of the invention is good, and
very necessary.

Death of Commodore Morris.—Commodore
Charles Morris of the United States Navy, de-
parted this life on Sunday, 27th ult., at his re-
sidence in Willington City, of inflammation of the
lungs, in the 72d year of his age. Commodore
Morris entered the Navy in the year 1799, and
was, in the year 1813, for gallant and distinguish-
ed services, promoted to the rank which he held
at the time of his death. His eminent services
and his high standing in the Navy are indelibly
recorded in the history of his country, and are
known to all.

The Average Duration of Human Life.

Curious Facts and Figures.

A valuable work on the average duration of
human life in various countries, was recently pub-
lished in France. It is quite elaborate, and
abounds with curious facts.—It is stated that in
France a sixth of the population die at the end of
the first year; a fifth at the end of 2 years; a
third at the end of 14 years; the half at the end
of 42 years; the three-fourth at the end of 69
years; the four-fifths at the end of 72 years, and
the five-sixths at the end of 75 years.

Before 1789, it was calculated, that of a hun-
dred men, fifty lived twenty years; but since
that period there has been a marked improvement.
One observer calculates, that of a hundred men,
seven live to eighty years, two to eighty-five, one
to eighty-nine, and that of a million of our race,
only 640 live from 90 to 99. Centenarians exist
in the proportion of 2 to every 10,000. Chateau-
neuf having examined 15,000,000 of lives, found
that 44 in 100, lived to the age of 80, 23
to 60, 15 to 70, 44 to 80, and 44 to 90.

At present the average duration of life in
France appears to be 39 years 8 months. Twenty
years ago, Bienayme valued it only at 36 years,
and Demontferrand represented it at 33 years 8
months. In 1817 it was only 31 years 8 months;
before 1789, according to DuVillard, 28 years 9
months; and Villenne has established that in
Paris during the 18th century it was 32 years;
in the 17th, 26 years, and only 17 years in the
14th century.

In France but one septuagenarian is found
among every 23 individuals; one octogenarian in
every 160, and but one nonagenarian in 1900.
Of these last there are nearly 17,500. Matthieu,
however, computes that in every 174 persons
there is one octogenarian, and one nonagenarian
in every 1740.

At Geneva the average duration of life was 18
years 5 months in the 16th century; 23 years 4
months in the 17th and from 32 to 33 years in
the 18th; from 1815 to 1826, it has risen to 38
years 10 months.

At present in France, as we have seen, the aver-
age duration of life is 39 years 8 months, that is
to say, on our birth we have before us 39 years
and 8 months of probable existence; at 4 years,
a period when all the favorable chances are united,
we have 49 years 4 months, according to Depar-
cieux, we have only 40 years and 3 months at 20
years of age; 34 years and 1 month at 30 years of
age; 27 years 6 months at 40; 20 years 5 months
at 50; 14 years and 3 months at 60; 8 years and
3 months at 70; 4 years and 8 months at 80;
and 1 year and 9 months at 90.

In 1840 the average duration of life in Eng-
land was 38 years in France 36 years; and a half
in Hanover, 35 years 4 months; in Schleswig-
Holstein, 34 years 4 months; in Holland, 34
years 3 months; in the Duchy of Baden, 32 years 9 months;
at Naples, 31 years 7 months; in Prussia, 30
years 6 months; in Wurtemberg, 30 years, and
29 years in Saxony.

The general results are, that the average du-
ration of life in Europe, and in all civilized coun-
tries, is increasing every year.

Marcy and Col. Wheeler.

Washington, Feb. 6.

Col. Wheeler, our Minister to Nicaragua, has
recently replied to the letter of Secretary Marcy,
disapproving of his conduct in recognizing the
new government of Nicaragua.

Col. Wheeler insists that from surrounding cir-
cumstances, and all civilized usages, he was per-
fectly justifiable in the course he pursued.

He further states that Walker's force now num-
bers 1,200, and that his government is firmly es-
tablished; and that his plan of uniting all the
Central American States will doubtless be success-
ful.

The United States Government, if reports be
true, is not disinclined to acknowledge Walker as
President of Nicaragua, by the reception of some
new and duly accredited Minister, in the place of
French.

Northern Promotions.—The election of Mr.
Banks as Speaker of the National House of Rep-
resentatives, says the Philadelphia North Ameri-
can, completes the following unusual results:—
The President of the United States, the Speaker
of the House, the President of the Senate, the
head of the Cabinet, and the occupant of our most
important diplomatic post, the Minister to Eng-
land, are all Northern men. General Pierce and
Mr. Banks are from New England, Mr. Marcy
and Mr. Dallas from the Middle States, and Mr.
Bright from Indiana.

The Right Direction.—A mercantile house in
this place, has shown us a letter, dated Salisbury,
1st inst., stating that 160 bags corn, 50 barrels
flour, and 19 bags do., had been sent from that
town here, over the N. C. Railroad, for sale, be-
ing the first shipment from Salisbury since the
completion of the road.—W. H. Herald.

The Invalid's Prayer.

OF LAST LINES OF ANNE BRONTE, KNOWN AS ACTON BELL.

I hoped that with the brave and strong,
My portion'd task might lie,
To toil amid the busy throng,
With purpose pure and high.

But God has fixed another part,
And He has fixed it well;
I said so with my bleeding heart,
When first the anguish fell.

Thou God has taken our delight,
Our treasure hold away,
Thou bid'st us now weep through the night,
And sorrow through the day.

These weary hours will not be lost,
These days of misery,
These nights of darkness, anguish, -lost -
Can I but turn to Thee.

By secret labor to sustain,
In humble patience, every blow,
To gather fortitude from pain,
And hope, and holiness, from woe.

Thus let me serve Thee from my heart,
What'er may be my written fate,
Whether thus early to depart,
Or yet awhile to wait.

If thou should'st bring me back to life,
More humbled I should be,
More wise, more strengthened for the strife,
More apt to lean on Thee.

Should Death be standing at the gate,
Thus should I keep my vow,
But Lord, whatever be my fate,
Oh! let me serve Thee now.

A Relic.

On a Cedar Tablet erected over a grave at the Brick Church, in St. James, South Santee, is the following curious inscription:

Remember, man, now passing by,
What you are now, so once was I;
As I am now so must you be;
Therefore prepare to follow me.

Some way has written beneath:

To follow you I am intent,
If I only knew the way you went.

On the reverse side of the tablet:

Far distant from my native land,
O'er Neptune's Waves I've crossed,
Inured I am with strangers here,
But with my kindred dust.

"Well, Sambo, what's yer at now days?"

"Oh, I be a carpenter and joiner."

"What department? I does de circular work?"

"What's dat?"

"Why, I turns de grindstone."

"Julius - Sam you're a drunkard; you're allers drunk, and your habits is loose, ugge, your habits is loose."

"Sam - Well, ax me dis den, how do mischievous my habits loose when I is tight all de time?"

"Well, ax me dis den, how do mischievous my habits loose when I is tight all de time?"

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Clarendon Iron Works.-WILMINGTON, N. C. The Clarendon Iron Works are now prepared to receive orders for Beam, Vertical, Horizontal or Oscillating Steam Engines, Hoists, Presses, and adapted to all purposes; Circular Vertical and Portable Saw Mills, complete; Pumps, Mining Machinery, Grist and Flour Mills, complete; Turbines and other Water Wheels, complete; Engines: Rice Threshers; Shingle Machines, Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, Gears, and all other Mill Work.

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

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

Repairs.-A separate department and force will be kept for repairs, where work will be done thoroughly and with despatch. Having large facilities, the above work will be done on as reasonable terms as elsewhere, North or South, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner. Consultation by letter or otherwise, in regard to plans and designs for mills or their furniture, and for machinery generally, willingly answered. All orders or communications to be addressed to the undersigned. HENRY M. DRANE, Agent. March 17, 1855.

STEAM SAW MILL.-Hoover & Virdin, Proprietors.

The subscribers have erected a Steam Saw Mill, on a fine tract of land in the town of Asheboro, N. C., within a yard of the F. & W. Plank Road, where they will be pleased to fill all orders, and furnish an enormous quantity of Pine Lumber, of the very best quality. Their prices are as follows, board measure:

Weather boarding,	\$9.00	per thousand feet,
Light Sill,	\$9.00	" " "
Cladding,	\$4.00	" " "
Truck 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. B. F. HOOVER, W. W. VIRDIN, Jr. Nov. 26th, 1855.

\$500 REWARD.-Ran away from the subscriber in October last, my negro boy, MAYNOR, about 15 years of age; complexion yellow. He was taken by Mr. James Young, in Rockingham county, N. C. He was last seen at Mr. Young's house in said county. I have heard since has been run off by some person to Mississippi. 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 \$30 dollars for her delivery to Mr. Thomas A. Moss at Boyden, Va.; or \$20 for her confinement in any safe jail in N. C., so I can get her again. LEWIS DAVIS. June 26, 1855.

BOOTS & SHOES.

ALLEN, BRUGG & 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 climate, consisting in part of

Men's black, tip, calf, and Kramel Brogans

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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 applicant's 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. 71:11

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

DRESSING BUREAUS, with marble and mahogany tops - a very large assortment; Wardrobes, Rooking Chairs, Windsor, Cane set & Mahogany Parlor Chairs, Extension Dining Tables, Book Cases, &c. &c.

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

D. P. GREGG, DENTIST, (GRADUATE) of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, having located himself permanently in this village, respectfully tenders his professional services to its residents and those of the surrounding country. He deems it unnecessary to publish long lists of testimonials, as he hopes to have sufficient opportunity to convince personally to those having diseased dentures, whatever qualifications he may have to practice in the varied departments of dental profession. Any call will be promptly attended to. Office on North Street, first door North of Hopkins Hotel. Ladies will be waited upon at their residences upon such an invitation being given. Greensboro, N. C., Dec. 5th, 1854. 759-1f.

New Firm - Fashionable Tailoring.-J. G. HARRELL & MORRIS, 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 & MORRIS. Jan. 1, 1855. 863-1f.

25 DOLLARS REWARD.-Ran away from the subscriber on the 17th inst., a negro man named **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 to this county where he labored and behaved well up to the time of his disappearance. He is well acquainted about Fayetteville, having driven 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. 853-1f.

CALL AS YOU PASS!-The undersigned, having purchased the entire stock of Goods of James Melver, 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. Melver, where they will always be found, ready to sell on the most favorable terms, almost any article usually kept in stores in this country. Without making any high-sounding promises, they would say to all, give them a fair trial, feeling confident of their ability to please, both in quality and price.

We shall, from time to time, renew and increase our already extensive variety of goods, so that we at all times will be able to exhibit as an extensive and varied assortment of goods as any establishment in this part of the country. GREENHAM & DUNN. Greensboro, Jan. 1855. 864-1f.

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, 17 miles and tail; a scar on the right hind leg, collar marked. rhod all round, shes worn smooth, supposed to be fifteen years old. JOSEPH W. PATTERSON, Ranger. Jan. 18 1855.

J. F. JOLLEE & Co. have just received their stock of Spring and Summer Clothing, together with a good assortment of cloths, cash items 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, 1855. 827-1f.

STOKES & Co., Grocers and Commission Merchants, No. 33 Pearl street, (below Lafayette.) Refer to: ALEX. STOKES, D. J. HASTINGS, GEORGE RIVES, WM. B. ISAAC. Nov. 23d, 1855. 858-6m.

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

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

For information respecting style and workmanship he begs leave to refer to Mr. Will. K. Blake of Greensboro Female College. June 5th, 1855. 867-1f.

JOB PRINTING.

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

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

STYLE AND BEAUTY

with any office in this part of the country. In our late purchase we have had an especial eye to the printing of the

Small Hands & Blanks.

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

M. S. SHERWOOD, An assortment of the best qualities of Pamphlet, Cap, and Letter, for jobs, on hand. Greensboro, N. C., 814.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD. Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Office, Raleigh, N. C., February 8, 1855.

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 west - merchants and others along that Road, will likewise be delivered at the same point.

All duties 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. Feb. 13-6. 869-1f.

New Store and Cheap Goods.-The firm of Lumsine & 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 unusual I have to say, give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, and I will sell you goods cheap for cash. S. ARCHER. 849.

Prepared for old Weather.-One dozen pair of WATER OVER SHOES received and for sale by S. ARCHER.

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

Beautiful Styles.-JAMES M. HUGHES, Fashionable Tailor, West St. St., takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public generally that he has received his Fall and Winter Fashions, embracing, among others, the following beautiful patterns:

Sack Overcoat, Boy's Pardessus, "Senator" Pajama Coat, Chicimilla Overcoat, Boy's Morning Coat, Ladies Full Dress Costume, Walking Costume, Evening Coat, Parisian Overcoat.

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 on Thursday night the 22nd Nov 1855, one dark Bay Mare, about 15 hands high, with white hind feet and white spot in the forehead, 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 27 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. 74 North 3 St. Cabove Arch, PHILADELPHIA. Wholesale Dealers in Hosiery, 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, 1855. (3mo)

ONLY ONE DOLLAR.-Having just made a tour to the Northern Cities, I am in receipt of an enormous stock of MATERIALS for **DAGGERS**, 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 "Lemon, Jenny Lind, Paris, Imitation Shell, Silver Boud, Silk Velvet, &c., &c. Call and secure your likeness - the opportunity may never return.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR.-don't forget it. Rooms opposite the Bland House. A. STARKREIT. July 10, 1855.

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 have goods 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-

GROCERIES, GROCERIES.-Receiving and in Store and in Lageria Coffee, brown, white, crushed and pulverized Sugar; green and black Tea. Spices, Adamantine and Tallow Candles. Rice, Molasses - new crop. Also, 50 sacks Salt, just to hand. WINBOURNE & WITTY. Jan. 1856.

The Lumber.-WORTH, COOPER & PARKER, have erected a Steam Saw Mill, three miles from Asheboro, and keep constantly on hand or for sale at short notice, any quantity of first rate quality **Pine Lumber.** August, 1855. 847-1f.