The Greensborough Patriot.

VOL. XVII. GREENSBOROUGH, N. C., SEPTEMBER 26, 1856. NO. 901

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY M. S. SHERWOOD.

Terms: $2 a year, in Advance; *$2.50 after three months, and $3.00 after twelve months, from date of subscription.*

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One dollar per square (fifteen lines) for the first week, and twenty-five cents for every week thereafter. Deductions made in favor of standing advertisements as follows:

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COUNTRY GIRLS.

Up in the early morning,
Just at the peep of day,
Straining the milk in the dairy,
Turning the cows away—
Sweeping the floor in the kitchen,
Making the beds up stairs,
Washing the breakfast dishes,
Dusting the parlor chairs.

Brushing the crumbs from the pantry,
Hunting for eggs at the barn,
Cleaning the turnips for dinner,
Spinning the stocking yarn—
Spreading the whitening linen,
Down on the bushes below,
Ransacking every meadow
Where the red strawberries grow.

Starching the 'fixings' for Sunday,
Churning the snowy cream,
Rinsing the pails and strainer
Down in the running stream—
Feeding the geese and turkeys,
Making the pumpkin pies,
Jogging the little one's cradle,
Driving away the flies.

Grace in every motion,
Music in every tone,
Beauty in form and feature,
Thousands might covet to own—
Cheeks that rival spring roses,
Teeth the whitest of pearls;
One of these country maids is worth
A score of your city girls.

THE SWELL-HEAD DISEASE.

This dreadful disease sometimes attacks horses, and, probably, other animals, as monkeys and jackals; and some birds, as the parrot and mocking-bird. But men are more subject to it, and with them it is more fatal.

CAUSE. Vacuity in the cranium. It is often augmented by flattery, especially when the cranium is small and ill-shaped. Men of information, however, are sometimes afflicted with it, in which case there is found an [illegible] swelling in the upper region of the head, just back of the *upper cranium*. The [illegible] is called self-esteem.

SYMPTOMS. The poor creature usually fancies himself the biggest, smartest, best, and handsomest man in the crowd—"loves the uppermost seats in the synagogue"—is given to impudence, impertinence, and usually bad manners in company—is censorious and fond of finding and exposing the foibles of his associates—has few friends and no lovers, and has generally a bad odor to polite and well-bred people—given to swelling and strutting, as if in one moment he fancied himself a toad, and the next a turkey cock. He is egotistic, and passionately fond of high-sounding titles, as 'Squire, Captain, Colonel, General, &c. The miserable patient is sometimes so [illegible] as to attempt to stride the ocean, or jump over very high mountains. These are only a few of the symptoms of this malady, but enough to identify it.

TREATMENT. When it is caused by emptiness of the cranium, it is only necessary to fill up the vacuum with good ideas, a solid education, or common sense. When induced by diminutiveness, or malformation of the brain, the cure is slow and difficult. We have known some cases which defied every remedy and destroyed the patients. A cure must be attempted by exercising and cultivating those faculties which are deficient, such as the judgment and the understanding, and depleting self-esteem, &c. The skulls of these patients are usually very thick and hard, so that it is hard pounding any thing into them; but they are excessively fond of soft soap—give them a pound or two every day, and it will soften the skull so that you can probably get a little gumption into it, or a modicum of ratiocination, and they will soon be well. When this will not cure, soft soap will palliate.

In the case of those *gentlemen*, from ten to twenty years old, who get to putting on the boots and pantaloons of their fathers and to teaching their teachers, reproving and counselling and sometimes insulting old age, chewing tobacco, smoking cigars, and drinking whiskey—swearing, and cutting the dandy swell-head generally—appetite for late hours, bad company and bar-rooms, voracious—*a little oil of birch, applied by the paternal hand, is the best remedy*. Then keep them out of the night air and bad weather. If this does not effect a cure by the divine blessing—the head grows and grows, till the poor sufferer topples over a few times, and knocks out half his self-esteem.

Louisiana Baptist.

Singular Cure for Epilepsy.

The "Normandie," a paper published at Rouen, in France, gives its readers the following curious statement in relation to a singular remedy for epilepsy.—There can at least be no harm in trying it:

Some years ago a female was attacked with epilepsy in one of the streets of Oporto, and several persons collected around her. A bystander suddenly cried out, "cover her face with a black silk handkerchief!" A man took off his cravat and threw it over her face. Strange to say, her convulsions instantly ceased, and, rising to her feet, she thanked the persons around and walked away without any assistance. One of the spectators of this strange scene was a gentleman who afterwards became director of the Institute of Manufactures of Oporto; and a year ago one of the pupils named Vidal was attacked with epilepsy, and he recollected what he had seen. He proposed to the physicians of the establishment to try the effect of a black silk handkerchief thrown on the face, not that he was sure, but that it might be well to try it, as it could do no harm. A black cravat was accordingly thrown on the face of Vidal, and the spasm ceased as if by enchantment, and he soon after recovered. Twenty times after Vidal had other attacks, but he always recovered by means of the same remedy.

The "Normandie," after relating these facts, says that it cannot explain whether it is the silk or the black color, or both, which puts an end to the epileptic attack; but while waiting the investigation of scientific men, it strongly recommends the remedy.

We had written thus far when we got hold of a Paris journal giving an account of a positive cure, recently effected by the above simple remedy. A young man while passing along the street, was suddenly seized with epilepsy, and fell to the ground in the most violent convulsions. A person who happened to be passing, and who had heard of the new remedy, immediately took off his black silk cravat and covered the sufferer's face with it, an effect was immediately produced. The cravat was lifted up by a thick vapor, which came out of the mouth of the sufferer, and in a short time after the man rose up, and appeared as if awaking from a sound sleep. On a previous occasion the attack had lasted two or three hours on the same person.—*N. O. Picayune.*

JUST THE BOOK FOR BASHFUL LOVERS.—"A Treatise on Popping the Question," illustrated with familiar examples, would, doubtless, prove a popular book. Our drawer is open for contributions of the necessary materials for such a work. We trust that our friends will be particular in mentioning whether the applications were successful.

The following is furnished by the person most interested, with the assurance that it "operated to a charm:"

"Dear sitting by the side of Imogene, meditating upon the best manner of coming to the point, when she took up an orange that lay upon the table.

"Will you have part of this?" she asked. I assented, thinking all the while more of orange flowers than of the fruit. What she was thinking of I cannot say. She divided the orange into two parts and gave me one. A sudden inspiration came upon me.

"Oh, Imogene!" said I, "I wish you would serve me as you have just done this orange."

"What do you mean?" she asked, innocently.

"Why, you have *halved* the orange; now won't you *have* me?"

I am a little oblivious as to what followed for the next few moments; only I remember that somehow I found my moustache in contact with her lips. We are to be married next September. You will receive cards."

Why does a bow-legged man remind you of a holiday at the South? Because (you see) the knee grows out.

"Father, did you ever have another wife beside mother?" "No, my boy; what possessed you to ask such a question?"

"Because I saw in the old family Bible where you married Anna Domini, 1850, and that isn't mother—her name is Sally Smith."

The Cincinnati Times affirms there is an old lady in that city so thoroughly anti-Catholic in her tendencies, that she won't read Pope's poetry.

Avenged Honor.—"A Frenchman at a large dinner party, got into a violent dispute with a gentleman, who, sitting at the foot of the table, was too far away for personal insult; but who said, 'Sir, if I were near you, I would give you a *box* on the ears—so you may consider the blow as given.' 'And I,' said the other, 'were I near you, should draw my sword, and run you through the body—so you may consider yourself as *dead*.'"

God gives to every man
The temper, virtue, understanding, taste,
That lifts him into life and lets him fall
Just in the niche he was ordained to fill.

The following joke, connected with Dr. EDSON OLDS, at the time a member of Congress from Ohio, is related in the Ohio State Journal:

Some years ago, before the Doctor was as extensively engaged in banking and in conducting financial operations as at present and times past, he was returning over the mountains in a stage coach filled with Western members of Congress. The flask had been circulating pretty freely, all had told their stories, had had their laugh, and conversation began to flag. One old gentleman sat quietly ensconced in the corner taking a snooze, when the Doctor, slapping him upon the back, called upon him to sing a song. I don't sing, gruffly replied the unsocial passenger. Well then, old fellow, said the Doctor, spin us a yarn, or tell us what you were dreaming about. O, very well, said the old gentleman, I can readily give you a description of my dream, for it has left a vivid impression upon my memory. I thought, said he, that as we were coming down the mountain, the horses ran away, and as they came to the brink of a precipice, horses, stage-coach, driver, and all, were precipitated over it, and down, down, down we went a thousand feet to the bottom. Of course we were all killed. The first thing I recollect was finding myself and all my companions in the presence of his Satanic Majesty. He was surrounded by his imps, in the midst of flames and sulphur. One of the imps acted as usher, and taking hold of that gentleman, (pointing to one on the front seat) he presented him in great state: Who are you? and where did you come from? inquired his cloven-footed highness in tones of thunder. O, said the poor trembling mortal, my name is ——, and I am a member of Congress from Indiana. O no! said old Nick, member of Congress from Indiana, hey? I don't know that I have any use for you—you can stand aside. One after other all my companions were presented, save their names, their professions and business, and were all set aside—until a thick-set, stumpy, fat, bandy-legged fellow, with spectacles on his nose, was brought up. Who are you? said old Beelzebub, and where are you from? O, said the terror-stricken individual, please sir, my name is Doctor Olds, and I am a member of Congress from Ohio! This is not Edson Olds is it? The very same, replied the [illegible], looking [illegible] at his prototype—the same at your service. Ha, ha here, boys jump round! shouted his Satanic majesty with great excitement—jump around boys, unscrew my tail—quick and screw it on to the Doctor—there's no further use for me here—*he's Captain now!* And as he vanished in the smoke, the noise made by the infernal crew in congratulating their new captain, awakened me, and I was glad to find it nothing but a dream. The laugh raised in the coach at the expense of the Doctor was heard a mile off, and ever since then he has never been known to ask a fellow passenger to relate his dream.

Vinegar Plant.

We spoke last April of a Vinegar plant given us by a lady friend of Wesson. We took it home to our office, procured from an apothecary's store, one of his largest glass jars, holding some two gallons, almost with common sweetened water, committed the plant to it, and there it has been ever since spreading its folds, upon the surface, till it was evident the vinegar had become strong enough almost for the death of the plant; whereupon, this week, we removed the original sweetened water, and supplied its place with new for the plant to work upon. On drawing off the vinegar it was found very strong indeed—almost as strong as [illegible], and for ordinary table purposes it will require to be diluted with fresh water. There is no mistake about it—this vinegar plant will keep our family in purest vinegar as long as we shall need such an article.—*Rural Intelligencer.*

We would like to obtain such a plant.—Can't the Editor of the Arater obtain one us.—*Ed. N. C. Whig.*

Home Manners.

We sometimes meet with men who seem to think that any indulgence in an affectionate feeling is a weakness. They will return from a journey, and greet their family with a distant dignity, and move among their children with the cold and lofty splendor of an iceberg, surrounded by its fragments.—There is hardly a more unnatural sight on earth than one of these families without a heart. A father had better extinguish a boy's eyes than take away his heart. Cherish then, your heart's best affections. Indulge in the warm and gushing emotions of filial, parental and fraternal love. Love God, everybody, everything that is lovely. Teach your children to love;—to love the rose, the robin; to love their parents; to love their God. Let it be the studied objects of their domestic culture, to give them warm hearts, ardent affections. Bind your family together by those strong chords. You cannot make them too strong. Religion is love—love to God, to man.—*Dr. Hall's Med. Jour.*

When does a young lady wish to win more than seven beaux at once? When she tries to *fascinate* (fasten eight.)

When a Tennessee girl is slyly kissed, she frowns and says: "Put that article right back, sir, where you stole it from." We would like to kiss Tennessee girls slyly all the time.

Look at the Right Side.

What is the use of looking as if you had a season ticket for a funeral? Can't you find any better name for this world than "a vale of tears," and "a scene of tribulation?" If you can't, it will do no good to read a letter which a friend has just furnished us. It is from a wife, in Massachusetts, to her husband in California.—She always looks at the bright side. She doesn't intend going through the world as if

'Muffled drums were beating
Funeral marches to the grave.'

Here is her letter:—

MY DEAR HUSBAND—As it is some time since you left us for California, I suppose you would be glad to hear how we are getting along in your absence. I am happy to say that we are enjoying very good health on the whole.—Just at the present two of the boys have got the small pox, Amanda Jane has got the measels, Samuel got hooked by a cow the other day, and little Peter has chopped off three of his fingers with the hatchet. It's a mercy that he didn't chop them all off. With these trifling exceptions, we are all well and are getting along nicely. You needn't be at all anxious about us.

I almost forget to say that Sarah Matilda eloped, last week, with a tin peddler. Poor girl! she's been waiting for the last ten years for a chance, and I'm glad she's got married at last. She need'nt have taken the trouble to elope though, for I'm sure I was glad enough to have her go. She was a great eater, and I find the baked beans don't go off near as fast now as they did. The way that girl would dip into pork and beans was a caution to the rest of the family.

The cow took it into her head yesterday to run away, which was very fortunate, I'm sure, for the barn caught fire last night and was consumed. I was in hopes that the house would go too, for it's very inconvenient, but the wind was the wrong way, so it didn't receive much injury.

Some boys broke into the orchard the other day and stripped all the fruit trees. I am very glad of it. If they hadn't I presume the children would have made themselves sick by eating too much fruit.

Hoping that you enjoy yourself in California as well as we do at home, I remain your affectionate wife. ——.

A Wrinkle about the Age of Horses.

A few days ago we met a gentleman from Alabama, who gave us a piece of information in regard to ascertaining the age of a horse, after he or she has passed the ninth year, which was new to us, and will be, we are sure, to most of our readers. It is this: after the horse is nine years old, a wrinkle comes on the eyelid at the upper corner of the lower lid, and every year thereafter he has one well defined wrinkle for each year of his age over nine. If, for instance, a horse has three wrinkles, he is twelve; if four, he is thirteen. Add the number of wrinkles to nine, and you will always get it. So says the gentleman; and he is confident it will never fail. As a good many people have horses over nine, it is easily tried. If true the horse dentist must give up his trade.

We believe the best judges have a rule, which they rely on as infallible to the age of fourteen. The horse has six incisers, "nippers" as they are commonly called—the front teeth. They have each a dent in them just like the dent in gourdseed corn, and are hence called gourd seed. At four years old, the front pair at bottom lose the gourd seed, become smooth, at six the next two—one on each side; at eight, the next pair, which completes the bottom sett. At ten, the front upper pair becomes smooth; at twelve, the next pair; at fourteen, the last pair. After this the "wrinkle" may come into play.

Another indication upon which we are told the late Wm. R. Johnson relied, to ascertain the age of the horse, was an inspection of the termination of the lachrymal duct, which opens into the *septum*, or cartilaginous division of the nose on each side, an inch or two above the nostril. Any one on examination will easily find these orifices; but it requires a good deal of practice and a nice eye to apply this test. It is said that it enlarges with the age of the animal.—*Southern Planter.*

Lazy Boys.

A lazy boy makes a lazy man, just as sure as a crooked twig makes a crooked tree. Who did not make a shiftless vagabond when he became a man, unless he had a fortune left him to keep up appearances? The great mass of thieves, paupers and criminals that fill our penitentiaries and alms-houses, have come up to what they are by being brought up in idleness. Those who constitute the business part of the community, those who make our useful men, were trained up in their boyhood to be industrious.

When a boy is old enough to begin to play in the street, then he is old enough to know how to work. Of course, we would not deprive children of healthful, playful exercise, or the time they should spend in study, but teach to work little by little as a child is taught to work at school. In this way he will acquire habits of industry that will not forsake him when he grows up.

Many persons who are poor let their children grow up to fourteen or sixteen years of age, or till they can support them no longer, before they put them to labor. Such children, not having any idea of what work is, and having habits of idleness, go forth to impose upon their employers with laziness. There is a repulsiveness in all labor set before them, and to get it done no matter how, is their aim. They are ambitious at play, but dull at work. The consequence is they do not stick to one thing but a short time; they move about the world, get into mischief and finally find their way to the prison or almshouse.

With the habit of idleness, vice may generally, if not invariably, be found. Where the minds and hands are not occupied in some useful employment an evil grows from enough to do. They are found in the streets till late in the evening, learning the vulgar and profane habits of the older [illegible]. They may be seen hanging around [illegible] bar-rooms, and stores where [illegible] but they are seldom found [illegible].

A lazy boy is not only a [illegible] disgrace to his parents, for [illegible] their neglect he became thus. [illegible] however poor, in these times [illegible] and newspapers, need let their [illegible] up in idleness. If they can[illegible] manual labor, let their minds [illegible] work, make them industrious scholars [illegible] they will be industrious at any business [illegible] may undertake in after life.

We know of many boys—young men—old enough to do business for themselves, who cannot read much less write their own names. They, too, are lazy, for ignorance and laziness are twin brothers. We always feel sorry for such young men—their habits are for life—the twig bent in childhood grows a distorted tree, and there is no remedy for it. They must pass through life as they have lived—in laziness and ignorance. Think of it young reader, and take heed that your habits and character be not formed like theirs.—*Palmer Journal.*

Hell is not Far Off.

The Pittsburgh *Herald* tells the following anecdote of Rev. Dr. Plummer of that city:

"During a visit to the Hot Springs, on a certain occasion he was invited by the company gathered there to preach for them on the Sabbath. He consented. The ball-room of the hotel was prepared for religious worship, and the audience assembled. The speaker announced his text, and began his discourse; but was mortified to find that by some of the young and more frivolous of his hearers of both sexes, the performance was looked upon as a good joke, and to be treated accordingly. Some were smiling, some were whispering, and an unseemly levity prevailed throughout the congregation.—For a few minutes he endeavored to withstand it by a simple presentation of the truth; but to no purpose. Stopping short in his discourse, he at once arrested their attention by the question: 'My friends, do you know how these Hot Springs are said to have been discovered? I will tell you—

'Many years since, an old Dutchman and his son were passing along down the valley, where the road now runs that you see out there,'—pointing to it through the window—'when observing the springs they stopped their team to water the horses. The old man took up the bucket, went to the spring, and dipped it in, when some of the water dashed upon his hand and scalded him. Instantly dropping the bucket, he started to the wagon, running and calling to his son in the greatest consternation: "Drive on, Hans; drive on. *Hell ish not far from dish place!*" At this his audience burst out laughing—when immediately assuming a look of the deepest solemnity, and dropping his voice to the low tones that made them like muttered thunders, he made the application: "I tell you my friends, Hell is *not* far from this place." There were no more smiles on that day. Some who heard it said it seemed to them as if the terrors of the day of judgment had come.

Anecdote of Washington.

Mr. R. H. Lee, writing from Washington, Pa., correcting a statement in [illegible] oration at Lexington, relates the following anecdote of Washington:

During Gen. Washington's administration, he almost daily attended his room, adjoining the Senate Chamber, and often arrived before the Senate organized. On one occasion, just before his arrival, Governor Morris and some other Senators were standing together conversing on various topics, and, amongst them, the natural but majestic air of Gen. Washington, when one observed there was no man living could take a liberty with him. The sprightly and bold Morris remarked, "I will bet a dozen of wine I can do that with impunity." The bet was accepted. Soon after Washington appeared, and commenced an easy and pleasant conversation with one of the gentlemen, at a little distance from the others. While thus engaged, Morris stepping up, in a jocund manner tapped Washington on the shoulder, in a very familiar manner, and said, "Good morning, old fellow!"—The General turned, and merely looked him in the face, without a word, when Morris, with all his assumed effrontery, stepped hastily back, in evident discomposure, and said, "Gentlemen, you have won the bet, I will never take such liberty again!" The writer received this from one who was a *member of the Senate and present.*

The Standard and Mr. Fillmore.

We take the following paragraph from an editorial article in the Raleigh Standard of last Saturday:

"The election of Fremont would inevitably lead to a separation of the States. Even if no overt or direct act of dissolution should take place, he could not carry on the government in the South. No true or decent Southern man would accept office under him; and our people would never submit to have their post offices, custom-houses and the like, [illegible] Fremont's Yankee abolitionists. [illegible] Northern [illegible]—and we [illegible] example, the [illegible] to elect a [illegible] candidate on [illegible] all the [illegible] stand [illegible] They [illegible] condition of [illegible] country. The Union can not [illegible] administered nor can it exist on sectional grounds."

The following paragraphs, as most of our readers will recollect, are taken from Mr. Fillmore's speech at Albany, a few weeks ago:

"But this is not all, sir. [illegible] a political party presenting candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, selected for the first time from the free States alone, with the avowed purpose of electing these candidates by suffrages of one part of the Union only, to rule over the whole United States. Can it be possible that those who are engaged in such a measure can have seriously reflected upon the consequences which must inevitably follow, in case of success? (Cheers.) Can they have the madness, or the folly to believe that our Southern brethren would submit to be governed by such a Chief Magistrate. (Cheers.) Would he be required to follow the same rule prescribed by those who elected him, in making his appointments? If a man living south of Mason and Dixon's line be not worthy to be President or Vice President, would it be proper to select one from the same quarter, as one of his Cabinet Council, or to represent the nation in a foreign country? Or, indeed, to collect the revenue, or administer the laws of the United States? If not, what new rule is the President to adopt in selecting men for office, that the people themselves discard in selecting him?

"These are serious, but practical questions, and in order to appreciate them fully, it is only necessary to turn the tables upon ourselves. Suppose that the South, having a majority of the Electoral votes, should declare that they would only have slaveholders for President and Vice-President; and should elect such by their exclusive suffrages to rule over us at the North. Do you think we would submit to it? No not for a moment. (Applause.) And do you believe that your Southern brethren are less sensitive on this subject than you are, or less jealous of their rights? (Tremendous cheering.) If you do, let me tell you that you are mistaken. And, therefore, you see that if this sectional party succeeds, it leads inevitably to the destruction of this beautiful fabric reared by our forefathers, cemented by their blood, and bequeathed to us as a priceless inheritance.

"I tell you, my friends, that I speak warmly on this subject, for I feel that we are in danger. I am determined to make a [illegible] I will walk my hand [illegible] they may be [illegible] treading upon the [illegible] at any moment [illegible] the nation. *I might, by a few words, [illegible]. But I can never consent [illegible] For my [illegible]* [illegible]

"*In the language of the lamented, immortal Clay—"I would rather be right than be President.*" (Enthusiastic and prolonged cheers.)

The Standard's article, as the reader will see, *is Mr. Fillmore's speech [illegible].*

So far the Standard and Mr. Fillmore agree. But there is this difference: The Standard publishes its sentiment in the South, where all are opposed to Fremont, where nothing can be lost by denouncing his party and its doctrines; and where much present success (though future disaster) may be gained if the people can be convinced that the Democracy alone are the defenders of Southern interests and honor. *Mr. Fillmore*, on the contrary, takes precisely the position occupied by the Standard, and boldly proclaims it—where? At Albany, at Rochester, in a Northern State, in the very heart of the abolition country; in a section where, indulging the [illegible], or taking the popular side, would gain him votes

would help to make him President; in a section where his manly avowals of national feeling, his strong advocacy of Southern rights and stronger condemnation of Northern wrongs, it was thought at the time, would jeopard, if they did not destroy his chances of success. But "he would rather be right than be President," and he *was* right, and may yet be President.

Now, we ask the Standard, in all kindness which is the more useful, we do not say *better*, friend to the South? The Standard or Mr. Fillmore? The Standard's appeals have no effect, for they are not read North of Mason's and Dixon's; they lose the Standard no subscribers, for they express the feelings of all the Standard's readers. Mr. Fillmore's appeals are made to those who are warring upon us, made with almost entire certainty that *he* will lose, though his *country* may gain by them. Which, we ask, is the more useful to the South?

And in all fairness, for we are no partisans, we ask the Standard again, is it honorable, is it good for the South, is it RIGHT, that Mr. Fillmore should be denounced by the Standard and its allies at the South as an abolitionist, as not a national man, as not to be trusted by the South, in fact as little or no better than Mr. Fremont? Has the South so many friends at the North that any any of them can be carelessly cast aside? And is there not danger, nay, is it not certain, that men at the North, seeing the manner in which the South treats those who, for its sake and the country's sake, defy its assailants in their strongholds, will leave the South to take care of itself, and join in the popular fanaticism which they have heretofore endeavored to stem?

We ask justice, nothing but sheer justice, we are not asking the Standard's support, for Mr. Fillmore. And we ask it with the more confidence, that *we*, as the Standard knows and has repeatedly declared, have not lacked the independence to recognize and applaud the friends, to single out and condemn the enemies of the South, in whatever Northern party found, and offending whatever Southern party we might. Does the Standard think it justice to Mr. Fillmore to embody his sentiments spoken at the North, in its editorials at the South, and at the same time denounce Mr. Fillmore as not to be trusted by the South?—*Fayetteville Observer.*

The Condition of France—Louis Napoleon and the Future.

France is comparatively tranquil on the surface, but there are, nevertheless, many causes of anxiety and apprehension. The people of that country are at once impulsive and impatient. They have, for the last half century, been anxious to secure some great political reformation, and have poured out their blood like water in the many attempts that have been made. A republic has been the dream of thousands, and it still continues to be. Nevertheless, France is, at this moment, a complete despotism. The master-spirit is Louis Napoleon. But the other day he was a wanderer and an adventurer, and now the entire power of the State is concentrated in his hands. He makes or mars, according to his sole will. This result is curious and astounding, when we remember recent events. Within a few weeks, no less than two thousand three hundred political prisoners have been released by him from their various places of confinement. How many more still remain in durance vile, it is impossible to say, but the probability is, that at least ten thousand are now confined in the various prisons of France, or suffering the penalties of banishment. The condition of France may be imagined under these circumstances. There are four parties in the field against the Emperor, namely: the Legitimists, the Orleanists, the Republicans, and the Socialists. But there have thus far been unable to unite, and hence Louis Napoleon has been able to retain power. Whatever may have been his antecedents, and however unscrupulous the means by which he attained his present position, he is essential to the well being of France, and his death would doubtless plunge that country into all the horrors of another revolution. Thus, a report of his recent illness produced quite a sensation, not only in Paris, but throughout the European world. It should be remembered, too, that several attempts have been made to assassinate him. He is regarded as the great impediment, as well for the Legitimists as the Republicans, while thousands have suffered wrongs political or otherwise, at his hands, who would rejoice in his downfall, no matter by what means. The succession would immediately be found the bone of contention, and another fearful and sanguinary struggle would immediately take place. On one hand, the Legitimists would exert all their power; on another, the Bonapartists would claim the perpetuation of their dynasty, and again the Republicans and the Socialists would urge their views, and be willing to shed their blood in the accomplishment of their wishes. It is true that Louis Napoleon has a son, but he is yet a mere infant, and his claims to the imperial crown would not only be contested by some of the members of the same family, but by the descendants, as well of Charles X, as of Louis Philippe. The death of the Queen of England, the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Austria, or indeed, of any other leading monarch, would be of little importance comparatively speaking, because the succession in each case would be regular, and without any contest. But not so Louis Napoleon. And hence the life of an individual, who but the other day was an adventurer, is now bound up to some extent, not only with the destinies of France, but with those of the entire European world. No wonder, therefore, that great anxiety is manifested, as relates to the future of France. The Emperor, before the birth of his son, named his successor, and had several laws passed in reference to the continuation of the Bonaparte dynasty. But since the birth of an heir, a change has taken place, the members of the family have been called together, and an effort has been made to give them their distinct position, and to reconcile their claims and pretensions. The object is to prevent estrangement, contention and collision, should Napoleon III be suddenly summoned before the great Arbiter of Nations, as well as of men. It will be remembered that Louis Philippe was equally anxious, and adopted every possible plan, calculated to promote the success of his family. But alas! for human hopes and desires, he himself was not permitted to continue on the throne, until the hour of his mortal decease. The case may be similar with Louis Napoleon.

Facts to be Remembered.—It is a fact that the notorious Col. Lane, who is the leader of the free-soil and abolition cohorts in Kansas, is a *Democrat*, was lately a *Democratic* member of Congress and was one of those "*forty-four sound, national Democrats*" who voted for the Kansas bill. This "*sound national Democrat*" is now traversing the entire Northern States "shrieking for freedom," making inflammatory speeches, and collecting money and raising men for bleeding Kansas."

It is a fact that the recently elected Governor of Maine is a *Democratic* Senator of the United States, and has been always a Democrat.

It is a fact that three-fourths of the *leaders* of the Black Republican party are of the *Democratic* school of politicians.

It is a fact that Fremont himself—the Black Republican candidate for the Presidency—has always been a Democrat of the first water, and was elected as such, and by Democrats, to the United States Senate.

It is a fact—the highest fact of all—that the first Black Republican ever sent to Congress *from the South is a Democrat*, and was elected by *Democratic* votes. We allude to F. P. Blair, Jr., of Missouri.—*Richmond Daily.*

Political Discussion.

Recently Mr. John M. Botts delivered a very strong and able speech at Taylor's Springs, in Rockingham county, Virginia, in favor of Mr. Fillmore. He was replied to by Mr. Harris, the Democratic elector for that district. During his speech Mr. Harris several times alluded to Mr. Botts's opinion on the subject of the power of Congress to legislate for the Territories, and dared and defied that gentleman to answer whether he and Martin Van Buren did not occupy the same position upon that question.

Mr. Botts rose, and remarked, that as he was not a candidate for the Presidency, *his* opinions were not at issue in this canvass. He would, however, ask the gentleman who had pronounced the inquiry, whether he considered an admission of the constitutional power of Congress to legislate on the subject of slavery in the Territories an insuperable objection to a candidate for the Presidency?

Mr. Harris. I certainly do.

Mr. Botts. Then you, of course, would not vote for me if I were a candidate, and held the opinion?

Mr Harris. No; and, so help me heaven, I would vote for no man for any office who subscribed to so dangerous and odious a doctrine!

Mr. Botts. Very well, sir; my opinion is not a matter of vital importance in this canvass, but I will read for your especial edification and instruction, the following declaration:

"Having urged the adoption of the Missouri Compromise, the inference is inevitable that Congress, in my opinion, possesses the power to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the Territories. This sovereign power in Congress must, from its nature, be exclusive."

I quote from the "Sanford letter" of James Buchanan!

Such a shout of laughter, we have never heard as followed this "clincher," and Mr. Harris stood covered with confusion, looking for a few moments as a lady present expressed it, "as if he had an attack of the lock-jaw." "You are pledged against Buchanan," came up from all parts of the crowd.

After a few minutes, the Democratic orator stammered out that Mr. Buchanan's real opinion was, that Congress had the power to legislate for the protection of slavery, but no power to legislate for its prohibition.

"Indeed!" rejoined Mr. Botts, "then you think the power exists to legislate on one side of the question, but not on the other! Mr. Buchanan will hardly thank you for that compliment to his intelligence. Will you be so kind as to point out the particular clause of the constitution from which you derive this novel and brilliant conception of yours?"

Mr. Harris had of course, no answer to make.

When Mr. Harris sat down, Mr. Botts took the stand, and told Mr. H. that the difference between the opinions of Martin Van Buren and the rest of Mr. Buchanan's supporters at the North and himself, consists in the very important distinction that while they urge the exercise by Congress of the right to adopt the Wilmot Proviso, and to prevent the further extension of slavery, he (Mr. Botts) had always strenuously opposed the exercise of any such power. Mr. Harris had urged as a serious objection to Mr. Fillmore that he voted against Mr. Botts's resolution of censure upon Giddings.

Are you aware, sir, said Mr. B., that in your efforts to establish Mr. Fillmore's unsoundness upon this question, the painful necessity was forced upon you, of proving my fidelity to the South, as the author and proposer of that very resolution you so strongly condemn him for voting against; and that you involved yourself in the unenviable dilemma of approving my course at the moment you were attempting to excite prejudice against my position on the Southern question? But, I will inform you, if you will only not tell *the people of Rockingham about it,—that Greeley voted just as Mr. Fillmore did!* Amidst the laughter and applause consequent upon this last sally, Mr. Botts concluded.—*Rich. Amer.*

The Cincinnati Platform.—If any of our readers yet have any stomach for the Cincinnati platform, let them read the following from an Arkansas Whig:

"Now, this Cincinnati platform seems to be a perfect hodge-podge. Tom Kirkman used to tell of a Hoosier, his dropping in about dinner time on an old lady, who invited him to draw up to the table. There was a huge pie of the pot order for dinner. The old lady helped him bountifully, and he, being hungry, was doing justice to it.

"Stranger," said the old lady, "you will find almost every sort of meat in this pie."

"Yes, madam," said he, "and fish too," as he drew from between his lips what he imagined was the backbone of a terrapin or sucker.

"Lord have mercy!" exclaimed the old woman, "if there ain't our fine-tooth comb that I lost two weeks ago!"

North Carolina, GUILFORD COUNTY.—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1856.

Garren Alexander, Adm. vs. Jonathan Alexander and Hiram Alexander. } Petition to sell Land.

In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the Defendants reside beyond the limits of the State: It is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made during six weeks in the Greensboro' Patriot for said Defendants to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Guilford, at the court house in Greensboro', on the third Monday of November, 1856, then and there to plead answer or demur,—otherwise the case will be heard *ex parte* as to them and judgment granted according to law.

Witness, Lyndon Swaim, Clerk of said court, at Office, the third Monday of August, 1856.

LYNDON SWAIM, C. C. C.

Sept. 19th, 1856. 900.6w.

The Patriot.

GREENSBOROUGH:

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1856.

AMERICANS FOR AMERICA:

For President,

MILLARD FILLMORE,
OF NEW YORK.

For Vice President
ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON
OF TENNESSEE.

AMERICAN ELECTORAL TICKET

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.
L. B. CARMICHAEL, of Wilkes,
JOHN W. CAMERON, of Cumberland.

FOR THE DISTRICTS.

1st District,		LEWIS THOMPSON,
2d	"	E. J. WARREN,
3d	"	O. P. MEARES,
4th	"	JAS. T. LITTLEJOHN,
5th	"	A. J. STEDMAN,
6th	"	J. M. LEACH,
7th	"	A. J. JORDAN,
8th	"	J. D. HYMAN.

THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED.
[Andrew Jackson.

"It is time that we should become a little more *Americanized*; and instead of feeding the paupers and laborers of England, feed our own; or else, in a short time, by continuing our present policy, we shall all be rendered paupers ourselves."
[*Andrew Jackson.*

The State Fair

We acknowledge the receipt of an invitation from the Executive Committee to be present at the Fair of the North Carolina State Agricultural Society, to be held in the City of Raleigh on the 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th of October. We had the pleasure of attending the State Fair twelve months ago; and if business will permit, we will be pleased to do so this year. The Raleigh "Signal" says "we are assured by the Committee that every effort will be made that may be necessary to accommodate visitors and exhibitors at the fair. An addition has already been made to Floral Hall, and additional awning, with seats for the accommodation of visitors, is erecting, and a stand will be put up for the especial accommodation of the Editors present.

"We would again call to the minds of our readers to the fact that all the railroads of the State have agreed to transport articles for exhibition free of charge, and that persons attending the Fair will be charged only half price on all the roads."

Fremont's Romanism.

As it has been denied that John C. Fremont is now, or ever has been a Roman Catholic, we call the attention of the public to the following letter from Professor Weir, of West Point, which appears to us to be conclusive, that Col. Fremont has been, and, if unchanged, is yet a Roman Catholic. The proof of Fremont's Romanism was his refusal to receive from Professor Weir an Episcopal prayer book, or "A Companion for the Altar," upon the ground that he was a Roman Catholic. This letter from Prof. Weir was called forth by a letter of inquiry from John A. C. Gray, Esq., of New York, a Fremont man, addressed to Prof. Weir:

WEST POINT, August 26th, 1856.

DEAR SIR: I have just received your notice of the 25th instant., in which you request a correct statement of the incident alluded to in an article that appeared recently in the Troy Whig, and which, I may add, was a publication of private remarks, made without my knowledge or consent.

The circumstance on which, I presume, the article was based, and which I stated to you in the ears was, that previous to Lieutenant Fremont's first visit to the Rocky Mountains, he came to West Point, and was introduced to me by a mutual friend, Lieutenant Seammon. I was much interested in Lieutenant F.'s youthful appearance, in combination with the arduous journey he was about prosecuting beyond the bounds of civilization, and offered him, through Lieutenant S., a little book that had been recently published by the Episcopal press, but whether a Prayer Book or a "Companion for the Altar" I cannot now say, for it was some twelve or fourteen years ago, but it was courteously returned, with the intimation, through Mr. Seammon, *that Lieutenant Fremont was a Romanist.* This impression has always remained on my mind and led me to make the remark that I presume has given rise to the article to which you refer.

As I should be very sorry to do an injury to any man, and as you think a correction is needed I have no objection to your making what use you please of the above.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.
ROBT. W. WEIR.

JOHN A. C. GRAY, Esq

Broke into Jail.

On last Saturday evening, a few miles from this place, as the slave of E. Bennet, Esq., was coming to town, he was met by a man by the name of Miller, who demanded of him some peaches.—The boy very politely refusing, Miller struck him with a stick, and then drew a bowie knife and inflicted a severe wound upon him. Miller was arrested by the Sheriffs and lodged in the jail of this county. A gentleman who had been in the eastern part of the State, sent the boy home in a buggy, and Miller who had rode with him during the day, stole some twenty-five dollars from the boy. On examination it was found on the person of Miller. We learn Miller is guilty of some misdemeanors below Raleigh, perhaps in Bertie, and when we get through with him here the good citizens of that county can have him.

☞ The first daily newspaper printed in Virginia was in 1780, and the subscription price was \$50 per annum.

WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Our paper this week is occupied principally with the proceedings of the great Whig Convention which assembled in the city of Baltimore last week.

This event gives a new and more powerful interest to the contest and canvass. The old line Whigs, led on by the master spirits of the party and of the land, have covered themselves with glory. But one thing was wanting to complete the work and perfect the arrangements of the opposition to the two sectional candidates, Buchanan and Fremont, and that was the public endorsation of Millard Fillmore's nomination by the body of old Line Whigs. This has been done in first rate style by the Convention of that party which assembled in Baltimore on Wednesday of last week. After a full, fair and enlightened survey of the whole field they came to the conclusion that of all the claims to popular favor those of Millard Fillmore were the stongest and most worthy, and they therefore unanimously and enthusiastically declared him to be their choice amongst the candidates. This conclusion was just what might have been expected from the conservatism, wisdom and intelligence of a body representing principles and ideas of government eminently consistent with the institutions upon which our Union is founded, and by which it can alone be preserved and perpetuated. The Convention had a noble trust confided to it and nobly has that trust been executed. All the contending parties looked to its deliberations and decision with deep anxiety, knowing that the effect would be mighty upon the fortunes of each—Democracy and Black Republicanism arrayed in sectional animosity, and relying upon sectional appeals, contemplated with uneasy emotions this Whig gathering, because they feared that it would result in the adoption of the honest, glorious cause of the *country*, and a rebuke of the selfish, mercenary and dangerous doctrines and purposes of *party*. The friends and supporters of Fillmore, the national, anti-sectional candidate, who knows no north, no south, no east, no west, but knows only the Constitution and the broad land which it covers—awaited with becoming solicitude, the action of the Convention, feeling that it embraced issues of transcendent moment to the Republic both for the Present and the Future. They had confidence that its proceedings would vindicate the Right and accord with the exigency which called it forth. They have not been disappointed. Their reasonable expectation has been fulfilled, and now they are doubly armed for the fight in which they bear aloft over their heads the proud banner of the Constitution and the Union! This combination of the forces of the Old Whigs and Americans under the lead of Millard Fillmore will carry dismay into the sectional ranks, and joy to the hearts of all true patriots. It gives a sure promise of the salvation of the country from the perils which Misrule and Fanaticism have alike contributed to bring upon it. The legions of the two great adversaries of the peace and well-being of the Union will be broken and dispersed—and on the ides of November the "Stripes and Stars" which have floated in triumph over many a field and deck in our wars with foreign powers, will wave victoriously over the battlements of the Constitution in this conflict with the worst enemies it has ever yet had to meet—Gog and Magog, the "Spoils" Democracy and Black Republicanism—will be routed, and the true faith established upon a base of adamant. The capacity of the people for self government will be vindicated—the Temple of our Liberties will be purged from the uncleannesses with which it is reeking from the dealings of political hucksters and fanatical traitors—and the precious legacy of our fathers will be restored to the affection of the popular bosom and cherished as the dearest of political treasures We confess that in the present distracted and perilous condition of our Confederacy we contemplate the election of Millard Fillmore with sensations like those, with which the tempest tossed mariner contemplates amidst the howlings of the storm, peaceful the [illegible] haven which he is approaching—and like the same mariner, we feel animated by the prospect before us to redoubled exertions to baffle the noisy and angry billows that are dashing around us in order to speed our noble ship onwards to her destined port, and there to anchor her in safety. It will be a halcyon day for the Republic that witnesses the election of Millard Fillmore over his present competitors—and we rejoice that the whig Convention have decided to throw their weight on the right side in order to aid in bringing about so desirable—so propitious —so glorious an event.

From every section of the country we receive the most cheering intelligence of the rise in Fillmore stock, and the rapid decline of Buchanan shares Reports leave no room to doubt the utter hopelessness of Mr. Buchanan's prospects in the New England States and in the West, while Fillmore is gaining every where, particularly in the North and South. Even Pennsylvania is now considered doubtful to Old Buck, and Massachusetts and Ohio will, almost certainly, cast their votes against him, as will Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, and Florida. The contest is between "that creature of circumstances and vile ingratitude to the South," Fremont, and the only national candidate in the field, Millard Fillmore. And to choose between them the South can be at no loss to decide—she must indubitably prefer Mr. Fillmore to either of the others. To his standard then let the South rally as one man, and by their unanimity prove their gratitude for his fearless vindication of their rights in times past, when his was the potent arm to save, when he had no favors to ask and no ends to subserve save his country's good. He has once made us a good President and would do it again. He emphatically carries the flag and steps to the music of the Union. Who can, who would object to such a pure patriot and honest hearted man?—a President with whom no fault was ever found!

FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

This body assembled in Baltimore on Wednesday last, a very large number of delegates, representing twenty-two States, being present.

The following are the Delegates from North Carolina: Gov. Wm. A. Graham, Gov. John M. Morehead, Hon. John H. Bryan, Chas. L. Hinton, Hon. James T. Morehead, B. A. Kittrell, D. B. Brooks, Francis Nixon, Thos. F. Jones, Thomas J. Hoskins, John Nicholson, Giles Mebane, Jos. Corsebee, Parker Rand, Ralph Correll, George W. Mordecai, Henry Whitter, Levin Carmichal, Addison Mangum, E. J. Hale, Wm. Thompson, William A. Lash, Jeptha White, Edw. Yarborough, W. T. Rankin, James Banks, James Piper.

At a few minutes after 12 o'clock, Wm. Schley, Esq., of Maryland, called the Convention to order and for purpose of preliminary organization moved that Ex-Gov. Hunt, of New York, be invited to take the Chair. The motion was received with applause and unanimously adopted.

Gov. Hunt, on taking the Chair, made a very appropriate and interesting address.

On motion of Mr. Goggin, of Va., it was resolved that a committee of one from each State be appointed to nominate permanent officers for the Convention.

On motion, Mr. H. W. Thomas of Va., was appointed temporary Secretary.

The following is the committee on permanent organization, appointed by the several delegations:

Hon. James D. Green, of Massachusetts; Rush Fuller, of Connecticut; Hon. Francis Granger, of New York; Chas. G. McChesney, of New Jersey; D. Paul Brown, of Pennsylvania; John Jones, of Delaware; Gen. John G. Chapman, of Maryland; J. C Bruce, of Va.; Hon. John H. Bryan, N. C.; Jas. W. Jones, Ga.; L. B. Hansford, Ala.; Wm. R. Jennings, La.; Wm. T Strong, Ohio; John S. McFarland, Ky.; Edmond Cooper, Tenn.; Hon. James E. Blythe, Ia.; D. A. Brown, Ill.; T. Grimsley, Mo.; J. P. Sanderson, Fla.; J. M, Graham, Ark.

No delegates were present from New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Maine Vermont, California, Wisconsin, Texas, Michigan and South Carolina.

The committee retired, and during their absence.

Hon. E. F. Chambers, of Md, moved that the Convention take a recess till the committee of organization is prepared to report, which was lost.

It was then resolved that the States be called, and that each delegation hand in a list of their names.—This occupied some time.

A gentleman from Virginia said they only had 15 seats and 45 delegates present, who were outside of the railing.

The President called upon the Maryland delegation to extend their borders, so that all could be accommodated.

Wm. H. Young, Esq., chairman of the executive committee of Maryland, said that they had only provided seats for 300 delegates, presuming that the States would be represented by only the usual number of delegates—they had not expected such an outpouring of old line Whigs. They would make room for the delegates however if the Maryland delegation had to go outside and stand

Three cheers were given for Maryland, and some humorous remarks were indulged in by members.

The committee appointed to select permanent officers of the Convention returned and through David Paul Brown, Esq., of Pa., reported for.

President,

Hon. Edward Bates, of Missouri.

Vice Presidents.

Joseph Paxton, of Pennsylvania.
Luther V. Bell, of Massachusetts.
James W. Thompson, of Delaware.
Charles B. Knevals, of Connecticut;
Sames A Hamilton, of N. York.
Ex-Gov Charles C. Stratton, of New Jersey,
Hon E. Chambers, of Maryland.
Wyndham Robinson, of Virginia.
Ex-Gov Wm. A. Graham, of N. Carolina.
Elbert A. Holt, of Alabama.
A. M. Foote, of Mississippi.
Henry T. Duncan, of Kentucky.
George W. Campbell, of Louisiana,
Ex-Gov Allen Trimble, of Ohio.
James H. Matthews, of Illinois,
Ex-Gov Wm. C. Lane, of Missouri.
John Shanklin, of Indiana,
John Finney, of Florida,
C. D. Dortic, of Georgia.
Col. M. A. Holbrook, of Arkansas.
Walter Coleman, of Tennessee.

Secretaries.

Henry W Thompson, of Virginia.
L. Anderson, of Ohio.
James M. Townshend, of Connecticut.
Hon Thomas Jones York, of New Jersey.
E. V. Machette, of Pennsylvania.
S. H. Kennedy, of Louisiana.
Joseph Charles, of Mississippi.
Ed. Huntingdon, of New York.

The announcement of the name of Mr. Bates for President was received with great applause and cheers.

Mr. Bates was conducted to the chair by Messrs. Pendleton, of Va., Chapman, of Md., and Hasbrook, of N. York, his appearance being greeted with cheers.

Mr. Bates thanked the Convention for the honor conferred upon. He proceeded in an eloquent strain to define the objects of the Convention, and the present condition of the country. We wish that we could publish his entire speech.

On motion of Mr. Randolph, of New Jersey, a committee of one from each State was appointed to prepare resolutions for the action of the convention.—The following gentlemen were selected on said committee:

Robert Y. Conrad, of Va; J. P. Sanderson of Florida; William Schley, of Maryland; John C. Clark, of Delaware; J. H. Graham, of Arkansas; H. H. Armstrong, of Alabama; W. A. Stone, Mississippi; S. S. Nicholas, Ky.; Sam'l B. Ruggles, New York; James W Jones, Ga.; Joseph Randolph, N. J.; Jas. M. Coun, Conn.; David Paul Brown, Ill.; Geo. W. Mordecai, N. C.; Jas. S. Saffaraus, Tenn.; H. S. McFadden, Ohio; George W. Helm, Louisiana, Wm. K. Edwards, of Indiana.

The Convention then took a recess until 5 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The spacious Hall of the Institute was crowded to overflowing at 5 o'clock, when the Convention re assembled, and a large number of ladies graced the galleries.

Mr. Conrad, of Virginia, chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, reported that the committee had spent some time, under a misapprehension of its duties, in preparing an address, and would not be able to report the resolutions before morning.

Mr. Young, of Maryland, moved that another committee be appointed, in order that they might progress with their labors simultaneously with the Committee on Resolutions.

After some further debate the following resolution was introduced by Mr. Wolf of Kentucky and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Resolutions be also instructed to report an address to the people of the United States.

This subject having been disposed of cries were made for Governor Graham, of N. C., who [illegible] arose amid the most enthusiastic cheers.

[This was an admirable address and we hope to make room for it hereafter.]

Hon. Francis Granger of New York, Alex. Rives Esq., of Virginia, John Janney, Esq., of Va; Geo. Lunt, Esq., of Massachusetts, occupied the remainder of the evening session in the delivery of very able addresses, and at the conclusion of the latter's remarks, the Convention adjourned until Thursday morning at [illegible].

The Baltimore American says:

Of the Convention itself we feel at a loss to describe in terms sufficiently emphatic, the pride and gratification with which the Whigs of [illegible] land greet its assemblage here. Such a numerous, intelligent and influential gathering of unchanging Whigs of the Union, bringing them so earnest a manifestation of the genuine old Whig spirit of the days of Clay and Webster, was beyond their expectations. It has [illegible] the friends, as it will confound the enemies of the Whig party, and put to rest the sneers that [illegible] endeavored to misrepresent the character of [illegible] body.

The proceedings were worthy of the Convention. Calm and wise, earnest and [illegible] thoroughly national in purpose and conservative in sentiment, they cannot fail to elicit from all the bigots of party respectful consideration, while by the country at large they will be regarded as the directions of a party untrammeled by the usual burthens of party obligations, and which without either the will or the opportunity to make its political opinions a merchantable commodity, speaks earnestly and seriously to the country pointing out the dangers to which partyism and sectionalism are leading, and indicating the safe and patriotic means that the exigency requires should be used to restore the country to the path of safety and peace.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS

Patriotic Resolutions adopted—Fillmore and Donelson endorsed—intense enthusiasm!

The convention re-assembled pursuant to adjournment, the Hon. Edward Bates, President, in the chair.

The hall, as on Wednesday, contained a large number of persons interested in the proceedings, a considerable number of ladies occupying the galleries—more than on the preceding day.

The executive committee had enlarged the platform for the members, by extending it so as to embrace two additional rows of seats, accommodating two hundred more delegates, affording seats for all in attendance.

The President suggested that each delegation hand in to the secretaries a list of the delegates with the post-office address of each member.

The committee on resolutions having [illegible] the hall.

The Hon. Robert Y. Conrad, of Va., chairman, stated that the committee had prepared the whole report in the form of resolutions, and would add, that at no time was there any diversity of opinion among the committee, but the report was unanimous [Applause.]

Mr. Conrad then read the resolutions:

Resolved, That the Whigs of the United States here assembled, declare their reverence for the Constitution, their unalterable attachment to the National Union, and a fixed determination to do all in their power to preserve it for themselves and posterity. They have no new principles to announce—no new platform to establish, but are content broadly to rest where our fathers rested—upon the Constitution of the United States, wishing no safer guide, no higher [illegible].

Resolved, That we regard with the deepest interest and anxiety the present [illegible] condition of National affairs. A [illegible] is ravaged by civil war, and [illegible] ulation embittered by mutual [illegible] and we distinctly trace these [illegible] culpable neglect of duty of the present administration.

Resolved, That the government of the United States being formed by conjunction in [illegible] unity of wide-spread geographical sections [illegible] try materially differing not only in climate and products, but in local and domestic institutions, any cause which shall permanently array the sections in political hostility founded only on geographical distinctions, must inevitably prove fatal to the continuance of the National Union.

Resolved, That the Whigs of the United States declare as a fundamental article of their political faith the absolute necessity for avoiding geographical parties. The danger so clearly [illegible]

ed by the Father of our Country, has now become fearfully apparent in the agitation convulsing the nation, and which must be arrested at once if we would preserve the Constitution and the Union from dismemberment, and save America from being blotted from the family of civilized nations.

Resolved, That all who revere the Constitution and the Union, must look with alarm at two of the parties in the field for the Presidential canvass—one claiming only to represent 16 Northern States, and the other appealing mainly to the passions and prejudices of the Southern States; that the success of either faction must add fuel to the flame which now threatens to wrap our dearest interests in common ruin.

Resolved, That the only remedy for an evil so appaling, is to support a candidate pledged to neither of the geographical sections now arrayed in political antagonism, but holding both in just and equal regard; and we congratulate the friends of the Union that such a candidate exists in Millard Fillmore.

Resolved, That without adopting or referring to the peculiar doctrines of the party which has already selected Mr. Fillmore as their candidate, we look upon him as the well-tried and faithful friend of the Constitution and the Union—eminent alike for wisdom and firmness, and for justice and moderation in our foreign relations—for a calm and pacific temperament well becoming the head of the nation—for his devotion to the Constitution and inflexibility in executing the laws; but, beyond all these attributes, in possessing the transcendant merit of being the representative of neither of the two sectional parties now struggling for political supremacy.

Resolved, That in the present exigency of political affairs we are not called upon to discuss subordinate questions of the duties of an administration in exercising the constitutional powers of government. It is enough for us to know that civil war is raging, and the Union is in peril, and to proclaim our conviction that the restoration of MILLARD FILLMORE to the Presidency will furnish the best, if not the only means of restoring peace.

Resolved, That we cordially approve the nomination of ANDREW J. DONELSON for the Vice Presidency, regarding him as a national, conservative patriot, faithfully devoted to the Constitution and the Union.

Resolved, That the spontaneous rising of the Whigs throughout the country, their prompt rally to the support of the highest national interests, and the spirit here displayed, sufficiently attest the importance of preserving and reinvigorating their party organization; that a National Whig Committee, composed of one from each State, be appointed by the President of this Convention, with authority to call any future convention, and generally to promote the effective organization of the party throughout the United States.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published, and respectfully submitted by this Convention as an address to the people of the United States.

The resolutions were received with unbounded enthusiasm, and unanimously adopted.

Mr. E. V. Machette, of Pa., moved to lay the resolutions on the table and print them. They came here as old line Whigs to adopt a set of Whig resolutions—to re affirm their faith—and he did not think it was their place to exceed their duty by endorsing the nomination of Andrew J. Donelson.

Some little confusion ensued, and the question being put, there were several voices in the affirmative, but a perfect shout of noes. The result was received with applause.

The reading of the resolutions was again demanded, as many of the members had not distinctly heard them.

The resolutions were again read in a loud tone by Mr. Thomas, one of the secretaries.

Mr. G. W. Brooks, of North Carolina, moved to strike out the resolution endorsing the nomination of Andrew Jackson Donelson.

The resolution named was directed to be read again, and the reading commenced.

Mr. Banks then said he had been instructed by the delegation from his State to say they would not permit a fire brand to be cast into this convention. [Applause.] He was a Whig—a Clay Whig, and hoped to die in the Whig party. The motion to strike out the resolution was therefore withdrawn. [Applause.]

The question being put on the adoption of the resolutions they were adopted unanimously.

The result was received by the delegates and spectators with uproarious applause and cheers for several minutes.

Three cheers were proposed and given for Millard Fillmore.

Three more were given for North Carolina—and three more for the Whig Convention.

The President announced the resolutions as unanimously adopted. [Applause.]

A motion was then made and adopted, authorizing the President of the convention to notify the gentlemen named of their nomination.

Ex-Governor Morehead, of N. C., addressed the convention. He said he occupied the chair at the convention which nominated Millard Fillmore before, and he asked the present President if he had that gavel; if he had, he challenged him to knock Millard Fillmore into the Presidency with it again. [Applause.] He referred to the successful administration of Mr. Fillmore, and compared it with what he characterised the civil misrule now prevailing. Under his banner they would now fight and be successful, or fail with the national flag for their winding sheet. The Whig party was not dead. It shall live; and although they had stood aside for a time and let others have their sway, he felt that the time had come when many would be found falling into the Whig ranks aiding in saving the Union. The political ocean has been lashed into a tempest, and now each our opponents are exclaiming, "Help me, Cassius, or I sink." James Buchanan is out of the question as a candidate for the Presidency, and J. C. Fremont is only distinguished for his equestrian performances—he is not a fit man for the office.

The convention has selected a known and tried man—one capable of filling the Presidency with honor to himself and credit to the country. If he be elected President, he will be an American President, and that is all we want. The speaker, for one, would never consent that a foot of this Union should ever be considered other than as "my own—my native land." [Applause.] No matter what be done by Hotspurs of the South, no matter if the pulpits of the North should send forth Sharp's rifles and powder, this Union never could be dissolved. Dissolve this Union! No, sir, never! [Applause.] Let our country be devastated from one end to the other, and the sound of the mighty voice be heard exclaiming, "Liberty and Union, now and forever," and it would be saved. He ridiculed the idea that such a thing as the dissolution of the Union ever could take place. The great Democratic party have their train in the highway of the country rushing to destruction, with the bridge before them and the draw up; and seeing their danger, they are exclaiming to the Whigs:—"Break! break! and save us!" [Applause.]

Hon. Hiram Ketchum, of New York, assured the convention that his State would cast her electoral vote for Millard Fillmore. (Great applause.)

John P. Sanderson, of Pa., said so far as Pennsylvania is concerned, he could only say for the Whigs and Americans of that State, as General Miller once said, "We'll try." Buchanan could not get the electoral vote of the State.

Wm. C. Fowler, of Mass., remarked that Massachusetts had voted for Mr. Fillmore for Vice President, and supported his administration, and ought, in consistency, to support him now.

J. W. Warren, of Mass., believed that they might yet hope for Massachusetts for Fillmore.

The President then announced the following members of the executive committee.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND THEIR POST OFFICES.

New York. Francis Granger, Canandaigua.
Mississippi. George L. Porter, Jackson.
Massachusetts. Nathaniel Silsbee, Salem.
Connecticut. Dennis Kimberly, New Haven.
Alabama. E. A. Hall, Montgomery.
Ohio. Larz Anderson, Cincinnati.
Louisiana. Christian Rozelius, New Orleans.
Virginia. Wyndham Robertson, Richmond.
Pennsylvania. Moncure Robinson, Philada.
Georgia. James W Jones, Augusta.
Maryland. J. Hanson Thomas, Baltimore.
Illinois. John T. Stewart, Vevay.
Florida. B. D. Wright, Pensacola.
Arkansas. M. B. Holbrook, Hillsborough.
Indiana. James C. Blythe, Evansville.
North Carolina. John H. Bryan, Raleigh.
New Jersey. Charles G. McChesney, Trenton.
Delaware. W. H. Ball, Middletown.
Tennessee. Edmund Cooper, Shelbyville.
Missouri. Thornton Grimsley, St. Louis.
Kentucky. Joshua F. Bell, Danville.

Dr. J. W. Thompson, of Delaware, was called for and responded that there could be no apprehension about her vote; and felt authorized to say that if the election of President should go to the House of Representatives her representative in Congress would vote for Millard Fillmore. (Applause.) Delaware was a small "blue hen," but it might be for her yet to save the Union, and be entitled to more honor than any State represented here to-day.

Mr. Dennis, of Maryland, addressed the convention in laudation of Mr. Fillmore, and predicted Maryland would roll up such a majority for him in November as would gladden the heart of every American patriot.

Ex-Governor Allen Trimble, of Ohio, was called for, and said they had very little hope for Ohio. They had many whigs yet, however, in that State. The abolitionists were strong in position and character in Ohio, and the Kansas-Nebraska act had added to their strength. They did not expect to carry the State for Fillmore, but hope to give him a very respectable vote

Dr. J. Hanson Thomas, of Maryland, gave notice of a meeting of the Executive Committee at the City Hotel last evening, for the purpose of consultation.

J. P. Sanderson, of Florida, was called for He said Florida had been a whig State on many occasions. The American party has embraced most of the members of the old whig party, with many Democrats of that State, and he believed they were to-day in the ascendant. (Applause.)

G. W. Helm, of La., pledged his State for Millard Fillmore in November, and said that the American party was never better organized than at the present time, and they would give in Louisiana at least 5000 majority for Millard Fillmore.

Mr. J. W. Warren, of Mass., offered a resolution returning thanks to Judge Bates for the able manner in which he discharged the duties of President.

The Resolutions were adopted. The President Mr. Bates, before putting the question to adjourn, spoke some time, and when he closed, three cheers were given, and the Convention, at ten minutes past 4 o'clock adjourned sine die.

October Elections.

The State election in Florida takes place on the 6th of October; and in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and South Carolina on the 14th of October. These will be the last elections to take place previous to the great Presidential contest in November, and will be looked to with [illegible] they will [illegible] forth of the [illegible].

Early Frost.

We had, on Wednesday and Thursday mornings of this week, the 24th and 25th of September, considerable frost. This is a week or ten days earlier than usual in this climate. The mornings and evenings are quite cool for the season. We hear that quantities of Tobacco have been injured by the early frost.

☞ Our Guilford customers will please settle accounts at October Superior Court. ☜

The American Party the Hope of the Country.

Defeated not conquered, the American party has taken its firm stand; and, whether weak or strong, through sunshine and through storm, its brave banner will continue "to hang on the outer wall" of the citadel of Freedom, until the day when right prevails over might—For

"Yet she stands,
A fortress formed to Freedmen's hands."

It is the true and only conservative party in this country, and holding the balance of power, it has not only the prudence but the capacity to wield it for the country's good. Notwithstanding our defeat in the late State election, we still stand upright. We know we are right in what we are advocating, and though the will of a capricious people may decide against us for the time, yet sooner or later our principles must be acknowledged by all to be the only principles which can guard a Democratic Republican government from ruin. It may be, that what we say will only be believed when our country is too far gone in the maelstrom of ruin to think of a retrograding step. Then thousands who now revile us will see the wisdom of our ways.

Yet we think when November rolls round, our opponents will learn a lesson in politics and party warfare, they will not soon forget. Sooner or later this lesson will be sure to be taught them. They will find it one thing to despise an enemy as weak, but quite another very often to defeat him.

The American party is no jest—no mere experiment—as some pretend to say; it is the offspring of a stern necessity, prompted and quickened into life and energy, and determination, by a high sense of duty and patriotism, springing spontaneously in the heart of those true sons of the soil, who are worthy of the princely heritage of freemen, and who have the capacity and courage to think for themselves and to cast off all servile allegiance to party and partisan leaders. Some have turned traitors, but the true and trusty still stand to their guns; and they will not falter or retrace the steps already taken, but pursue an onward course, straight forward to the consummation so ardently desired and so greatly needed. They make not war upon any man's religious principles, so long as he thrusts them not into the affairs of government. These are all protected alike by government. 'Tis to protect this glorious Republic from the contaminating touch of the despots of the old world, and preserve its true nationality free from foreign stain, that Americans have aroused to the danger, and determined to overhaul the ship of State, that it may be repaired at all weak or vulnerable points, and thoroughly refitted and re-manned. Our great American ancestors were often defeated in their struggles with the foreign foe; still they did not despair, but struggled on until victory perched upon their bright banners and their deliverance achieved from foreign thraldom. So, to accomplish the purpose we now have in view, all should feel as Washington felt at Brandywine, that none but natives must stand guard, least the bright, immortal gem which our father's battled for so gallantly and transmitted to the keeping of their children, fall into the hands of those who cannot know its value, and who, therefore, will not preserve it. but dastardly "throw away a pearl richer than all their tribe."

In conclusion, it is the high duty of every true American to be vigilant and active—never permit himself to sleep on his post, for each heir of *Liberty* is also its guardian and champion.

Buchanan and Baltimore.

Mr. Buchanan never denied that he opposed the war of 1812, or that he arraigned Mr. Madison and his administration, in his oration delivered at Lancaster July 4th, 1815, *but* as an offset to his opposition to the war and to Mr. Madison, he stated that he volunteered and went to Baltimore when that city was invaded.

Whilst Messrs. Clay and Buchanan were in the Senate together, a discussion arose in which this subject was incidentally referred to, and the following interesting dialogue between them occurred viz:

"Buchanan. I volunteered to go to Baltimore in the last war with Great Britain, when the British attacked that city.

"Clay. I think I have heard something about the gentleman's volunteering; but I understood that when he arrived, the *British were gone*.

"Buchanan. Yes—*they were*.

"Clay. Well, I merely wished to know whether Mr. Buchanan volunteered *because he knew the British were gone*, or whether the British went away *because they heard Mr. Buchanan was coming*."

Mr. Clay was never answered in his position by Mr. Buchanan, and left the world without ever knowing whether Mr. Buchanan volunteered because he knew the British were gone, or whether the British went away because they heard Mr. Buchanan was coming. It is a pertinent question, and as a point in our national history, it ought to be settled."

Death of Col. Joyner.

Col. Andrew Joyner died at his residence in Halifax county, N. C., on Saturday [illegible], aged about 71 years.

Col. Joyner has been an active [illegible] the affairs of the country [illegible] years. He represented [illegible] the House of Commons in [illegible] the war with England. He also commanded a regiment of troops at Norfolk during the war. He represented the county of Halifax in the Senate from 1835 to 1850, inclusive; of which body he was Speaker for a number of sessions, the duty of which he discharged with honor to himself and satisfaction to his peers.

Chatham Superior Court.

This tribunal was in session the whole of last week. The case of the *State vs. Perry and others*, charged with carrying off a slave charged with felony, and selling him, to evade prosecution, was tried and six of the defendants convicted. The Judge fined four of them $200 each and the others $100 each.

Solicitor *Ruffin* and *M. Q. Waddell, Esq.*, for the State and *Messrs. Haughton and Manning* for defendants.

The case which excited most interest was that of the *State vs McCarthy, Dooley, Gleeson, and Donoho*, four Irishmen, charged with the murder of Cyrus Pollard, near Haywood on Deep River, some time in June last. McCarthy was convicted of manslaughter only, the others were acquitted entirely. In consideration of the aggravated character of the provocation, the Judge (Person) did not brand the prisoner. Imprisoned him, without fine, for three months only.

Solicitor *Ruffin* appeared for the State, and *H. W. Miller, Houze, Jackson, and Steadman*, for the Prisoners.—*Raleigh Signal.*

Mr. Fillmore and Slavery.

In 1854, Mr. Fillmore made a speech in Louisville, Ky. In the Journal of the 1st of March, of that year, it is reported. In alluding to the death of Gen. Taylor, Mr. Fillmore said:

"Though he had been for many years a politician, he could say that the only sleepless night he had ever passed on account of political anxiety, was that on which Gen. Taylor died. It arose from his deep feeling of the weight of the duties thus unexpectedly devolved upon him. He reviewed during the hours of that night his own opinions and life. ☞ He was sensible that he had drunk in with his mother's milk, and had cherished from his youth up, a feeling, even a prejudice, against slavery."

Here the Democratic orators and papers all stop. Having copied the above extract, will they copy what follows?

After Mr. Fillmore had made a tour of the Southern and South-western States, on the steps of the State House door in Montgomery, Alabama, he announced to the people there assembled—

"That the anti-slavery prejudices of his early education had been obliterated by what he had seen in the South, of the slaves of the South."

A FILLMORE RALLY!!
A Rattling Among the Dry Bones.
SAM ALIVE YET!!

Like true patriots, seeing their flag, and the flag of their country in danger, the Americans of Stokes, have determined to have a grand rally at Danbury, at the Court House, on Saturday, the 18th day of October, it being Saturday of Superior Court week.

We are not exclusive, but invite all persons, be they Whigs, Americans, or Democrats, to meet with us on that day, and be gladdened by the shouts of patriots, as they echo along our mountains, in response to American sentiments. Come ye men of Rockingham, Forsyth, Yadkin, Surry and Stokes Counties, and see what old Stokes can do. Come ye Whigs and rally to the support of your former leader. Come ye Americans to the rescue of your country. Come ye Democrats and do honor to the Patriot and Statesman, Millard Fillmore. Come all, and you will never repent it, for we expect as orators of the day, Thos. S. Flournoy, Wm. Martin and S. G. Staples, of Virginia, and Henry W. Miller, Ex-Governor Morehead, Jas. M. Leach and others of Carolina's Sons. Come to the awakening of Sam.

MANY CITIZENS OF STOKES.

The N. C. State Agricultural Society.

Will hold its Fourth Annual Fair and Cattle Show at Raleigh, on the 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th, days of October next

5,350 Dollars offered in Premiums.

A list of the premiums offered can be obtained of the Secretary and officers of the Society.

General Order of Arrangements

The grounds will be opened on Tuesday the 14th of October at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The only entrance Gate will be at the north side of the grounds, near Reception Hall, where badges of membership and tickets of admission can be procured.

All stock and articles, or competition must be upon the grounds by 10 o'clock, A. M., of the 15th, (Tuesday,) and properly entered upon the books of the Society, and no article or animal can be removed during the Fair except with the consent of the Society. Forage and grain will be furnished at the expense of the Society.

A Grand Procession of all Premium Animals will take place on Thursday, immediately after reading the decision of the Awarding Committees

The trial of speed for trotting horses will take place on the afternoon of Thursday and Friday the 16th and 17th.

Carriage and single Harness Horses will be exhibited on the track during the day on Wednesday. Also, a trial of Saddle Horses will take place on the same day, when the judges will make their examinations and award the premiums.

The Plowing Match will take place on the grounds on Wednesday, the 15th, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The Annual Address will be delivered on the grounds on Thursday, the 16th at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The awarded premiums will be read and premiums paid immediately after the address. Judges [illegible] premiums are particularly requested to report themselves at the business office [illegible] on or before 12 o'clock, M., on [illegible].

An efficient Police will be in attendance for the protection of visitors and of property.

[illegible] contribution of members has been [illegible] which entitles each member [illegible] the ladies of his family [illegible] years of age, during the [illegible].

[illegible] are invited to attend, [illegible] themselves at the business [illegible] where they will be [illegible] complimentary tickets.

[illegible] discussions will be held every evening during the Fair at the Commons Hall, and all [illegible] Agricultural and Mechanical improvement are requested to attend.

Exhibitors are earnestly requested to have their articles on the Fair grounds by 5 o'clock on Monday, the 13th of October. Those complying with this request will secure the advantage of the best location and arrangement of their articles.

THOMAS RUFFIN,
Chairman Ex. Committee.
JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary*

[For the Patriot.]

Mr. Editor:—It was to be expected that as the people of North Carolina advanced in their career of internal improvement and in the development of their vast resources, they would feel a growing interest in the *honor* of their native State; and such is found to be the fact. We have a history which is really more interesting than any other of the "Old Thirteen," and, beyond a doubt, the community at large are, not only more desirous of becoming acquainted with their revolutionary history, but more liberal in sustaining those who are endeavoring to present the country in its true character before the world. The first pioneers in this work, who have toiled and sacrificed much in the cause, have not begun to be remunerated for their services, but it is hoped that better days are in prospect. A few days ago, I received from the author, a prospectus for publishing, by subscription, a new work under the following title:

"*Life and Correspondence of James Iredell, one of the Associate Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States.* By Griffith J. McCrie, of Wilmington, N. C."

The design of the subscription is to know how many copies may be sent to this county; and no more will be sent than are subscribed for. And though the price is not yet known, Mr. McCrie assures the public that it will not be higher than other works of a similar kind; and, in a private communication to the present writer, he stated that his object was not to make a profit from the sale, but to do something, and what he could, for the credit of the Old North State. The author of the above work is a man of liberal education, of literary taste and of studious habits. From my knowledge of him, I have no doubt that he is fully competent to the task of writing such a work, that he has ample materials to make it interesting; and that he is too high-minded and honorable in his feelings to promise more than he can perform or give the public any occasion to say that they have been disappointed. The book must be very desirable to all who wish to become minutely and thoroughly acquainted with North Carolina history during the period of which it treats, but will be especially so to politicians and gentlemen of the bar. The first volume, for which alone a subscription is now taken, will be out sometime this fall, and the copies subscribed for will be forwarded to Greensborough. The Prospectus will be left for a short time at the Book Store of E. W. Ogburn, Esq., and it is hoped that all who wish to have the work, or feel disposed to encourage such an effort to extend the knowledge of our history, will call there and leave their names as soon as convenient.

Philalethes.

THE MARKETS.

Wilmington, Sept. 25.—Crushed Sugar 14c; loaf 15; yellow do. 12. Coffee, Rio, 12 1-2, Laguayra 13 1-2; Java 16; St. Domingo 10a11, Molasses 45. Flour, family, $8; superfine 7 1-2.—Wheat, red, $1 45; white 1 58; Corn 65; Meal 80a90.

Norfolk, Sept. 20.—Flour S. F $6 3-4a7; Extra 7 1-2a7 3-4; Family $8-4a9. Corn 63a65; Wheat red $1 45a1 48; white $1 55a1 60.

Sugars, P. R. and N. O. 9 1-2a10; crushed 13 1-4a13 12; Coffee, Rio 11a11 3-4; Java 15a16.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20.—Flour $6a7, according to quality; Corn 90 cts. per bushel. Cotton dull at 9 1-2a12.

DIED.

In Madison, N. C., on Thursday, the 11th day of Sept., Miss VIRGINIA M. REID, daughter of Alfred and Elizabeth Reid, of Rockingham.

But few persons have fairer prospects for a long life and a higher degree of rational enjoyment in this world than this estimable young lady had only a few days ago.

She was in the sixteenth year of her age, possessed of intellectual endowments of no ordinary grade, and successfully pursuing her studies at the time of her death.

She had a vigorous bodily constitution, an attractive person, a lovely disposition, and a delightful home—so that the time when she would finish her education and return to her friends, was looked to with no ordinary degree of interest. But all these high hopes were suddenly blasted, and all these prospects were darkened almost in the twinkle of an eye, teaching us once more the solemn lesson that this is not our abiding place, that here we have no continuing city.

She was unwell for some days before her death, but no symptoms of disease made their appearances so as to awaken any feelings of apprehensions about her situation, until the day before she died.

Although she never attached herself to any branch of the visible church, yet her mind was no doubt often exercised on the great subject of religion. She was always a most respectful attendant upon the worship of God, not only in the Sabbath exercises of the sanctuary, but also in the social meeting in the family and in the school. During her illness she openly declared that she loved the Saviour, that she desired to take Christ and rely upon him as a Saviour from sin.

While it cannot be otherwise than painful to her friends to have those cords of affection severed, which had entwined themselves around one who was so truly lovely in life, yet there are reflections that ought to modify their grief and lead them fondly to hope that when at the voice of the Archangel's trumpet, the dead shall rise, she too will come forth unto the resurrection of everlasting life.

D.

ROWAN FACTORY, Salisbury, N. C.

THE Subscribers are now manufacturing at the above establishment heavy yard wide Sheetings, and ¾ Shirtings, which they offer to Merchants on the most reasonable terms. The goods are equal to any made in the State. All orders and communications addressed to the subscribers at Salisbury, N. C., will be promptly attended to.

MORNING & MEAHELL,
Salisbury, Sept. 18th, 1856. 901am.

Wholesale and Retail, Small Profits, and Quick Sales.—I'LL tell you what's Good to Day!—Go to S. Archer's on East Market Street opposite the farmers Bank, you will find the cheapest and largest Stock of Ready Made Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, fine white and fancy Shirts, merino, woolen and cotton under-shirts and Drawers, comforts, cravats, stocks, socks, suspenders, Byron and Bishop collars, and everything else ever kept in a Gentleman's furnishing Store.

Gold, Silver and plated Watches Gold and Vest Chains, Fingerrings, Breast Pins, Earrings, Porte Monnies, Revolvers, Pistols, and other things too numerous to mention. All Goods are warranted.

These Goods were all bought for Cash, at a figure which I am satisfied will enable me to sell them very cheap for cash. Give me a call before purchasing elsewhere. Thankful for the past Patronage, I hope by Strict attention to merit a continuance. S. ARCHER.

A few of those warm Over-shoes for Ladies and Gentlemen on hand and for sale cheap by S. A.

Sept. 26, 1856. 9-1—

SHEETING AND YARN.—Just received 5 bales of Sheeting and Yarn from different Manufactories in Randolph. Also, one Bale extra heavy Ozenburg, all for sale low.

WINBOURNE & WITTY

North Carolina, GUILFORD COUNTY.—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1856.

John Hunt vs John M. Trotter.
G. W. McLean vs same.
Winbourne & Witty vs same.

Justice's Judgment levied on Land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State,—It is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensborough Patriot, for said defendant to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Guilford, at the court house in Greensborough, on the third Monday of November next, then and there to replevy, answer or demur, [illegible]

Witness, Lyndon Swaim, Clerk of said court at office, the third Monday of August, 1856.

LYNDON SWAIM, C. C. C.
Sept [illegible] 1856. 901$6 c.

TALBOTT & BROTHER,
Shockoe Foundry & Machine Shops,
CARY STREET RICHMOND, VIRGINIA,
MANUFACTURERS OF

Portable Steam Engines of all sizes from 4 to 40 Horse Power.
Stationary Steam Engines of any required power.
Circular Saw Mills, complete.
Tobacco Presses and Screws.
Flouring Mills, Levers, Sockets, &c.
Wrought and Cast Iron Work, for Vertical Saw and Grist Mills.

Brass and Iron Castings and Wrought Iron Works of every description made to order with despatch, and on reasonable Terms.

T. & B. are also sole Manufacturers and Agents in this City of Lewis's "**Young America Corn and Cob Crusher.**"

September 1856. 900;13

FLOUR WANTED.—Proposals will be received for furnishing the North Carolina Institute for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, with Flour for the present session. The quantity wanted will be about eight barrels a month. The Flour must be the best Family Flour, with the privilege of returning any that may not be of that quality.

Address, W. D. COOKE, Raleigh, N. C.
Principal N. C. Inst. D. & D. & B.
Raleigh, Sept. 16, 1856. 900;6

EMPLOYMENT FOR 1,000 PERSONS.

WANTED, Immediately, Agents in every county of the United States to engage in the sale of the best book ever sold by subscription, entitled "[illegible] OF SACRED WONDERS; or, A Connected View of Scripture Scenes and Incidents from the Creation to the end of the Last Epoch; by the Rev. S. A. Fara, A.M. M.D." Containing 500 large octavo pages. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE IN MUSLIN $2,50—MOROCCO $3,25. In this work are presented the most sublime and imposing scenes of the Bible, furnishing a connected view of the most thrilling Sacred Wonders of the [illegible]. A sample copy will be mailed, (post paid) on the receipt of retail prices. A circular, with contents and Terms to Agents will be forwarded by addressing **D. Rulison**, No. 33 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

N. B.—Persons sending me their address, I will mail, post paid, a full descriptive catalogue of my books, and with instructions to operate that will enable them to make from $20 to $100 per month. The list comprises over 100 New and Popular Books, among which will be found some of the best selling subscription Books in America. Address as above. 900;4

JAS. M. HUGHES, Fashionable Tailor, has just received the latest Paris, New York and Philadelphia **Fashions for Fall, 1856**, embracing among others, the following beautiful patterns:

Frock Coat,
Single breasted Frock Coat,
Dress Coat,
Ladies Walking costume and Mackinaw Cloak
Ladies' Promenade Costume,
Boys' Caraco,
Business Coat,
[illegible]
Youth's Riding Coat
Boy's Mousquetaire Costume,
Winter Paletot,
Raglan
Boy's Round Jacket,
Russian Douillette,
Boys Mousquetaire Paletot,
Gentleman's Pelisse, a most beautiful garment
Russian Comfortable.

I have moved into my new shop on West Market street, between Thurston's Cabinet Warehouse and Ogburn's Book Store, where I will always be found, ready to take measures and make up the various descriptions of clothing in style and durability equal to any establishment in the State. Try me.

Sept. 1856.

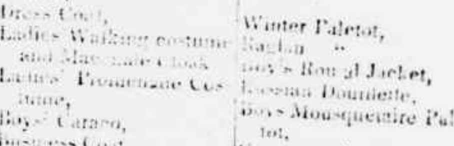
MT. AIRY MALE ACADEMY.—The Fall session of the Mt. Airy Male Academy will begin Sept. 1st.

TERMS.

Tuition, ... $7.50 to 15.00 per session.
Board, ... 6.00 " 7.00 " month.

Mt Airy is one of the most beautiful situations in the United States, surrounded by a wealthy and moral community, and seldom witnessing a case of sickness. It affords every advantage for a flourishing and permanent school.

Sept. 1856. RUFUS H. SMITH, Principal
899.5



PETER THURSTON has just received an assorted variety of Fisk's Patent **Metal. Burial Cases**, air tight and indestructable, for protecting and preserving the Dead for ordinary interment, for vaults, for transportion, or for any other desirable purpose. By means of the N. C. Rail Road, these Coffins can be sent East or West with great despatch. The supply on hand embraces a regular grade from the smallest to the largest. Call at his Cabinet Warehouse on Market street.

Greensboro', Sept. 1856.

*** The Lexington Flag copy three months.

THE BLAND HOUSE.—Sale at Auction.—This valuable property, situated in the town of Greensborough, will be sold to the highest bidder, at **Public Auction** in said town, on Tuesday the 21st day of October next. This Hotel is situated in the central and business part of town, and offers inducements to any one wishing to engage in the business of Hotel keeping, equal to any location in the Western part of the State. Terms easy, and will be made known on day of sale.

JOEL McLEAN,
WILLIAM S. RANKIN,
DAVID McLEAN.

Greensborough, N. C., Sept. 10th, 1856.

*** Raleigh Standard, Salisbury Herald, Charlotte Whig, Columbia Times, and Danville Register will please give the above four (weekly) insertions, and forward their bills to this office for collection.

NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing between Wilson Fulton and Thomas [illegible] Stafford has this day been dissolved. All persons having claims against said firm will present them for payment to Wilson Fulton, who has bought the interest of the latter.

September 11th, 1856. WILSON FULTON.
900;2

W. P. ELLIOTT, (Late of Worth & Elliott, Fayetteville, N. C.) **General Commission & Forwarding Merchant,** Wilmington, N. C.

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

March 18. 28—4

QUININE.—This day received 50 oz. sulphate of Quinine.

June 10, 1856. T. J. PATRICK.

Billy to his wife Peggy.

The night is cold and blustry, Peg,
And the watch-dog's sullen bay
Sounds doleful on the wintry wind,
Though snugly here I lay.

'Twas such a night as this, Peg,
We two were made in one:
I ne'er had cause to rue the day
That little job was done.

Ah! me, how times have altered since;
And we are altered too—
Our sands are almost run, Peg,
We've little left to do.

We've had our ups and downs, Peg,
When adverse storms were high:
Perchance o'erwhelmed I would have sunk
Had Peggy not been nigh.

But there you stood upon the wreck,
Hope radiant on your brow:
I gave new vigor to my soul—
Methinks I see you now.

Yet now its all blown over, Peg,
We're harbored safe at last,
Thank God, through many woes, Peg,
We've found a home at last.

I so rawing note the change, Peg,
In you since you were mine:
Now the frost is on your locks, Peg,
Sad emblem of decline.

I hope you'll bear up yet, Peg,
These many, many years,
For hand in hand we'll pass, Peg,
Through sunshine and in tears.

Yet I would not have you weep, Peg,
What e'er my sorrow be:
My joys shall be your joys, Peg,
But leave the tears to me.

For I'm better calculated, Peg,
To bear the ills of life,
Than you, my darling, sweet old girl,
My unrepining, dear old wife.

What though you're growing old, Peg,
And wrinkled be your brow,
As I loved you in your youthful days,
I love you, Peggy, now.

GREENSBOROUGH

Mutual Life Insurance & Trust Company.

THIS Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurance 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. 471-tf.

E. J. LUTTERLOH. W. P. ELLIOTT.

LUTTERLOH & ELLIOTT,

GENERAL

Commission and Forwarding

MERCHANTS,

WILMINGTON, N. C.;

Dealers in

LIME, CALCINED PLASTER, CEMENT LAND PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, &c. &c.

May 23, 1856. 883-1y.

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 the citizens and those of the surrounding country. He deems it unnecessary to publish long lists of testimonials, as he hopes to have sufficient opportunity to evince personally to those having diseased dentures, whatever qualifications he may have to notice in the varied departments of the profession. **Any call will be promptly attended to** Office on North street, next door North of Hopkins Hotel. Ladies will be waited upon at their residences upon such notification being given.

Greensboro', N. C., Dec. 5th, 759-1y.

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 close 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 too. 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—

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD.

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

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

All dues for freight must be paid at Petersburg or Portsmouth, except on way freight, which 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 designation may be known. R. A. HAMILTON, Pres

Feb. 1856. 869-tf.

Good Assort of Blanks on Hand

A GENERAL assortment of Hardware, Grain and Grass Scythes, Nails, Cordage, etc.

R. G. LINDSAY,

April, 1856. Corner of Elm and Market

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

Feb. 1856. T. J. PATRICK.

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 West Street two doors above the Hotel [illegible] 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 1856 887:ly

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

A. WEATHERLY is now receiving and opening the largest and best stock of **Spring and Summer Goods**, embracing almost every article of dry goods, groceries, &c., &c. He would call the particular attention of the Ladies to his handsome stock of Bonnets, Silk, and Lace **MANTILLAS**—newest style, also of rich lace openings. Also, a handsome assortment of Boots and Shoes the best of all descriptions, all of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms. Call and examine before purchasing, and I have no fears of not being able to please, both in quality of goods and price.

He would hereby return his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage that he has received for the last three or four years, and hopes by a strict attention to business to merit and receive a continuance of the same and patronage of the public generally. A. WEATHERLY.

April 4, 1856. 876-tf.

• WANTED,

TEN NEGRO BOYS for house use, for which a liberal cash price will be paid. Boys weighing from 60 to 70 pounds preferred.

T. J. PATRICK

Greensboro', N. C., Aug. 8, 1856. 894-tf

HELP YOUNG AMERICA.

A. BANKS & STEINER would most respectfully inform the public that they have opened a new Harness Establishment, in the town of Greensboro', on East Market street, a few doors below the Court House, in the building formerly occupied by C. A. Gillespie, where they would be pleased to have their friends call and examine their work, and hear their prices before purchasing elsewhere. Those who want, either single or double Harness, of any quality, from the plainest to the most extra finish, will lose nothing by giving them a call, as they are determined to sell their work, all of which is manufactured with their own hands, of the best materials, and in the most durable and tasty manner, on such terms as cannot fail to give general satisfaction. As they are just commencing their career in life, they hope their friends will manifest an interest in their success, in proportion to their own assiduity, industry and zeal, to merit their patronage, and a liberal support from those who stand in need of the articles they are engaged in manufacturing.

Greensboro', Feb. 1856. 71-ly.

GEO. H. KELLY & BROTHER,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND
Wholesale Dealers in
Family Groceries and Provisions.
No. 11 NORTH WATER STREET.
Wilmington, N. C.

WILL keep constantly on hand, Sugars, Coffees Molasses, Cheese, Flour, Butter, Lard, Soaps, Candles, Crackers, Starch, Oils, Snuffs &c.

REFERENCES:

O. G. Parsley, Pre. Commercial Bank, } Wilmington
John McRae, " Bank of Wilmington } ton
A. M. Gorman, } Raleigh.
Rev. R. J. Heflin, }
J. & F. Garrett. } Greensboro'
David McKnight, }

TO PAINTERS.—I have in store a lot of superior **Varnishes**, consisting in part of S. P. Smith's Demar, Furniture and Japan Varnish, which I offer low. Warranted to be as represented.

BRUSHES.—I would also ask that you call and examine the large stock of paint, oval varnish, flat varnish, sash tools, marking and striping brushes; blenders, quilters and mottling brushes. Graining Combs, Paint and Glazier's Knives, Mahogany Patents and Tube Paints

T. J. PATRICK'S DRUG STORE,

June 19, 1856. West Street.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The Brick House and Lot, with 12 acres adjoining, on West Street 500 yards from the G. F. College, is for sale. The House is conveniently built for family purposes, with six fire places. The land is in a state of good cultivation. If the whole of the land is not desired, any quantity under 12 acres can be had.

Also 200 Acres of good farming land nearly half of which is in woods.

For particulars, make early application to the Editor of the Patriot.

Greensboro' April 11, 1856. 79-tf

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

Thurston's Furniture Rooms,

West street, Greensborough, N. C., in 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
Side do.	Mahogany Parlor Chairs
Extension Dining Tables	[illegible]
Sofa,	Book Cases & &c

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

KEITH & FLANNER,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THROUGH FREIGHT TO WILMINGTON PER MAIL TRAIN.

WE have made an arrangement with the Railroad Company to run a freight car with their Mail Trains, twice a week, from Salisbury to Wilmington direct, leaving Salisbury on Monday and Thursday—leave Wilmington on Tuesday and Friday. Our agent will accompany the car to receive and deliver freight at all the intermediate stations. The first car will leave Salisbury on Monday, 23d inst. KEITH & FLANNER.

Wilmington, N. C. June 20, 1856. 884-tf

GROCERIES, GROCERIES.—Receiving and in Store Rio and Laguira Coffee, Brown, white, crushed and pulverized Sugar; green and black Tea. Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles. Rice, Molasses—new crop.

Also, 50 sacks Salt, just to hand.

WINBOURNE & WITTY

Jan. 1856.

OIL, OIL, OIL.—Just received 12 barrel sT-anner and Linseed Oil. Also, a quantity Spir Turnpentine, for sale low.

Jan. 1856. WINBOURNE & WITTY.

Blank Warrants for sale at this Office

SALISBURY PLANING MILL,

Sash Factory and Lumber Yard.

THE undersigned have now in operation the above Mill and Factory, and are prepared to furnish first quality lumber dressed, or will Plane Tongue and Groove plank furnished by others; and make all kinds of Sash, Doors, Frames, Blinds and wood mouldings of various sizes and Patterns. Scroll sawing, turning in wood or iron, and general blacksmithing.

The undersigned have first rate workmen from Baltimore, and can guarantee their work as suitable for any [illegible].

Carpenters and builders generally are respectfully requested to call and examine specimens of the work.

MURDOCH & CAIRNS.

Salisbury, Aug 12, 1856 895:3mos.

GREAT DAILY LINE!!

A First Rate Line of Coaches Running DAILY (Sundays excepted) from Charlotte to Asheville, in Connection with the Rail Road.

INVALIDS in the South or East can find no better country for health than the mountains, in North Carolina, Sulphur Spring 4 miles from Asheville N. C. Virginia has no better warm Spring than that in Buncombe.

PASSENGERS by taking the cars at Charlotte for Greensborough, then by stage to Danville, Va., will reach Richmond, Va., as soon as by any other route.

By returning to Raleigh, and there taking the Raleigh & Gaston Road, they will not fail to connection with the Bay Line. No detention either way.

There is a line of Stages from Asheville, N. C., through Greenville, to Georgia. One also to Knoxville, Tennessee.

BAXTER & ADAMS

Greensboro', N. C., July 11, 1856. 890-tf

NEW SPRING GOODS.

R. G. LINDSAY,

Corner of Elm and Market St.,

HAVING received his Spring supply of seasonable Dry Goods, is now prepared to offer all kinds of Staple and Fancy articles at such prices as cannot fail to please. His goods were purchased on the most favorable terms and selected from the largest and handsomest stocks in New York, consisting in part of **PRINTS**—Printed and Robe Lawns Jaconets and Organdies, Figured and Plain, Plaid and Flounced Bareges, Tissues and Grenadines. [illegible] Alpaccas, [illegible], Fancy and Summer Silks, Lace and [illegible], black Silks, 4-4 inches, 4-4 and extra wide, Striped and Marseilles Vesting, Farmer's Satin, Silk Pongee Goods, Summer Cassimere, [illegible] Damask, Napkins, [illegible], Swiss Muslins, [illegible] Lawns, Fig. Muslins, Swiss and Cambric, Edgs, Cord and Plain [illegible], Sleeves and Insertions, Sleeves in Lace [illegible], Collars, Sleeves, &c.; Zephyr White-[illegible] and Corded [illegible], Linens, [illegible] Drills, Richardson's and Gray's [illegible], Brown and Bleach Domestics, Sheetings and [illegible], Bonnets, Hats, Straw Goods, Ribbons, French Flowers, &c.

W. [illegible] JOHN UTLEY.

WORTH & UTLEY.

Forwarding and General Commission

MERCHANTS,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY.
UPON LIBERAL TERMS.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his House and Lot on West Street, adjoining the Methodist Church, containing about 11 acres of ground, with a large and well finished dwelling house, with all the modern improvements; together with all necessary out houses of the best kind. This is one of the best and handsomest locations in the place.

ALSO,

My Store House on West street, a few doors from the court house, 45 by 48, of brick, three stories high above ground, with a cellar under the entire building. This is one of the best houses for business in Western North Carolina. The third story contains a large and elegant hall, 43 by 58 feet suitable for any public purpose.

ALSO,

Two lots on East Street. One opposite John Denny's residence, [illegible] purposes, and [illegible] town. The other [illegible] street from the court house [illegible].

Such an opportunity [illegible] real estate in the town of Greensboro' may not occur again soon. Payments made easy and prices low.

W. J. McCONNELL.

May 18th, 1856. 883:tf.

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.

NEW AND CHEAP

GOODS.

Spring, 1856.

THE Subscribers are receiving their stock of Staple and Fancy **GOODS**, consisting partly of CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Prints, Ginghams, Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Bleached and Unbleached Sheeting and Shirting, Hosiery, Gloves, Yankee Notions, Brogan Shoes and a large lot of **SUMMER CLOTHING**, Shoes, Hats and Straw Goods, Books and Stationery, Hardware and Cutlery, Carriage Materials, Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs, which we have bought so as to sell bargains, wholesale or retail. Many thanks for past favors and hope for a continuance of the same.

RANKIN & McLEAN.

April, 1856.

DRUGS.

JUST to hand, a large and well selected stock of **Medicines, Oils, Paints, Dye-Stuffs,** Brushes, Perfumery, Pomades, Extracts, Soaps, Confectionary, &c. Also, a supply of the choicest brands. In fact, every article usually found in a Drug Store will be found here. Call on East Market Street. Orders promptly filled. Prescriptions carefully put up at all hours, by

W. C. PORTER.

May 1, 1856. 880:tf.

REVISED CODE.

50 Copies Revised Code of N. C., for sale, by
E. W. OGBURN

May 16th, 1856 882

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.

BEBEE **Spring Style of Hats** just received and now open for sale by

R. G. LINDSAY.

March 21 1856.

COMMON SCHOOLS
SPRING DISTRIBUTION.

No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.
1	20 65	27	24 85	52	33 25
2	25 20	28	36 05	53	35 00
3	33 95	29	28 00	54	32 55
4	26 60	30	43 75	55	38 85
5	28 35	31	25 55	56	36 05
6	34 65	32	31 50	57	40 60
7	29 40	33	55 30	58	24 50
8	29 40	34	44 10	59	36 40
9	30 80	35	20 50	60	25 55
10	26 95	36	44 80	61	25 20
11	24 50	37	57 80	62	26 25
12	24 50	38	69 20	63	18 20
13	19 95	39	11 20	64	22 40
14	14 35	40	18 55	65	32 55
15	21 70	41	24 85	66	21 70
16	23 60	42	41 30	67	18 55
17	18 55	43	31 85	68	28 00
18	26 25	44	19 60	69	11 55
19	27 80	45	29 40	70	15 75
20	9 45	46	20 10	71	39 90
21	26 25	47	23 10	72	18 55
22	32 55	48	28 35	73	24 50
23	40 95	49	16 80	74	27 65
24	39 20	50	53 20	75	25 20
25	22 40	51	12 95	76	10 85
26	29 40				

This publication has been delayed on account of the delay in some of the Committeemen, in making their returns.

(899:1m) E. W. OGBURN, Ch'n.

GREENSBORO' MUTUAL
Insurance Company.

THIS COMPANY has never made any assessment. It has in cash and Premium notes near $400 000 to meet its losses. No Company is more solvent, or has paid its losses more promptly. It is in every way worthy the confidence of the public. Those wishing to secure their hard earnings, can do so by insuring in this company.

The following are the officers and directors for the ensuing year:

James Sloan, *President,*
E. W. Ogburn, *Vice President,*
C. P. Mendenhall, *Attorney.*
Peter Adams, *Sec'y. and Treasurer,*
W. H. Cumming, *General Agent.*

Directors.—James Sloan, J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, D. P. Weir, W. J. McConnel, John L. Cole, W. S Rankin, James M. Garrett, E. W. Ogburn, D. P. Gregg, David McKnight, *Greensboro';* W. P. Moore, *Newbern;* E. F. Lilly, *Wadesboro* S. G. Coffin, *Jamestown;* W. A. Wright, *Wilmington;* J. I. Shaver, *Salisbury;* John H. Cook, *Fayetteville;* H. G. Spruill, *Plymouth;* R. E. Troy, *Lumberton;* R. H. Scales, *Leaks Ville.*

All communications should be sent to the Secretary. PETER ADAMS, *Secretary.*

Greensboro', July 11th, 1856 890:tf.

200,000 FEET

OF PINE LUMBER FOR SALE.

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

LIST OF PRICES.

For the following Lumber,

Flooring, sap,	"	"	$9.00	Pr M.
" heart,	"	"	11.00	" "
Weather-boarding, heart, 5-8 thick,			9.00	" "
Ceiling,			8.00	" "
Plank one inch thick or over, sap,			9.00	" "
" " heart	"	"	11.00	" "
Scantling and joists from	"		$6 a 8	" "
depending on quality and size,				
Sheeting,	"	"	5.00	" "

Inferior qualities of Plank, from one to two dollars fewer, pr 1000 feet.

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

COOPER & PARRY.

Asheboro', April 25th 1856. 880.

WASHING MACHINES

NOW READY.

TWENTY-FIVE OF THOSE invaluable Labor Saving Machines complete and ready for delivery. I hereto annex a few of the many testimonials in favor of them,

CERTIFICATES,

over any ever introduced.

Machines will be delivered at the shop in Asheboro' at $[illegible], with right to use one machine during the length of the Patent, together with the instructions how to use them.

A. J. HALE.

Asheboro', May 1, 1856.

My wife has tried *Mr. Hales'* Washing Machine, and thinks that it will do the work of four hands—do it as well, and with less fatigue to the operator.

H. B. ELLIOTT.

I hereby certify that I have witnessed the operation of Hollingsworth's Washing Machines and I am convinced, that the process for dispatch and ease to the performer and perfection in cleansing garments, are unsurpassed. I think it will do the work of at least four hands in the same time.

A. H. MARSH.

I have bought and been using one of these Machines, over a month and fully concur in the opinions above expressed. F. COOPER.

N. B. A full suply will be kept on hand as I am manufacturing them Continually. A. J. H.

May 5th 1856. 880:tf.

LOOK AT THE SIMPLE WORD

CLOTHING,

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

CLOTHING.

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

GOOD CLOTHING.

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

Opposition is the Life of Trade.

He has selected with great care, and bought for cash, one of the largest and best **Stock of Ready-Made Clothing**, and Gentlemen furnishing **Goods**, that ever was offered South of Mason & Dixon's line, and will sell it as once unusually cheap for **CASH.**

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

April, 1856. 877

BEEBE & Co.'s fashionable Spring stock of SILK HATS for 1856, and other styles of black brown, tan and pearl hats for this season, for sale by WINBOURNE & WITTY.

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. 867—

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

GREAT IMPROVEMENTS.
AMBROTYPES.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the ladies and gentlemen of Greensboro' and vicinity, that he is prepared to take AMBROTYPE LIKENESSES in all the beauty of the Art. They surpass the Daguerreotype in beauty of delineation, giving the more delicate contrast between light and shade, making a positive picture that can be seen in any light, and is not affected by the atmosphere or water, and will last for all time.

ALSO,

Daguerreotypes in all the various branches of the Art, with the latest improvements. Instructions will be given in Ambrotyping and Daguerreotyping on reasonable terms. Apparatus and stock furnished if desired. A. STARRETT.

Greensboro', N. C. March, 1856.

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 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.

GRAHAM & DUNN.

Greensboro', Jan. 1856. 864:tf.

CALVIN P. 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. 18 FRONT STREET,

New York.

REFERENCES:

Hon. William A. Graham, Hillsboro', N. C.
Hon. John M. Morehead, Greensboro', N. C.
H. L. Myrover, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C.
J. D. Williams, Prest. Bank of Clarendon.
M. Stevenson, Cash'r. Bank of Washington.

February 14th, 1856.

R. J. MENDENHALL, LAND AGENT

WILL select and enter Government Land, Locate Land Warrants, make investments for capitalists at Western rates, pay taxes, and transact a general real estate business in Minnesota Iowa and Wisconsin. Address, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Refer to Hon. J. M. Morehead, Geo. C. Mendenhall, Col. Walter Gwynn and John A. Gilmer.

May 16th, 1856. 888

Leather Belting or Bands,

At Thomasville Depot, Davidson County, N. C.

MANUFACTURED by the subscriber either single or double, made from the best Northern 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 bands forwarded according to directions. The above belts for sale by J. R. & J. Sloan, Greensboro', N. C.

Call at Cheap Side.

300 gallons Molasses,
32 sacks good Coffee,
20 sides good Sole Leather,
10 barrels brown Sugar

All for sale low at the Cheap store of

March, 1856. GRAHAM & DUNN

JUST RECEIVED a large stock of Bolting cloths from No. 0 to 11, (Warranted cheap for cash. W. J. McCONNELL.

June 23rd, 1856. 888.

CHEAP WRAPPING PAPER.

THE merchants of Greensboro', and vicinity can be supplied with all kinds of wrapping paper at factory prices by applying to W. J. McConnel, Greensboro', or directly from the

RALEIGH WRAPPING PAPER MILLS.

C. W. BENEDICT, *Proprietor.*

☞ **RAGS** taken at the highest price in exchange for wrapping paper.

P. S. I have a splendid Steam Engine for sale, at half price. C. W. B.

RUNAWAY **from the subscriber**, near Ridgeway post office, Fairfield District South Carolina, on or about the 2nd day of June last, a **mulatto negro fellow** named Champ or Champeon; who is about 30 years of age, five feet 9 or 10 inches high, high cheek bones, stub nose, large mouth, which he inclines to keep open, thick curling lips, large teeth, red eyes, of which he has the habit of squinting when spoken to, very short chin, large and long feet, and when walking turns his toes outwards; has a notable scar of the shape of a cross (✕) mark on the back of his neck, caused by ten cuts with a lancet; has a scar also near the point of the left elbow resulting from a burn, also has a lump about the size of a walnut on the outside of the right leg, a few inches above the ankle joint.

Any one apprehending said negro, and delivering him to me, or lodging him in any jail in the United States, so that I get him, will be paid by me a reward of **Twenty-Five Dollars.**

WILLIAM E. ROSS

Ridgeway, Fairfield District, S. C. } 896 3
5th Sept. 1856. }

JOHN A. GORDON,

GROCER AND

Commission Merchant,

AND

DEALER IN METALS,

14th St., near Exchange Hotel,

RICHMOND,

August 22nd, 1856. 896:1m.

Dry Goods! Dry Goods!!

FOR FALL 1856.

Exclusively at Wholesale, by

STEVENSON & WEDDELL,

WHO have now in Store a superb stock. Embracing, **French, German, British and American Fabrics.** All of which have been selected with great care and attention by One of the Firm, at the very lowest CASH PRICES.

A more inviting stock for the wants of the **North Carolina and Virginia** trade cannot be exhibited North or South.

Punctual and responsible buyers are invited to give our stock an examination and judge for themselves of the styles and prices.

Nos. 78 & 80 Sycamore, St.,

Petersburg, Va.

August, 29 1856. 897—

ANDREW J. STEDMAN, **Attorney at Law,** Having removed to Pittsborough, N. C., will attend regularly the Courts of Chatham, Moore and Harnett Counties.

Pittsboro', April 16, 1855. 828tf

PETER W. HINTON, **Commission Merchant,** TOWN POINT, *Norfolk, Va.* Special attention paid to selling Tobacco, Flour Grain, Cotton, Naval Stores, &c. Also, to receiving and forwarding Goods.

Refer to Chas. L. Hinton, Esq., Wake, N. C., G. B. Roulac, Esq., and Geo. W. Haywood, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.; Wm. Plummer, Esq., Warrenton N. C. Aug. 25, 1855. 846:1y.

E. W. OGBURN, dealer in School, Religious, Scientific, Standard, Prose and Poetical Works in General Literature; Law Books, Miscellany, Albums, Music and Writing Port Folios, Writing Desks, Music and Musical Instruments, Stationery, &c.

Greensborough, N. C.

West Street second square from the court house

HATS! HATS!!

BEEBE & Co's Fall Style Moleskin and Cassimer Hats, and other styles of Black, brown, Tan and Pearl Hats for the Season

WINBOURNE & WITTY

August 22nd, 1856. 896:tf.

300 Bags of Liverpool Salt received and for sale lower than ever sold.

W. J. McCONNEL.

June 23rd, 1856.

THE SUBSCRIBER will pay a liberal price for any quantity of good wheat delivered at the Depot in this place. W. J. McCONNEL.

June 20th, 1856. 888:tf.

New Firm—Fashionable Tailoring.—HARRELL & MORING, successors to J. B. [illegible] Holland, having taken the shop formerly occupied by him, up stairs, opposite the Brick 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 constantly 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.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell to the highest bidder, on the premises, **Friday the 10th of October next,** that valuable tract of land in [illegible] County, N. C., two miles from [illegible], formerly the residence of John W. [illegible], **Containing 800 Acres,** adjoining the lands of Nathan Kendall, Esq., and others.

Here is an opportunity for one of the best residences in Western N. C.

Normal College is the East 7 [illegible] a flourishing Female Institute [illegible] minutes walk, and the North Carolina [illegible] within two miles, on the [illegible].

This land will be divided into two [illegible] if desired.

Nathan Kendall, Esq., [illegible] joining the premises, [illegible] this property to any person [illegible].

Terms, 6 and 12 months credit [illegible] from date, the purchaser [illegible] with security, payable at the Farmers Bank Greensboro. JAMES SLOAN.

Greensboro', August 29th, 1856. 897-s.

Lexington Flag, Washington [illegible] and Fayetteville Observer, are requested to publish until 10th of October, and forward bills to Patriot for payment.

ALEX. P. SPERRY

WITH

Bell, Brooks, Pace & Co.,

IMPORTERS and dealers in Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, No. 89 Chambers & 71 Reade Street, NEW YORK.

Dec. 21. 1855. 862-tf.

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

Jan. 1856.

QUININE.—This day received, 50 oz. sulphate of Quinine. T. J. PATRICK,

June 10, 1856,

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

SODA FOUNTAIN.

VERY low, fountain complete, in good condition, for making Soda Water, at the Drug Store of W. C. PORTER.

May 10th, 1856. 882.

COFFEE! COFFEE!! SUGAR! SUGAR

JUST received a good supply of Rio, Laguira and Java Coffees, Brown and White Sugar. Adamantine Candles &c., R. G. LINDSAY.

Feb. 1856. 871-

WANTED, A good wagon maker to work in my Shop. Such a one by applying soon will find steady employment and good wages.

[illegible] WATSON.

Fayetteville Sept. 28, 1856.

BOLTING CLOTHS AND FRENCH BURR. The genuine Anker cloths from No. 1 to 11 inclusive, kept in full supply [illegible] Fr. Burr Mill Stones of any size to order, [illegible] delivered at Wilmington, Fayetteville or any Station on the N. C. R. Road.

R. G. LINDSAY,

April, 1856. Corner of Elm and Market St.

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

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

Jan. 1856.

CARRIAGE FOR SALE.

A **GOOD** second-hand Carriage for sale cheap—apply soon to T. C. [illegible]

July 18th 1856.

300 **pair Brogans**— [illegible] strictly prime, for sale

WINBOURNE & WITTY

JOB PRINTING

We have just received a fresh supply of [illegible]

FANCY TYPE,

which added to our previously large and [illegible]

[illegible]

will enable us to execute in a superior style printing as may be called for. We can [illegible] the utmost confidence, assure the public [illegible] ity to compete in

STYLE AND BEAUTY

with any office in this part of the country [illegible] are purchase we have had an especial [illegible] printing of the

Finest Kinds of 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 [illegible] wheat, Cap, and Letter PAPER, for jobs, on hand

Greensboro' N. C., 14.