

The Patriot and Flag.

VOLUME XVII.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1857.

NUMBER 925.

Business Cards.

ALEX. P. SPERRY, WITH BELL,
BROOKS, PACE & CO., Importers and
dealers in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, No.
89 Chambers, and 71 Reade St., New York.
Dec. 21, 1855. 862-11.

ANDREW J. STEEDMAN, Attorney
at Law, Having removed to
Greensboro, N. C., will attend regularly the
courts of Chatham, Moore and Harnett Coun-
ties. 828 ff.

ANDERSON, W. D. REYNOLDS
Agents and Commission Merchants, No.
100 Exchange, Norfolk, Va.
Particular attention to the sale of Flour and
canned Produce, and all other necessary
goods and rendering prompt returns. 321 ff.

CUMMINGS & STYRON, Commission
and General Merchants, Wilmington, N. C.
Special attention paid to selling Flour and
all kinds of produce. Aug. 31, 1855-15.

DR. A. A. HILL, RICH FORD, Da-
vason county, N. C.

DR. JOHN SWANN, Has settled per-
manently at Doctor Reall's Old Place,
Jersey Settlement, and offers his Ser-
vice to the Public. 42 ff.

E. N. HUTCHISON, Commis-
sion Merchant, Charlotte, N. C.
Will sell on commission, Cotton, Corn, Wheat
and other Country Produce, in Charlotte,
Charlotte, and New York, liberal advance-
ments made on consignments. 29 ff.

W. O. GIBBS, dealer in School
Books, Religious, Scientific, Standard, Poise
Books, Miscellaneous, Albums, Music and
Writing Paper, Stationery, &c.,
and Musical Instruments Stationery, &c.
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ED. H. KELLY & BROTHER,
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Family Groceries and Provisions, No. 11,
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Coffees, Molasses, Cheese, Flour, Butter,
Lard, Soap, Candles, Crackers, Starch, Oils,
Sausages, &c.

REFERENCES:
O. G. Parsley, Sec. Commercial Bank (Wil-
mington), N. C.
A. M. Gorman, Raleigh.
J. E. Garner, Greensboro.
David McKnight.

JAMES A. LONG, ATTORNEY AT
LAW, Lexington, N. C.

JOHN W. PAYNE, Attorney at
LAW, having permanently located in
Greensboro, N. C., will attend the Courts
of Randolph, Davidson and Guilford, and
comply with the collection of all
cases placed in his hands. 915 ff.

STUBBS LAMER, (formerly Coleman)
Lamer, Knoxville, Tennessee, S. &
K. Lamer, Proprietors.
Mr. Sterling Lamer, late of the Lamer
House, Macon, Ga., and Sampson Lamer,
late of Tuskegee, Ala., will be happy to meet
all friends and customers at the Lamer House
where they have ample accommodation for
250 persons. 916-15.

LEVI M. & WILLIAM L. SCOTT,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, GREENSBORO,
N. C., will regularly attend the Courts of
Guilford, Alamance, Randolph and David-
son. 919 ff.

E. J. LUTTERLOU, W. F. ELLIOTT
Interior & Elliott General Commis-
sion and Forwarding Merchants, Wil-
mington, N. C. Dealers in Lard, Calumet
Plaster, Cement, Land Plaster, Plastering
Hair, &c., &c. 8-3 15.

N. C. FREEMAN, with Abbott,
J. Jones & Co., Importers and Deal-
ers in Staple and Fancy Goods, No. 133
Market Street, Philadelphia.

PETER W. HYNON, Commis-
sion Merchant, TOWN POINT,
Virginia, Va.
Special attention paid to selling Tobacco
Four Grain, Cotton, Naval Stores &c. Also
receiving and forwarding Goods.
Refer to Chas. L. Hinton, Esq., Wake, N.
C.; B. R. Rouse, Esq., and Geo. W. Hay-
wood, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.; Wm. Plummer,
Esq., Winston, N. C.
Aug. 23, 1855. 864-15.

R. J. Mendenhall, Land Agent,
Will select and enter Government
Land, Locate Land Warrants, make invest-
ments for capitalists at Western rates, pay
taxes, and transact a general real estate busi-
ness in Minnesota, Iowa and Wisconsin.
Address, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
Refer to Hon. J. M. Morehead, George C.
Mendenhall, Col. Walter Gwynn and John A.
Gamer. May 10th, 1856. 288 ff.

WORTH & UTLEY, COMMISSION
and Forwarding Merchants, Fayette-
ville, N. C.

W. H. REECE, CONSTABLE,
Will strictly attend to the collection
of all debts entrusted to his care, with prompt-
ness and despatch. Post Office, Jamestown,
Guilford county, N. C. Feb. 27. 922-3m.

WATSON & MEARES, GENERAL
Commission Merchants, 34 Burling
St., New York. Special attention paid to
the sale of Grain, Cotton and other Southern
produce.

LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIG-
NMENTS. 915 ff.

W. H. MURRAY & CO., FAC-
tory and Commission Merchants,
Agents for sale and purchase of Cotton, Flour,
Grain, Salt, Groceries, &c., Corner Princess
and Water Streets, Wilmington, N. C.
Usual advances on Consignments.

REFERENCES:
H. R. SAGE, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear,
Beaufort & Brown, Wilmington, N. C.
F. & H. FRIES, Salem, N. C.
C. GRAHAM & Co. Marion Court House, S. C.
M. ADDERTON & Co., Lexington, N. C.

The Patriot and Flag.

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M. S. SHERWOOD & JAS. A. LONG,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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For the Patriot and Flag.

WESTERN TEXAS.

Messrs. Editors: Having seen much in the public journals recently about Western Texas, and as the geography and history of that section is comparatively so little known, perhaps it will be well to attempt giving a brief sketch in your worthy paper.

Western Texas proper, includes all that immense scope of country lying west of the Brazos River, and east of the Rio Grand del Norte; and extending from the northern coast of the Gulf of Mexico, in latitude 27° north to 36° parallel; but throughout this stretch, that portion of Texas lying between the Colorado and Rio Grand del Norte, will form the subject of this notice.

The Colorado River, heads in the 32° and after a meandering course of 500 or 600 miles empties into Matagorda Bay. This stream, though one of considerable size, is not navigable, owing to the swiftness of its currents, and the numerous shoals, falls, sandbars, &c., which abound throughout its entire length, interposing at present innumerable insurmountable obstacles to the ascent or descent of boats and other craft. The opinion of scientific men, however, encourage the hope that this river can be made the highway for travel and commerce by a system of slack water navigation; time, will, however, prove the truth or fallacy of these opinions.

The river, next in our course westward is the Guadalupe, which is much smaller than the Colorado, but one of the most beautiful, not only in Texas, but in the United States. It is from four to fifteen feet in depth, and so clear and crystal-like are its waters, that in most places the smallest objects can be seen distinctly in its bottom. Its course is through one of the finest grazing and planting sections of the State, and in many places the scenery upon it is most beautiful and picturesque; it also empties into Matagorda Bay.

The San Antonio River, formed by the junction of the Cibola and Medina, is also a fine little river—distinguished like the Guadalupe, for the depth and purity of its waters. It is not so large as the last named river into which it empties, and like it, is of course not navigable. Besides these are the Rio Frio, emptying into the Neches, and Neches emptying into Corpus Christi Bay—and many other streams of minor importance, intersecting and watering the country in almost every direction—none of them, however, capable of navigation.

That portion of Western Texas lying towards and along the Gulf coast is well adapted to the culture of sugar and cotton, and these crops are being grown already quite extensively, and form at present the chief items of exports from the State. That portion of the country lying further to the northward, produces, with proper cultivation, corn and wheat and vegetables indigenous to the temperate zones.

The climate throughout this country is much more pleasant and agreeable than can be found in almost any other country upon the same latitude; consequently upon its proximity to vast ranges of mountains extending across the north-western angle of the State, from whence cool breezes are almost constantly blowing in summer, so that the oppressive character of the heat, which would otherwise be unendurable, is scarcely felt. While the section lying more immediately upon the coast, receives the benefit of the sea breezes with the same happy result.

The health of the country is remarkable, with the exception of the lower and more marshy portions near the Gulf, scarcely ever a case of chills and fever, or fevers of any kind, are heard of; and death by violence or accident are of more frequent occurrence, than death by disease; save only the diseases peculiar to children and the infirmities of age.

But though Western Texas possesses the advantages of numerous streams of the finest waters; a most salubrious and healthful climate; immense beautiful undulating prairies, and a very rich soil; yet it is not an agricultural country in the fullest sense. The uncertainty of rains peculiar to tropical climates, will ever supersede to deter men from testing its agricultural resources to their fullest extent. This, however, should form no cause of complaint, since it is one of the best grazing countries, perhaps, beneath the sun. The mesquit grass, which gives to this country its superior character in this respect, is of the finest and most nutritious of any other, not excepting even clover, or any of the domestic grasses. Its growth is most luxuriant, and even in mid-winter affords the richest pasturage for animals feeding upon it. Other grasses, besides the mesquit, peculiar to prairie countries, are very abundant, and afford the most luxuriant grazing in the summer season; but even while they are green they are not so much sought after as the mesquit.

These great natural meadows abound in game; here the deer and the antelope accustomed to the frightening sounds and sights of civilization, roam in large herds, enjoying in all its primeval richness and beauty the ample provisions of the beneficent Creator. But though these beautiful and harmless animals fear not the approach of man, yet they have enemies of which they stand in the greatest terror.—The wolf, the panther, the tiger and the Mexican lion are scattered over the country, and live by their merciless ravages upon these defenceless creatures. Another peculiarity which is also quite a curiosity of these western prairies, is its dog towns or villages, which extend for miles in many instances, and where these occur, the whole surface of the earth is literally covered with these singular little creatures, which at the approach of man, (of whom they seem to have an instinctive dread) make the air resound with their continuous barking. The rattlesnake is frequently found to live among them.

Besides these animals already mentioned, the hilly portion of the country abound in bear, the hunts for which, is the most exciting, perhaps, of any sport in which man can engage. Innumerable fowls are found in every section of Western Texas; upon the prairies are found the grouse or prairie hen, the prairie ostrich, &c., in the wooded portions, among the water courses, are found great numbers of wild turkeys and pheasants, while the surface of the rivers, creeks, lakes and ponds are covered with wild geese, ducks, and every kind of water fowl, peculiar to Southern countries. Unnumbered millions of cattle horses, sheep and goats, are being raised here, and require no other attention from their owners than such precautionary measures as are necessary to prevent them from straying and being lost. This is and ever will be the chief business of those living in the rural district who wish to amass wealth, and large fortunes are being made annually by those engaged in this business. No risk is incurred by those who invest money in this business, except the loss of a few by disease and straying; but after allowing for all losses, the expenditure for herding &c., it will yield a profit of 50 per cent. The towns in this section are principally as follows: Austin City, the capital of the State, Bastrop, Lagrange and Columbus, on the Colorado river. Austin contains the State capital and quite a number of other public buildings, with many private residences and business houses, some of which are built in a costly style.—The other places named are county seats, and are thriving places. On the Guadalupe river are New Brunsfels, Seguin, Gonzales and Victoria. New Brunsfels, as its name imports, is a town containing a population of 3000 inhabitants, almost exclusively German, it is quite a flourishing town; Seguin is a beautiful village, possessing greater importance than is usually accorded to towns of its size, because of its institutions of learning, of which it has two, male and female, that stand among the first in Texas, and are indeed very worthy schools for so young a State. Gonzales and Victoria are the seats of justice of the counties of the same name. San Antonio and Guadalupe, on the Rio Grand del Norte with Port Lavaca, Powderhorn and Indiana, on the Matagorda Bay, are all the remaining towns in this portion of Texas that deserve particular mention.

God is famed in Texas history, for being the scene of many cruel deeds of treachery and oppression, which were enacted there during the struggle of the infant republic for independence. It was here that the brave Col. Fannin and his noble little band of heroes fought long and valiantly in freedom cause until they were overwhelmed and taken prisoners by greatly superior numbers, and all, with but one solitary exception, heroically murdered by the order of the Indian Santa Anna. Every law of civil warfare was violated, and every feeling of humanity was disregarded and trampled upon by this merciless monster, in the perpetration of this atrocious act—the revolting massacre of prisoners of war. But let us not dwell upon the horrors which have been the history of this section since then, but let us dwell upon the bright future of Texas and their Anglo Saxon brethren. Brownsville is built upon the Rio Grand, 20 miles above its mouth. It is the port of entry for the Rio Grand settlement, and is in consequence a town of considerable importance, which is daily increasing.

Port Lavaca, Powderhorn and Indiana, stand within a few miles of each other, and are rival towns, each one striving to outvie the other, in a contest, to secure each to itself, the advantage of a shipping point, for which they are all adapted. There are regular lines of steamers running between these points and New Orleans, La., by means of which a vast amount of trade and travel finds a thoroughfare to the States.

But no town in Western Texas, nor in fact in any other portion of the State has so many, and such varied claims of interest, as San Antonio. It is not only the largest and oldest town in the State, but possesses a history of thrilling interest, as well as many notoriety and peculiarities within itself, to recommend it to the observer. It was founded early in the eighteenth century, and was the capital of the province of Texas, while it formed a part of the royal domain, of the Spanish monarchy, as well as when it afterwards became a state of the Mexican confederacy, on the west bank of the San Antonio river, and it has been ever favored with the advantage of inexhaustible supplies of the purest and best water. Several severe battles were fought here during the Texas Revolution; and within its borders is the fortress of the Alamo; in defence of which the celebrated David

Crockett fell covered with wounds, and fenced in with a wall of dead foes, which his own valiant arm has forced to bite the dust, and "while bleeding at every vein," he expired. The catholic church, which stands in the heart of the city, is a huge unsightly and ancient looking structure, which strikes the eye of the beholder, accustomed only to the modern style of architecture, with astonishment and awe.

To attempt a portraiture of the city, with its different plazas, narrow crooked streets, and buildings of clay, and hords of mud and sticks, thatched with grass, so as to carry any thing like a definite idea of its appearance, to the imagination of the reader would far transcend the proposed limits of this brief sketch. The spirit of progress and improvement is very prevalent here; and many elegant buildings constructed in the modern style of the art, have been built, and are building continually. A vast amount of business of every kind is transacted here. A few miles from the town are three ancient Missions, called respectively San Juan, Concepcion, San Jose. They were established among the reign of the priesthood under the dominion of Spain, in this country, for the purpose of civilizing and proselytizing the numerous tribes of Indians, which then overran the country. They have long since been abandoned, and their once proud structures have fallen to decay, and where once the cooled monk and hypocritical priest chanted their *te deums* in solemn mockery to the Most High, nothing dwells but the loathsome reptile and the savage beast; and no other sweeter sounds are heard, than the hideous howling of the night owl, and the hissing of serpents. A solemn commentary upon the practice and principles of a self-professing to be the only true church of Jesus; yet striving not to advance His glory, and the good of his creatures; but under the mask of religion, striving to extend the glory of a temporal potentate, and the power of a crafty and corrupt priesthood! Within the limits of San Antonio, though possessing a population of only eight or ten thousand souls, are gathered together people from almost every country in the universe.

The traveler may see there, the Egyptian of the stony meadows of the Nile; the Beduin of the desert, with inhabitants from every state, kingdom and tribe, in the temperate and torrid zones.

San Antonio is indeed Texas, as "Paris is France." And these who would see society in the state in which it was reported to be in Texas, when the attention of the people of the United States first began to be directed towards Texas, should then visit San Antonio.

TEXAS.
SALEM, N. C., Feb. 25, 1857.

From the Fayetteville Observer.

LETTERS FROM GEN. DOCKERY.
RICHMOND COUNTY, Feb. 28, 1857.

Messrs. Editors: I have never replied to the Raleigh Standard's habitual untimely assaults upon me for years past; but its attacks upon my course on the bill to amend the charter granted two years ago to extend the Central Railroad West to the Tennessee line, have become so frequent, and its articles in a few weeks' having grown from paragraphs of a few lines to a column and a half, in the last issue, I desire to lay before the public several facts which I am sure will suit the Standard's taste too little to ever appear in that print. And as you have already, without solicitation, opened your columns in my defense, I wish the use of the Observer for the publication of this letter, with the hope that newspapers generally over the State will copy it.

The Standard is evidently alarmed by the course of its friends, amounting to a majority of two to one in the last Legislature, upon Internal Improvements, and forthwith opens the next campaign by calling into requisition all its concealed fact and adroitness, to convince the public that the majority of two-thirds in a legislative body is not responsible for its acts, but that some one man of the minority is an upstart business, it is true. The Standard is a better reason for its apprehensions than all are aware of. None know better than the Standard, that respectable members of its own party stated in and out of the halls of legislation, that the democrats had promised the people great benefits from their legislation on Internal Improvements, and that the West had changed its politics, from the belief that the democrats were the true Internal Improvement party; and if they were disappointed, they, the people would turn back to their old associations. As party success is the greatest of all good with the Standard, who can be surprised at its awful forebodings?

The Standard says I promised the people of the West when canvassing for Governor, to favor the building of the road across the mountains "If it should cost ten millions," and that I used the words, "at once," would, "bore a hole through the mountains," and that I asked the question, "what mill-builder would cut his race near to the water and then stop, &c." The Standard is at its tricks again. I object, out and out, to its version of the campaign. It locates my Internal Improvement speeches and the application of the ten millions in the West, when it very well knows I made the same declarations from Currituck to Cherokee, and that in my daily speeches I declared in favor of the Central Road East and West, upon the two-thirds principle, if it should cost the State ten millions. And does not the Standard know, that its most active friends particularly in the part of the State where my successful competitor had most influence, charged me with an intention to favor a scheme of improvement which would involve the State to the ruinous amount of ten millions, without a rebuke from its columns, and that I lost thousands of votes

from the bold and fearless stand I took upon that question in the Eastern and middle counties?

I have no distinct recollections of all the figures I used in long and exciting debates, but the boring through the mountains, stopping the race before we reach the water, and doing it at once, sounds so much like words I have used, that I presume they are pretty near the truth; all of which I am still strongly in favor of, and the most of which, so far as the law is concerned, has already been accomplished. The State has paid three millions for the Central portion, paid and agreed to pay two millions for the Eastern, and two-thirds of the cost of the Western extension, with a proviso (which is but little better than a catch vote,) that this Western extension is not to cost the State more than four millions. Will the Standard risk the opinion that the State will not be bound for ten millions for the Central Road before it is done? As for doing it at once, I suppose every man of common sense will admit that I could have meant nothing more than that it ought to be done as soon as an energetic application of all the resources at command would accomplish it without serious damage to the other interests of the State. And that the need should not stop short the water, was intended to give force to my objection to stopping on this side of the mountains.

If I ever expressed the opinion that the State ought to cut all the tunnels, it was that it should be done after every effort had been made for private aid and failed; which has not yet happened.

But the Standard says I reconsidered and defeated the bill, and therefore contradicted my campaign speeches. Let us see how much truth there is in this bold declaration. The Legislature of 1854-'55 chartered the Western extension, pledging the State treasury for two-thirds of the entire cost, to be built in sections, and of course paid for in installments. With this, Western members professed to be well satisfied, some of the most influential Democrats of the Senate promising that nothing more would be asked for. In two short years several of the same members return, and contend that the charter, upon the section and two-thirds principle, was by no means satisfactory, and introduced an amendatory bill, to abolish the section and installment principle and compel the State to build the entire mountain section, including the tunneling of four or five mountains, cost what it may, as well as putting into the power of the company to call upon the State for millions of dollars before it was certain that means could be procured to meet such heavy demands. As a decided friend to the road's reaching the Mississippi valley roads in the shortest possible time, I voted for the bill. On mature reflection and consultation with intelligent friends who estimated the cost of the enterprise at several millions higher than I had, and in view of the necessity of raising the taxes to meet our present indebtedness, I moved a reconsideration, which was carried by a decided majority. Not as the Standard has it, to destroy or defeat the bill, but to amend, and then pass it, in a shape to greatly benefit the West without imposing onerous tax burdens on the people, or endangering the State repudiation. On the re-passage of the bill on my motion sections from 3 to 10 inclusive were stricken out. Those sections applied strictly to the 60 miles of road between Morganton to Asheville, which left all that part of the bill intended for the benefit of the 80 miles from Salisbury to Morganton, and the 43 miles from Asheville down the French Broad to the Tennessee line, precisely as at first introduced. This gave additional aid on all the road except from Morganton to Asheville, and left that as it passed in 1851-'55, the State pledged to pay two-thirds

The 80 miles of road from Salisbury to Morganton is estimated to cost \$1,850,000, but will cost at least two millions, I presume. Two-thirds of this, or about \$1,300,000, the State is pledged to pay. The company has drawn already for \$200,000, leaving \$1,100,000 to be drawn without regard to the section principle of the charter of '54-'55; and had the bill been passed as my amendment left it, several other hundred thousands might have been drawn from the State treasury, to be used on the French Broad, as soon as individuals raised their one-third; which I regard as much as the State ought to pay, or the company could use to advantage, before the meeting of the next legislature, when, if necessary, the application can be renewed.

In this form I wished it passed. But a motion prevailed to refer the bill as amended to a committee of five. Mr. Speaker Avery, on the ground of personal interest, declined to appoint the committee. At the suggestion of a friend I named the Senators who composed it; and although by parliamentary practice, the majority on the vote just taken had a right to a majority on the committee, I waived the exercise of the right, by placing on the committee 3 opposed to the amendment to 2 in favor, and 3 Democrats to 2 American Whigs; with Senator Coleman who was supposed to feel deepest of all for the original bill, first on the list. To my utter astonishment, when the committee reported, I found that they had struck from the bill all that applied to the road from Asheville to the Tennessee line, which would have placed Asheville in connection with the Tennessee and Virginia Road, being the 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th sections, which read as follows:

Section 14. WHEREAS, It is provided in the ninth section of an Act of the General Assembly, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Greenville and French Broad Railroad Company," passed at the session of 1854-'55, that the Road thereby authorized shall correspond in gauge with the North Carolina Railroad, and if the same is constructed, the chartered rights and privileges of the company in that portion of said road, between the point at which any connection may hereafter be made, by any road from the North Carolina Railroad to said Greenville and French Broad Railroad, shall cease and determine. If the General Assembly so require, as soon as such connection be made, and the same be subscribed by said company at its prime cost to the capital stock of the company authorized to make the connection aforesaid, and shall thereafter constitute a part of the said last mentioned company, and to be under the control and direction of said company: And whereas, at the same session of the General Assembly, an Act was passed, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Western North Carolina Railroad Company," whereby the company organized under said Act is authorized to form a connection with the said Greenville and French Broad Railroad, by constructing a Railroad from Salisbury to a point on the North Carolina Railroad, to a point on the French Broad River, west of the Blue Ridge, which said Western North Carolina Railroad is now in progress of construction, and whereas, it is desirable that the Western North Carolina Railroad Company should have the control of the route of said Greenville and French Broad Railroad at an earlier period than the time when the connection aforesaid shall be actually made: Therefore,

Section 15. Be it further enacted, That so soon as the said Greenville and French Broad Railroad shall surrender to the State of North Carolina all the chartered rights and privileges vested in said Act of incorporation in the manner hereafter prescribed, and upon the act appearing of said surrender having been duly made under the certificate of the Board of Internal Improvements, the Board of Directors of said Western North Carolina Railroad Company shall be empowered to survey and locate a branch of said Road, from the point on the French Broad River which may be fixed upon by said company as the Western Terminus of the fourth division to the Tennessee line, at or near the Paint rock on said river, and shall cause an estimate of the cost thereof to be made by their Engineer, and as soon as said survey and location shall be made aforesaid, the Board of Directors are hereby authorized and empowered to open books for subscription of stock by solvent persons or counties to the capital stock of said company, to the amount of one-third of said estimated cost of said branch of said road, and upon said subscription of double the amount so subscribed by individuals shall be made on behalf of the State, to the capital stock of said company in the manner and by persons, and upon certificates of such estimated cost or individual subscription being made as directed by the charter of said company.

Section 16th. Be it further enacted, That the subscription on the part of the State, of two-thirds of the estimated cost of said branch road from said point on the French Broad river to Paint rock, as authorized by the preceding section, shall be paid as follows, to wit: the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, to be raised by the sale of bonds as provided for in said charter: Provided, that the whole amount of bonds sold for the purpose of paying the entire subscription last mentioned shall be paid to said company by a transfer of the like amount of the stock of the North Carolina Railroad company, which stock said company shall accept at par value, and the payment of said subscription shall be made in such proportion and at such times, and after ratable payments by individual subscribers, as provided in said charter and by this act.

Section 17th. Be it further enacted, That it shall be competent for the present or any future General Assembly of this State, to authorize any other Railroad company, or other company formed for the construction of any public improvement, to connect with the Railroad of said Western North Carolina Railroad company at any point on its line. And that whenever any such connection shall be made, the Western North Carolina Railroad company shall join in the erection of any warehouses and passenger sheds that may be necessary to render such connection as perfect as possible, and regularly use the same for the receipt and delivery of all passenger goods and other articles whatever, and that said Railroad company shall not discriminate by its charges against the company or companies so connecting with its roadway.

Section 18th. Be it further enacted, and it is hereby expressly declared as a fundamental condition annexed to the granting the foregoing amendments, That the State shall not be called by said company to pay in upon her subscription to the Capital stock of said company more than five hundred thousand dollars annually, except that if the French Broad and Greenville Railroad company shall surrender their chartered rights and privileges to the State as hereinafter provided, then the State shall pay in on her subscription the additional sum of one hundred thousand dollars annually for two years.

But to my still greater astonishment, after Mr. Speaker Avery had upon the floor denounced my course a second time, he said he hoped the committee's amendment would pass as the best that could be done. Upon which the Senator from Jackson remarked, to him, that he and the Senator from Burke (Mr. Avery) had generally acted together, but upon that question they parted. What will the Standard say to this? Will it say that the committee were under my influence? How will that print and Mr. Avery settle the question between

them? One says that I defeated the Bill, the other said the committee's report, though I was opposed to it, was the best that could be done. What will the Standard say to Mr. Coleman, who as far as I know, made no objection to the less of all the aid proposed from Asheville West, and certainly offered no objection to it in the Senate.—On the final passage, I made an effort, by offering an amendment and a speech, to place the provision in favor of the French Broad Section back in the Bill, without the least aid from Mr. Avery, who was in the chair, or Senator Coleman, except a silent vote by the latter gentleman.

I have not the least doubt, that could I have received the aid of these Senators, manifested by half the energy and zeal, they showed to destroy me, the sections struck out by the committee might have been retained.—What will the Standard say to this? Will it still contend that my amendment from Morganton to Asheville was a crime, and that Mr. Coleman and the other democrats on the committee were right in striking out all beyond Asheville? Perhaps the Standard may say, my amendment rendered the sections from Asheville West useless; but that won't do, for the first charter, with two-thirds pledged by the State, is still in force; and besides, if the road should be longer in building than we wish, the road from Asheville down French Broad would put the trans-montane counties in connection with all the Western Rail Roads, and consequently with all the Roads in the whole country.

This would have convinced the people West of the Mountains that the Legislature cared for their interest, and would doubtless have been received as proof that in due time, if it should become clear that the Mountains cannot be tunneled upon the two-thirds principle, further aid would be rendered.—The Charleston and Memphis road was commenced at each end, and the ends are fast approaching a junction.

I have contended for thirty years, that a Rail Road from Beaufort should be built to the Tennessee line. The late provision for connecting the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Road with the Central Road increases that desire.

The Standard garbled my internal improvement speeches too much; it ought to have published my argument in favor of demanding our share of the proceeds of the public lands to pay for building Rail Roads. This however did not suit its party views. The Standard prefers to clamor for higher taxes to pay for them.

After all, Messrs. Editors, who believes the Standard cares any thing about the Western extension, or what it calls the defeat of the bill? If it does, why does it not ensure others who spoke and voted as I did? Will it contend that the able speeches of Cameron, Eaton, and others on the democratic side of the Senate, who acted with me, had no influence, whilst I had power to defeat or pass the bill at pleasure? Does it not know that the democrats had power to pass the bill, and seven votes to spare, if every vote on my side had voted against it? Has it ever expressed a word of reproof or disapprobation as to the course pursued by its friends on the amendments to the bill? No, never. It defended all the democrats and assaults me. Its pretending to sympathize with the West is all sheer hypocrisy—it is only electioneering for its party, expecting a large share of the spoils itself. I am credibly informed that a member who professed to feel a deep interest in the bill remarked on his way home, that Dockery had defeated the Bill but they had gained a victory over him, for it would make him unpopular in the West. This is all the Standard is after. A dozen Rail Roads may go by the board if it can make capital out of it.

I have written this communication in great haste, without the Journal or the presence of any Senator to confer with; entirely from memory. I feel confident all the material facts will be found correct on examination of the Journal.

Respectfully and truly,
ALFRED DOCKERY.

P. S.—Should my reply to the Standard was prepared, a friend placed in my hands the Warrenton News with the following article:

"WHO IS TO BLAME?—The following extract from the Raleigh correspondence of the Asheville News gives a Western man's opinions on the proceedings of the late Legislature. His opinion is entitled to the more weight, as he saw and heard for himself. The people of Western Carolina are too sagacious to be deceived by the plausible 'trap-traps' of the unscrupulous opponents of the Democratic party. They can and will compare the vast difference between the practice and professions of the Know Nothing leader General Dockery:

"We thus see that the counties West of the Blue Ridge have been 'slaughtered,' their just and reasonable expectations thwarted, and their members, as one of them expressed it in debate, 'go home, emphatically, with their fingers in their mouths! Where does the blame of this thing lie? No party can be held exclusively responsible. Both are implicated alike on the record. The vote on these questions was not a party, but a sectional one. But the man on whom, of all others, the responsibility rests is the former internal improvement candidate for Governor—Gen. Alfred Dockery. The 'Western Extension' bill, providing for the prompt cutting of the tunnel through the mountains, as a State work, had passed the Senate. In that body, from its constitution, the West is weakest. In the Commons the two sections are more equally balanced. It was regarded, therefore, that the battle was over. By the rules of the body, when a bill had once passed, no motion to re-consider is in order, unless made on the same day, or by twelve

o'clock of the day succeeding. About eleven of the "Senator from Richmond" made his motion to reconsider, which was finally adopted, and resulted in the death of the bill. He, therefore, is entitled to the "bad eminence," the unenviable distinction of striking that death blow. Nor was the honorable Senator content to stop here, in dealing out his favors to our Western people. On the very next day he made two elaborate and effective speeches against the French Broad bill. But it is useless to denounce the gentleman.—He announced that he never expected again to ask office from the people, and our Western friends can therefore only render him their thanks.

I have never seen an article of the same length which contained a greater number of unmitigated falsehoods, expressed and implied, than is contained in the effusion of the above Raleigh correspondent. One or two of them I will notice.

The writer says, "on the very next day he made two elaborate and effective speeches against the French Broad Bill." Now, sirs, I have never made the first speech against the bill to the present moment. I gave my reasons at the time for moving a reconsideration,—that I wished to amend it only; and the two speeches I made the day after were in self defence, in reply to two violent and vindictive personal as well as political assaults made by Speaker Avery, in which I again assigned my reasons for wishing to reconsider and amend the bill. After the amendments had been made so as to leave the old charter in form from Morganton to Asheville, the new bill granting aid to reach Morganton, and all the aid asked on 43 miles West of Asheville, had not a warmer friend in the Senate than I was.

Again he says, with the view to render my course more odious, that I said I never expected to ask the people again for office. This is false, I said I never expected a seat in a Legislative body again.

Every new development shows there is a concert of action to injure me, that stops but little short of a criminal conspiracy.

ALFRED DOCKERY.

From the Observer.

MENERS, E. J. HALE & SON: I have read the card of Gen. Dockery, published in the last number of the Observer, exposing the double dealing and hypocrisy of the Democratic party in the last Legislature, relative to the extension of the N. C. Rail Road west. The statement is, in every respect, correct as far as it goes; but it does not go far enough to expose the party chicanery and maneuvering on this great, and to the west, vital question.

After the bill was reported back to the Senate, as stated by Gen. Dockery, by the committee, and passed making an appropriation to extend the Road to Morganton and on further, the party saw that they would be placed in an awkward position by striking out that part of the bill that proposed to give aid to construct the Road from Point Rock, on the Tennessee line, and subsequently voting down Gen. Dockery's amendment, which was in substance to restore the provisions of the original bill.

And they determined to fix up a gall trap to deride the credulous and confiding mountaineers, if possible, and to satisfy them that the Democratic party are the true internal improvement party of the State. Accordingly, W. H. Thomas, the Senator of Jackson, a very worthy and windy little internal improvement Democrat, to show his great zeal for the party, and particularly for the neglected West, drew up a bill giving aid to construct the Road from the said Point Rock to Asheville, on condition that the French Broad Rail Road Company would surrender their charter to the State. This bill, it will be seen, was just what Gen. Dockery had proposed to grant in the original bill at an earlier day, and at the proper time to secure it to the West. But at that time the Democracy could not or would not go for it, but first struck it out in the committee, then voted it down when proposed as an amendment by the old Wagoner of Peace. But when it came from Mr. Thomas in the form of a separate bill, it was passed by a large majority of the party, there being not one hour before the Senate adjourned sine die. As well as I remember, it was the very last bill that was passed. This act of liberality brought down the house, and before the chaos had died away in the Capitol, the House had adjourned. This noble act of liberality caused the Western Democrats to declare, that if they could have had one or two hours more, they would have got it through both houses, and that the party was all right on the subject of internal improvements, and old Dockery alone to blame for the defeat they had sustained in the Senate. Was there ever a more barbed lunging—a more wicked attempt to swindle and delude than this? But as the King can do no wrong, it is all right, I suppose.

INDEX.

THE DRED SCOTT CASE.

The Abolition papers are furious in their denunciation of the members of the Supreme Court, for their decision in the Dred Scott case. The Boston Chronicle says:—"A majority of the court are great scoundrels." The New York Tribune says:—"Its decision is entitled to just so much moral weight as would be the judgment of a majority of those congregated in any Washington barroom." The Boston Herald says:—"The names of the Judges will go down to posterity with that of Arnold the traitor."

Such are the tone and language of the Abolition journals on this subject. But the Filmore and conservative Democratic papers exhibit an entirely different mood. The following is the concluding paragraph of a long article in the Journal of Commerce:

"The vast and comprehensive social and political importance of this land and convincing judgment of the first constitutional authorities in the Republic cannot be too highly estimated. It dissipates the mist in which we have been enveloped for years; it exposes in all their deformity the slavery horrors by which we have been disturbed for more than half a century; it lays down, in language stripped of all sophistry or sectional bias, the relations which should exist between the States and Territories of the Union; it gives to the North, to the South, to the East and to the West, the true chart and compass by which they alone have the right, at all times and under all circumstances, to provide their own local government, to regulate their own

affairs, and to decide for themselves whether they will or will not adopt domestic servitude as one of their institutions. "The people, who reverence the Constitution and the laws, and who only need to be shown the truth to adopt and obey it, will hail the decision with satisfaction, and will regard its authoritative and final settlement of grievous sectional issues as almost the greatest political boon which has been vouchsafed to us since the foundation of the Republic. The demagogues who see the fuel upon which they relied for kindling the flames of discord and fanaticism thus snatched from their grasp, may seek to assail the illustrious judges by whom this grand exposition of constitutional rights has been promulgated; but their shafts can never reach the height which those gifted men occupy as well by their official station as in the veneration and respect of the people."

COMMON SCHOOLS.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

To the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools for the several Counties in the State.

GENTLEMEN:—At the late session of the General Assembly of the State an act was passed which, among other provisions, repealed the part of the Common School Law which requires the proceeds of the School Fund, in each County, to be divided equally among the Districts.

As you are all aware, it was found impracticable generally to enforce this law; and instead of this provision another was passed, which I think will meet the approval of every experienced and intelligent officer of our system.

The mode of division is now left to the discretion of the board of county superintendents in each county; and the only legal restriction on their discretion in this matter is that they shall act under the advice of the general superintendent, and divide the fund in such a way as to secure, as far as possible, equality in facilities for education, among all the white children of the county.

The great end to be obtained is thus clearly defined by the law, to wit, equality in facilities for education; and it is left to the county boards, familiar with the character of the counties, knowing their geographical features, the manner in which they are peopled, &c., to decide how this end is best to be attained.

It is my duty to advise you in regard to this important subject; and I desire, in the discharge of this duty, to call your special attention to certain general principles applicable to every section of the State.

In the first place it must be remembered that it is still necessary, and will always be necessary, to be careful in the arrangement of the districts. Under any system of division of the fund, large districts, intended for several schools, are an evil; and there is an express provision of the law requiring all districts to be of a size not too large nor too small for one school. This provision was inserted two years ago when the school laws were all re-enacted for the new revised code; and while there may possibly be cases where it cannot be immediately carried out, it is to be enforced as far as the nature of the things will permit.

Let each board, therefore, make it a fixed rule to keep a constant eye to this subject, and, as circumstances will permit, make continual efforts to render the districts of the county more compact, more convenient, and more uniform in size.

In the second place it must be borne in mind that equality in money, among districts or among children, is not always equality in facilities for education. It is not just to divide equally among the Districts or equally among the children. To give to each school the same amount of money operates unfairly to the larger Districts; and to divide the fund according to the number of children is unjust to the smaller districts.

For example: It may be necessary, on account of some natural obstacle, as a river, mountain, or swamp, to lay off a very small district with say 20 children. Now, where there are fifty children in a district, not more than 30 will generally attend school, and the average attendance will not, perhaps, exceed twenty-five. Where there are twenty children not more than twelve or fifteen will regularly attend. One teacher can instruct twenty-five or thirty scholars as well as twelve or fifteen; and therefore where twenty-five or thirty scholars attend a school, only one teacher is needed, and where only twelve or fifteen attend, one teacher still is needed. But if the fund were divided equally among the children, or according to the number of children, the school could be kept open twice as long in the larger districts as in the smaller, and the facilities for education to the children in the former be twice as great as to the children in the latter.

The proper course, therefore, is as follows: Let all the districts be laid off as nearly equal as circumstances will permit, and never too large for one school. Then, when it is necessary, as it frequently will be, to have a few very small districts, let the children in these be considered as amounting to some given number, say thirty, thirty-five or forty.

That is to say, allow each district to be considered as containing a certain number of children, whether it actually has that many or not. The board in each county can fix its own number: I suggest that it be not less than thirty or more than forty or forty-five.

If, for instance, the number be thirty-five, then, if there be two districts containing less than thirty-five, each one would, in the division of the fund, count thirty-five; and then let the fund be divided according to the number of children. In this case the districts containing less than thirty-five children would each draw the amount due to thirty-five children;—and all containing over this number would draw according to the number of children. In this case the districts containing less than thirty-five children would each draw the amount due to thirty-five children;—and all containing over this number would draw according to the number of children.

Each board can do this or not, at its discretion; and it will be well, in every county, to send out the chairman, on such a tour, once in every two or three years at least, to inspect the condition of the school house, its location, the position of the district, and the difficulties which the children have to encounter, in going to and from school.

He could also make such visits the occasion of observing the conduct of the teachers, and of seeing how far the regulations of the system are carried out.

Every chairman making such visits must report the results of his observations to the general superintendent; and I here take occasion respectfully to solicit, from each chairman, a map of the school districts of his county, with the numbers, names and sizes of the Districts. Every board ought to have such a map, and a copy of it ought to be sent to the general superintendent.

One chairman has presented to me a complete map of this sort, and as others get time I will be greatly obliged to them for similar favors. I wish, as far as possible, to have before me the exact position of every county.

I also avail myself of the occasion to tender to the superintendents of each county my friendly regards and my cordial sympathies in their labors.

That they might not be called on to assume an undue share of the public burdens, I have had them exempted from certain other duties, as will be seen in the Acts of the last Assembly—but I would respectfully suggest that their position is an honorable one, of some advantage to the persons holding it as citizens of the county, and affording a wide field of usefulness.

These considerations, it is to be hoped, are in themselves sufficient to insure a cheerful discharge of the duties imposed by regulations necessary to the preservation of the inestimable privileges enjoyed by the citizens of this Heaven-favored country.

I was authorized by the last Assembly to have printed a new pamphlet edition of the school laws, with a plain digest of index, for distribution among the officers of the system; and the work is now in the hands of the Printer to the State, and will be published as soon as possible.

With much respect, your obedient servant,
C. H. WILEY,
Supt. Com. Schools, N. C.

March 5th, 1857.

Patriot and Flag.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1857.

NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD.

There are now two daily trains running on this road, and it is admitted by all who have any acquaintance with it, that it is decidedly the best road in the State, and yet strange to say, that although it passes through a rich and beautiful country, it is but little used by the traveling community, and has, as yet, only served to transport the rich and varied products of the country through which it passes. Why is not the N. C. Rail Road more traveled over, is a question which we frequently hear asked, and to which no one seems able to give a satisfactory answer. One main reason, we think, of the small amount of travel, is the fact that but very few, comparatively speaking, know that there is such a road in existence. We conversed with a very intelligent gentleman, from Lincoln county, a few days ago, who was just on his way from the North, and who said scarcely any body out of the State knew that the road was finished. Such being the case, would it not be well to advertise a little more, and have agents at certain points in South Carolina, Virginia and other places, where duty it should be to inform the public of the completion of the road, and the facilities and superior accommodations which are afforded on this route. We think a small outlay in this respect would pay. The community always look forward with a great deal of anxiety to the formation of a cabinet of the incoming President, and judge of the policy of the administration, by the constitutional advisers with which the Executive surrounds himself and perhaps the traveling community are actuated somewhat in their choice of roads by the character and standing of the directors; if such is the case, we think that large cards containing the names of the present directors of the N. C. Rail Road, should be hung up in all the principal hotels throughout the country, for if it could be known throughout the North and South who compose the present directory, their well known fitness for their station, their great scientific attainments and wide spread fame, would doubtless attract crowds upon the road who now take different routes, and would induce many others to travel who otherwise will remain at home.

A SAD ACCIDENT.

On Tuesday evening last, the eldest son of Col. Joseph A. Houston, a lad of some ten or twelve years of age, was playing at school with some other little boys, when a negro boy came up to the company and joined in the play, throwing a brick-bat which hit Col. H.'s son on the side of the head, severely fracturing the skull. Drs. D. C. McBane and Porter were soon called in, and entertain some hope of the child's recovery, though the condition of the innocent sufferer is extremely critical.

The Lady's Book for April.

A specimen No. of the Lady's Book for April has been received at this office. It contains some sixty different articles, on a variety of subjects, and twenty-six elegant engravings. This Magazine is always interesting, especially to the ladies who have a taste for literature and the fine arts.

POOR MEN THE TAX PAYERS.

It seems now to be the doctrine all over the world, that "to those who have, more shall be given, and from those who have not, shall little they have shall be taken away."

If a wealthy man dies leaving no children, instead of giving his property to those of his relations who are most needy, he leaves it all to such of them as are already provided for. If offices are to be bestowed, the rich are always the successful applicants, and if the State is in debt, so that it becomes necessary to increase the taxes, it has become the established rule of our legislators to raise the necessary funds, by oppressing the poor men of the country, while the rich are not only screened, but means are provided by which they may increase their already overgrown fortunes. Such being the case, we are not at all surprised that our last Democratic Legislature passed the most odious, and so far as the poor men of the State are concerned, the most oppressive revenue law that was ever conceived. We hope, however, that the poor men of North Carolina will find great consolation in fact, that democracy is not only grinding the poor in this State, but it is doing the same in nearly every State in the Union. It is said that misery loves company, so the poor of our State have cause for rejoicing, for they will find an abundance of company in other States, where the poor, as they do here, have to pay nearly all the taxes, while the wealthy and overgrown corporations are constantly increasing in wealth, and yet pay little or no taxes.

From a compilation from the Ward Assessors of the city of New York, made by Mr. Wm. H. Boyd, it appears that there are only five men in the city worth \$1,000,000, while it is well known that the number is much larger. And how is this? Wealthy men have invested their funds in State bonds and stocks, which is not taxable, having only a small portion of their wealth in such property as is taxable—the consequence is, that the poor men have to pay the taxes, while the rich make handsome profits on their stocks, which are not taxable. As in New York, so in North Carolina,—the poor are taxed to pay the debt of the State created by building the North Carolina Railroad, and the rich are permitted to invest their funds in bonds at 8 per cent. interest, without paying one cent of taxes on the same.

NEW COURT HOUSE.

The public square in Lexington is now covered over with large blocks of granite, and the sound of the hammer is heard from the rising to the setting of the sun, preparing and dressing rock for a new court house. A new court house is very much needed in Davidson, and her citizens have determined to build one worthy of the county, and in keeping with the progressive spirit of the age. A contract has been entered into with Messrs. Dudley and Ashly, for the erection of the building, at a cost of \$20,000, the foundation and basement, which will be of granite, is eight feet high;—the building 80 feet long, and 60 wide, two stories high, and when completed, will no doubt be the finest court house in the State. The granite is quarried in the immediate vicinity of Lexington, and is equal to any in the State.—It affords us pleasure to record this improvement in our sister county of Davidson, and we hope it will not be long before we shall witness a similar improvement in Guilford, for we certainly need a new court house very much, and there is no county more able than Guilford, to erect good public buildings, and her intelligent and enterprising citizens deserve a much more suitable and more commodious building in which justice may be administered. Guilford has heretofore taken the lead of Davidson in schools and colleges, but from the sign of the times, there is at this time in Davidson, a great spirit of education, and her citizens are building up good schools very rapidly. As in this she has followed the example of Guilford, so let Guilford follow her example in the erection of public buildings, and let our streets no longer be obstructed as they are at present.

HIGH PRICES.

At a sale in Lexington, on the 17th instant, a negro woman 35 years old by an infant, brought \$1,250; a girl two years old, \$330; and a boy four years old, \$513. Corn sold for eighty-seven cents. Those who have negroes to sell find no difficulty in disposing of them at not only fair, but high prices; for, as it always the case, when negroes will bring double their value, every person, it seems, desires to buy; and as the price goes up, the number of sellers decrease, and the number of buyers increase. And if a negro man would bring \$10,000, we have no idea that one could be bought at all, and that every other species of property would be sacrificed before owners would part with their slaves. Slaves should certainly command as high prices in Davidson as any county in the State, from the fact that a very large portion of the lands of Davidson are very productive, and the facilities to market are good; slave labor in this county is, therefore, as productive as in any other portion of the State.—And from our knowledge of things in Davidson, we are satisfied that the people are not oppressed with debt, so that there is no necessity of their sacrificing either their slaves or any other species of property.

Rev. Mr. Horton, Episcopal Minister, will preach in this place on Sunday evening next, at 3 o'clock.

THE NEW CABINET.

In publishing last week, the names of Mr. Buchanan's cabinet, we inadvertently omitted the name of one member, and made a mistake in the position assigned another; we therefore re-publish the list, making the corrections:

Lewis Cass, of Michigan, Secretary of State.
Howell Cobb, of Georgia, Treasury.
J. B. Floyd, of Virginia, War.
Isaac Toucey, of Connecticut, Navy.
Aaron V. Brown, of Tenn., P. M. General.
Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi, Interior.
Jere S. Black, of Penna., Attorney General.

The places of birth and age of the members of the Cabinet, are stated as follows:

Gen. Cass was born in New Hampshire, and is 70 years of age.

Mr. Cobb was born in Georgia, (his father removed from Pitt county, N. C.) and is 42 years of age.

Mr. Floyd was born in Virginia, and is between 45 and 50.

Mr. Toucey was born in Connecticut, and is upwards of 50.

Mr. Thompson was born in Caswell county, N. C., educated at Chapel Hill, studied law, we believe, in Greensborough, and is between 49 and 42.

Mr. Brown was born in Virginia, educated at Chapel Hill, and is in his 42nd year.

Mr. Black was born in Pennsylvania, and is not over 45.

THE NEW SENATE.

The following is a list of the members who constitute the Senate for the present Congress:

President..... John C. Breckinridge.
Secretary..... Asbury Dickins.

Term expires.	Term expires.
ALABAMA.....	MICHIGAN.....
C. C. Clay, 1859.....	Chas. E. Stuart, 1859.....
B. Fitzpatrick, 1861.....	W. L. Chandler, 1859.....
ARKANSAS.....	MISSISSIPPI.....
W. K. Schenck, 1859.....	A. G. Brown, 1859.....
B. W. Johnson, 1861.....	J. H. Davis, 1861.....
CALIFORNIA.....	MISSOURI.....
Lafayette Foster, 1861.....	James L. Green, 1861.....
Cal. Dixon, 1863.....	Tristram Dicks, 1863.....
CALIFORNIA.....	NEW HAMPSHIRE.....
Wm. M. Claiborne, 1861.....	John P. Hale, 1861.....
D. C. Broderick, 1863.....	James Bell, 1861.....
DELAWARE.....	NEW YORK.....
M. W. Bates, 1859.....	Wm. H. Seward, 1861.....
A. A. Bayard, 1863.....	Preston King, 1863.....
FLORIDA.....	NEW JERSEY.....
D. L. Yulee, 1861.....	Wm. W. Wright, 1861.....
Stephen Mallory, 1863.....	J. R. Thompson, 1863.....
GEORGIA.....	SOUTH CAROLINA.....
Rich. Toombs, 1859.....	David S. Reid, 1859.....
Alfred Iverson, 1861.....	Asa Biggs, 1861.....
IDAHO.....	OHIO.....
Gratham N. French, 1861.....	George E. Fitch, 1861.....
Jesse D. Bright, 1863.....	E. F. Wade, 1863.....
ILLINOIS.....	PENNSYLVANIA.....
S. A. Douglas, 1859.....	William Hall, 1861.....
Lyman Trumbull, 1863.....	Simon Cameron, 1863.....
INDIANA.....	RHODE ISLAND.....
G. W. Jones, 1859.....	Philip Allen, 1859.....
James Harlan, 1861.....	F. S. Simmons, 1863.....
KENTUCKY.....	SOUTH DAKOTA.....
J. B. McCreary, 1859.....	J. F. Evans, 1859.....
J. J. Crittenden, 1861.....	A. P. Butler, 1861.....
LOUISIANA.....	TENNESSEE.....
J. P. Benjamin, 1859.....	John Bell, 1859.....
John Slidell, 1861.....	MAINE.....
MAINE.....	TEXAS.....
W. P. Fessenden, 1859.....	Sam Houston, 1859.....
Hanibal Hamlin, 1863.....	Thos. J. Rusk, 1863.....
MASSACHUSETTS.....	VERMONT.....
Henry Wilson, 1859.....	J. Collamer, 1861.....
Charles Sumner, 1863.....	Solomon Foot, 1863.....
MARYLAND.....	VIRGINIA.....
James A. Pearce, 1861.....	R. M. T. Hunter, 1859.....
Anthony Kennedy, 1863.....	M. M. Mason, 1863.....
MASSACHUSETTS.....	WISCONSIN.....
Charles Durfee, 1861.....	Jas. R. Doolittle, 1863.....

Correspondence of the Patriot and Flag.

GERMANTOWN, March 24, 1857.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Your paper came to me this morning, containing the Charter for a Rail Road from High Point to the Virginia line, with your remarks, saying, if built, it will pass over the immense deposits of iron and coal lands in Stokes; and you might justly have added, and near to the immense beds of marble and white and blue fine rock, with a variety of other valuable minerals. No Road only about 30 miles long, ever will, in my humble opinion, produce more freight for our great Central Road than this will when built; and not only those living on the line should aid in getting it built, but every interest in our Central Rail Road should be put in motion for its speedy completion. When finished, it cannot fail to give satisfaction to every interest in our great Central Rail Road, besides, we have fine lands and climate for the growing of the finest chewing Tobacco, Wheat, Corn and every other article that is common to this climate, for exportation.

I send you a short account of a geological map lately published in Philadelphia by Prof. G. Jenkins Phillips, which I think a number of your subscribers will be pleased to see, as it will give to that portion of our people a better idea of mining operations and thereby save much to them.

Yours very respectfully, &c., G.

"SYSTEM OF ENGLISH MINING."

A chart showing the progressive developments in the system of English mining in the great mining district of Cornwall, Great Britain, has lately been published by R. L. Barnes. It shows clearly and accurately the adits, shafts, levels, wings, slopes, cross-cuts, junctions, granite ranges, holes or veins, ladder roads, gang ways and depths of shafts, together with cross sections, showing the underlay or dip of the veins. The amount of ore already raised from the various veins, is represented by the colored portions of the map. This chart also furnishes us with the topography of the mines and buildings and machinery at the surface. An interesting series of views of old English castles, monuments, &c., is also upon the map. Statistics in relation to these mines will appear in a short time in pamphlet form. Something of this sort has long been needed in this country to assist in developing its vast mineral resources; and this chart will form a valuable acquisition to all those connected with the mining interests of the country. It has been drawn by Prof. G. Jenkins Phillips, C. E., at the Geological and general mining offices, No. 81 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Penn.

FULFILLMENT OF PROPHECY.

The National Intelligencer of the 28th of February contains a sketch of a discourse delivered in Washington on Sunday the 22nd ult., which appears to have attracted more than ordinary attention. Below will be found the Intelligencer's sketch of the sermon on the occasion referred to:

In place of the Rev. Mr. WALDO, Chaplain of the House, Rev. F. E. PITTS, of Nashville, Tennessee, appeared agreeably to previous announcement, and delivered a discourse on the fulfillment of prophecy, with reference to the United States.

With no leaning to cant or fanaticism, and with no tendencies to a politico-religious sermon, the reverend speaker entered upon his task of unfolding the prophecies both of the Old and New Testaments. The events which he detailed with reference to our own country were made to fit with such surprising chronological accuracy to the predictions that it was by the almost unanimous desire of a large and attentive audience that his lecture was continued in the afternoon. At the appointed time, 3 o'clock, P. M., it was no easy task to find a seat in the great hall of the Capitol, so deeply interested were the people to hear the sequel of the morning discourse, a brief outline of which we are herewith enabled to present to our readers:

His introduction to the investigation indicated with what reverence and discretion any attempted elucidation of the meaning of prophecy should be conducted; that the prophecies touching the nations, down to the fall of Jerusalem, were but a literal history of Syria, Edom, Moab, Egypt, and Judah; but from the destruction of the Jewish capital down to a certain period called "the time of the end" a veil was on the prophecies, and no interpretation of the sublime visions during that interdicted age could possibly be correct; for God had repeated the announcement to Daniel, the prophet, that "the words were closed up, and the vision was sealed till the time of the end." That this was not the end of the world was evident, for in the time of the end "many should run to and fro, and knowledge be increased;" that then "the wise should understand, but the wicked should not understand." Not only was the vision itself sealed, but the time or end of those visions, and especially the theatre of those wonders of the land of their realization, should be known to God was prepared for their accomplishment. That "the time of the end," an age of great intellectual culture, adventure, and locomotion, was the age in which a great nationality would arise; that the United States arose at the end of 1290 symbolic days from the destruction of Jerusalem; that Daniel's 70 weeks being equal to 603 years and 214 days of solar time, according to the eclipses of the sun, gave an infallible rule to determine symbolic time; so that if 70 symbolic weeks equalled 603 years and 214 days, 1290 symbolic days reached from the burning of the temple, on the 18th day of the year 68 A. D., to the 4th day of July, 1776; and that making the starting point at the occasion of the daily sacrifice, which happened, according to astronomy, at sunrise 3 minutes past 5 o'clock A. M., on the day the temple was burnt, the 1299 days ran out at a quarter to three o'clock, P. M., on the 4th day of July, 1776; and from the best sources of information the Declaration of Independence was proclaimed at that hour on the glorious fourth. That the United States was the fifth Government represented by the stone cut out of the mountain without hands. The image of Nebuchadnezzar represented the successive Kingdoms of Assyria, Media-Persia, Macedonia and Rome; that the iron and clay in the feet and toes of the image symbolized the union of church and state under Constantine, June 19, 325 A. D.; that the antagonism of the stone to the image suiting it on the feet, symbolized the genius of our great nation in its opposition to the union of church and state; that while the stone kingdom or government were not Christianity, the mountain out of which the stone was cut, was Christianity. That the winged woman of the wilderness was an emblem of Christianity, and her man-child, to whom was given "a rod to rule," was an emblem of our Government, arising from a pure religion; that this man-child, being "caught up to heaven in the clouds," showed the presidential protection of our infant Republic. That our nation, answering the moral portrait of the nationality which was to come, was Israel restored. That God would constitute such a nationality out of a people who would acknowledge his son Jesus Christ, and not of the Jews, who, from the beginning have denounced Christ. That perfect coincidence being perfect fulfillment, our nation and no other on earth, answered the picture. That the nationality to arise was to be gathered out of the nations. That they were to go westward. That the country they were to inhabit was a land between the eastern and the great western seas. That the land was one "that had always been waste." That it was to be located in thirteen distinct States. That these States should be bounded on the east by the eastern sea and on the west by the great western sea. That the people gathered out of the nations should "build and dwell safely in unvalleyed villages and cities, having neither gates nor bars;" a land of broad rivers and streams; "a Republic where the people should appoint to themselves one head," and their rulers and governors "should be from among themselves." That the United States was "the isles that should wait" for God, and that the ships of Tarshish or Old Spain should be first to open emigration. That our country was "the land shadowing with wings," which was beyond the rivers of Ethiopia, which from Judea beyond the Nile was the United States, and no other country. That our great country was divinely protected in its beginning, and, answering the predictions precisely of the nationality that was to come, is the "nation born to God in a day," born on Independence day. That the United States arose in the providence of God as the model political Government; and that its great mission was the overthrow of monarchy, and the utter destruction of political and ecclesiastical despotism. His subject in the afternoon related more especially to "the last great battle between civil and religious liberty on the one hand, and political and ecclesiastical despotism on the other, termed in Scripture the 'Battle of Gog and Magog,' the battle of 'Armageddon,' and the battle of the great day of God Almighty.'" That the United States would be invaded by monarchy. That Russia

would be the leading Power, and England and all the autonomy of the world would be allied with Russia against the United States, except France; that France would be with us in the end as she was with us in the beginning. That an armament, such as the world never saw, composed of millions, would invade our country. That the battle field was the valley of the Mississippi. (see Ezekiel 38 and 39.) "The Heaven would be upon our side. But in this last dreadful fray there would be trouble such as never was. That the United States, being the exponent and representative of Republicanism, extending its borders from sea to sea and from the lakes to the gulf, arose as the formidable defiance of autocracy; and that Russia, embracing an area of one seventh of earth's terra firma and arising in dreadful grandeur, must in self-defence attempt the extinction of popular freedom; and that these two formidable Powers, lowering and culminating to the heavens like dreadful clouds surcharged with the elements of ruin, would crush the world with their collision and crush the earth with blood. That our great country would never be divided. That our Union, like a noble ship, though her live oak timbers would bend and quiver in the tempest, would ride the storm in safety. That monarchy would be overthrown forever, and Republicanism every where prevail, and nations learn war no more. Then sets in the millennial day, when science, commerce, and the arts would spread, the religion of the Son of God have sway, "righteousness among the people walk, Messiah reign, and earth keep Jubilee a thousand years."

But an imperfect sketch of these lectures is here presented. They certainly created a profound sensation. True or false, the clearness and conclusiveness of the arguments as presented by the intelligent speaker we think it would be difficult to answer. Surely the theme is startling and sublime. The appropriate allusion of the speaker to the portraits of Washington and Lafayette that hung on the walls in the Capitol, in his allusion to France being with America in the final struggle, was deeply affecting.

THE MEXICAN TREATY.

The Richmond Whig says:—"Mr. Buchanan has taken it upon himself, it is reported, to reject the treaty recently negotiated between the United States and Mexico, without submitting it to the Senate. Whatever may be said of the propriety of this step, on the part of the President, seems clear to us that said treaty was factually objectionable, inasmuch as it contemplated a loan to Mexico from the United States—which we believe there is no warrant in the constitution for, and which certainly without precedent. The Charleston Mercury has the following on the subject, which conforms very nearly to our own views:

"We are at a loss to find any clause in the Constitution of the United States which justifies the government to raise money by taxes to be loaned away to the sign nations. Even the power to purchase the territory lying immediately on our frontiers, as Louisiana in 1803, was conferred by Mr. Jefferson, and the leading members of the Republican party, to the unwarranted by the Constitution. It is defended on the plea of necessity—necessity looking to the immediate safety of the United States. Florida was purchased under the same plea, and California acquired by war, in a new adjustment of boundaries. No one can plead that a loan of money to Mexico is essential, in any way,

MR. BRECKINRIDGE.
The Hon. John C. Breckinridge, Vice President of the United States, Ex-Officio President of the Senate, on assuming the duties of Presiding Officer of that body, addressed the Senate as follows:

SENATORS.—In assuming the duties of this station, I am quite conscious that I am discharging a heavy responsibility, and that the discharge of the duties of this office will require the exercise of the greatest care and vigilance.

It is my duty to see that the laws of the United States are faithfully executed, and that the rights of the people are protected. I am confident that the Senate will co-operate with me in the discharge of these duties.

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The Markets.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

REPORTED BY

GEO. H. KELL & BRO.

Dealers in Provisions and Groceries, No. 11

North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.

Wilmington, March 17.—Sugar—Crushed, 15;

Loaf, 16; C. Yellow, 13; A. Coffee, 14; Brown,

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North Carolina, Guilford County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1857.

Archibald Bevil and others, Petitioners to sell

Slaves.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Vincent Bevil and Elizabeth Brown, defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made during six weeks, in the Patriot and Flag, published in Greensboro, for the said defendants to be and appear at the 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 May, 1857, then and there to plead answer or demurrer to the plaintiffs' petition, or judgment will be granted according to law.

Witness, L. Swain, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 14th Monday of February, 1857.

LYNDON SWAIN, C. C. C.

JAS. M. HUGHES, Fashionable

Tailor, has just received the latest Paris, New York and Philadelphia Fashions

for Spring, 1857, embracing among others the following beautiful patterns:

Single Coat, Boy's Blouse, Frock Coat, Boy's Blouse, Single-breasted Frock, Traveling Paletot, Coat, Gentleman's Dress, Dress Coat, Business Coat, Morning Coat, Summer Jacket, Youth's Jacket, Sewable Costume, Men's Dress, Children's Highland Costume.

In presenting the public with his SPRING FASHIONS he would return his thanks for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, and say that no effort will be spared to merit a continuance of the same. He may always be found at his new shop on West Market street, between Thurston's Cabinet Warehouse and Ogden's Book Store, ready to take measures and make up the various descriptions of clothing in style and durability equal to any establishment in the State. Greensboro, March, 1857. 924 ft.

TRUSTEE'S SECOND SALE. BY

virtue of a deed in Trust executed by Rankin and McLean to me, for purposes therein mentioned, I shall proceed to sell in Greensboro, on Monday the 20th day of April, (being Monday of April) the following property and Real Estate:

House and Lot, occupied by Rankin and McLean as a Store House, situated on the corner of Main and Second streets, in Greensboro, N. C., containing about 1000 square feet of land, and a small building thereon.

House and Lot, owned by Rankin and McLean, situated on the corner of Main and Second streets, in Greensboro, N. C., containing about 1000 square feet of land, and a small building thereon.

House and Lot, pleasantly situated south of the Main street, in Greensboro, N. C., containing about 1000 square feet of land, and a small building thereon.

House and Lot, formerly the property of Mrs. Sarah Woodman, situated on the corner of Main and Second streets, in Greensboro, N. C., containing about 1000 square feet of land, and a small building thereon.

About 75 acres of land lying north of town one mile, and known as the Logan tract, containing about 75 acres of land, and a small building thereon.

2 acres adjoining improved.

130 acres, 8 miles south of Greensboro, and now occupied by Wm. P. Causey.

For a more particular account of the Real Estate apply to the Trustee, who will take pleasure in giving all necessary information. Real Estate sold upon a reasonable credit. Terms made known on the day of sale.

On the same day, I will sell at public auction, **Good Wares and Merchandise,** now on hand, and daily offered at cost.

FURTHER NOTICE. ALL PER-

sonal Bonds or Notes on Rankin and McLean, secured by one or more securities, are hereby notified to present them to the Trustee at the earliest convenient day, and leave a copy as a preliminary step to paying off the same.

JED H. LINDSAY, Trustee.

March 6th, 1857. Rankin & McLean.

ON THE SAME DAY, WITHOUT RE-

servation will be sold, that valuable property known as the **Bank House,** lately occupied by S. Hopkins. The House has been newly fitted up, and is now in good condition. Terms, the same as for the other property.

JED H. LINDSAY, Trustee.

March 6th, 1857. 924 ft.

NOTICE. THE WILMINGTON AND

Western Railroad Company have made arrangements for forwarding all goods consigned to the care of the Company, and destined for any point on the line of the North Carolina Railroad, free of commission.

It is the policy of the Company's wharf, there will be no charge for wharfage or drayage; but these expenses will be incurred if landed on any other wharf, and will be added to the freight on the way-bills, to be collected on delivery, by the North Carolina Railroad Company.

N. B.—To avoid detention at Wilmington, it is essential that the amount of freight by vessels, in all cases, be distinctly stated, in dollars and cents, on each bill of lading, if it exceeds for more than one person, the amount of freight for each consignment must be separately stated.

The foregoing notice has been received with direction to publish for the information of all concerned.

By order of the Board of Directors,

S. L. FREEMONT, Eng. and Supt.

Office of the Eng. and Supt.,

Wilmington, Jan. 28, 1857. 924 3w.

WHO WANTS EMPLOYMENT?

A few gentlemen of fair education and mature age, willing to canvass a county or two in a pleasant and useful way, who pay better than teaching or any other business, may address (stamp enclosed).

DR. C. ALLEN,

Washington, D. C.

TO FARMERS AND WORKING

MEN. 500 CORDS of Tan-bark wanted at Bush Hill, at the advanced price of THREE DOLLARS per Cord.

A. U. TOMLINSON & SON.

2nd mo., 17th, 1857. 924 3m.

NOTICE.—I will take it as a special

favor if those who accounts remain settled, will call and close them immediately by note or cash. The more cash the better.

THOS. J. PATRICK.

March 5, 1857.

SETTLE UP.—All persons indebted to

me by open account will please call and settle between this and February Court, 1857.

A. C. CALDWELL.

Jan. 1, 1857. 615 ft.

WANTED.—I wish to purchase a

good House Servant Woman. For one that can be well recommended, I will pay a liberal price.

R. G. LINDSAY.

Oct. 20, 1856.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE

A splendid 64 Octave Rose Wood Piano which will be sold low for cash.

W. J. McCONNELL.

Dec. 12, 1856. 912

20 TONS OF SWEED AND ENG-

LAND IRON. Just received and for sale, including all sizes of round, square and flat iron which will be sold low for cash.

W. J. McCONNELL.

Jan. 1, 1857. 615 ft.

Carpeting.—Ingrain, Three Fly

and Tapestry Brussels, Rugs, &c.

R. G. LINDSAY.

Oct. 1856.

NOTICE.—Valuable Real Estate

FOR SALE. We offer for sale a tract of land containing **Three Hundred Acres**, lying a few miles West of Greensboro, in Guilford County, on both sides of South Buffalo. There is near two hundred acres of wood land, finely timbered, on the place, and a farm in a good state of cultivation. The tract is lying half a mile from, and in sight of, the N. C. Railroad.

W. J. McCONNELL.

CYRUS P. MENDENHALL.

A VERY DESIRABLE HOME.

As agents for Joseph Shelton, we also offer for sale the tract on which he formerly lived, one mile South of Greensboro, containing two hundred acres, with good improvements, lying on both sides of the Fayetteville road.

Either of the above pieces of land will be divided into convenient lots to suit purchasers. Any one wishing to purchase can address "C. P. Mendenhall, Greensboro," or call and examine the premises. Terms made easy.

W. J. McCONNELL.

CYRUS P. MENDENHALL.

Agents, 924 5w.

March 20th, 1857.

17 Raleigh Standard and N. C. Christian Advocate publish two months weekly.

HORSE-POWERS, TRESHING

MACHINES, ETC. The subscribers still continue to manufacture their Premium Horse-Powers and Treshers. These different sizes, Two, Four and Six Horse Power, with either wrought or cast iron cylinders. They also furnish Steam-Carriers, or Segways, when wanted; and will, at short notice, be prepared to tresh and haul Wheat and Corn, which effectually separates Wheat, Straw and Chaff from each other. The proprietors are all practical Mechanics, and have been engaged in building Machines for the last ten or fifteen years; are willing to rest their claims for patronage on the merits of their work. Those who want of Machines, or any thing in our line, will please send in their orders early, as our motto is "first come first served."

GREENSBORO, MARCH, 1857. 924 ft.

STAFFORD, DIXON & CO.

Snow Camp, P. O., Alamance Co., N. C.

N. B.—Machinery can be forwarded to any point on the N. C. Railroad.

March, 1857. 924 3w.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR FOR A FINE

AMBIOTYPE. Every gentleman who visits this place and views the Ambiotype gallery, and see one. He doesn't hesitate in saying that he can please all persons who will call. Gentlemen and ladies are particularly invited to call and examine his specimens. Rooms over Gilmer and Hendrix's Store. Call soon, as my stay will be short.

Z. S. COFFIN.

March, 1857. 924 ft.

1857. SPRING TRADE. 1857.

STEVENS & WEDDELL. IM-

PORTERS and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, No. 78 and 80 Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Va. are now receiving the **Largest Stock of IMPORTED and DOMESTIC FABRICS** they have ever had, to which they invite the attention of the NORTH CAROLINA and VIRGINIA Merchants, with the assurance that they can and will order goods from the East, in **VARIETY, STYLE AND PRICES** as cannot be elsewhere obtained.

Petersburg, Va., March, 1857. 924 ft.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS RE-

WARD.—The above reward will be given to any person of

POETRY.

MUSINGS.

When Pandora opened her box and let affliction loose upon mankind, Hope still remained to comfort those suffering therefrom with the assurance that they would have a termination.

I'm lonesome now, but cannot tell
What makes me feel that way,
For but a few short months ago
My heart was light and gay.
But now my spirit's very sad.
Amusement's lost its spell;
I seek no more the party hall,
That once I loved so well.

There are some hours when men are bright
Again the years now gone;
Then like a dream of happiness
I'd have them linger on.
But when the mind is held controlled
By actions of the heart,
Realities present themselves
From which we cannot part.

But Hope, she holds her anchor out
And bids me to it cling,
For that the future, when it comes,
Relief to me will bring.
Well, be it so; I'll heed her voice,
And strive to overcome sorrow,
For those who sleep in gloom today
May wake in bliss to-morrow.

MISCELLANY.

THE ALMANAC OF FORTUNE.

There is a disposition very prevalent among the human species to look into their future destiny; to endeavor to ascertain beforehand what is to be their condition—whether rich or poor—fortunate or unfortunate—happy or miserable. That they may learn all those things without going to a fortune teller—and thus save both time and money—we have, with great care, study, and observation, connected for their use the following infallible rules. All that is necessary to the correct understanding of them is for the reader to recollect the month in which he was born, especially when applied to the latitude of this our first rate, truly republican and ever beloved country.

JANUARY.—He that is born in January, and lives to be a hundred years old, will see many a cold day, and meet with many a heart equally as cold. His nose, unless well protected with fur, or some other warm commodity, will become as blue as a red potato every time he ventures to face a North-easter, when the mercury is below zero; and both his ears and his feet will stand a tolerable chance to be frozen on the same occasion. In love matters it will in all probability go hard with him, should he chance to woo an icele and marry a mustard pot. Should he happen to fail in money matters, he will ten to one, be as poor as Job's Turkey; and finally, whether rich or poor, he will certainly die for want of breath.

FEBRUARY.—Those who are born in February, will for the most part, never know which side their bread is buttered—not because they will be stone blind or devoid of taste—but because the butter will be spread so thin. Many of them will fail in their own speculations; and more still will speculate upon other people's failings. Those who have one quaker foot will never make good dancers; and those who have two, in all likelihood will not dance at all. And every son and daughter of them—unless they get married or die in season—will be old bachelors and old maids. Do not be born in this month if you can help it.

MARCH.—Those who enter this world in March, will seldom meet with too much either of love, friendship, or compassion. They will many a time fall down and bump their head in infamy; will frequently beg in vain for coppers, gingerbread, and playthings in childhood; will have more conceit, than either knowledge or good sense, in youth; and have cause to complain in a greater or less degree of the many hard rubs they will meet with during the rest of their lives. They will every winter be liable to colds and coughs; and if they do not die of some other disease, will be very likely to go off by a pleurisy or consumption.

APRIL.—Those who are born in April, will presently begin to cry; and should they live and grow up, will shed a great many tears before their life is finished. The females, when they have the hysterics, will laugh and cry in the same breath, and the males, will generally have cause to weep without an onion. Many of the women will have elegant heads of hair, if they do not spoil it with combs and curling irons; and many of the men will be in the habit of getting shaved. Many of the women will get married, if they can; and the grey mare will frequently be the better horse. As for the men, some of them will be rich, and the rest from poor to middling.

MAY.—Those who are born in May, if they have light hair will very often have blue eyes, and fair complexions. Many of the males will be nearly six feet high, and many of the females will possess a beautiful shape, if they do not spoil it by dress. Both male and female will be much inclined to fall in love, especially between the ages of sixteen and twenty five; and should they make prudent matches, enjoy good health, possess a good temper, have obedient children, and plenty of money, they will be apt to lead a very comfortable life.

JUNE.—Those who are born in June and escape disease, will be as blooming as the rose, and will scarcely know what pain is. They will for the most

part be ardent lovers—the men of good eating and the women of fine clothes. The men will generally be as happy as circumstances will permit; and they will contrive by hook or by crook to live out all their days. The women will be exceedingly pleasant, when they are in good humor, and with very few exceptions, will live as long as they can. They will, a majority of them, get married, and leave plenty of heirs. Some of them will leave estates, and some will not; and where there is nothing left to quarrel about, there will be the less litigation.

JULY.—This is usually a hot month to be born in; and many of the July flowers will fall before they arrive at maturity. A great many of the men will be fools, and a great many of the women coquettes. Those who are married, unless they should happen to agree, will be apt to quarrel like cats and dogs; and those who live and die single will never know what it is to be married. The men, when they are provoked, will very often fly into a passion; and the women, under similar circumstances, will sometimes put so as to spoil their beauty; and neither males nor female will enjoy a moment's happiness until they get fairly over their anger.

AUGUST.—Very few persons would be born in August if they could help it; and of those who are born, very few are either wiser, healthier or happier than they should be. They are generally subject to sad disappointment, and hardly ever attain the full height of their wishes. They who lay plans to get immensely rich, will mostly fail in their scheme; and those who marry for love will be very apt to wish they had married for money, and vice versa; the sons unless they have a particular regard for truth, will many of them be liars; and the daughters, not a few of them will be notorious chatter-boxes. Many of both sexes will die with Cholera Morbus, fever, or some other complaint; and not one in a dozen will live to be a hundred years old.

SEPTEMBER.—This is a very clever month to be born in for those that live and do well. The men, with luck and good management, will get as rich as Cæsar; and the women, let them have their own way, will generally marry agreeable to their wishes. The men will be the most obliging of husbands, when it suits their interests and inclinations; and the women will be the kindest creatures in the world, when it comports with their humor. A number, of both male and female, will live to a good old age, a large portion of them will die in their beds, and their rest will rarely, if ever, be disturbed, by the wrangling of their heirs.

OCTOBER.—Those who are born in October will be endowed with a great variety of passions, feelings and appetites. Their persons will be various; some will be tall and some short; some thin and some thick; some will be brown and some fair; some will be sweet; and some sour; and the rest will be just as it happens. As to their fortunes in life, they will differ no less than their minds and their persons; some will get exceedingly rich, and some will remain exceedingly poor; and none of them will carry a cent out of the world with them.

NOVEMBER.—Many of those who are born in November, it there be any truth in signs, will have occasion to laugh out of the wrong side of their mouths. Their heads will often be where their feet should be and vice versa. Those of them who have the hypo, will be gloomy and desponding; and those who get tired of life, will hang or drown themselves, if they can muster courage. A great part of those who dislike matrimony, will never get married, and several of those who wish to get married, will live and die single.

DECEMBER.—Those who come into the world in December, will be born in the tail end of the year. In many of their designs and speculations they will utterly fail; and in others they will be a day after the fair. Those who build castles in the aerial regions, will find them vanish away; and those who contemplate them on the solid earth, will seldom have the pleasure of seeing them arise. Politicians will be selfish; coquettes will be foolish; cross wives will be unhappy; jealous husbands will be ridiculous; and noisy hypocrites will miss the way to Heaven.—*Exchange Paper.*

THE OLD BACHELOR FOGY.

An old bachelor is the true old fogey, and all others are but counterfeit presentments. Moving isolated thro' a world of social circles, calling no woman wife, no child, son or daughter, he becomes the very incarnation of selfishness, and having wilfully ignored one of the objects of his creation, he lives lonely and dies unregretted.—With all his affections burnt out of him, he remains like the fable f apples of the Dead Sea, fair enough to the eyes, but within all dust and ashes.—His first folly was that of believing himself sufficient for his own happiness.—his second, the obstinate persistence in this belief, in spite of reason, instinct, and the impulse of better feelings.—His penalty is to lead a cheerless life, with no tender heart to sympathize in his troubles; no gentle hand to smooth his pillow in sickness; nor any dear voice to whisper comfort in his agony, or to lull him to slumber with a low murmuring song, which calls up old memories, and links together in a magic chain of melody, the past, the present and the future.

If he lives in lodgings, his suspicious nature suggests that his landlady—haply a widow—seeks to cajole him in-

to matrimony. If he tenants a domicile of his own, he is tortured by the imaginary forwardness of his housekeeper. At his club he is crusty and uncommunicative; and while playing of an evening his customary rubber of whist, with other old bachelor fogies, they mutually complain of the weariness of the game, and testily accuse their respective partners of not playing so well as formerly.

When he hears that his former companion, Smith, rejoices in an affectionate wife, and a happy family of juveniles, he curls his lip contemptuously, and cries, "Bah! Tis all a sham. I don't believe it." But he does believe it, notwithstanding, and the iron enters still deeper into his soul. Presently he ventures to call on Smith; and, forthwith he hates Smith's wife for smiling so sweetly, and for keeping her house in such beautiful order. And he hates Smith's children also, from the chubby little thing crowing lustily in the cradle, to the blue eyed eldest daughter, just tenderly blossoming on the margin of womanhood. He hates them all; grins sardonically at Smith for modestly avowing his felicity, and goes back alone, through the silent streets, to his dark and silent home. No tiny footstep runs to meet him at the door; no soft, matronly voice welcomes his return with a smile. He ascends the stairs to his chamber, he never felt it look so gloomy before; and his ample couch there looks so cold and solitary.

Strange memories suddenly steal into his thought; and as his eyes are fixed for a moment on vacancy, there rises slowly before him a graceful shape with a fair but melancholy face. Then all at once he cries out in his great agony, "Oh, Alice, dear, if I had only known!—if I had only known!" and he buries his face within his hands, partly to stifle the mighty sobs by which he is so terribly shaken, and partly to shut out the light of those mild reproachful eyes; but when he ventures to look up again the Presence has disappeared.

WOMAN.

A California State Senator, speaking upon some bill affecting the property or business of woman, pays them a handsome tribute thus:

"I love woman; I have loved her all my life—through boyhood, youth, manhood and maturer years. I expect to love her all my life and dying to be found faithful to the same high and inspiring sentiment; for, amid all the varied scenes, temptations, struggles and hopes of existence, one star, brighter than others, has lighted and guided me onward. If I had any high and noble ambition, the exciting energy has been in the approving smile coming from the eye of woman. And I judge her influence is upon others.—Gentle in her affections, yet mighty through her influence, her medium of rule is as powerful as the ballot box.—She has ruled me from my boyhood with her soft and winning influences of her virtues and her beauty. I remember my first love; my baby affections at four years of age. I have been in love nearly every month of my life since, save the dark and rayless days of heartache, and made the heart too desolate. And never, sir, while I remember my mother long since in her grave—I remember the night she died—never, while I hold in my memory one other—and her memory is all that is left to me—shall I refuse to give my voice, my influence and my vote, for any measure necessary to protect and cherish the weaker and better part of creation, against the oppression, neglect, and abuse of my sex."

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
GUILFORD COUNTY, March 11th, 1857.
Moore, Henry & Co., of Philadelphia, do.
W. L. Springs, D. E. Oaks and P. E. Aumont, do.
J. H. Spooner, do.
Samuel Stephenson, Smith Ewan and Alfred Nesbitt, do.
Gans, Lebanon & Co., do.
Henry W. Herman, do.
M. L. Marple, E. C. McClure, Patterson, Thompson, do.
Daniel Zimmerman, of the firm of Squire, Zimmerman and Allen, do.
Shackelford, McCaul & Co., do.
S. C. Hays and T. E. Zell, do.
Richardson & Overman, do.
Caleb Cope, of the firm of Caleb Cope & Co., do.
Jno C. Baker, of the firm of J. C. Baker & Co., do.
Morriss L. Halliwell, of the firm of M. L. Halliwell & Co., do.
Edward T. Mott, do.
George Henderson, do.
Spencer & Larr, do.
Stover & Whittaker, do.
Thos. H. White, of the firm of Thos. H. White & Co., do.
Fry & Carson, do.
Henry Erick & G. Frick, do.
Lippincott, Coffin & Co., do.
Hall & Argalls, do.
Agent Bellevue White Lead Company, do.
George A. Warden, do.
Eas. Cary, M. H. Howe and Edward Banks, do.
Edward Jenkins, of the firm of Edward Jenkins & Co., do.
Harry, Carson & McKnight, do.
Robeson, Lord & Co., do.
M. M. Montgomery, Agent of Kings Mountain Iron Company, do.
R. B. Barker & Benjamin Harrison, do.
R. O. Brittain, Bernard Todd & Benjamin Harrison, do.
Jas. McIlwain, of the firm of McIlwain, Graham & Co., do.
Dunn & Spencer, do.
Archibald McIlwain, of the firm of McIlwain, Son & Co., and of all the old firms, do.
A. M. McIlwain, of the firm of McIlwain & Co., do.
Anderson & Reynolds, do.
Sins—Please to take notice 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 May next, we shall move the Court to be permitted to take the benefit of the Law for the relief of honest debtors in such cases made and provided; and there by discharge ourselves from arrest in a case then and there to be returned, wherein James E. Thom is plaintiff and we are defendants.

W. M. RANKIN.
DAVID MCLEAN.
March, 11th, 1857.

OUR OLIO.

We notice the marriage in a small town in Virginia, of Samuel Devil to Mary Shren. Which is to be pitied?

An infamous bachelor being asked if he had ever witnessed a public execution, replied, "No, but I once saw a marriage."

A gentleman, the other evening, objected to playing cards with a lady, because she had such a "winning way about her."

"Keep your dog away from me?" said a dandy to a butcher's boy.

"Darn the dog, he's always after puppies," said the boy.

A little boy, upon whom his mother was inflicting a personal chastisement, said, "Give me two or three kicks more, mother; I don't think I can be have well yet!"

A young lady who was rebuked by her mother for kissing her intended, justified the act by quoting the passage: "Whatsoever that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them."

There is a man out West so forgetful of faces, that his wife is compelled to keep a wafer stuck on the end of her nose, that he may distinguish her from other ladies; but this does not prevent him from making occasional mistakes.

Whoever wishes to get on in the world has only to take lessons of a hen chasing a grasshopper through the field. With a long neck and peeled eyes, take a few hurried strides, stop short, peep over, peep under, now to the left, then to the right, one flatter, and you have him.

"Ma," said a little urchin, peeping from beneath the bed clothes, "I am cold; I want some cover on the bed." "Lie still, my dear," said the mother, "until your sister comes from church, she has got the comforter for a crinoline."

Julia—"Now, Alfred dear, I must leave you. I am about to shut myself out from this world."

Alfred—"Why, in the name of madness, Julia, you are not thinking of retiring to a convent?"

Julia—"No, dear, don't alarm yourself. I am only going to put on my new crinoline dress."

Anxious Father—"What am I to do with you, sir—what am I to do with you? Do you know if you continue your present course of cruelty and cowardice, you will be fit for nothing but a member of Congress?"

Distracted Mother—"Oh! don't say that, father! don't father! you will humiliate the boy?"

"Does the court understand you to say, Mr. Jones, that you saw the editor of the Argus of Freedom intoxicated?" "Not at all, sir; I merely said that I had seen him frequently so flurried in the mind that he would under-stand to cut out copy with the snuffers—that's all."

"O dear," blabbered out an archer, who had just been suffering from the application of the birch, "O my! they tell me, about forty rods make a furlong, but I can tell a bigger story than that. Let 'em get such a plaguery lickin' as I've had, and they'll find out that one rod makes an acher."

"How are you, Smith?" said Mr. Jones.

Smith pretends not to know him, and replies, hesitatingly—

"Sir, you have the advantage of me."

"Yes," retorts Jones, "I suppose everybody has that's got common sense."

Smith looks unhappy.

"Samuel, my darling, my darling little sonney," said an aged mother, "I've not seen your book for several days or more; where is it?"

"I know where it is."

"Well, where?"

"Well, it's only lost a little, kinder, in the barn, or round out of doors, summers, I guess; 'praps in the garret, or ahind the wood pile."

We have heard of a good many enthusiastic lovers in our time, but we think that Mr. Toots takes 'em all down:

"If I could be dyed black," he said to Captain Cuttle, "and made Miss Dombey's slave, I should consider it a compliment; or, if at the sacrifice of my property, I could get transmigrated into her dog, I should be so perfectly happy, I never would stop wagging my tail."

As a newly married couple from down east were one night lying in bed, talking over "matters and things," a heavy thunder-storm arose. The loud peals of thunder and vivid flashes of lightning filled them with terror and fearful apprehensions. Suddenly a tremendous crash caused the loving couple to start as though they had received an electric shock. Jonathan, throwing his arm around his dear, exclaimed—"Hug up to me Liz, let's die like men."

"How many genders are there?" asked a school-master.

"Three, sir," promptly replied little blue-eyes, "masculine, feminine, and neuter."

"Pray give me an example of each," said the master.

"Why, you are masculine, because you are a man; and I am feminine, because I am a girl."

"Very well. Proceed."

"I don't know," said the little girl, but I reckon Mr. Jenkins is neuter, as he is an old Bachelor."

FALL DISTRIBUTION COMMON SCHOOLS, 1856.

Dis.	Am't.	Dis.	Am't.
No. 1	\$55.40	no. 28	\$78.94
2	61.68	27	66.74
3	91.18	28	96.82
4	71.44	29	75.20
5	76.14	30	117.50
6	93.06	31	78.62
7	78.94	32	84.00
8	78.96	33	148.52
9	82.72	34	117.44
10	72.38	35	54.52
11	65.80	36	120.33
12	65.80	37	101.92
13	53.58	38	101.98
14	58.54	39	300.08
15	58.28	40	49.82
16	90.24	41	66.74
17	49.82	42	110.92
18	70.50	43	85.54
19	73.92	44	32.64
20	25.84	45	78.06
21	70.50	46	80.84
22	87.42	47	62.04
23	109.98	48	76.14
24	105.28	49	45.12
25	90.16	50	142.88
26	70.50	51	29.14

The above notice should have appeared last Fall, but was accidentally overlooked.

DISSOLUTION. THE COPARTNER-SHIP existing between us, and known as the firm of Melbane & Thacker, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 10th of January last.

MELBANE & THACKER.
Monticello, Guilford county, Va.
March 2, 1857. } 923 3w

Teacher Wanted. I WISH TO employ a young lady to teach a small number of children in a family school. The children to be taught are not far advanced in education. Any person desiring such a situation, will please address me at Ayresville, Stokes county, N. C., stating terms, residence, &c.

JAMES W. ALLY.
February 24, 1857. } 923 3w

Direct Line to Richmond, Va. Fore through from Greensboro' to Richmond via Danville, Va., only \$7, being \$4.50 cents cheaper than any other line running from Greensboro' North.

THE subscriber would inform the public that he is now running a DAILY LINE OF FOUR HORSE COACHES, (Sundays excepted,) from Greensboro', N. C., via Danville, to Richmond, Va., connecting at both points with the Rail Roads.

Leave Greensboro' daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 P.M., arrive in Richmond next day in time to take the evening Train North.

J. HOLDBERY.
Persons wishing to visit West-point or Madison by taking the Danville Stage at Greensboro' on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays will reach either of these points on the same night.

Dec. 19, 1856 } 913tf

200,000 Feet of Pine Lumber—THE subscribers have on hand and for sale a 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 first quality Lumber, " " \$9.00 Pr.M.
Flooring, sap, " " 11.00 " "
Weather-boarding, heart, 5-8 thick, 9-00 " "
Ceiling, " " 8.00 " "
Plank one inch thick or over, sap, 9-00 " "
" heart, " " 11.00 " "
Scantling and joists from " 5-8 a 8 " "
Depending on quality and size, " " " "
Sheeting, " " 5.00 " "
Interior qualities of Plank, from one to two dollars lower, per foot run.

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

COOPER & PARRY.
Asheboro, April 23th 1856. } 850.

CALL AS YOU PASS!—The undersigned having purchased the entire Stock of Goods, of James Melver, on very favorable terms hereby give an invitation to their friends and the public generally, to call at their Store on Market street, in the large brick house heretofore occupied by Mr. Melver, where they will always be found ready to sell on the most favorable terms, almost any article usually kept in Stores in this country. Without making any high-sounding promises, they would say to all, give them a fair trial, feeling confident of their ability to please, both in quality and price.

We shall, from time to time, renew and increase our already extensive variety of goods, so that we at all times will be able to exhibit as an extensive and varied assortment of goods as any establishment in this part of the country.

GRAMAM & DUNN.
Greensboro, Jan. 1856. } 864:tf

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-

NOTICE.—The subscriber having qualified as Administrator on the estate of William McKnight, deceased, hereby calls upon all persons indebted to the estate to make immediate payment. And those having claims against the estate to present them within the time limited by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

JED. H. LINDSAY, Admr.
Jan 21 } 919tf

H. H. BRADY is now prepared to furnish a superior article of Dress and Water-proof Boots low, and for cash. Work cannot go in a looser way—the cash must be raised. Common coarse work not undertaken. Shop one door south of C. N. McAdoo's Store.

Jan. 1856. } 916 3m

Booting Cloths and Burr Mill Stones.—The genuine Anker Brand Cloths of all Not from 1 to 11 inclusive, kept in full supply on hand. Fr. Burr Mill Stones of any size to order, and war warranted, delivered at Wilmington, Fayetteville, or any Station on the N. C. R. Road.

R. G. LINDSAY,
April, 1856. Corner of Elm and Market St.

PAINTING.—The undersigned is prepared to do House, Sign and Ornamental Painting at short notice and on the most reasonable terms. Persons who are desirous of engaging his services in the above business, will please call on him at his residence at Rich. Fork, in Davidson county, or address him at that place or Lexington, and their orders will be promptly attended to.

ANDREW CALDWELL.
July 24, 1855—1:tf

L. L. LEXINGTON JEWELRY STORE. THE Gold Lever Watches, Manufactured by Johnson of Liverpool, and Dixon of London. Also, the Silver Lever and common Virge Watch, with a variety of Jewelry of all descriptions. All of which will be sold low for cash. Watches of all descriptions repaired.

GEORGE RILEY.
July 25, 1855. } 1-:tf

CLOSING UP.—We are winding up our business at this place, and request all persons indebted to call and settle forthwith, or their accounts and notes will be left with an officer for collection.

J. Y. & T. SYMONS & CO.
Silver Hill, December 1, 1855. } (18-:tf

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

R. LINDSAY, (North-East corner of Elm and Market Streets,) would invite the attention of his customers and the community generally to his well selected and carefully purchased stock of **Fall and Winter Goods**, consisting of almost every variety of articles suitable for the season.

Cloths, Cassimers, Tweeds and Jeans, N. C. Jerseys, towelled and plain Northern Linens, &c., Ladies Dress Goods—in variety—Mourning, Figured and Plain De Laines, all Woll Plaids, &c. &c., Cioaks, Shawls and Scarfs, Gingham and Prints, Fine Bed Blankets, Negro ditto.

A full supply of Hardware, Cutlery, Nails, Andirons, Spades, Shovels and Forks. Coffee, Sugars, Teas, green and black, Carpeting Rugs and Door Mats, Hats, Caps and Umbrellas, &c. &c., &c.

Stock Island Jeans and Cassimers, Kerseys—Holding Cloths, Burr Mill Stones, Grindstones.

Oct. 17, 1856. } 904:tf

STORE HOUSE FOR RENT, in Lexington, N. C.—As Messrs. Hunt, Adderton and Company have determined to wind up their business in this place, I now offer that large and commodious Store House now occupied by H. A. & Co. for rent. It is one of the most desirable Stores in this part of the country, and a first rate Stand for business—lying one square north of the Court House. The house is a two story building running on Main Street 18 feet, and 14 feet cross street 19 feet. The Store room is 24 by 48 feet—entrance on Main Street, the corner running on both sides and across the lower end of the room, with a number of drawers under the counter and the shelves. The upper front room is 20 by 46 feet, shelved on both sides and a counter. There is also a large upper back room 24 by 28 feet—a good Counting room and a snug ample room between the Store and Counting room—part of it shelved. Under the Store is a good cell for the Spices.

There is also a large new two story Warehouse 24 by 26 feet on the same lot which will be rented with the Store House if required. This is decidedly one of the best Stands for business in the place. Lexington is one the most healthy places in the State.

Any person wishing to rent will please call. Possession will be given in time for the Spices.

Spencer Watchman copy till forbid.
Jan 16 } 916 tf

GREAT IMPROVEMENTS.—AM-BROTYPE.—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 of water, and will last for years.

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.

MORE NEW GOODS! The subscriber has just opened at his old Stand on the Corner, his new Stock of Fall and Winter Goods, comprising the largest and most desirable assortment ever before offered by him. Among which are Foreign and Domestic, Single and Family Dry Goods, Ladies' Dress Goods, of every description, Ready made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Bonnets, Hardware Cutlery and Groceries.

The above Stock of Goods will be sold at very low prices, as the subscriber is determined to sell, and to give as good bargains as can be had in any market.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage which has heretofore been extended to him he hopes to merit a continuance of the same.

Also, those that are indebted to him, will please come and pay up, by attending to this, you will render a great service.

Rawhides and all kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods.

ELI PENNY.
Lexington, Sep. 26, 1856. } 424:tf

LOST.—Notice is hereby given that on Sat. the 27th of October, 1856, the subscriber lost a small pocket account book, containing about \$40.00 in money, and a note for about \$20.00 payable by the subscriber to Eli Burton. Said book was lost between John Greene's and the Widow Ledford's. All persons are warned against trading for said note. A reward will be given for the return of said book and contents. Address the subscriber at Clemmonsville, Davidson, N. C.

B. M. HITCHCOCK.
Jan 20 } 20

FLOUR WANTED.—10,000 barrels and 10,000 bags, for which the very highest prices in cash will be paid.

MCCLELLY MOCK & CO.,
Who have associated with them, J. S. Scales, of Lexington, as a partner, and who are now, heretofore, offer great inducements to purchasers of Goods—and those having Produce to sell, will find it greatly to their advantage to bring it to this market, as better prices are given here than at any other place.

1000 Sacks Fine Liverpool Salt for sale at TWO DOLLARS.

MCCLELLY MOCK & CO.,
Salisbury, N. C., December 15, 1856. } 19-:tf

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.—**ADAMS DOBSON** and Sons, of Greensboro', N. C., have just received a new Fall and Winter Goods, which, in addition to their former Stock, will make