

Rates of Advertising.
One dollar per square for the first week, and twenty cents for every week thereafter. TWELVE LINES or more making a square. Deductions made in favor of advertising matter as follows:

	3 MONTHS.	6 MONTHS.	1 YEAR.
per line	\$3.00	\$5.00	\$8.00
per square	7.00	10.00	14.00
per column	10.00	15.00	20.00

BUSINESS CARDS.

J. HEDGECOCK, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Lexington, N. C., Feb. 17, 1858. 972 ft.

WORTH & UTLEY, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, Fayetteville, N. C.

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

W. A. HILL, LEXINGTON, N. C.

JOHN T. BROWN, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
High Point, N. C., will attend to all business connected with his care. March 26, 1858. 971 ly.

DR. C. L. & R. F. CAYNE, PHYSICIANS
in the practice of Medicine, Obstetrics and Surgery, at Greensboro, N. C.

DR. J. T. HUNT OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES to the public. Office adjoining Andrew's store, Lexington, N. C. April, 1858. 928 ft.

W. FREEMAN, WITH ABOTT, JONES & CO., Importers and Dealers in Staple and Fancy Goods, 152 Market Street, Philadelphia.

W. H. HOPE, PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL Cabinet and Upholstery, N. C.

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The Greensborough Patriot.

Devoted to Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Manufactures, Commerce, and Miscellaneous Reading.

VOL. XX.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C., FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1858.

NO. 994.

NORTH CAROLINA RAIL-ROAD.

The Annual Report of the President and Directors of the North Carolina Rail-Road for the fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE N. C. RAIL-ROAD,
July 1st, 1858.

The Directors submit to the Stockholders of the North Carolina Rail-Road the following Report of the general condition of the Company and of the operations of the Road for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1858, as made to them by the President, acting as Superintendent:

The total earnings from all sources amount to \$355,558 68
The total expense account for the year amounts to 151,790 06

Net receipts, \$183,767 72

The increase of gross earnings over the previous year is \$5,109 05

And of net profit 20,438 09

The number of miles run by Passenger Trains in the year, 214,452

Number of miles run by Freight Trains, 102,820

The number of regular Engines on passenger service which have made this mileage—Ten 10

With but little aid from extra service.

Appended to this Report will be found various abstract statements which explain themselves. That showing the disbursement account of the past three years, during the time of the present administration of the Road, has been made out by reference back to every warrant in detail, and can therefore contain no error; it must show, with perfect accuracy, the total payment of this period duly apportioned,—so that there can be no doubt as to the nature of disbursements for any account. Whether these disbursements should be made was not a question submitted to the discretion of the Board.—There remained debts unpaid, on construction account of former years, which had to be met; there remained important works unfinished which had to be completed there was a large amount of construction which had to be finished when needed, and of the whole disbursement account, there is no part not considered to be a work of necessity for the safety and best interest of the Road. To see the extent of this work, reference may be had to the last Annual Report, describing it in detail. Since the last Report no new work has been done on the Road, except the completion of Water Station at Raleigh, Asbury, Section-house 7, Hotsburg, Harrisburg and Charlotte. There is now under construction the joint passenger house at our point of connection with the Western N. C. R. R. in Salisbury. The joint freight-houses are erected. The old warehouse at that point being wholly inadequate to the business, in dimensions, and occupying the only convenient site for a joint passenger shed, the Boards of both Roads agreed on plans of connection which involved its removal. This removal has cost only the taking down, as all the material has been and will be used in the new buildings, and a very good connection can now be made for transfer of both passengers and freight at this important junction.

The Road track is now in excellent order; it is kept in good repair through the line, and enables all trains to make their time with great regularity.

The Bridges are carefully inspected at all times, and are now in a condition of perfect safety, being secured from fire by a metallic covering between the tracks.

Locomotive Engines.—This part of our machinery is in very superior condition. The engines on regular service are always kept in thorough order; they are, many of them, as when first received. It is believed that we shall not need to buy any new ones for the next year, as a matter of necessity, though it is always good policy to keep a few spare engines on a Road of this length. Our engines have been kept in good repair, several rebuilt, and the policy has been never to let them go down. The report of mileage and many against expenditures at this point. By reference to the table of disbursements, it can be seen what has been expended here.

Before the shops and their cost are considered for extravagance, it would be just and well to give them at least credit for what they pay in return; and this is, first, 8 per cent on all resident buildings; next, from 50 to 1000 per cent, saving on all repairs; last, that efficiency of machinery and safety of running, which otherwise could not exist, and which it is not possible to estimate in dollars, since there is involved not only capital investment of money, but large amounts of valuable freight and the life of every passenger.

It is very gratifying to be able to state that up to this date, no accident involving the endangering of life or limb has ever yet happened to any passenger train since the Road commenced work. Our trains are regular and unfailing in last year has fallen short of what was expected. In the beginning of the year our receipts were highly promising—but the terrible crisis and the low price of produce cut them off; and although, unlike almost all the Roads, (many of which lose 30 per cent,) we have a gain over last year, it is not such an increase as we expected. It is very clear, however that our increase is certain, both in Freight and Passengers.

The Western Road will be open to Stateville in a few weeks, and to the Catawba Valley this Fall. From it we will receive a most valuable and large accession to our business, beyond a doubt—and it will be a trade which has never before reached a North-Carolina Road or port. We think it must be very nearly or quite equal to \$100,000 in amount for next year.

We have a good Road of 223 miles main track, and 17 miles siding—together 240 miles—with a business every year increasing. For the last year our Passenger Trains have done double daily service, and our Freight Trains whatever was required in the Transportation, at a cost of less than 46 per cent. Let our Road be still kept in com-

plete order and equipment to do whatever work is offered, and we have little to fear for the future. The Road is gaining character and position its receipts steadily increasing every year—and the same ratio of increase must soon make it a highly remunerative one to the Stockholders. The receipts of net profit have been from its first year sufficient to pay a dividend, but for the means being of necessity absorbed by the floating debt, not known to exist. The cost of the Road as it is complete exceeds its capital stock largely, but it should be remembered that the distribution of profits the dividends, will only be upon the capital of \$4,000,000, on a work of much greater cost.

The Treasurer's Report and usual tables are appended.

By order of the Board,
CHAS. F. FISHER, President.

We gather the following information from the tables submitted by the President:

Number of passenger coaches, 1st class, 13—2nd class, 4—mail coaches, 5—in all 22.

In addition to these there are 282 box, gravel and flat cars and the like.

The temporary liabilities of the Road are \$144,000. To meet these the Company has means amounting to \$151,150, exclusive of freight balances unsettled and cash balance on hand. The materials on hand are estimated at \$84,800.

The amount of Road receipts from July 1, 1855, to July 1st, 1858, is \$928,294 17. The cost of operating the Road during this period was \$446,203 32—leaving net profits, \$482,090 85. The receipts from all sources for 1857 were \$300,449 63, and for 1858, \$335,558 68, showing an increase of \$35,109 05.

The grand total of receipts, from the beginning of the work up to July 1st, 1858, is \$5,815,388 43, and of disbursements \$6,667,597 28.

The total disbursements for 1856 were \$653,611 34—for 1857, \$754,284 03—for 1858, \$844,788 10.

The total number of men employed in transportation, repairs of Road and in shops, is 415—that is, 139 whites, 13 free blacks, and 263 slaves.

(From the Raleigh Standard.)

STATE DEBT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Statement, exhibiting the amount of the funded and unfunded Debt of the State—on what account contracted—when due—the annual interest thereon, and when and where the same is payable. (July 1st, 1858.)

REGISTERED BONDS.

Bonds endorsed under Act of 7th Jan. 1839, for the Raleigh & Gaston Company, due 1st Jan. 1849, \$500,000 00

Bonds, issued in 1849, under Act of 7th Jan. 1849, to pay the debts due the Bank of Cape Fear, the Bank of the State, and the debt due on account of further endorsements for the Raleigh & Gaston Company, due in 1859, 200,000 00

Do, (running 10 years,) issued under the Act of 8th Jan. 1851, to settle and pay off the contingent liabilities of the State, due in 1861, 40,000 00

Do, under same Act, and on account of same, due in 1862, 130,000 00

Do, running 20 years, issued under Act of 27th Jan. 1849, for the State's subscription to the Fayetteville & Western Plank Road, due in 1869, 26,500 00

Do, under same Act, and on account of same, due in 1870, 33,500 00

Do, under same Act, due in 1871, 40,000 00

Do, " " " " 1872, 20,000 00

Amount of registered bonds, \$990,000 00

Coupon Bonds.

Bonds, running 10 years, issued under Act of 27th Jan. 1849, for the State's subscription to the Gaston & Weldon Rail-Road, and for the improvement of the Neuse and Tar rivers, due 1st July 1864, \$41,000 00

Do, under same Act, due 1st Jan. 1865, 67,000 00

Do, under same Act, due 1st July 1865, 44,000 00

Do, under same Act, running 30 years, for State's subscription to the N. C. Rail-Road, due 1st Jan. 1883, 500,000 00

Do, do, do, due 1st Jan. 1883, 500,000 00

Do, do, do, due 1st Jan. 1884, 500,000 00

Do, do, do, due 1st Jan. 1884, 370,000 00

Do, do, do, due 1st Jan. 1885, 130,000 00

Do, under the Act of 14th Feb. 1855, on account of additional subscription to the N. C. R. Road, due 1st April 1855, 1,000,000 00

Do, running 20 years, issued under Act of 14th Feb. 1855, for State's subscription to the Fayetteville & Centre Plank-Road, due 1st April 1875, 20,000 00

Do, under same Act, due 1st July 1876, 10,000 00

Do, under same Act, due 1st April 1877, 2,000 00

Do, under same Act, due 1st Jan. 1878, 4,000 00

Do, running 20 years, issued under Act of 15th Feb. 1855, for subscription to the Fayetteville & Warsaw Plank-Road, due 1st July 1875, 4,000 00

Do, under same Act, due 1st Jan. 1877, 6,000 00

Do, running 30 years, issued under Act of 14th Feb. 1855, for the improvement of Tar river, due 1st Jan. 1886, 15,000 00

Do, running 30 years, issued under Act of 14th Feb. 1855, on account of Lunatic Asylum, due 1st April 1866, 59,000 00

Do, under same Act, due 1st April 1867, 15,000 00

Do, under same Act, due 1st Jan. 1868, 6,000 00

Do, under Act of 17th Jan'y, 1857, (running 30 years), on account of said Asylum, due 1st Jan. 1888, 85,000 00

Do, running 30 years, issued under Act of 12th Feb. 1855, for subscription to the Atlantic & N. C. Rail-Road, due 1st January, 1886, 533,000 00

Do, under same Act, due 1st Jan. 1887, 206,000 00

Do, under same Act, due 1st July 1887, 267,500 00

Do, under same Act, due 1st Oct. 1887, 400,000 00

Do, running 30 years, issued under Act of 15th Feb. 1855, for subscription to the Western N. C. Rail-Road, due 1st Oct. 1886, 200,000 00

Do, under same Act, due 1st July 1887, 100,000 00

Do, under same Act, due 1st Jan. 1888, 100,000 00

Do, under same Act, due 1st April 1888, 50,000 00

Do, running 30 years, issued under Act of 2d Feb. 1857, for subscription to the Chesapeake & Albemarle Canal, due 1st April 1887, 250,000 00

Do, do, do, do, do, do, \$6,484,500 00

Do, do, do, do, do, do, \$6,494,500 00

(Amount of Coupon bonds.)

OBLIGATIONS FOR WHICH THERE IS NO SPECIFIED TIME OF PAYMENT OF PRINCIPAL.

Bond payable to the Literary Board, \$65,563 00

Do, do, do, do, do, do, 15,442 00

NORTH CAROLINA, Randolph Co.

JAMES ELLIOTT, Executor of Joseph Elliott, deceased
and Administrator of Ruth Elliott, deceased,
vs.
**Daniel Free and wife Lydia, Alfred Elliott and wife
Nancy, Robert S. Moffit and wife Rachel, Quinton
Hinsaw, Ernest Robbins and wife Elizabeth, John
H. Elliott, Howard Elliott and wife Jane,**
Petition for an Account and Settlement.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of
the Court that the deceased Joseph Elliott and wife
Alfred Elliott and wife Nancy, Robert S. Moffit
and wife Rachel, and Quinton Hinsaw, are not inhabi-
tants of this State, it is therefore ordered, by the
Court, that the said Daniel Free and wife Lydia, Al-
fred Elliott and wife Nancy, Robert S. Moffit and
wife Rachel, and Quinton Hinsaw, be and they are
to publish in the Greensboro Patriot, a new-paper in the town of Green-
sboro, N. C., notifying the said non-resident defen-
dants, that they are to appear before the Court, on the
day of the next Court term, to answer to the petition
and to appear before the Justice of our next Court
term, and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of
Randolph, at the Court House in Ashtabula, and there to
plead, answer or demur to said petition, or judgment, or
verdict will be entered, and said petition heard by the
Court, at office the first Monday in June, 1858.
990660 Pr fee \$5 B. F. HOOVER, C. C. C.

NORTH CAROLINA, Randolph Co.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term

Anderson W. Vickery, John Swaim and his wife Cl
lotta, Lindsay Swaim and wife Mary, George

Stanton and wife Rahama, and Jonathan W. Vickery,
vs.
Richard L. Swain and wife Louisa, David W. Vickery
and wife Mary, James Crow and Martha his wife, Mary Hester
Lamb and Joseph M. Lamb.

Petition for Sale of Real Estate for Partition.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the said parties are tenants in common in and to certain lands situated in the County of Johnston, State of North Carolina, and that the said parties desire to have the same sold and divided among them, the Court therefore orders that publication be made for six successive weeks in the "Greensboro' Patriot," a newspaper printed in town of Greensboro', N. C., notifying all persons claiming or having any interest in the said lands, to file their petition, and requiring them to be and appear before the Justices of the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held at the County of Johnston, North Carolina, on the

(1) - boro', on the 1st Monday of August, 1858, and then there to stand answer or demurs to said petition

judgment pro confesso will be entered, and the s-
heard ex parte as to them. Witness, B F Hoover, C.
of our Court, at office the 1st Monday in May, 1855
990 6w Pr fee \$5 R. F. HOOVER, C C

F. | and in their own right,
vs.

James Alfred, Lewis Warner, Anna, and John deceased; John, John Shishum, James Patterson wife Patsey, Lewis Hays and wife Anna, C. Williams and wife Lorada, John G. Henry and wife Martha, Riley Vestal and wife Polly, Thomas and wife Rachel, John Phillips, Joseph Phillips and James Phillips.

Petition for an Account and Settlement of the Estate of James Alfred, deceased.

In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of Court that the defendants, Orin Williams and wife Lorada, Thomas Vestal and wife Rachel, John Phillips, Joseph Phillips and James Phillips, are not inhabi-

publication be made for six weeks in the Greenland Patriot, a newspaper published in the town of Gr.

boro', N. C., notifying the said non-resident defendant of the pendency of this suit, and requiring them to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Randolph, at the Court House, Asheboro', on the first Monday in August next, and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition; judgment pro confesso will be entered, and said petition heard ex parte as to them. Witness, B. F. HOOVER, Clerk of our said Court, the first Monday in May, 1990.

990 6w Pr fee \$5 B. F. HOOVER, C. C.

store, and are daily receiving, a large and well selected stock of NEW GOODS. Letter B. C. Office

Yellow, Yellow Porto Rio and New Orleans Suet
Crowned and pulverized Eggs and Eggs and Eggs
Laguerra and Rio Coffee. Besides the above
Lard, (in kegs,) Bacon, Sides and Shoulders, &
Rice, Spices of all kinds, Adamantine and Sperma
dille, Linseed and Tanners' Oil, Castor Oil, and
all kinds of Oils, Saffron, and all other sizes
and Upper Leather, Shoe Thread, and all things
needed with the Grocery business.

Port, Madeira, Sherry and Black Wine of all
kinds, French Brandy, Blackberry and Cherry
Brandy, and a fine assortment of Confection
Hardware and Crockery in endless variety; C
Cloths, Drillings, and other goods every
kind, Bagging, and all kinds of Richmond and Co
T. L. Davis and Gingham of every description, and
a variety from 12 to 25 cents per yard, they facilitate
obtaining Goods direct from the Manufacturers
and at the lowest prices. Goods sold that Goods
with Cash can be sold CHEAPER FOR CASH.
Goods sold on time, and we pledge ourselves to se
cheap as any other place. We are prompt and
any order, and give prompt and faithful attention.
Produce taken in exchange for Goods. How
West Market Street, formerly occupied by Grabin
and Co. C. M. HUGUES, Proprietor.

April 7, 1858. 970-46

JAMES M. HUGUES, FASHIONABLE

and Philadelphia FASHIONS for Spring, 1858, enclosing among others the following beautiful patterns

<p>!!!</p> <p>Business Coat</p>	<p>Frock Coat, Single breasted Frock Coat, Dress Coat, Business Coat</p>	<p>Boy's Blouse, Traveling Paletot, Gentleman's Dress B Costume</p>
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oun-	Morning "	Ladies' Riding Habit.
lead-	Summer Raglan.	Ladies' Walking Costume.

50.75	Youth's Jacket, Sea-Side Costume, Summer Costume,	Misses' Dress, Childs Highland Costume,
75	In presenting the public with his Spring Fashion he would return his thanks for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, and say that no effort spared to merit a continuance of the same. His ways he found at his new shop on West Market between Sears' Cabinet Warehouse and Ogburn	
1.00		
1.25		
50		
cheap.		

descriptions of clothing in style and durability, especially in the State.

WALKER'S CORN HUSKER.—A useful and useful invention, for which we have obtained a **Patent**, is now on exhibition in the **Trunk and Baggage** door north of Lindsay's. This good corn husker is a machine long sought after by our farmers, as being one of the most needed and useful. With this machine, one hand can husk **thirty to thirty-five barrels of corn a day**, leaving the sheaf in a most admirable shape for feeding stock. It is a **very simple** machine, and is remarkable for its **simplicity, cheapness and durability**, and will require a few minutes to satisfy the most incredulous

to the new inventions that will **STAND THE TEST**,
its research was upon its own merits.

As we are desirous of introducing it into the States of the Union as early as possible, a rare opportunity to **MAKE MONEY** will be offered to those who may desire to purchase State rights. Persons desiring further particulars will please apply to the subscriber at Greensborough, N. C.

F. M. WALKER

March 4, 1858. 974-1

A CARD.—R. G. LINDSAY, (North corner of Elm and Market Streets,) would

the attention of his customers and the community
ally, to his well selected and carefully purchased
of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of almost
variety of articles suitable for the season.
Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds and Jeans, N. Y.
seys, Twilled and Plain Northern Linsey, &c.
Dress Goods, in variety: Merinos, Figured and
De Laines, all-wool Plaids, etc., etc; Cloaks,
and Scarfs, Gingham and Prints, fine Best

A full supply of Hardware, Cutlery, Nails, And

Spine, Subber and
green and black; Carpets, Rugs and Door
Rugs, Caps and Umbrellas, etc., etc., etc.; Boots,
Jeans and Cassimeres, Kerseys, Bolting Cloth,
Millstones and Grindstones. 95

**STORE HOUSE TO SELL, RENT
LEASE.**—The Store House formerly occupied
Messrs. Rankin & McLean, in which they did
business, is now offered for sale, annual

lease, for a term, from three to five years. The lot, a one story frame building, fifty feet by

This is known to be as good a stand for the tile business as any other in the town of Great Britain, commanding from position a large and good trade. On the premises is a public latching ground, and a large number of strongholds. Apply to the subscriber soon, or to the

all and
McLean,
July 24, 1857.

Booting Cloths and Burr Mill
The genuine Anker brand Cloths of all
1 to 11 inclusive, kept in full supply on hand.
Burr Mill Stones of any size to order, and
delivered at Wilmington, Fayetteville, or any
the North Carolina Rail-Road.

R. G. LIND
April, 1856. Corner of Elm and 3rd

M. A. R. Y.

Mary—A name in every age,
Alike to saints and poets dear;
Endowed in many a holy page,
Enshrined in many a tender tear.

Mary—around whose sacred shrine,
Thine humble votaries bend the knee;
Meek modest of a son divine,
Forever dear thy name must be.

Mary—when the historic muse,
Shall to enduring fame consign;
What heavenly strains can she refuse
To chant and sorrow, such as thine!

Mary—Religion, Fame and Love,
Do to thy name a charm impart,
Which every pious breast must prove,
Aspiring mind, or feeling heart.

Man's Treasures.

Three women, and wine, sir,
Man's lot is smart;
For wine makes his head ache,
And woman his heart.

The Farm and Garden.

[From the Country Gentleman.]
EARLY CUTTING OF HAY.

I have observed in several agricultural papers, articles enjoining farmers to cut their hay as early as at the time that it comes out in blossom, (or even earlier,) because it is said, "if properly cured, the hay retains its beautiful green color, and the nutritious juices of the plant to a much greater degree than if suffered to stand until the seeds are fully formed."

Perhaps this may be true in regard to clover, but I am satisfied that it is not in regard to timothy or the other grasses. At all events, my experience is that green timothy hay is not so palatable to cattle, nor to stock of any kind, as that which is cut after the seeds are fully formed, and indeed, so far as I am concerned, to "shell" a little when the hay is "housed."

Some years ago I cut some very good timothy grass before harvest, and before the blossoms had entirely fallen off. It was cured in the very best manner, and placed in a mow to which I could at any time have access. After harvest, and when the seeds had become so ripe as to shell out considerably, I cut the same kind of grass in the same field, and placed it in a separate mow. At a favorable time (in the following winter), for making a fair experiment, I carried out to my cattle, hay from the mow in which I had stored that which had been cut while green, (before harvest,) and fed to each a separate parcel.

After they had fairly commenced feeding upon it, I carried to each a parcel of that which had been cut after harvest, and from which the seed shelled out when it was housed. In every instance the cattle immediately quit the "hearted green hay," and ate up, clean, that which was cut after harvest, before again touching the former. Indeed, in many instances they threw from their mouths the green hay, the sooner to get at the other. I repeatedly tried the same experiment, and the result was the same in every instance. The reason of the preference shown by the cattle for the hay cut after the harvest, I suppose to be this: It was much more easily masticated, and sweeter in flavor than the other; that it retained, in the stems, leaves, and seeds, all the nutritive matter it possessed when green, and probably with some additions, derived from the earth and atmosphere, over and above that of the green hay.

The green, early cut hay, although it retained its green and beautiful appearance, was tough and difficult to masticate, and very probably the crude and unelaborated sap acquired an acid and bitter taste, which was disagreeable to the palate, and deleterious to the health of the cattle. Be this as it may, the experiments fully satisfied me that the cattle were most fond of the hay cut after harvest; that they would eat more of it, and keep in better condition upon it than upon the earlier cut green hay. I have not so perfectly experimented in regard to horses and sheep. But I have observed that they always made the same choice with the cattle when opportunity offered; no doubt for the same reasons.

How to Cure Gapes in Chickens.

I think I have found a certain and at the same time a simple and safe cure for the little chick. The gapes are nothing more than a small collection of red worms which inhabit the wind pipe, about the size of a pin; they collect into a knot, which finally suffocates the chicken and it dies. Now all that is necessary, is to remove these worms and all is right. The usual remedies, such as black and red pepper, mustard, turpentine, oil, &c., do not do good, as they cannot reach the wind pipe where the worms are.

My plan is simply to take a small quill and divert it of the larynx part, except a small bunch at the tip end which I cut short, then a thread to this end, catch the chicken, open its mouth, insert the quill in its wind pipe, and giving it a few turns, the thread forms a circle round the quill, when it can be withdrawn and is sure to bring the worms with it. I have used it in a hundred of cases and have never known it to fail once, but it cures immediately. It is very simple at first, and costs only a little time and patience.

How to Obtain Dry Boiled Potatoes.

Care the potatoes about an hour before boiling, and then soak them in cold water until they are to be boiled. The water must be boiling before they are put in, and a little salt is added. When fully cooked the water is poured off, then the kettle or pot is placed on the stove with the lid removed, to allow the moisture to evaporate. By this method of cooking potatoes, they never fail of being dry and mealy.

For Cattle, Horses and Sheep.

Mix occasionally one part of salt with four parts of wood ashes, and give the mixture to different kinds of stock, summer and winter. It promotes their appetite, and tends to keep them in a healthy condition. It is said to be a guard against bots in horses, and not in sheep.

Keep the Roots Cool.

As the warm season approaches you should cover the ground of all rose bushes, and the base of evergreens, and all newly planted peas, with four inches deep of loose litter or small broken stones. It serves to keep the ground moist and cool, and promotes the health and vigor of the plant.

Farmers should remember that a tubful of soapuds is worth as much as a wheelbarrow of good manure. Every bucket of soapuds should be thrown where it will not be lost. The garden is a good and convenient place in which to dispose of it; but the roots of grapevines, young trees, or any thing of that sort will do as well.

PILL TRY:
ON
THE YANKEE MARKSMAN.

The following took place during the Revolutionary war. Lord Percy's regiment was about commencing to fire at a target on Boston Common one day, when an awkward looking country boy that had overgrown jacket and trousers, came up.

"Now, my boys, for a trial of your skill!" said Lord Percy; "imagine the mark to be a Yankee, and here is a guinea for whoever hits his head."

Jonathan drew near to see the trail. When the first soldier fired and missed, he slapped his hand on his thigh and laughed immoderately. Lord Percy noticed him. When the second soldier fired and missed, Jonathan threw up his old hat and laughed again.

"Why do you laugh, fellow?" said Lord Percy, crossly.

"To think how safe the Yankees are, if you must know," replied Jonathan.

"Why, do you think you could shoot better?"

"I don't know; I could try."

"Give him a gun, soldier, and you may return the fellow's laugh," said Percy, turning to one of his men.

Jonathan took the gun, and looking to every part of it carefully, said, "It won't hurt him! Father's gun don't shine like this one, but I guess it is rather a little better gun."

"Why? Why do you guess so?" asked Percy.

"Case I know what that'll den, and I have some doubts about this, ere," replied Jonathan. But look o'here! You called that ere mark a Yankee and I won't fire at a Yankee."

"Well, you may call it a British regular, if you please," said Percy.

"Well, a regular it is then. Now for freedom, as father says."

Jonathan fired, and the target was an accident. Do you think you could hit the mark again?" inquired Percy.

"I don't know, indeed; but I can give it a trial."

"Give him another gun, soldier; and take care that the clown don't shoot you. I should not fear to stand before the mark myself."

"Well I guess you had better not try it."

"No, by gum," said Bill, "I wouldn't miss that chance for a hundred dollars. She slighted me the other day, and now I will pay her back for it."

"I still remonstrated; but all in vain. Bill was resolved, and so I had to give in. As we neared the house Bill said:

"Now, boys, whatever you do, don't say a word, nor laugh, nor nothing, and after I've said my say, you'll all slip off, and she'll never know who, nor what it is."

We all agreed, and after he had been stationed around the chimney to hear her scream, Bill walked in.

"Good evening, Mr. Devil," said the same sweet voice, which a few minutes before had bid me come in, "good evening; I suppose you are used to warm fluids; and forthwith we heard a plunge as if a gourd had found its way into the pot of boiling hominy, and then came a splash and a roar, not such a cry as we had expected to hear, but one of Bill's real, genuine, best squalls. We all ran in and saw the hot water dripping down from Bill's cranium, while he was stamping around like madness, tearing the horned cap and false face from his head. Jane, the mischievous little elf, was standing up by the cupboard, laughing as though she would go into spasms. Jonathan, Bill had received no lasting injury, but I assure you, put an end to our fun for that night. The joke had been turned upon us when we least expected it, and so we went home feeling rather done for. The story soon got out, and for a long time Bill went by the name of Mr. Devil.

THE DOCTOR AND HIS PATIENT.

Of all professions, trades or occupations that engage the minds of men, that of a physician is the most diversified. In locating he has to find out the constitution of the people he is called upon to visit, for it is frequently the case that success may be owing more to a deep and thorough knowledge of the constitution of the patient than mere common place applications. As an illustration of this, we will relate an anecdote of one of our physicians, who, if he finds physic will not cure, tries other means as the case may require.

Mr. M. has long been the attending physician of a lady, consequently past her teens, and afflicted with certain disorders incident to a want of occupation and a care of a family. She sends for the doctor in season and out of season, he rushes out at a two-forty pace, and finds his patient physically perfectly well, but sad and lonely, and of course afflicted with the blues. All he can do is to administer a sedative with a few drops of peppermint, and the patient is well for a day.

On one occasion a cold, blustering night, the Doctor had just turned in wrapping himself snugly in his blanket, with the hope of a quiet sleep, when loud raps aroused him.

"Who is sick?" inquired the Doctor.

"Miss Sally Strickland, sir; she is most dead; expect she'll die before you get there."

"I'll be along," says the Doctor, exclaiming to himself, "this Miss Sally! I'll try to cure her this time."

The Doctor ploids along through the mud and mire, cold and rain, studying his application; finds her as usual, in a rather depressed state of mind.

"Doctor," said Sally, feebly, "I expect to die every moment; I am very low. Can you do anything for me?"

"Yes, Doctor," replies her pulse; nothing the matter—merely wanted company. The doctor becomes communicative.

"Miss Sally, I was having a terrible dream when your servant awoke me."

"What was it?" she eagerly inquired.

"I dreamed I was dead," continued the Doctor, "and I descended into the lower regions, where I met Old Scratch, who invited me to visit his dominions. When Satan got to the four quarters of his kingdom, he proclaimed me to be his favorite, and said that all should go to bed; 'for said he, 'Sally Strickland will be here directly, and there'll be no sleep in my regions for a month.'"

The Doctor's speedy departure was increased a flight by the sight of a broomstick flourishing actively in his rear, but the remedy was effectual.

The man that carried the thing too far has let it drop. The sheriff was after him.

DOESTICK'S PATENT MEDICINE.

Congratulate me—my fortune is made—I am immortalized, and I've done it. I have gone into the medicine business. My name will be handed down to posterity as that of a universal benefactor.

Bought a gallon of tar, a cake of bees wax and a brick of tallow, and in twenty-one hours I presented to the world the first batch of Doestick's Patent Self Acting Four Horse Power Balsam, designed to cure all diseases of the mind, body, or estate; to give strength to the weak, money to the poor, bread and

butter to the hungry, boots to the barefoot, decency to the blackguard, and honesty and common sense to the Democrats. It acts physically, morally, physiologically, and is intended to make our sublimity sphere listful paradise.

PRINTING OFFICE DIALOGUE.

It is not alone printers and compositors who will enjoy the following. It is a capital and very forcible illustration of a printing-office dialogue:

Foreman of the office.—"Jones, what are you at now?"

Tom.—"I'm setting 'A House on Fire' most done."

Foreman.—"What is Smith about?"

Compositor.—"He is engaged on 'A Horrid Murder'."

Foreman.—"Finish it as quick as possible, and help Morse through with his telegraph. Bob, what are you trying to get up?"

Bob.—"A Panic in the Money Market."

Foreman.—"Tom, what are you distributing?"

Tom.—"Prizes in the Gilt Lottery."

Foreman.—"Stop that and take hold of this 'Runaway Horse'! Slocum, what in creation have you been about for the last half hour?"

Slocum.—"Justifying the 'Compromise Measures,' which my 'sub' set up."

Foreman.—"You chap on the stool there, what are you on now?"

Chap.—"On the 'Table that you gave me.'"

Foreman.—"Lay it on the table for the present; no room for it."

Compositor.—"How about those Municipal Candidates?"

Foreman.—"Run 'em in. What did you say, Slocum?"

Slocum.—"Shall I lead these 'Men of Boston'?"

Foreman.—"No; they are 'solid' of course."

Compositor.—"Do you want a 'full-face' head to Jenny Lind's Family?"

John.—"No, sir; I'm out of 'sorts.'"

Foreman.—"Well, throw in this 'Million of California Gold,' and when you get thro' with it, I'll give you some more. Wilson, have you finished 'The Coalition' yet?"

Wilson.—"Yes, sir, the 'Coalition' is all up."

Editor.—"What do you want now?"

Pr. Devil.—"More copy, sir."

Editor.—"Have you completed that 'Eloquent Thanksgiving Discourse'?"

Pr. Devil.—"Yes, sir; and I've just got up 'A Warm Winter'."

PRINTERS' PROVERBS.

1. Never inquire thou of the Editor for the news, behold! it is his duty, at the appointed time, to give unto thee without asking.

2. When thou dost write for the paper, never ask him 'What thinkest thou of my piece?' for it may be that the truth would offend thee.

3. It is not fit that thou shouldst ask of him who is the author of an article upon subjects of public concernment, for duty requires him to keep such things unto himself.

4. When thou dost enter the printing office, thou shouldst avoid loud talking, and have a care unto thyself that thou dost not touch the type or the press, for thou mayest cause the printer much trouble.

5. Look thou not at copy which is in the hands of the compositors, for that is not meet in the sight of the printer—he might knock thee down.

6. Never examine the proof sheets, for it is not ready to meet thee eye, that thou mayst understand it.

Merry Thoughts & Fancies.

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

A mirror is the only tolerated medium of reflection upon woman's beauty, and it is the last that is discarded.

However well young ladies may be versed in grammar, there are few who can "decline" matrimony.

"Thou rain'st in this bosom," as the chap said when a basin of water was thrown over him by the lady he was serenading.

A country countess was asked if he was a husbandman, when he replied, "No, sir, I love not married."

Pure love is the sunshine which steals slowly and silently upon the moaning hill of life, and stays to bless us with its presence through all life's weary way.

Class in the middle of geography stand up. "What's a pyramid?" "A pile of men in a circus, one on top of the other." "Where is Egypt?" "Where it allers was."

A lady, on separating from her husband, changed her religion; being determined, she said, to avoid his company in this world and the next, too.

A man was walking quietly down the street the other day, when he was suddenly struck by a thought and knocked in the gutter.

A landlady in Philadelphia, it is said, makes her pies so light, that her lodgers can see to go to bed without a lighted candle after eating a moderate sized pie.

"Have you 'Blasted Hopes'?" asked a lady of a green librarian whose face was much swollen by the toothache. "No, ma'am, but I have a blasted toothache."

A farmer was asked why he did not subscribe for a newspaper. "Because," said he, "when father died he left me a good many, and I have not read them through yet."

A merry doctor said, the other day, that people who were prompt in their payments always recovered from sickness, as they were good customers, and physicians could not afford to lose them.

A young Irish girl, who was rendering testimony against an individual in a court of law, said, "I am sure he never made his mother smile." There is a biography of unkindness in that sentence.

"Doctor," said a gentleman to his physician, "isn't there a disease called shingles?" "Yes, to be sure," replied Gales. "Then I have got it," said the patient, "for the roof of my mouth is broken out in a dozen places."

The bachelors are an ungallant set of fellows. At an annual supper a few nights ago, the following was one of the toasts: Our future wives. Distance lends enchantment to the view."

A certain dyspeptic, whose physical inability to work was attributed to indolence, was advised by a medical friend that the only way he could ever convince people he was sick, was to die.

Married, in — county, by Rev. Mr. —, Capt. Graves and Miss Nancy Graves.

The grave, 'tis said, will yield its dead.

When the last trumpet shakes the skies;

But if God please, from graves like these,

A dozen living folks may rise.

An editor, who has probably suffered some,

tells people how to stop a paper. He says;

"call at the office and fork up arrears and

order it stopped like a man, and not refuse to take it out of the post office and sneak away like a puppy.

Married, on the 15th, Mr. George Bean and Miss Sarah E. Greenfield.

If fate shall to their wishes yield,
And fate to true love leans;
Time may bestow on the Greenfield,
A lovely crop of Beans.

"Now, George, you must divide the cake honorably with your brother Charles." "What is honorably, mother?" "It means that you must give him the largest half." "Then, mother, I'd rather that Charles should divide it."

We have no desire to be acquainted with the man (beyond doubt a bachelor) who perpetrated the following:

Nature impartial in her ends,
When she made man the strongest,
Gave him, then, to man's amends,
Made woman the longest.

Trump says he lately moved much in "polished society." He argues that "Alabaster is polished—ladie; show their shoulders, which are termed alabaster; ergo: Those who show their alabaster polish, must be termed par excellence polished society."

An Irish magistrate, having occasion to write the word "usage," contrived to spell it without using a single letter of the original word; his improved orthography was *yoic-zick*. When some remarks were made on similar facts, he averred that nobody could spell with pens made from the quills of Irish geese.

"I say, Sambo, does your watch makes de corn grow so fast when you put de manure on it?" "No, I don't know, 'cept it makes de ground strong for de corn."

Two Irishmen were recently looking at some people stretching a rope across the street from one house to the other, for the purpose of suspending a banner. "Put—Sure and what will they be after doing that with the tops of them houses there?" "Mich—Faith an' it's a submarine telegraph there after putting up, I suppose."

A whistling match lately came off at Mokenum Hill. Two whistlers commenced at 9 o'clock in the evening, and kept it up till ten minutes of two the next morning, when one caved in, and was forced to stretch his mouth in all sorts of shapes to get the "pucker" taken out of it. He "allowed" his lips felt "like the toe of an old boot with a hole in it."

THE GREAT BEAUTIFIER, so long known as the "PINKET LAST."
For it restores permanently Gray Hair to its natural color; restores luxuriantly bald heads; removes all dandruff, itching, and all scurf, scalp-head and all eruptions; makes the hair soft, healthy and glossy; and will preserve it from becoming thin, or falling out, as by magic, all blotches, &c., from the face, and cures all neuralgia and nervous headache. See Circulars, and the following:

NOV. 13, H. Feb. 2, 1857.
Prof. O. J. Wood & Co.—Gents: Within a few days we have received so many orders and calls for Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, that to-day we were compelled to send to Boston for a quantity, (the 6 dozen you ordered) and will have it delivered to you in a quantity from you. Every bottle we have sold since we have produced it, or four new customers, and the approbation and patronage it receives from the most substantial and worthy citizens of our vicinity, fully convince us that it is a most valuable preparation.

Send us soon as we may be gross of \$1 size, and one dozen \$2 size; and believe us, Yours very respectfully,
DANIEL LATHROP & Co.

HICKORY GROVE, St. Charles Co., Mo., November 13, 1857.

Prof. O. J. Wood—Dear Sir: Sometime last summer we were induced to use some of your Hair Restorative, and its effects were so wonderful, we feel it our duty to you and the public to state the same. Our little son's head for some time had been perfectly covered with sores, and some called it scald-head. The hair almost entirely came off in consequence of the sores, and some advised us to use your Restorative; we did so, with the hope of success, but, to our surprise, and that of all our friends, a very few applications removed the disease entirely, and new hair began to grow. We have started out, and we can now say that our boy has as healthy a scalp, and as luxuriant a crop of hair as any other child. We can, therefore, and do hereby recommend your Restorative, as a perfect remedy for all diseases of the scalp and hair, &c.

Yours respectfully,
GEORGE W. HIGGINBOTHAM,
SARAH A. HIGGINBOTHAM.

GARDNER, Me., June 22, 1855.
Prof. O. J. Wood—Dear Sir: I have used two bottles of your Restorative, and I can truly say it is the greatest discovery of the age for restoring and changing the hair. Before using it I was a man of seventy. My hair has now attained its original color, and I can recommend it to the world without the least fear, as it was one of the worst kind.

Yours respectfully,
DANIEL N. MURPHY.

O. J. WOOD & Co., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New York. (In the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment, 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo.) And sold by all good Druggists. Also, by T. J. PATRICK and W. C. PORTER, Greensborough, N. C. June 11, 1855.

J. W. HOWLETT, D. D. S., J. F. HOWLETT, Proprietors of the "PINKET LAST," 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo.

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DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS.
DR. MORSE, the inventor of MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS, has spent the greater part of his life in traveling, having visited Europe, Asia and Africa, as well as North America—has spent three years among the Indians of our Western country, and in this way has discovered the Indian Root Pills first discovered. Dr. Morse was the first man to establish the fact that all diseases arise from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD—impurity which gives cause and strength to the vital life.

When the various passages become clogged, and do not act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its purity, becomes thick, corrupted and diseased, and causes a panic sickness, and the disease of every name—our strength is exhausted, our health we are deprived of, and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors the blood will become choked and cease to do its duty. The light of life will forever be blown out. How important, then, that we should keep the various passages of the body free and open. And how pleasant to us that we have in our power to put a medicine in our reach, namely, Morse's Indian Root Pills, manufactured from plants and roots which grow around the mountainous cliffs in Nature's garden, for the health and recovery of diseased blood, and the cure of all diseases arising from impurity of the blood, which opens the pores of the skin, and assists Nature in throwing out the finer parts of the corruption within. The second is a plant which has been discovered by Dr. Morse, and is called the fourth is a Cathartic, and accompanies the purgative properties of the Pills while engaged in purifying the blood; the coarser particles of impurity, which cannot pass by the great excretory organs, are thus taken up and conveyed off in great quantities by the action of the Pills.

From the above it is shown that Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills not only enter the stomach, but become united with the blood, for they find way to every part, and