

## Notice.

THE Subscriber having associated with himself W. A. Johnson Freeborn in the *Drug Business*, the Firm will be known by the firm of S. D. Schoolfield & Co. and he hopes to receive a continuance of public patronage.

S. D. SCHOOLFIELD & Co.  
August 31st.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to come and make immediate settlement, as the old Firm must be closed, and I must have money.

S. D. SCHOOLFIELD.  
August 31st.

## DISSOLUTION.

THE Partnership of JONES & RUFFIN was dissolved on the 10th instant by mutual consent. P. B. Ruffin is authorized to close the business of the late firm; and all persons indebted are earnestly requested to call on him and make immediate settlement, that the business may be closed with as little delay as possible.

PRIDE JONES,  
P. B. RUFFIN.  
August 13th, 1852.

P. B. Ruffin,  
August 13th, 1852.

HAVING purchased the interest of Dr. Pride Jones in the late firm of Jones & Ruffin, would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally that he will continue the mercantile business at the old stand, north-west corner of King and Church Streets, where he has been keeping on hand a well selected assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c. and all other articles usually kept for this market, which will be sold very low for cash, or on short credit to punctual dealers. He tenders his warmest thanks to the many friends and customers whose favors he has heretofore received, and respectfully solicits a continuance of their patronage, which he hopes to merit.

Hillsborough, August 13.

## "Money Saved is Money Made."

THE undersigned, having formed a co-partnership in the Mercantile Business in the town of Hillsborough, under the style of NELSON & PAUL, ARE NOW RECEIVING AND OPENING THEIR Stock of Spring and Summer GOODS, selected with great care in the Northern markets, and consisting of almost every article usually kept in a country store; all of which they offer for sale at very low rates.

All they desire of the public is to examine their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, feeling confident they can please in quality and price.

Country-made Jeans, and almost any country Produce, taken in exchange for Goods.

WM. NELSON,  
WM. PAUL.  
April 27.

JUST received a good assortment of School Books and Stationery. Also House Paper, very cheap, Matting, both plain and red checked.

LONG & WEBB.  
April 27.

FOR THE LADIES.  
A FINE Assortment of French-worked Collars, Chemises, Under Sleeves and Cuffs, at

LONG & WEBB'S.  
October 2.

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.  
A PURE and genuine article, manufactured by him in Schiedam, Holland, expressly for medicinal use, and is strongly recommended for all ailments of the GRAVEL, and all obstructions of the urine, arising from the Kidneys or Bladder.

Price 50 cents, and \$1 per bottle. For sale at this Office.  
February 10.

DR. KUHLE'S ABYSSINIA MIXTURE.  
For Colds, Influenza, Coughs, Pleurisy, Affections of the Kidney and Bladder, Gravel, Gout, Rheumatism, the Whites, Weakness, and other Female Complaints.

For particulars see small bills.

Lynchburg, Va., Oct. 8, 1851.

Dr. J. KUHLE: Dear Sir: I wrote you some time since, but received no answer. I am most happy to inform you, that all of our last supply of your Medicines have been disposed of, and have given great satisfaction. The demands for the *Abyssinia Mixture* and the *Gold-Mine Balsam* are daily increasing, and will be the most popular medicines of the day. Please send me a fresh supply immediately.

Fraternally yours,  
E. H. ATKINSON.  
For sale by Dr. S. D. Schoolfield, D. Heartt, and Maj. Thos. Hawerton, Hillsborough; Carr & Watson, Chapel Hill; Cooke & McGradden, Tally Ho; Dr. D. P. Weir, Greensboro; R. J. Mitchell & Co., Oxford.

Dr. J. KUHLE & PASCHAL, Oxford, Principals Office for North Carolina, to whom Agents and others will direct their orders for Dr. Kuhl's Medicines.  
May 18.

NOTICE.  
APPLICATION will be made to the Legislature for the passage of a private act authorizing J. G. Turpin, late Sheriff of Orange county, to collect his arrears of Taxes in Orange and Alamance counties.

October 18.

Piano for Sale.  
THE undersigned, being obliged to move away from Hillsborough, will sell a Fine Piano, nearly new, at very reduced price.

Likewise a ROCKAWAY and Single Harness, both nearly new.

J. L. KERN.  
September 20.

DISSOLUTION.  
THE Partnership of E. P. Nash & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st July, 1852. E. P. Nash having purchased the interest of J. H. Simmons, the business will be settled and conducted by him alone.

All persons having claims against the late firm will present them for settlement, and those indebted please make payment.

E. P. NASH,  
J. H. SIMMONS.

E. P. NASH,  
BOOK & PIANO FORTUNE SELLER,  
Petersburg, Va.

WILL keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of goods in his line; and proposes, during his contemplated trip to the North, to make it still more complete. He expects to sell at such prices, and to give each personal attention to business as may merit a continuance of former patronage.

July 12, 1852.

NEW Clothing Establishment.  
CUT THE NEW CUTS!  
Come and See Something New under the Sun!

MESSRS. COX & WATSON,  
MERCHANT TAILORS.

BEG leave to inform their friends in the town of Hillsborough and its vicinity, that they are now opening, at the Store formerly occupied by A. Mickle & Co., East of the Court House, a large and elegant assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,  
CONSISTING OF EVERY VARIETY AND STYLE, selected in the city of New York, with the most care, by one of the firm. The stock comprises every article usually kept in a Gentleman's Furnishing Store, forming a larger assortment of

Cloths, Cassimers, Vestings, READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c., than has ever before been brought to this market. The articles were purchased for cash, and they are determined to sell lower than any other house in the place.

They intend keeping up with the Latest Fashions, and are prepared to cut and make gentlemen's clothing in the latest style, or in any way to suit the customer. Persons furnishing their own cloth can have it made up at their establishment in the best style and on as good terms as it can be done any where else. They deem it unnecessary to say any thing of the character of their work, as they have been long known in the community, and are willing that their work shall speak for itself. This they do say, however, that in cutting jobs, if there is no fit there shall be no pay.

With an assurance on their part that they will spare no pains to give satisfaction, they respectfully solicit the patronage of the public.

Hillsborough, Sept. 7, 1852.

ORANGE FACTORY,  
Fourteen Miles East of Hillsborough.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that they are now manufacturing at their Mills, a Superior Article of Cotton Yarns, and are prepared to receive orders upon the usual terms. A specimen of their Yarns can now be seen at the Store of Messrs. Long & Webb. They are now receiving from the North a well selected stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,  
which will be sold remarkably low for Cash. All kinds of produce will be taken in exchange for Goods.

Orders for Yarns may be addressed, for the present, to the subscribers, through the Post Office at Hillsborough.

WEBBS & DOUGLAS.  
September 14.

GOODS! GOODS!!  
THE subscribers are now receiving their Spring Supply of Goods, embracing every thing generally kept in a Country Store, viz:

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, Hardware, Crockery, Tin Ware, Hats & Shoes, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, &c., all of which they will sell Low for Cash.

They are also engaged in Manufacturing WOOL CARDING MACHINES, Wheat Fans, Wagons, Bed Steads, Ploughs, &c. &c. &c. any of which will be furnished on the shortest notice, and at prices to suit the times. Their motto is Quick sales and small profits.

Address Enos Mills, Orange county, N. C.  
DICKSON & BROWN.  
ALEXANDER DICKSON,  
JOHN L. BROWN.  
April 2.

NOTICE.  
THE subscriber, having qualified, at August Term, 1851, of Orange County Court, as Executor of Elizabeth Holden, deceased, hereby requests all persons having claims against the estate to present them for payment by November Court.

ISAAC HOLDEN, Ex'r.  
September 27th, 1852.

To Heads of Schools and Musical Communities.  
THE Subscriber's engagement at the Hillsborough Female School, at which he has been teaching for the last four years, will end with the present session, and he takes this method of offering his services as a Teacher of Music to those who may need them.

Address, JULIUS L. KERN,  
Hillsborough, N. C.  
September 18.

The Raleigh Register and Fayetteville Observer will publish three times, and send bills to this office.



RURAL ECONOMY.  
May your rich soil, Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour O'er every land."

Sheep Management.—Weight of Fleeces.

Mr. Editor:—I propose to write a few lines on the management of sheep, not so much for the purpose of giving information as to draw it from others. We breed any amount of pulps on this and that breed of sheep, stories of large fleeces, &c., but this is not the thing wanted. We not to know the cost of producing the amount of wool grown, as well from a given quantity of feed as from a given number of sheep, and its quality and value per pound. But little dependence can be placed on the stories we hear about large fleeces.—Jm. While some are not washed at all, others by means of the hard crust or gun on the surface can be reduced in weight but little by the common way of washing, whilst others by the same method will wash comparatively clean. I believe the waste in wool partially washed, or not washed at all, is more than people are generally aware of. I sheared this season, for a trial, a two year old Saxon Merino buck, without washing. I weighed the fleece, washed it in cold water, and the loss was 52 per cent. I then cleaned it with soap, and the loss was 44 per cent.—wasting in the whole process nearly three-fourths. This sheep, like the rest of my flock, ran in a well littered yard during the winter, and clean pastures in summer. I have no doubt, had he been allowed to run on plowed ground, with an addition of a little Vermont gum, that the loss would have been over three-fourths. I do not pretend that all sheep will waste in this proportion, but I believe there are few, especially bucks sheared in the dirt, that will waste less than two-thirds.

There is no difficulty in getting large fleeces from our fine wool sheep by high feeding; but I believe the quantity of wool will not pay for the extra quantity of feed, beyond a sufficient quantity to keep them in good sore condition. Take for instance, a flock of the Merino rams, the average weight of which, when full grown, will be from 85 to 90 lbs; the amount of feed necessary to keep them in a thriving condition through winter, will be about 2 1/2 lbs. of hay daily, or what is still better, in consequence of a variety, 2 lbs. of hay and one gill of corn, or its equivalent in other grain. They, of course, should be well sheltered and have free access to water. The average weight of their fleeces, well washed, should be from 4 1/2 to 4 lbs. The young sheep should be fed the same amount as if full grown; if they fail in consuming the same quantity it should be made up in quality, and the same amount of wool may be expected. Now, add to the feed of each sheep one bushel of corn, and you will increase the weight of the fleece less than one pound—bringing up the average probably to 5 or 5 1/2 lbs. If the sheep are to be sold for breeding, the additional feed will be well laid out, but if kept for breeding the cost of the wool will be more per pound, and the next fleece will be coarser by the sheep going to grass in high condition.

The extra feed will not injure the quality of the present fleece, because the wool grown in winter is usually finer than that grown in summer,—the summer's growth governing the quality; but if a sheep is fat in spring, it will be likely to remain so through the season, which will materially increase the size of the fibre. By following this method of breeding for a term of years, we shall increase the size of our sheep and weight of fleeces, but reduce the quality and quantity of wool in proportion to the weight of carcass and the amount of food consumed.

W. D. DICKSON, Wool Grower.  
Victor, N. Y., 1852.

Preserving Peaches.—We are confident of the thanks of every rural housewife for the following receipt for preserving peaches. To twelve pounds of peaches take six pounds of clear brown sugar and one pint best cider vinegar. Simmer the sugar and vinegar together, which will make a clear syrup. Pour boiling water upon the peaches and remove them in two minutes from the water, and wipe them dry without breaking the skin. Put them into the syrup and boil gently till the fruit is cooked to the stone. Keep the preserves in jars, which must be kept closely covered and in a cool place. They should be inspected occasionally, and if a white mould appears upon the surface of the syrup, it must be carefully skimmed off, and the syrup scalded and returned to the peaches. The peaches tried last fall were seedling variety, ripened the last of October. They were acid, but preserved the peach flavor in a high degree, which was retained by this method of preserving in the most perfect manner. This is the most economical, and to our taste, the very best preserve we know of.

THE SIOUX WARRIOR'S RACE FOR LIFE.

During the summer of 18—, soon after the difficulties with the Winnebago Indians had been amicably adjusted by a visit of one of their chiefs to Washington, accompanied by Gov. Cass, a Sioux Indian, while out hunting by the mouth of Root River, shot and scalped a Winnebago, which act he attempted to justify by saying that the Winnebago had wrapped around his person the blanket of an Indian who, a short time previous, had murdered his brother. The Winnebagoes became indignant at the act, and two thousand of them assembled at Fort Crawford, and demanded of Colonel Taylor the procurement and surrender of the murderer.

The officers of the fort, apprehensive that difficulties might arise with this factious tribe, if their demands were unattended to, concluded to make an effort to obtain the murderer. Accordingly, an officer was despatched to demand him of the Sioux nation, who immediately gave him up, and he was brought down the river and confined at Fort Crawford. Soon after his arrival at the fort, the Winnebagoes again assembled and insisted upon an unconditional surrender of the prisoner to them, which Col. Taylor refused to make, but dispatched Lieutenant R— and Dr. Elise, the Surgeon of the garrison, to have a talk with them upon the subject. At the conference, the Winnebagoes talked in a threatening and overbearing manner, and insisted that nothing would satisfy them but taking the life of the Sioux in their own way and by themselves. At length Lieutenant R— proposed that the Indian should have a chance for his life in the following manner:

Two weeks from that time he was to be led out upon the prairie, and in a line with him, ten paces off, were to be placed upon his right and left, twelve of the most expert runners of the Winnebago nation, each armed with a tomahawk and a scalping knife.

At the top of a drum, the Sioux should be free to start for the home of his tribe, and the Winnebagoes free to pursue, capture, and scalp him if they could.

To this proposal the Winnebagoes assented at once, and seemed much pleased with anticipation of great sport, as well as an easy conquest of the prisoner, whose confinement in the garrison during two weeks they believed would prostrate what remaining qualities he possessed. Their best runners were immediately brought in, and trained in full sight of the fort. Lieut. R—, who had warmly enlisted in the cause of the Sioux, determined to have his Indian in the best possible trim. Accordingly, Elise took him in charge, prescribed his diet, regulating the hours of repose, and directing the

rubbing of his body twice a day with flesh brushes immediately before he went upon the parade ground to perform his morning and evening trainings. In fact, so carefully was he trained and fitted for the race of life and death, that he was timed upon the parade ground the fourth day before the race, and performed the astonishing feat of forty-one miles in two hours, apparently without fatigue.

The day at length arrived. Thousands of Indians, French, Americans and others, had assembled to witness the scene. In fact, it was regarded as a gala day by all except the avenger of his brother Sioux, Lieutenant R—, the prisoner, and the celebrated warriors War-ken-shutes-kee and Pine Top, on the part of the Winnebagoes; superintended the arrangement of the parties on the ground. The points agreed upon for starting was upon the prairie, a little to the North of Prairie du Chien, and a few rods from the residence then occupied by Judge Lockwood, while the race-course ran along Nine Mile Prairie, stretching to the North, and skirting the shore of the Mississippi. The Sioux appeared on the ground, accompanied by a guard of soldiers, who were followed by twenty-four antagonists, marching in Indian file, naked with the exception of the Indian breechlet. Their ribs were painted white, while their breasts were adorned with a number of hieroglyphical paintings—across the face alternate stripes of black and white were painted in parallel lines, extending from the chin to the forehead.

The hair was platted into numerous thongs, fringed with bells, and tasseled with a red or white feather, while their mocassins were corded tightly around the hollow of the feet, as well as around the ankle, with the sinews of the deer. In the right hand each carried a tomahawk, while the left grasped the sheath that contained the scalping knife.

The prisoner was about twenty-three years of age, a little less than six feet in height, of a muscular and well proportioned contour, and manifested in the easy movements of his body, a wiry and agile command of his muscular powers. His countenance presented a wan and haggard appearance, as he stood upon the ground, owing partly to the rigid discipline he had undergone in training, and partly to his having painted his face black, with his forehead, which denoted that he was condemned to die, with the privilege of making an effort to save his life by flight.

Around his neck he wore a narrow belt of Wampum, to which was appended the scalp he had taken from the Winnebago. Soon after they had formed a line, Lieutenant R— came up and took one of the mocassins of the Indian, and showed the chief that he thought it contained a thin plate of steel, and asked if he objected to it, to which they replied that he might carry as much iron as he pleased. Lieut. R— having noticed at the same time that the countenance of the Indian presented a downcast and melancholy appearance, requested Mr. Elise to come forward, who, after examining his pulse, reported that he was much excited, and that his nerves were in a tremulous condition.

Lieut. R— immediately took him by the arm and led him out some distance from the line, when he asked him through his interpreter if he was afraid to run; to which he replied that he was not afraid to run with any Winnebago on foot, but he was afraid that he could not outrun all the horses that were mounted by armed Indians. The Lieutenant saw at once the cause of his alarm, and informed him that they should not interfere. He intended to ride the fleetest horse upon the ground, and keep near him, and as he was well armed, would see that no horseman approached with hostile intention. At this announcement the countenance of the Indian brightened up with a smile; his whole person seemed lifted from the ground as he turned to his position, and glided with a stalwart stride. The horse and Lieutenant R— soon after mounted their horses, and took a position directly in the rear of the prisoner. Spectators were removed from the front, when Lieutenant R— gave the signal; the blow had scarcely reached the drum when the prisoner dashed from the antagonists with a bound that placed him beyond the reach of the whirling tomahawk.

When the race was under way, many of his antagonists ran with great fleetness for a mile, when the distance between them and the Sioux began to widen rapidly, showing the superior bottom of the latter, acquired by the discipline of the white man.

At the end of two miles the last of the contending Winnebagoes withdrew from the chase; there was not an Indian horse upon the ground that could keep up with him after he had gone the first half mile. Lieutenant R—, finding his steed much fatigued, and the prairie free from enemies, reined up. The Indian did not look behind, nor speak as far as he was followed or seen, but kept his eyes steadily fixed upon the white flag, that had

been placed at a distance of half-a-mile apart, in order that he might run upon a straight line.

It was soon reported by the Winnebagoes that he had been killed by one of their boys, who had been secured by order of War-ken-shutes-kee, beneath the bank of the river, near the upper end of the prairie. This however, proved not to be true. The boy had shot a Winnebago, through mistake, who, like himself, had been tearfully recruited for the purposes of intercepting the Sioux, who a few years ago was present at a treaty made by Governor Doty with the Sioux nation. He had then but recently acquired the rank of chief. He requested Governor Doty to inform him where Lieutenant R— and Mr. Elise were at that time, and was told that both had died in Florida. He immediately withdrew from the convention, painted his face black, and departed to the woods, where he could be prevailed upon to come into the convention until he had gone through the usual ceremony of fasting and mourning for the dead.

Galeata (Illinois) Advertiser.

SHOCKING DEATH FROM THE BITE OF A SERPENT.—The London Morning Chronicle of the 21st ult. records the death of a young man employed at the Zoological Gardens, from the bite of a serpent.

It appears, Frederick Garlin, one of the keepers, whose duty it is to attend that portion of the establishment devoted to the reptile species, entered the large cage containing the serpents, with a view of shewing up some birds which had been placed therein as food for the serpents, the time having arrived when some of them had recovered from their torpid state, consequent on their previous meal. Garlin was in the act of picking up one of the birds, when one of the species of Indian snakes, known by the name of the "cobra," and the most venomous of the tribe, made a sudden dash at the face of the unfortunate keeper, and fixed its fangs on the right side of the nose.

The screams of the poor man attracted the instant attention of William Cockeridge, another keeper, who was in the reptile-house at the time, and he rushed to the serpent cage and drew his companion out. The reptile had, immediately after its bite, relinquished its hold; but the effect was such that it immediately swelled up the face of the poor fellow.

Assistance having been procured, Garlin was at once placed in a cab and conveyed to University College Hospital. By this time, although but a short period had elapsed between the bite and the arrival at the Hospital, the head and face of the keeper had swelled to an enormous size. The patient was immediately taken charge of by Dr. Burder, the resident surgeon, and the entire medical staff then in attendance. He complained of pain in the throat and stoppage of breath. Artificial respiration, galvanism, and every means which medical science could suggest, was resorted to to sustain life and alterate the swelling of the patient; but so rapid did the venomed fluid itself throughout the entire system, that in sixty-five minutes from the time of the unfortunate man's admission to the Hospital, he was a corpse, having died in most excruciating agony.

American Work Shops.—The number of clocks made in this country would rather surprise one who is not somewhat posted up in the matter. The Jerome Factory of New Haven, makes, on an average, 600 per day. This is equal to 3,600 per week, 187,200 per year. These clocks sell on an average for three dollars each, which shows that the annual earnings of one Connecticut clock establishment foot up \$561,600. Brewster & Brown, of Bristol, Connecticut, also turn out an immense number of these popular time pieces. The firm sends to London alone 75,000 clocks per year, about 1,500 per week. It must not be supposed, however, that the English consume all the clocks sent to Great Britain, for it is not so—thousands of them being sent through the London agents to all parts of the world. Of so much importance is the American clock trade to the commission merchants of the United Kingdom, that the duties on them have been lately reduced to ten per cent. In the way of clock making, the people of Connecticut "take down" any community in the world. They have retained the thing to a system, and can, if they choose, build clocks for a less price per dozen than any other nation charges for rat traps.

When the merchants of Breslau once applied to Frederick the Great for "protection" against the ruinous competition of Jewish dealers, the monarch asked how the Jews managed to draw business into their hands. The answer was that they were up early and late, always traveling about, freed very economically, and were contented with small gains on rapid returns. "Very well," said the enlightened monarch; "go and be Jews, too, in the conduct of your business."

When the merchants of Breslau once applied to Frederick the Great for "protection" against the ruinous competition of Jewish dealers, the monarch asked how the Jews managed to draw business into their hands. The answer was that they were up early and late, always traveling about, freed very economically, and were contented with small gains on rapid returns. "Very well," said the enlightened monarch; "go and be Jews, too, in the conduct of your business."

When the merchants of Breslau once applied to Frederick the Great for "protection" against the ruinous competition of Jewish dealers, the monarch asked how the Jews managed to draw business into their hands. The answer was that they were up early and late, always traveling about, freed very economically, and were contented with small gains on rapid returns. "Very well," said the enlightened monarch; "go and be Jews, too, in the conduct of your business."

When the merchants of Breslau once applied to Frederick the Great for "protection" against the ruinous competition of Jewish dealers, the monarch asked how the Jews managed to draw business into their hands. The answer was that they were up early and late, always traveling about, freed very economically, and were contented with small gains on rapid returns. "Very well," said the enlightened monarch; "go and be Jews, too, in the conduct of your business."

When the merchants of Breslau once applied to Frederick the Great for "protection" against the ruinous competition of Jewish dealers, the monarch asked how the Jews managed to draw business into their hands. The answer was that they were up early and late, always traveling about, freed very economically, and were contented with small gains on rapid returns. "Very well," said the enlightened monarch; "go and be Jews, too, in the conduct of your business."