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Public Acts

Passed during the first session of the Thirty-
first Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 43.]

AN ACT to create the office of Surveyor General of
the Public Lands in Oregon, and to provide for
the survey, and to make donations to settlers of
the said public lands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of
Representatives of the United States of America
in Congress assembled, That a Surveyor
General shall be appointed for the Territory of
Oregon, who shall have the same authority, per-
form the same duties respecting the public lands
and private land claims in the Territory of Ore-
gon, as are vested in and required of the survey-
or of the lands of the United States northwest of
the Ohio, except as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the
said Surveyor General shall establish his office at
such place within the said Territory as the
President of the United States may from time to
time direct; he shall be allowed an annual salary
of two thousand five hundred dollars, to be
paid quarterly and to commence at such
time as he shall enter into bond, with competent
security, for the faithful discharge of the duties
of his office. There shall be, and hereby is, ap-
propriated the sum of four thousand dollars, or
as much thereof as is necessary for clerk hire in
his office; and the further sum of one thousand
dollars per annum for office rent, fuel, books,
stationery, and other incidental expenses of his
office, to be paid out of the appropriation for sur-
veying the public lands.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That if, in
the opinion of the Secretary of the Interior, it be
preferable, the surveys in said Territory shall be
made after what is known as the geodetic method,
under such regulations, and upon such terms, as
may be provided by the Secretary of the Interior
or other Department having charge of the sur-
veys of the public lands, and that said geodetic
surveys shall be followed by topographical sur-
veys as Congress may from time to time author-
ize and direct; but if the present mode of sur-
vey be adhered to, it shall be the duty of said
surveyor to cause a base line and meridian to be
surveyed, marked and established, in the usual
manner, at or near the Willamette river; and
he shall also cause to be surveyed in townships
and sections in the usual manner, and in accord-
ance with the laws of the United States which
may be in force, the district of country lying be-
tween the summit of the Cascade mountains and
the Pacific Ocean, and south and north of the
Columbia river: Provided, however, That none
other than township lines shall be run where the
land is deemed unfit for cultivation. That no
deputy surveyor shall charge for any line except
such as may be actually run and marked, nor
for any line not necessary to be run; and that
the whole cost of surveying shall not exceed the
rate of eight dollars per mile for every mile and
part of mile actually surveyed and marked.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That there
shall be, and hereby is, granted to every settler
or occupant of the public lands, American half-
breed Indians included, above the age of eight-
teen years, being a citizen of the United States,
or having made a declaration according to law,
of his intention to become a citizen, or who shall
make such declaration on or before the first day
of December, eighteen hundred and fifty-one,
now residing in said Territory, or who shall be-
come a resident thereof on or before the first day
of December, eighteen hundred and fifty, and
who shall have resided upon and cultivated the
same for four consecutive years, and shall other-
wise conform to the provisions of this act, the
quantity of one-half section or three hundred and
twenty acres of land, if a single man, and if a
married man, or if he shall become married with-
in one year from the first day of December,
eighteen hundred and fifty, the quantity of
one section or six hundred and forty acres, one-half
to himself, and the other half to his wife, to be
held by her in her own right, and the Surveyor
General shall designate the part inuring to the
husband and that to the wife, and enter the same
on the records of his office; and in all cases
where such married parties have complied with
the provisions of this act, so as to entitle them to
the grant as above provided, whether under the
late provisional government of Oregon, or since,
and either shall have died before patent issues,
the survivor and children, or heirs, of the de-
ceased, shall be entitled to the share or interest of
the deceased in equal proportions, except where
the deceased shall otherwise dispose of it by tes-
tament duly and properly executed according to
the laws of Oregon: Provided, That no alien
shall be entitled to a patent to land, granted by
this act, until he shall produce to the Surveyor
General of Oregon, record evidence that his nat-
uralization as a citizen of the United States has
been completed; but if any alien having made
his declaration of intention to become a citizen
of the United States after the passage of this act,
shall die before his naturalization shall be com-
pleted, the possessory right acquired by him un-
der the provisions of this act shall descend to his
heirs at law, or pass to his devisees, to whom, as
the case may be, the patent shall issue: Provi-
ded further, That in all cases provided for in this
section, the donation shall embrace the land actu-
ally occupied and cultivated by the settler thereon:
Provided further, That all future contracts
by any person or persons entitled to the benefit
of this act, for the sale of the land to which he
or they may be entitled under this act before he
or they have received a patent therefor, shall be
void: Provided further, however, That this
section shall not be so construed as to allow those
claiming possessory rights under the treaty with
Great Britain relative to the Oregon Territory,
to claim both under this grant and the treaty, but
merely to secure them the election, and confine
them to a single grant of land.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That to
all white male citizens of the United States, or
persons who shall have made a declaration of
intention to become such, above the age of twen-
ty-one years, emigrating to and settling in said
Territory between the first day of December,
eighteen hundred and fifty, and the first day of
December, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, and
to all white male American citizens, not herein-
before provided for, becoming one and twenty
years of age in said Territory and settling there
between the times last aforesaid, who shall in
other respects comply with the foregoing section
and the provisions of this law, there shall be, and
hereby is, granted the quantity of one-quarter
section or one hundred and sixty acres, of land,
if a single man; or if married, or if he shall be-
come married within one year from the time of
arriving in said Territory, or within one year af-
ter becoming twenty-one years of age as aforesaid,
then the quantity of one-half section or three
hundred and twenty acres, one-half to the hus-
band, and the other half to the wife in her own
right, to be designated by the Surveyor General
as aforesaid: Provided, always, That no person
shall ever receive a patent for more than one
donation of land in said Territory in his or her
own right: Provided, That no mineral lands
shall be located or granted under the provisions
of this act.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That with-
in three months after the survey has been made,
or where the survey has been made before the
settlement commenced, then within three months
from the commencement of such settlement, each
of said settlers shall notify the Surveyor General
to be appointed under this act, of the precise
tract or tracts claimed by them respectively un-
der this law, and in all cases it shall be in a com-
pact form; and where it is practicable so to do,
the land so claimed shall be taken as nearly as
practicable by legal subdivisions, but where that
cannot be done it shall be the duty of the said
Surveyor General to survey and mark each claim
with the boundaries as claimed, at the request
and expense of the claimant; the charge for the
same in such case not to exceed the price paid
for surveying the public lands. The Surveyor
General shall enter a description of such claims
in a book to be kept by him for that purpose,
and note temporarily on the township plats the
tract or tracts so designated, with the bounda-
ries; and whenever a conflict of boundaries shall
arise prior to issuing the patent, the same shall
be determined by the Surveyor General: Provi-
ded, That after the first December next, all
claims shall be bounded by lines running east
and west, and north and south: And provided,
further, That after the survey is made, all claims
shall be made in conformity to the same, and in
compact form.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That with-
in twelve months after the surveys have been
made, or where the survey has been made before
the settlement, then within twelve months from
the time the settlement was commenced, each
person claiming a donation right under this act,
shall prove to the satisfaction of the Surveyor
General, or of such other officers as may be ap-
pointed by law for that purpose, that the settle-
ment and cultivation required by this act had
been commenced, specifying the time of the com-
mencement; and at any time after the expiration
of four years from the date of such settlement,
where made under the laws of the late provin-
cial government or not, shall prove, in like
manner, by two disinterested witnesses, the fact
of continued residence and cultivation required
by the fourth section of this act; and upon such
proof being made, the Surveyor General, or
other officer appointed by law for that purpose,
shall issue certificates, under such rules and reg-
ulations as may be prescribed by the Commis-
sioner of the General Land Office, setting forth
the facts in the case, and specifying the land to
which the parties are entitled. And the said
Surveyor General shall return the proof so taken
to the office of the Commissioner of the General
Land Office, and if the said Commissioner shall
find no valid objection thereto, patents shall is-
sue for the land, according to the certificates
aforesaid, upon the surrender thereof.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That upon
the death of any settler before the expiration of
the four years' continued possession required by
this act, all the rights of the deceased under this
act shall descend to the heirs at law of such set-
tler, including the widow, where one is left, in
equal parts; and proof of compliance with the
conditions of this act up to the time of the death
of such settler shall be sufficient to entitle them
to the patent.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That no
claim to a donation right under the provisions of
this act, upon sections sixteen or thirty-six, shall
be valid or allowed, if the residence and cultiva-
tion upon which the same is founded shall
have commenced after the survey of the same:
nor shall such claim attach to any tract or por-
tion of land selected for a military post, or within
one mile thereof, or to any other land reserved
for governmental purposes, unless the residence
and cultivation thereof shall have commenced
previous to the selection or reservation of the
same for such purposes.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That there
be, and hereby is, granted to the Territory of
Oregon, the quantity of two townships of land
in said Territory, west of the Cascade moun-
tains, and to be selected in legal subdivisions,
after the same has been surveyed, by the Leg-
islative Assembly of said Territory, in such man-
ner as it may deem proper, one to be located
north and the other south of the Columbia river,
to aid in the establishment of a university in
the Territory of Oregon. In such manner as the
said Legislative Assembly may direct, the selec-
tion to be approved by the Surveyor General.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That what
is known as the "Oregon City claim," ex-
cepting the Abernethy island, which is hereby
confirmed to the legal assigns of the Williams
milling and trading company, shall be set apart
and be at the disposal of the Legislative Assem-
bly, the proceeds thereof, to be applied by said
Legislative Assembly to the establishment and
endowment of a university, to be located at
such place in the Territory as the Legislative
Assembly may designate: Provided, however,
That all lots and parts of lots in said claim, sold
or granted by Doctor John McLaughlin previous
to the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and

forty-nine, shall be confirmed to the purchaser
or donee, or their assigns, to be certified to by
the Commissioner of the General Land Office by
said certificates as in other cases: Provided fur-
ther, That nothing in this act contained shall be
so construed or executed as in any way to de-
stroy or affect any rights to land in said Territo-
ry, holden or claimed under the provisions of
the treaty or treaties existing between this coun-
try and Great Britain.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That all
persons claiming land under any of the provi-
sions of this act, by virtue of settlement and cul-
tivation commenced subsequent to the first of De-
cember, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty,
shall first make affidavit before the Surveyor
General, who is hereby authorized to adminis-
ter all such oaths or affirmations, or before some
other competent officer, that the land claimed by
them is for their own use and cultivation; that
they are not acting directly or indirectly as agent
for or in the employment of others in making such
claims; and that they have made no sale or trans-
fer, or any arrangement or agreement for any
sale, transfer, or alienation of the same, or any
part of the said land shall inure to the benefit
of any other person. And all affidavits required
by this act shall be entered of record by the Sur-
veyor General in a book to be kept by him for
that purpose; and on proof before a court of com-
petent jurisdiction, that any of such oaths or af-
firmations are false or fraudulent, the persons
making such false or fraudulent oaths or affirma-
tions shall be subject to all the pains and pen-
alties of perjury.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That all
questions arising under this act, shall be ad-
judged by the Surveyor General, as preliminary to
a final decision according to law; and it shall be
the duty of the Surveyor General, under the di-
rection of the Commissioner of the General Land
Office, to cause proper tract books to be opened
for the lands in Oregon, and to do and perform
all other acts and things necessary and proper
to carry out the provisions of this act.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That no
mineral lands, nor lands reserved for salines,
shall be liable to any claim under and by virtue
of the provisions of this act; and that such por-
tions of the public lands as may be designated
under the authority of the President of the United
States for forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-
yards, and other needful public uses, shall be re-
served and excepted from the operation of this
act: Provided, That if it shall be deemed neces-
sary, in the judgment of the President, to include
in any such reservation the improvements of any
settler made previous to the passage of this act,
it shall, in such case, be the duty of the Sec-
retary of War to cause the value of such improve-
ments to be ascertained, and the amount so as-
certained shall be paid to the party entitled there-
to, out of any money not otherwise appropriated.

HOWELL COBB,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

WILLIAM R. KING,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

Approved September 27, 1850.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

[PUBLIC—No. 44.]

AN ACT to create additional collection districts in
California, and to change the existing district
therein, and to modify the existing collection dis-
tricts in the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of
Representatives of the United States of America
in Congress assembled, That there shall be
in the State of California six collection districts,
to wit: San Francisco, Monterey, San Diego,
Sacramento, Sonoma, and San Joaquin. The
district of San Francisco shall include all the ter-
ritory, bays, harbors, rivers, and shores embrac-
ed within the counties of San Francisco, Santa
Clara, Contra-Costa, Marin, Mendocino, and
Trinidad; and a collector, naval officer, and sur-
veyor for the district shall be appointed, to re-
side at the city of San Francisco, which shall be
the sole port of entry for the district.

The district of Monterey shall include all the
territory, bays, harbors, rivers, and shores em-
braced within the counties of Monterey, San
Luis Obispo, and Santa Cruz; and a collector
shall be appointed for said district, to reside at
the town of Monterey, which shall be the sole
port of entry for the district.

The district of San Diego shall include all the
territory, bays, harbors, rivers, and shores of
the counties of San Diego, Los Angeles, and
Santa Barbara; and a collector shall be ap-
pointed for said district, to reside at the town of
San Diego, which shall be the sole port of entry
for said district.

The district of Sacramento shall include all the
territory, bays, harbors, rivers, and shores of
Sacramento, Sutter, El Dorado, Yuba, Butte, Yolo,
Colusa, and Shasta; and a collector for the dis-
trict shall be appointed, to reside at Sacramento
city, which shall be the sole port of entry for the
district.

The district of Sonoma shall include all the
territory, bays, harbors, rivers, and shores em-
braced within the counties of Sonoma, Massa,
and Solano; and a collector shall be appointed
for said district, to reside at the town of Benicia,
which, together with the town of Vallejo, shall
be the sole port of entry for the district.

The district of San Joaquin shall include all
the territory, bays, harbors, rivers and [shores]
embraced within the counties of Calaveras, San
Joaquin, Tuolumne, and Mariposa, and a collector
of the district shall be appointed to reside at
the town of Stockton, which shall be the sole
port of entry for the district. And the towns of
Santa Barbara and San Pedro, in the collection
district of San Diego, shall be, and are hereby,
constituted ports of delivery for said districts, and
surveyors shall be appointed to reside at each,
with such other officers as the Secretary of the
Treasury may deem necessary for the public
service.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That in ad-
dition to the officers herebefore provided for at
the port of San Francisco, there shall be ap-
pointed two principal and two assistant appraisers
for aid port, and the compensations of the officers
provided for in this act shall be as follows, to wit:
The collector of the district of San Francisco shall
be allowed a compensation not exceeding ten thou-
sand dollars per annum; the naval officer a
compensation not exceeding eight thousand

dollars per annum; the surveyor a compensation
not exceeding seven thousand dollars per annum;
the principal appraisers a compensation not ex-
ceeding six thousand each per annum, and the
assistants each a sum not exceeding the sum of
five hundred dollars per annum. The collectors
of the districts of Monterey, San Diego, Sacra-
mento, Sonoma, and San Joaquin shall be al-
lowed three thousand dollars each per annum,
with additional maximum compensation of two
thousand dollars each per annum, should their
official emoluments and fees provided by existing
laws amount to that sum respectively. The
surveyors at Santa Barbara and San Pedro shall
be allowed, in addition to the fees authorized by
existing laws, a compensation of two thousand
dollars per annum, and the deputy collector ap-
pointed in pursuance of existing laws at the port
of San Francisco shall be allowed a compensa-
tion not to exceed five thousand dollars per an-
num.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That until
otherwise directed by Congress, the provisions
of law in relation to the payment of expenses in-
cidental to the collection of the revenue from cus-
toms existing prior to the act of 3d March, eight-
een hundred and forty-nine, entitled "An act re-
quiring all moneys receivable from customs and
from all other sources to be paid immediately to
the Treasury without abatement or reduction,
and for other purposes," shall be and are hereby
made applicable to the several collection
[districts] in the State of California and the ter-
ritory of Oregon, any thing in the aforesaid act to
the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That in all
cases of fine, penalty, or forfeiture, mentioned
and embraced, in the act entitled "An act to provide
for mitigating or remitting the forfeitures, pen-
alties, and disabilities, accruing in certain cases
therein mentioned," or in any act in addition to
amendatory of said act, that have occurred
or may occur in the collection districts in
the State of California and territory of Ore-
gon, the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is
hereby authorized, if in his opinion the said
fine, penalty, or forfeiture was incurred, without
willful negligence or intention of fraud, to pre-
scribe such rules or modes of proceeding to as-
certain the facts as in his opinion may be con-
venient and proper, without regard to the provi-
sions of the act above referred to, and upon the
said facts so to be ascertained as aforesaid, the
said Secretary may exercise all the power con-
ferred upon him in and by said act as fully as he
might have done, had said facts been ascertained
under and according to the provisions of said
act: Provided, That where any ships or vessels,
or any goods, wares and merchandise may have
been subjected to seizure or confiscation or deten-
tion by any officer of the customs in the collec-
tion district of Upper California or the district
of Oregon, prior to the passage of this act, and it
shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the
Secretary of the Treasury that the owner or own-
ers, or any such ships or vessels, or the owner or
owners, or importers of any such goods, wares,
and merchandise, has or have sustained damage
or loss by reason of any improper seizure, con-
fiscation or detention thereof, the said Secretary
is hereby authorized to extend such relief in the
repective cases, as he may deem just and proper.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That all
the territory, harbors, rivers and waters on the
eastern shore of the State of Wisconsin border-
ing on Lake Michigan, lying south of the forty-
fourth parallel of north latitude, heretofore em-
braced in the district of Chicago are contained
within the limits and jurisdiction of the State of
Wisconsin, shall be, and are hereby, constituted
a collection district, to be called the district of
Milwaukee, and the port of entry for said district
is hereby established at Milwaukee; and South-
port, Racine, Sheboygan, Green Bay, and De-
pre, shall be ports of delivery only; and the town
of Waukegan, in the State of Illinois, in the col-
lection district of Chicago, shall be a port of deliv-
ery also. And all the territory, harbors, rivers,
and waters on the eastern shore of the State of
Wisconsin, bordering on Lake Michigan and
Green Bay, lying north of the said forty-fourth
parallel of latitude, shall be, and the same are at-
tached to and made part of the collection district
of Mackinac.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That there
shall be appointed, in pursuance of law, a Col-
lector of Customs for the aforesaid district, who
shall reside at the port of entry created by this
act, together with such other subordinate officers
of the customs as are provided for by law, and
the compensation of said collector shall be two
hundred and fifty dollars per annum, together
with such commissions and fees as are authorized
by existing laws.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That De-
puty Collectors of the Customs shall be appointed
and compensated for their services in the district
prescribed by existing laws, to reside at the re-
spective ports of delivery constituted by this act,
and said officers shall exercise all the powers and
duties vested in Deputy Collectors under existing
laws.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That all
that part of the territory of the United States ly-
ing north of the northern boundary line of the
States of Wisconsin and Iowa, and east of the
Rocky Mountains, is hereby created a collection
district, to be called the Minnesota District,
whereof Pembina shall be the port of entry; and
a Collector shall be appointed who shall give the
usual bond required of such officers, and who
shall be entitled to a salary of twelve hundred
dollars per annum, and who shall not receive a
salary other compensation whatever in the shape
of extra allowance or fees of any description what-
ever.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the
Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized,
at his discretion, to appoint a Deputy Collector
or an Inspector of the Customs for said district,
at a rate of compensation not to exceed three
dollars a day when he is employed.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the
town of Jeffersonville, in the State of Indiana
shall be attached to and made a part of the port
of delivery as now existing at Louisville in the
State of Kentucky; and goods imported into the
port of Louisville, in pursuance of existing laws
and destined for Jeffersonville, may be landed
and warehoused under the provisions of the
warehouse act of the 6th of August, 1846, a
Jeffersonville, under the control of the surveyor
of the port of Louisville.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That the
town of Memphis, in the State of Tennessee,
shall be a port of delivery, and shall be subject
to the same regulations and restrictions as other
ports of delivery in the United States; and there
shall be appointed a surveyor of the customs, to
reside at the said port, who shall, in addition to
his own duties, also perform the duties and re-
ceive the salary and emolument of surveyors,
prescribed by the act of Congress passed on the
second of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-one
providing for the payment of duties on imported
goods at certain ports therein mentioned, the
same being entitled: "An act allowing the duties
on foreign merchandise imported into Pittsburg,
Wheeling, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis,
Nashville, and Natchez, to be received and paid
at those places;" and the said town of Memphis
and the said port of delivery be, and the same is
hereby, annexed to and made part of the col-
lection district of New Orleans, and all the priv-
ileges and facilities afforded to Pittsburg, and
Wheeling, Cincinnati, &c., by the act of
Congress, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, be,
and the same are hereby, extended to the said
port of Memphis.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That the
port of entry now existing by law as the port of
entry in the collection district of Miami, Ohio, is
hereby changed and transferred to the town of
Toledo, in the State of Ohio, and all the laws
now in force in regard to said port of entry in the
said collection district of Miami, be, and the
same is hereby declared to be in full force, and
to apply to the new port of Toledo, and the Sec-
retary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby au-
thorized and directed to cause the archives and
custom-house of said district of Miami to be
transferred to the district of Toledo.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That the
town of Chelsea, in the State of Massachusetts,
shall be attached to and be a part of the port of
entry and collection district of the town of
Charlestown, in the State of Massachusetts, as
now existing by law, and goods imported into
the port of Boston and Charlestown, and des-
tined for the port of Chelsea, may be landed
and warehoused under the provisions of the Ware-
housing act of the sixth of August, eighteen hun-
dred and forty-six, at Chelsea, under the custody
and control of the Collector of Boston and
Charlestown; and the Secretary of the Treasury
be, and he is hereby authorized to appoint an
Inspector for said port of Chelsea.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That the
towns of Evansville and New Albany shall be
ports of delivery, and shall be subject to the same
regulations and restrictions as other ports of deliv-
ery in the United States; and there shall be
appointed a surveyor of the customs to reside at
each of said ports, who shall, in addition to their
own duties, also perform the duties and receive
the salary and emoluments prescribed by the act
of Congress passed on the second of March,
eighteen hundred and thirty-one, providing for
the payment of duties on imported goods at cer-
tain ports therein mentioned, the same being en-
titled "An act allowing the duties on foreign mer-
chandise imported into Pittsburg, Wheeling, Cin-
cinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Nashville, and
Natchez, to be received and paid at those places;"
and the said towns of Evansville and New Al-
bany, and the said ports of delivery be, and the
same are hereby, annexed to, and made part
of, the collection district of New Orleans, and all
the privileges and facilities afforded to Pittsburg
and Wheeling, and Cincinnati, &c., by the act
of Congress of second of March, eighteen hun-
dred and thirty-one, be, and the same are hereby,
extended to said ports of Evansville and New
Albany.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That so
much of an act entitled "An act to establish a
port of entry at Saluria, in the State of Texas,
and for other purposes," approved the third day
of March, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, as
fixes the port at Saluria, and requires the resi-
dence of the collector to be there, shall be, and
the same is hereby, repealed, and hereafter the
port of entry and the residence of the collector
shall be at La Salle, in said district.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That the
provisions of the seventh section of the act en-
titled "An act allowing drawbacks on foreign mer-
chandise exported to Chihuahua and Santa Fe,
in Mexico, and to the British North American
provinces adjoining the United States," approved
third March, eighteen hundred and forty-five, be
and the same are hereby, so far modified as to
allow any foreign imported merchandise in the
original packages which has been entered, and
the duties paid according to law, to be transpor-
ted with benefit of drawback by land or by wa-
ter, or partly by land and partly by water, to
either of the ports designated in said section or
such ports as may have been, or may hereafter
be, designated, in pursuance of the authority
therein conferred; and any such merchandise may
be exported from either of the aforesaid ports, or
from such ports on the seaboard from which mer-
chandise may, under existing laws, be exported
for benefit of drawback, and be transported there-
in like manner, to ports in the adjoining British
provinces, and the ports and places in Mexico,
under such rules and regulations, not inconsistent
with law, as the Secretary of the Treasury may
prescribe: Provided, That so much of the eighth
section of said act as requires the production of
the affidavit of the master of the vessel in which
any such goods may be exported, may be dispensed
with when such goods are not exported in
vessels; and the residue of the provisions of said
section are hereby extended to cases arising un-
der this act.

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That so
much of the proviso to the fifth section of the act
of third March, eighteen hundred and forty-nine,
entitled "An act requiring all moneys receivable
from customs, and from all other sources, to be
paid immediately into the treasury, without abate-
ment or reduction, and for other purposes," as
exempts from the operations of said section the
provision of law relating to the exportation of
merchandise to Canada and Chihuahua, be, and
the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 18. And be it further enacted, That any
original imported merchandise, in the original
packages, which shall have been duly entered
and warehoused, in pursuance of the ware-
housing act of the sixth of August, eighteen hun-
dred and forty-six, may be exported therefrom in con-
formity with law, and be transported, in the

manner indicated in the first section of this act
to ports in the adjoining British provinces, and
become entitled to the benefits of the warehousing
act before mentioned.

Sec. 19. And be it further enacted, That the
privileges granted by the act of second March,
eighteen hundred and thirty-one, entitled "An act
allowing the duties on foreign merchandise im-
ported in the Pittsburg, Wheeling, Cincinnati,
Louisville, St. Louis, Nashville, and Natchez, to
be secured and paid at those places," be, and are
hereby extended to any foreign merchandise in-
tended for either of the ports mentioned in said
act, which may be imported into such ports of
entry on the seaboard of the United States, as
may be designated by the Secretary of the Treas-
ury, and be thence transported to either of the
aforesaid ports, by such inland routes as the Sec-
retary of the Treasury may designate, under such
rules and regulations, not inconsistent with law
as he may prescribe, and subject to the forfeitures
and penalties prescribed in and by said act of
March second, eighteen hundred and thirty-one.

Sec. 20. And be it further enacted, That the
Collector of the district of New Orleans be, and
he is hereby authorized to employ such number
of temporary inspectors not exceeding ten in ad-
dition to the permanent and temporary inspectors
not authorized by law, as may be necessary for
the prompt and convenient despatch of business
in said district; and that each of said temporary
inspectors be allowed a compensation of three
dollars per day for every day he shall be employ-
ed in actual service: Provided, however, That
the said collector shall not be authorized at any
time to employ a larger number of inspectors,
including the permanent and temporary inspec-
tors, heretofore authorized, than the actual num-
ber of vessels from foreign ports having cargoes
to be discharged, then lying in said port or dis-
trict of New Orleans.

Sec. 21. And be it further enacted, That the
President of the United States, by and with the
advice and consent of the Senate, be, and is
hereby authorized to appoint two additional as-
sistant appraisers for the collection district of
New Orleans, with the same salary as that now
authorized by law to the assistant appraisers of
said collection district.

Sec. 22. And be it further enacted, That the
town of Jacksonville, in the State of North Car-
olina, shall be a port of delivery, subject to the
same regulations as other ports of delivery in the
United States, and shall be attached to the col-
lection district of Wilmington, North Carolina;
and that there shall be appointed, in pursuance
of law, a Surveyor of Customs, and compensa-
tion for his services in the mode prescribed by ex-
isting laws; said Surveyor shall exercise all the
powers and perform the duties vested in Deputy
Collectors under existing laws; the said Surveyor
of Customs aforesaid to reside at said port of
delivery.

Approved September 28, 1850.

[PUBLIC—No. 45.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the support of
the Army for the year ending the thirtieth of June,
one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of
Representatives of the United States of America
in Congress assembled, That the following
sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated,
out of any money in the treasury not otherwise
appropriated, for the support of the army for the
year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand
eight hundred and fifty-one:

For pay of the army, one million seven hun-
dred and fifty-nine thousand eight hundred and
forty-two dollars: Provided, That the pay and
emoluments of the superintendent of the United
States Military Academy shall in no case be less
than the pay and emoluments of the Professor of
Natural and Experimental Philosophy.

For commutation of officers' subsistence, five
hundred and fifty thousand six hundred and sev-
enty-nine dollars, including the additional ratios
for the commissioned officers of ordnance, com-
manding arsenals or armories, being fixed or per-
manent posts of the army of the United States;
and the additional ratios for the commissioned
officers of engineers, commanding separate and
fixed or permanent posts of the army of the United
States.

For extra pay to the commissioned officers
and enlisted men of the army or the United States
serving in Oregon or California, three hun-
dred and twenty-five thousand eight hundred and
fifty-four dollars, on the following basis, to wit:
that there shall be allowed to each commissioned
officer, as aforesaid, whilst serving as aforesaid,
a per diem, in addition to their regular pay and
allowances, of two dollars each, and to each en-
listed man as aforesaid, whilst serving as aforesaid,
a per diem, in addition to their present pay and
allowances, equal to the pay proper of each
as established by existing laws; said extra pay
of the enlisted men to be retained until honorably
discharged. This additional pay to be contin-
ued until the first of March, eighteen hundred
and fifty-two, or until otherwise provided.

For commutation of forage for officers' horses,
one hundred and three thousand seven hundred
and seventy-six dollars.

For payments in lieu of clothing for officers'
servants, thirty-five thousand seven hundred and
twenty dollars.

For expenses of recruiting, fifty-six thousand
six hundred and sixteen dollars.

ter's department, consisting of postage on letters and packets received and sent by officers on public service, expenses of courts-martial and courts of inquiry, including the additional compensation to judge advocates, recorders, members, and witnesses, while on that service, under the act of March the sixteenth, eighteen hundred and two, extra pay to soldiers employed in the erection of barracks, quarters, storehouses, and hospitals, the construction of roads, and other contract labor, under the direction of the quartermaster's department, for periods of not less than ten days, under the act of the second of March, eighteen hundred and nineteen, expenses of express to and from the frontier post and armies in the field, of escorts to paymasters, other disbursing officers, and trains, where military escorts cannot be furnished, expense of the internment of non-commissioned officers and soldiers, hire of laborers in the quartermaster's department; compensation to wagon and forage masters, authorized by the act of the fifth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight; for the apprehension of deserters, and the expenses incident to their pursuit; the various expenses necessary to keep the first and second regiments of dragoons, the four companies of light artillery, and the regiment of mounted riflemen, complete, including the purchase of traveling forges, blacksmith's and shoeing tools, horse and mule shoes, iron, hire of veterinary surgeons, medicines, for horses and mules, and hire of guides, interpreters, and spies, four hundred and fifty-four thousand nine hundred and sixty-seven dollars.

For the purchase of horses required for the first and second regiments of dragoons, the eight companies of light artillery, and the regiment of mounted riflemen, one hundred and seventy thousand nine hundred and twelve dollars.

For constructing, repairing, and enlarging barracks, quarters, hospitals, storehouses, stables, wharves, and ways at the several posts and depots, for temporary cantonments, gun-houses for the protection of cannon, including the necessary tools and materials for the objects enumerated, and for the authorized furniture of barracks-rooms of non-commissioned officers and soldiers, rent of quarters for officers, barracks and hospitals for troops when there are no public buildings for their accommodation, for storehouses for the safe-keeping of military stores, and of grounds for summer cantonments and encampments, four hundred and sixty-five thousand one hundred and one dollars: *Provided*, That eighteen thousand eight hundred dollars of said sum shall be expended in the erection of a guard-house, powder magazine, repairs and enlargement of the barracks, the construction of culverts and sinks, the grading of the drill and parade grounds, and the construction of a stone wall on the Licking river side, for the protection and preservation of the public property, at the military post at Newport, in the State of Kentucky.

For mileage, or the allowance made to officers for the transportation of themselves and baggage when traveling on duty without troops, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

To supply deficiency in the appropriation for the expenses of the visitors to the Military Academy at West Point, one thousand and ninety-four dollars and eighty-three cents.

For purchasing, walling, and ditching a piece of land near the city of Mexico for a cemetery or burial ground for such of the officers and soldiers of our army in our late war with Mexico as fell in battle, or died in and around said city, and for the internment of American citizens who have died, or may die in said city, to be expended under the direction of the President of the United States, ten thousand dollars.

For transportation of the army, including the baggage of the troops when moving either by land or water, of clothing, camp, and garrison equipment, and horse equipments, from the depots at Philadelphia and New York, to the several posts and army depots; of subsistence, from the places of purchase and from the places of delivery, under contract, to such places as the circumstances of the service may require it to be sent; of ordnance, ordnance stores, and small arms, from the foundries and the armories to the arsenals, fortifications, frontier posts, and army depots; freights, tolls, and ferragies; the purchase and hire of horses, wagons, mules, oxen, carts, drays, ships and other sea-going vessels and boats for the transportation of supplies; and for garrison purposes, drayage and cartage at the several posts; hire of teamsters, transportation of funds for the pay and other disbursing departments, the expenses of sailing public transports on the various rivers, the Gulf of Mexico, and in the Atlantic and Pacific, and of procuring water at such posts as, from their situation, require it, one million seven hundred and fifty-two thousand and forty-two dollars.

For medical and hospital departments, sixty-two thousand five hundred dollars.

For armament of fortifications, one hundred thousand dollars.

For purchase of ordnance, ordnance stores, and supplies, one hundred thousand dollars.

For current expenses of the ordnance service, one hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the principal assistant in the Ordnance Bureau of the War Department shall receive a compensation not less than that of the person employed at the foundries under the fifth section of the act approved twenty-third of August, eighteen hundred and forty-two, from and after the date thereof.

For manufacture of arms at the national armories, three hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

For repairs and improvements, and new machinery at the Harper's Ferry armory, fifty thousand five hundred and sixty dollars.

For repairs and improvements, and new machinery at the Springfield armory, fifty-six thousand six hundred dollars.

For arsenals, one hundred and seventeen thousand five hundred and eighty-six dollars; and that sixteen thousand dollars of the sum hereby appropriated shall be applied to the completion of the arsenal at Fayetteville, North Carolina, according to the intent of the law authorizing its construction.

For purchase of a lot of ground at Springfield, Massachusetts, adjoining the army grounds on the hill, and near the new arsenal, eight thousand five hundred dollars.

For surveys in reference to the military defenses of the frontier, inland and Atlantic, fifteen thousand dollars.

For military and geographical surveys west of the Mississippi, twenty thousand dollars.

For continuing the surveys of the north and northwestern lakes, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For arrears prior to the first of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, under the act of the first of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, in addition to an unexpended balance remaining in the treasury of one thousand six hundred and twenty-seven dollars and eighteen cents, payable through the Third Auditor's office, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to a draughtsman, employed in the bureau of Topographical Engineers, on a map of the western territory of the United States and of the northern part of Mexico, which was made under order of the Senate of the United States, one thousand six hundred dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sum of six hundred and eight thousand two hundred and eighteen dollars and ninety-eight cents, being the unexpended balance, now in the treasury, of the appropriation made by Congress on the fourteenth of August, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, on account of the "army subsistence" for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, be, and the same is hereby, re-appropriated for the army subsistence for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-one.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the moneys which may be received by the proper officers of the army for the sales of subsistence, military stores, and other supplies, be, and they are hereby, exempted from the operation of the act of the third of March, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, entitled "An act requiring all moneys, received from the customs and all other sources, to be paid into the treasury without abatement or reduction."

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the military storekeeper at Little Rock arsenal, Arkansas, be allowed from the first day of October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, to the twenty-fifth day of October, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, the same compensation as is authorized by the act of the twenty-third of August, eighteen hundred and forty-two, to be paid to the storekeepers at the Washington, Pittsburg, and Watervliet arsenals, and that there be paid to military storekeeper David Butler, twenty dollars per month for and during the time he has performed the duties of commissary and assistant commissary of subsistence and quartermaster.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to order the discharge of any soldier of the army of the United States, who, at the time of his enlistment, was under the age of twenty-one years, upon evidence being produced that such enlistment was without the consent of his parent or guardian.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to pay the unexpended balance of the appropriation made by an act of March third, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, for publishing a new edition of the "Ordnance Manual," to the officer of the United States army employed in compiling, arranging, and supervising the publication of the same, as provided by the terms of said act.

Approved September 28, 1850.

[PUBLIC—No. 46.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one:

For pay of commission, warrant, and petty officers and seamen, including the engineer corps of the navy, two millions seven hundred and fifty-eight thousand two hundred and sixty-two dollars; and that there be paid, by the proper accounting officers, to William J. McAlpine and William P. S. Sanger the same salary that was paid to their predecessors as engineers in chief during the time they severally performed such service at the navy yard Brooklyn, New York, and that the same amount of salary as is provided for the said William J. McAlpine and William P. S. Sanger be paid to James Heron, the engineer in chief at the navy yard at Pensacola during the time he has been employed at said yard.

For pay of superintendents, naval constructors, and all the civil establishments at the several navy yards and stations, seventy-three thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars.

To equalize the salary of the clerk of the naval constructor at Kittery with those at other navy yards, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For provisions for commission, warrant, and petty officers and seamen, including engineers and marines attached to vessels for sea service, six hundred and eighty-six thousand two hundred dollars: *Provided*, That so much of the "act making appropriations for the naval service for the half calendar year beginning the first day of January, and ending the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and forty-three, and for the fiscal year beginning the first day of July, eighteen hundred and forty-three, and ending the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and forty-four," approved the third March, eighteen hundred and forty-three, as requires the Secretary of the Navy to advertise once a week for at least four weeks for proposals for the transportation of supplies for the use of the navy, be, and the same hereby is repeated, and that hereafter such advertisement shall be made for a period of not less than five days.

For surgeon's necessities and appliances for the sick and hurt of the navy, including marine corps, thirty-six thousand eight hundred dollars.

For repair of vessels in ordinary, and for wear and tear of vessels in commission, including fuel for steamers and the purchase of American water-tight hump, to be bought by the Secretary of the Navy in open market, provided that the price of the American hump shall not exceed the average price of the foreign article for the last five years, one million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

And that the Secretary of the Navy be authorized to examine into the merits of the various condensers for supplying the boilers of marine engines with fresh water, and that he report to this House at its next session the result of said examination, together with his opinion as to the value of the best of said condensers to the Government of the United States, and that the sum of five thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to carry into effect this provision.

For meteorological observations, to be conducted under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, two thousand dollars.

For ordnance and ordnance stores, and small arms, including incidental expenses, one hundred and ninety-six thousand nine hundred dollars.

For the purchase and repair of nautical instruments for the hydrographical office, ten thousand five hundred dollars.

For the purchase of books, maps, and charts for the hydrographical office, four thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

For backing and binding the same, and for printing and publishing hydrographical surveys and astronomical observations, four thousand six hundred dollars.

For models, drawings, copying, postage, stationery, freight, and transportation: for pay of lith-

ographer and for working lithographic press, including chemicals; for planting trees, sodding and keeping grounds and buildings in order; for pay of porter, gardener, watchman, and instrument maker; for fuel and lights of the hydrographical office and National Observatory, eight thousand four hundred and ten dollars.

For copying abstracts from old sea journals for the wind and current charts, and for continuing the engraving and publication of the same, including cost of copper, stones, chemicals, paper, &c. in the National Observatory, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For improvement and repair of buildings and grounds of the naval school at Annapolis, twenty-eight thousand two hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses that may accrue for the following purposes, viz: freight and transportation, printing and stationery, advertising in newspapers; books, maps, models, and drawings; purchase and repair of fire engines and machinery, and a patent right to use the same; repair of and attending on steam engines in yards; purchase and maintaining of horses and oxen, and driving teams; carts, timber-wheels, and the purchase and repair of workman's tools, postage of public letters, furniture for government houses, fuel, oil and candles for navy yards and shore stations; cleaning and clearing up yards; watchmen and incidental labor not chargeable to any other appropriation; labor attending on the delivery of stores and supplies on foreign stations; wharfage, dockage, and rent; travelling expenses of officers; funeral expenses, store and office rent, stationery and fuel to navy agents and storekeepers; flags, awnings and packing cases; premiums and other expenses of recruiting; apprehending deserters; per diem pay to persons attending courts martial and courts of inquiry, and other services authorized by law; pay to judge advocates, pilotage and towage of vessels, and assistance rendered to vessels in distress, five hundred and thirty-two thousand one hundred and forty-five dollars.

For the transportation of the United States mail between New York and Liverpool, between New York and New Orleans, Havana, and Chagres, and between Panama and some point in the Territory of Oregon, eight hundred and seventy-four thousand six hundred dollars: *Provided*, That no payment shall be made for such services, except in proportion to the mail service heretofore performed, or that may be hereafter performed. And that the Secretary of the Navy is hereby directed to make payment in said proportion only: *Provided*, That flagging in the navy and on board vessels of commerce be and the same is hereby abolished from and after the passage of this act.

And that no midshipman in the navy shall be appointed from any Congression, district having at the time of appointment more than two officers of that grade in the navy from such district. And whenever an appointment shall be made from any State, the person so appointed shall be an actual resident of the Congressional district from which the appointment purports to be made. And *provided further*, That such Congressional district of any State as may not have any midshipman in the navy at the time an appointment may be made from said State, shall be entitled to at least one appointment before any other shall be made from any district of the State having one or more officers of that grade in the navy.

For preparing for publication the American Nautical Almanac, twelve thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

Provided, That hereafter the meridian of the Observatory at Washington shall be adopted and used as the American meridian for all astronomical purposes, and that the meridian of Greenwich shall be adopted for all nautical purposes.

And the Secretary of the Navy is hereby directed, in making contracts and purchases of articles for naval purposes, to give the preference, all other things (including price and quality) being equal, to articles of the growth, production, and manufacture of the United States. And that in the article of fuel for the navy and naval stations and yards, the Secretary of the Navy shall have power to discriminate and purchase, in such manner as he may deem proper, that kind of fuel which is best adapted to the purpose for which it is to be used.

And the pay of the Superintendent of the Naval School at Annapolis shall be at the rate allowed to an officer of his rank when in service at sea.

For construction, extension, and completion of the following objects, and for contingent repairs at the several navy yards, viz:

For brick stables, lime house, coal house, filling in wharf east of bridge, filling in wharf east of timber shed, machinery and tools for smithery, and for repairs of all kinds, thirty-one thousand six hundred and seventy-three dollars.

For store-house on number thirty-six, stone skids in timber shed number thirty-eight, paving in front and rear of carpenters' and joiners' shops, completing sail loft and cordage store, mastmaker's shed, N. Pedrick's patent fliers, drains between timber sheds, and repairs of all kinds, one hundred and eight thousand five hundred dollars.

For one officer's house, one work and machine shop, quay walls, dredging channel, sewer from city drain, house on gun block, removing cofferdam and dredging in front of dock, and for repairs of all kinds, one hundred and nineteen thousand five hundred dollars.

For extending wharves number one, two, and four, extending ways in ship-house G, moving ship-house F and extending ways, two culverts, and moving sheds, raising roof of smithery, raising roof of timber shed five, filling up old timber dock, iron railing front of officers' houses, and for repairs of all kinds, eighty thousand and ninety-three dollars; and the pay of the engineer, Ward B. Burnett, at the navy yard, Philadelphia, be two thousand three hundred and fifty dollars, commencing at the time of his appointment, on the first day of February, eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

For a building and machinery for a copper-rolling establishment, and for repairs of all kinds, fifty-one thousand three hundred dollars.

For storehouse number nineteen and gateway, wall across timber dock, completing engine-house to smithery, and machinery; iron pipes to cisterns, magazine at Fort Norfolk, magazine keeper's house, filling in space enclosed by quay walls, filling low grounds, making streets in yard, digging gut timber dock, and for repairs of all kinds, sixty-two thousand five hundred dollars.

For extending permanent wharf, dredging, to-

wards timber shed, coal-house, extension of wharf, and rail-tracks near number twenty-six, lime-house, muster-house, and office for clerk of the yard, and for repairs of all kinds, one hundred and ninety-seven thousand seven hundred dollars.

For completing the following works, viz: excavation and embankment, rope-walk and boiler house, saw mill, one wing of stone-house, blacksmith's shop, joiner's shop, tarring house, offices, commandant's house, machinery for saw mill; and for constructing a hemp-house, house for fire-engine, cisterns, pavements, drains and ditches, and for repairs of all kinds, one hundred and thirty-four thousand dollars.

For fences and repairs of all kinds seven hundred dollars.

For repairs, whitewashing fences, walls, painting, glazing, repairs of roads, &c., one thousand dollars.

For paving, grading, completing sewers, wall and fence round burying ground, and current repairs, sixteen thousand dollars.

For general repairs, one thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

FOR MAGAZINES, VIZ:

At Boston, one hundred and fifty dollars.

At New York, five hundred dollars.

At Washington, one hundred and fifty dollars.

For completing the stone dry dock at New York, one hundred and eighty thousand dollars.

For completing the floating dry dock at Kittery, Maine, three hundred thousand dollars.

For completing the floating dry dock at Philadelphia, three hundred and seventy-one thousand two hundred and forty-two dollars.

For completing the floating dry dock at Pensacola, four hundred and fourteen thousand three hundred and twenty dollars.

For commencing the construction of a floating dry dock on the coast of California, one hundred thousand dollars. And the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to enter into a contract for the construction, with all reasonable dispatch, of a sectional or balance floating dry dock, basin and railway, at such harbor on the coast of the Pacific ocean as he may select, of a capacity and dimensions in no respect inferior to those of the dry dock in progress of construction at Pensacola: *Provided*, That, by granting the said contractors permission, if required, to prepare the materials chiefly at some harbor on the Atlantic seaboard, and advancing moneys thereon as the works progress, the said works can be completed at a sum not exceeding by more than twelve per cent. the total amount contracted to be paid for the floating dock, basin, and railway at the Pensacola Navy Yard, with the addition thereto of what would be the cost of transportation to said coast of the said materials thus prepared, and with the reservation till the works are done of ten per cent. and the usual surety for the faithful performance of the contract; and the Secretary of the Navy shall also be authorized to enter into an agreement with the contractors, if they will keep the said works in repair and take proper care of the same for any given period of years, free of charge to the Government, to permit them to use the said works during such period on their own account for repairing merchant vessels, when not occupied by vessels of the navy, to which precedence shall at all times be given, on such terms as he shall deem reasonable.

The sum of five hundred dollars for suitable plans of the buildings and requisite improvements at the naval depot near New Orleans, and that said plans be procured and furnished under the direction of the senior naval officer resident or stationed at New Orleans.

FOR MARINE CORPS.

For pay of officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, and servants, serving on shore, subsistence for officers, and pay for uniform clothing, two hundred fifty-three thousand four hundred and six dollars and seven cents.

For provisions for marines serving on shore, twenty thousand dollars.

For clothing, forty-six thousand four hundred and sixteen dollars.

For fuel, ten thousand dollars.

For military stores, repair of arms, pay of armorers, accoutrements, ordnance stores, flags, drums, files, and musical instruments, six thousand nine hundred dollars.

For transportation of officers and troops, and expenses of recruiting, nine thousand dollars.

For repairs of barracks and rent of temporary barracks and offices for commanding officers, six thousand dollars.

For contingencies, viz: freight, ferrage, cartage, wharfage, compensation to judges advocate, per diem for attending courts-martial, courts of inquiry, and for constant labor, house rent in lieu of quarters, burial of deceased marines, printing, stationery, forage, pursuit of deserters, candles, oil, straw, furniture, bed sacks, spades, shovels, axes, picks, carpenters' tools, keep of a horse for the messenger, pay of matron, washerwoman, and porter at the hospital headquarters, twenty thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Navy is authorized, should he deem it practicable, to employ such part of the naval force as may be necessary to remove the wreck of the steam frigate Missouri, lying in the harbor of Gibraltar.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and is hereby authorized, if he deem it advisable, to submit the demand of the claimants for salvage on the United States vessel Water Witch to the arbitration of the Judge of the District Court of the United States in the southern district of Florida.

Approved, September 28, 1850.

[PUBLIC—No. 47.]

AN ACT making appropriations for certain Fortifications of the United States, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the preservation, repairs, and construction of certain fortifications, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-one.

For defensive works and barracks near Detroit, fifteen thousand dollars.

For fortifications at outlet of Lake Champlain, fifteen thousand dollars.

For defensive works and barracks at narrows of Penobscot river, Maine, twenty thousand dollars.

For repairs of Fort Sumner, Portland Harbor, Maine, five thousand dollars.

For repairs of fortifications on Governor's Island, Boston harbor, ten thousand dollars.

For Fort Warren, Boston harbor, thirty thousand dollars.

For repairs of Fort Independence, Boston harbor, five thousand dollars.

For Fort Adams, Newport harbor, Rhode Island, and permanent quarters and barracks thereat, thirty-five thousand dollars.

For Building Fort Trombull, New London, Connecticut, ten thousand dollars.

For Fort Schuyler, Long Island Sound, fifteen thousand dollars.

For repairs at Fort Wood, and sea wall, permanent wharf, and hospital, Bedloe's Island, New York, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For repairs of Fort Hamilton, and for permanent wharf thereat, New York harbor, twenty thousand dollars.

For Fort Richmond, on Staten Island, sixty thousand dollars.

For magazines at Battery, Hudson, five thousand dollars.

For Fort Delaware, on Pea Patch Island, fifty thousand dollars.

For Fort on Solers's Point Flats, Baltimore harbor, fifty thousand dollars.

For Fort Monroe, Hampton Roads, Virginia, twenty thousand dollars.

For repairs of Mill Creek road and bridge, near Fort Monroe, eight hundred dollars.

For preservation of site of Fort Moultrie, Charleston harbor, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For Fort Sumter, Charleston harbor, South Carolina, forty thousand dollars.

For dike to Drunken Dick Shoal, Charleston harbor, South Carolina, ten thousand dollars.

For preservation of site of Fort Johnson, Charleston harbor, five thousand dollars.

For repairs of quarters and barracks at Fort Johnson, Charleston harbor, South Carolina, four thousand five hundred dollars.

For Fort Pulaski, including quarters and barracks, Savannah harbor, Georgia, fifteen thousand dollars.

For repairs of Fort Jackson, Savannah river, Georgia, twenty thousand dollars.

For repairs of Fort Mifflin, and additional barracks and quarters thereat, Mobile Point, Alabama, fifteen thousand dollars.

For Fort Barrancas and barracks thereat, Pensacola harbor, thirty-five thousand dollars.

For repairs of Fort Jackson, Mississippi river, twenty thousand dollars.

For repairs of Fort St. Philip, Mississippi river, thirty-five thousand dollars.

For repairs of Fort Pike, and additional barracks thereat, Louisiana, five thousand dollars.

For repairs of Fort Wood, and additional barracks thereat, Louisiana, ten thousand dollars.

For Battery Benvenute, Louisiana, four thousand dollars.

For Tower Dupre, Louisiana, two thousand dollars.

For fortifications at Key West, Florida, seventy-five thousand dollars.

For fortifications on Florida Reef, Garden Key, fifty thousand dollars.

Approved, September 28, 1850.

[PUBLIC—No. 48.]

AN ACT to enable the State of Arkansas and other States to reclaim the "swamp lands" within their limits.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That to enable the State of Arkansas to construct the necessary levees and drains to reclaim the swamp and overflowed lands therein, the whole of those swamp and overflowed lands, made unfit thereby for cultivation, which shall remain unsold at the passage of this act, shall be, and the same are hereby, granted to said State.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior, as soon as said lands, whether from sale or by direct appropriation in kind, shall be applied, exclusively, as far as necessary, to the purpose of reclaiming said lands by means of the levees and drains aforesaid.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That in making out a list, and plat, of the land aforesaid, all legal subdivisions, the greater part of which is "wet and unfit for cultivation," shall be included in said list and plat; but when the greater part of a subdivision is not of that character, the whole of it shall be excluded therefrom.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of this act be extended to, and their benefits be conferred upon, each of the other States of the Union in which such swamp and overflowed lands, known and designated as aforesaid, may be situated. Approved, September 28, 1850.

[PUBLIC—No. 49.]

AN ACT to authorize the appointment of Indian Agents in California.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President be authorized to appoint, with the advice and consent of the Senate, not more than three agents for the Indian tribes within the State of California. Such agents shall perform the duties now prescribed by law to Indians, and shall receive an annual compensation of three thousand dollars each.

Approved, September 28, 1850.

[PUBLIC—No. 50.]

AN ACT for the payment of a Company of Indian Volunteers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to cause to be paid to the spy company of Indian mounted volunteers (Shawnees and Delawares) called and mustered into the service of the United States by Colonel W. S. Harney, United States army, on the first day of June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, and discharged the thirty-first day of August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, one day's pay and allowances for every day held in service under said muster, and the usual traveling allowances according to rates established for volunteers under existing laws; and the sum of four thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for this object out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, September 28, 1850.

[PUBLIC—No. 51.]

AN ACT to provide for extending the laws and the judicial system of the United States to the State of California.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect within the said State of California, as elsewhere within the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said State shall compose two districts, to be called the northern and southern districts of California, divided by the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude. And for the purpose of trying all issues of fact triable by a jury in said districts, a district court shall be held in said districts, to consist of one judge, who shall reside within the district to which he is appointed, and be called a district judge, and shall in all things have and exercise the same jurisdiction and powers which were by law given to the judge of the southern district of New York; the said judge shall appoint a clerk at the place at which a court is held within the district, who shall reside and keep the records of the court at the place of holding the same; and shall receive for the services they may perform, for the first four years after the passage of this act, double the amount allowed to the clerk of the southern district of New York; and thereafter shall receive only the fees allowed to the clerk of the said southern district of New York, and may appoint a deputy.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the judges of the districts of California shall hold extra sessions at any time when the public interest may be in their opinion require the same.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the judge of the northern district of California shall hold two regular sessions annually at San Francisco, and one regular session annually at San Jose, Sacramento and Stockton, at the times following, to wit: at San Francisco, on the first Mondays of December and June; at San Jose, on the first Monday in April; at Sacramento, on the first Monday in September; and at Stockton, on the second Monday in October.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the judge of the southern district of California shall hold one regular session annually at the following places, to wit: at Monterey, on the first Monday in June; and at Los Angeles, on the first Monday in December.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, And should the judges of either of the said district courts fail to attend at the time and place of holding any one of the regular terms of the court for either of said districts before the close of the fourth day of any such term, the business pending at the said court shall be adjourned to the next regular term thereof. *Provided*, That whenever the judge of either of said courts, from any cause, shall fail to hold a regular term of said court, it shall be his duty, if, in his opinion, the business in said court shall require, to hold an intermediate term of said court at such time as he shall, by his order, under his hand and seal, direct, addressed to the clerk and marshal of said court at least thirty days previous to the commencement of said term, and to be published in the several newspapers published in the bounds of said district of the same length of time; and at any and all such intermediate terms, the business of any such courts, of every nature and description whatsoever, shall have reference to, and be proceeded with, in the same manner as if the same were a regular term of said court.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That there shall be allowed to the judge of the northern district aforesaid, an annual compensation of three thousand and five hundred dollars, and to the judge of the southern district aforesaid an annual compensation of twenty-eight hundred dollars, to commence from the date of their appointments respectively.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That there shall be appointed in each of said districts a person learned in the law, to act as attorney for the United States, who shall, in addition to his fees of office, which, for the first four years after the passage of this act, shall be double those of the southern district of New York, and hereafter he shall be entitled to receive the same fees as an attorney of the said southern district of New York, and a salary of five hundred dollars annually as a full compensation for all extra services.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That a marshal shall be appointed in each of said districts, who shall perform the said duties, be subject to the same regulations and penalties, and be entitled to receive for the first four years after the passage of this act double the amount of fees which are prescribed to marshals in the southern district of New York, and thereafter he shall be entitled to receive the fees of the marshal of the said southern district of New York, and shall, moreover, be entitled to the sum of five hundred dollars annually as a compensation for all extra services; and the said marshal shall have the right to appoint as many deputies as the duties of his office shall require.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That in addition to the ordinary powers of a judge of a district court of the United States with which the southern district court of New York has been invested, the said courts be, and hereby are, invested respectively, within the limits of their district, with the exercise of concurrent jurisdiction and powers in all civil cases now exercised by the circuit courts of the United States, and that in all cases where said courts shall exercise such jurisdiction, appeals may be taken from the judgments, orders, or decrees of said courts, to the Supreme Court of the United States, in the same manner, and upon the same conditions as appeals may be taken from the circuit courts.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That all civil causes now pending in any of the courts of California, the jurisdiction of which may properly belong to the courts of the United States herein established, shall be removed to the said United States courts, either by writ of certiorari, or by a transfer of the original papers with an exemplification from the record or docket entry, under the seal of the court from which they shall be removed, for which exemplification the clerk of said

but not to her heirs. *Provided*, She is unmarried at the date of her application. *Provided further*, That no land warrant issued under the provisions of this act shall be laid upon any land of the United States to which there shall be a pre-emption right, or upon which there shall be an actual settlement and cultivation, except with the consent of such settler, or holder of the land, or of the proper land officer, to be satisfactorily proven to the proper land officer.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all sales, mortgages, letters of attorney, or other instruments of writing going to affect the title or claim to any warrant or certificate issued, or to be issued, or any land granted, or to be granted, under the provisions of this act, made or executed prior to the issue, shall be null and void, to all intents and purposes whatsoever; nor shall such certificate or warrant, or the land obtained thereby, be in anywise affected by, or charged with, or subject to, the payment of any debt or claim incurred by such officer or soldier prior to the issuing of the patent: *Provided*, That the benefit of this act shall not accrue to any person who is a member of the present Congress: *Provided further*, That it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, to cause to be located, free of expense, any warrant which the holder may transmit to the General Land Office for that purpose, in such State and land district as the said holder or warrantee may designate, and upon good farming land, so far as the same can be ascertained from the maps, plats, and field notes of the surveyor, or from any other information in the possession of the local office; and upon the location being made, as aforesaid, the Secretary shall cause a patent to be transmitted to such warrantee: *And provided further*, That no patent issued under this act shall be delivered upon any power of attorney or agreement dated before the passage of this act; and that all such powers of attorney or agreements be considered and treated as null and void.

Approved, September 28, 1850.

THE PATRIOT

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1850.

After next week we shall be nearly through with the publication of the Congressional Acts, and consequently enabled to present the usual variety of reading.

Among the Acts this week will be found the *Bounty Land Law*, so important to surviving officers and soldiers of the war of 1812, and those who have been otherwise engaged in the military service of the United States. The instructions and forms to be observed by persons applying to the Pension Office for bounty land under this Act have been published, and the forms will, with the military rolls, be deposited in the Clerk's office of every county, so the simplest business knowledge will be sufficient to fill up and forward an application for a warrant.

FORSYTHE SUPERIOR COURT.

The Fall Term of the Superior Court for Forsythe county was held last week. Judge MANLY presiding. There was but one case of general importance disposed of, to wit: "*The State vs. Jesse McBride and Adam Crooks*," on a charge of circulating an incendiary publication. The defendants were indicted under the Act of 1830, being the 17th section of the chapter on Crimes and Punishments in the Revised Statutes, which is as follows:

"If any person shall knowingly bring into this State, with an intent to circulate, or knowingly circulate or publish within this State, or shall aid or abet the bringing into this State or the circulation or publication within the State, any written or printed pamphlet or paper, whether written or printed in or out of the State, the evident tendency whereof would be to excite insurrection, conspiracy or resistance in the slaves or free negroes, and persons of color within the State, or which shall advise or persuade slaves or free persons of color to insurrection, conspiracy or resistance, such person so offending shall be deemed guilty of felony, and on conviction thereof in any court having jurisdiction thereof, shall for the first offense be imprisoned not less than one year and be put in the pillory and whipped, at the discretion of the court, and for the second offense shall suffer death without benefit of clergy."

This case had excited intense interest in Forsythe and the adjoining counties, and the trial was attended by a large crowd of anxious spectators. It was taken up on Friday morning and occupied the whole day and until 9 o'clock at night. The State was ably represented by JOHN A. GILMER and HUGH WADDELL, Esqs., and the defendants by GEORGE C. MENDENHALL and JAMES T. MORRHEAD, Esqs. Great latitude was allowed by the Court to the defendants' Counsel, and every disposition shown to give them a fair and impartial hearing; and no one who witnessed the zeal and ability of the counsel for the defendants can accuse them of not discharging their whole duty towards their clients.

The pamphlet on the circulation of which the charge was founded, and which was read in evidence, contained a sort of running commentary on the Ten Commandments, couched in the violent and canting language of the abolitionists, and intended to show that slaveholders live in the habitual violation of all said Commandments. The essential point of evidence was the proof that McBride, on leaving the house of Mr. Kenedy where he and Crooks had staid all night, put this pamphlet into the hands of Mr. K.'s daughter, a little girl of ten or twelve years old.

After the arguments of counsel, and a clear and intelligent charge from the Judge, admitted on both sides to be impartial, at a late hour the jury retired and remained together all night. At the opening of the Court on Saturday morning the jury came in with their verdict of *Guilty* as to McBride, and *not guilty* as to Crooks. [We may here remark that there was no evidence adduced before the Court against Crooks, except his association with McBride.]

The Judge proceeded to pronounce against McBride substantially the sentence prescribed in the statute, viz: imprisonment for one year, in the pillory for one hour, and twenty lashes. The defendant took an appeal to the Supreme Court.

These men have been travelling in neighboring sections for some time, in the character of preachers, sent here from some ecclesiastical body in Ohio. It is not for us to discern the motives of

their mission; but the effect is evil, notoriously evil; and seeing this, as they can hardly fail to perceive it, they ought now to desist from their operations among us. One of them has been convicted, after as fair a trial as any man ever had, of a wilful violation of our laws. It was in evidence that he had publicly declared his purpose to persist in the course he had pursued in his ministry regardless of the law, &c. Nothing but that high sense of loyalty to the law, which happily pervades the community, has saved him from summary punishment; and if he can with impunity violate the law of the land, would he complain if an outraged community do the same thing in regard to him?

It was remarked that these men conducted themselves with propriety during their attendance at Court. McBride was bound in a heavy sum, with surety, not to circulate any more pamphlets of the same character during the pendency of his appeal.

Deplorable.—We learn from a farmer from Alamance and Orange, with whom we conversed on Saturday, that great numbers of persons from that region of our State are preparing to move off west and south-west. Not only the poorer classes, (for generally they have not the means to go,) but the men of substance are quitting their homes for more rich and prosperous sections.

North Carolina has been in a process of depopulation for 20 years. It was hoped that the tide of emigration was staid, but "the star of empire [still] westward takes its way."—*Fayetteville Carolinian*.

A gentleman of this place has kept a cursory count of the number of emigrants who have gone through here during the past thirty days. The number is 643—an average of over 20 per day, and the probability is that this falls much short of the actual amount. Besides, we learn that the numbers passing up the Flat Rock road, on our north, are unprecedented. The thoroughfares on the south probably present similar scenes.

We by no means wish to subject ourselves to the charge of *croaking* over this painful and humiliating subject; but we may repeat the word of the Carolinian, it is "*deplorable*." Is there any remedy? Is it ever to be the highest reputation of North Carolina that she is a *great State* to go away from? She must become a great State to come to, or at least to stay in, before she can assume her proper stand.

There is but one remedy. We must have more attention from the people and their legislators to State concerns, and less to Federal politics. We may shout around hickory poles and log cabins, tramp about with pork stalks on our shoulders and coonskins on our heads, and throw up our caps to political leaders, until doomsday, and all will not raise our State out of the dust. We have tried all that, and nothing else, and ought to be satisfied by this time that it is unavailing. Oh, that this truth could be indelibly impressed upon the mind of our people,—that we must keep party out of our councils when State improvements are under consideration, and meet only as North Carolinians, before we can effect any thing great and good for the land of our birth!

But, remarks a contemporary, "there is one consolation to those who have had the privilege of legislating for the good of the State, and have not done it; viz: that if we have not greatly increased our own population, our stand still policy has certainly helped to swell that of other States which have had more public spirit, and thus contributed to a prosperity which invited emigration. Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, and Tennessee, contain hundreds of thousands of native born North Carolinians, who have literally been driven from her bosom by the thriftless policy of her legislators."

Mr. CLINGMAN.—On the 9th inst. this gentleman appeared before a portion of his constituents in Asheville to give an account of his stewardship. The Asheville News says that he made a successful vindication of his course in Congress, judging from the manner in which he was cheered; but a correspondent of the Register says that he signally failed to remove the great dissatisfaction expressed pretty generally with his course. Mr. Baxter, of Henderson, a gentleman of talent and a decided Union man, replied to Mr. C. in a speech of an hour's length. The Register's correspondent has the following remark, which exhibits the actual disunion sympathies of Mr. Clingman:

"By the way, the Hon. Mr. C. forgot not to tell us that the Editors of that truly national paper—the Washington Intelligencer—were Englishmen with English sympathies—the Union Newspaper he thought more friendly to the South; but that would not do—it was the Southern Press, that was the great Paper for us to read, and we were lacking in our duty to the South, if we did not read and con over its pages until they were well got by heart and to heart."

"Of all 'Presses' deliver us from this 'Southern Press'—Humbly—soon to be among the things that were, a school-boy's tale, the wonder of an hour."

The drought throughout the country has been such as to interfere seriously with the wheat-sowing operations of the farmers. The merchants of the interior have large quantities of goods at Wilmington, and on the river, prevented from coming up by the low stage of water. The boats on the Pee Dee, we learn from the Cheraw Gazette, are unable to go up or down.

A new Post Office has been established at Gilmer's Store, Guilford county, and J. W. Gilmer appointed Postmaster.

Circus.—The New York Atlas says the first regular Equestrian company which visited the United States was in 1806, under the management of the celebrated West, from Yorkshire, England. Subsequently numerous native companies have appeared; and the Atlas remarks the best and most popular now in existence is Robinson and Eldred's American and European Circus, known throughout the west and southwest.

THE NEW REVENUE LAW.

As the Act of last Legislature to increase the revenues of the State has been the subject of much praise, much denunciation, as well as much calm discussion and consideration,—a peep at the amount raised by said Act will not be unacceptable to our readers. We thank certain friends of ours for the following information derived from "the documents" at Raleigh.

The amount brought into the Treasury by the new law will be a little upwards of thirty thousand dollars.

The aggregate amounts paid in upon the following heads of taxation, (leaving out the counties of Currituck and Albemarle, from which returns had not been received,) are annexed:

Interest,	\$24,493 95
Dividend and Profit,	1,644 01
Salaries and Fees,	1,504 94
Lineal descent,	1,105 56
Drovers,	1,084 80

Of the tax on interest the following counties pay the largest amounts, (giving all that pay over \$400:)

Wake	1713 56	Franklin	708 31
Craven	1533 09	Cabarrus	525 25
Edgecombe	1375 48	Hertford	524 42
Mecklenburg	1146 64	Cumberland	487 82
Warren	1124 67	Caswell	408 58
Granville	1085 10	Rowan	448 33
Halifax	925 19	Bertie	441 91
Forsythe	814 16	Wayne	437 47
Chowan	777 71	Nash	406 33
Guilford	748 72	Rockingham	400 95
Pitt	709 31		

The rest are under \$400, and as low as \$3.72. The aggregate is given above. A few items are not included in the statement, as for instance, foreign carriages, lawyers and physicians, bowling alleys, &c.

Complete accuracy is not claimed for these figures; but they are *very near the thing*. Additional revenue had to be raised, and must continue to be raised; and if no more equitable general principle can be devised than the one adopted on which to raise it—all gainsayers ought to hold their peace.

Mr. THOMAS, of Georgia, has addressed a long letter to his constituents, in which he considers the admission of California as furnishing no ground for secession or dissolution by the Southern States. Referring to the prohibition of slavery by the constitution of California, he says:

"It is their business, not ours. Whether they have decided wisely or unwisely, it is not for us to determine. We have settled the question differently for ourselves; it is not for them to disturb that judgment, now or hereafter. Both cases stand upon the same general principle—the right of a free people, in entering the family of American States, to adopt such a form of republican government as in their judgment will best preserve their liberties, promote their happiness, and perpetuate their prosperity."

"If we are wise we will defend rather than resist this birthright of American freemen, so invaluable to us, so formidable to the enemies of our property, our peace, and our safety. I am ready to rally with you for the defence of this great principle. With no memory for past differences of opinion, careless of the future, I am ready to unite with any portion of all my countrymen in defence of the integrity of the Republic."

This was the doctrine of John C. Calhoun and his followers in 1847!

Abolition Excitements.—The New York Express denies that the passage of the Fugitive Slave Bill has caused any great excitement at the North. It says, that the Telegraphic reports of "tremendous excitement" turn out to have no foundation in fact. The Boston papers also deny the existence of "great excitement" at Worcester, and inform us that it is of Telegraphic manufacture.

The Express cautions the public against believing these "miserable fabrications," and adds: "The impression, we believe, is pretty general in every intelligent community, that the people who get up these stories do not care a fig for the negro—their highest ambition being, by dint of hard trying, to worm themselves into the good graces of certain demagogues they have set up to worship. It is these professional agitators who make the passage of just such slave laws a stringent necessity with the South."

Terrible Collision at Sea.—The United States Steamer Southerner, which arrived in New York on the 5th inst., brought intelligence of its destructive collision with the Barque Isaac Mead, on the preceding night. The collision took place with great violence and the Isaac Mead went down in less than five minutes after the shock, though but little injury was done to the Southerner.

The Steamer's Life boats were immediately lowered, and succeeded in saving two of the passengers, the captain and six of his crew. Fourteen passengers and eight of the crew were lost. Most of the passengers were Georgians, returning home in the Isaac Mead.

Population of Newbern.—We learn from the Republican that the population of Newbern is as follows: Whites 1,897, free blacks 786, slaves 1,795. The total population of the town may be set down at about 4,650, showing an increase of 1,000 in ten years. The free blacks have increased in Newbern 368 during the past ten years; and the census returns will doubtless show a similar increase throughout the State generally! What is to be done with this class of our population?

Manufacturers' Convention.—Sundry Virginia Manufacturers' propose that a Convention of Manufacturers, North and South, be held in the city of Richmond on the 18th of November, to memorialize Congress on the subject of the Tariff. They desire to urge the necessity of a speedy revision of the Tariff law of 1846, whose injudicious provisions, combined with the effects of the English *manned* Free Trade policy, they believe to be the cause of the present depressed state of our manufacturing industry.

Silence is often an answer," says the Arabic proverb. How true it is, that when the tongue of malice or anger fails to provoke a reply, it reluctantly sheathes itself in chagrin and shame! In many cases no rebuke can be more powerful than silence.—There are men you cannot touch more acutely than by letting them alone most severely, as Theodore Hook expresses it, when they vilify you.

The Union in the South.—A great Union meeting was held in Macon, Georgia, on the 28th ult., at which Judge T. G. Holt presided. Among the resolutions adopted was one that the citizens of Bibb county pledge "their time, talents, means, and, if necessary, their lives," in defence of the Union. Similar meetings in various parts of the South are now being held. The Union party is evidently in the ascendant there as elsewhere; but it is lamentable that party lines should be drawn on such a question.

Ancient Tomb.—It is reported from Persia that an English traveller, Mr. Morrison has discovered at Hamadan, the ancient Ecbatana, the tomb of Hephæstion, the celebrated favourite of Alexander the Great, who died in that city 324 years before Christ. An inscription, in excellent preservation, is said to identify this monument, beyond doubt, with Hephæstion, who however, has always been supposed to have died at Babylon.

Mr. Van Buren.—The Democratic Amalgamation Convention recently held at Syracuse, New York, by a vote of 93 to 27, nominated Martin Van Buren as the Democratic Candidate for the Presidency! Is it not a little singular, that the Democratic papers which have so bitterly abused the Seward Whigs, and so highly praised Northern Democratic devotion to the South, did not inform their readers of this fact?—*Observer*.

In less than no time.—The Cambria's news was despatched from New York at 8 o'clock P. M. on the 2d inst., and received at New Orleans at half past 7 o'clock P. M. on the same evening—the difference of time between the two cities being about one hour. The actual time occupied in the transmission was thirty minutes.

A Washington letter to the Baltimore Sun says: "The burdens of State affairs bear lightly on Mr. Fillmore. He has enough to do, but finds time for every thing. He is calm and self-possessed, and disposes of matters of State with promptness, intelligence, and a single eye to the welfare of the country."

We learn unofficially, but no doubt correctly, that the Hon. THOMAS BUTLER KINO, late Representative in Congress from the State of Georgia, has received from the President of the United States the appointment of Collector of the Revenue for the port of San Francisco, in California.—*Intelligencer*.

Sea Board and Roanoke Rail Road.—We learn from the Norfolk Beacon, that two miles of this road have been re-laid and that the work is progressing rapidly. The force at work upon the road will be increased, as fast as hands can be obtained.

Abolitionists Georgia.—The Columbus Times understands that a gang of abolitionists were routed in Stewart county, a few days since. One of the four was caught and ridden on a rail—the rest saved themselves by a stampede.

Jenny Lind gave a charity Concert at Boston on Thursday night the 10th inst. The receipts were about \$10,000, which were to be distributed by a committee, of which Edward Everett was chairman.

New Orleans Fruit Trade.—There are ten vessels, schooners, regularly engaged in bringing fruit, bananas, oranges, pine apples, &c., to New Orleans, from Havana, Tampico, and Ratan Island, in the Bay of Honduras.

The Hon. C. M. Conrad, Secretary of War, being temporarily absent from the Seat of Government, Hon. Wm. A. Graham, Secretary of the Navy, is acting also as Secretary of War.—*Intelligencer*, 14th.

Hon. John P. Hale, the noted abolition Senator from New Hampshire, is now in Virginia, and the Richmond Times doubts not he will be treated with becoming hospitality. It praises his pleasant and amiable countenance.

The Bounty Land Law.—It is estimated at Washington that not less than 600,000 persons will have claims under this law, and that 40,000,000 of acres will be distributed by it.

The slaves about whom such a fuss was raised in Harrisburg, Pa., some time ago, have been readily surrendered by the authorities in Pennsylvania, under the new fugitive law.

Mr. Clay arrived at home on the 2d, and was received with much enthusiasm by the people of Lexington, without distinction of party.

The City of Richmond, proper, contains 30,000 inhabitants. It is estimated that there are 8,000 in the suburbs.

Rhode Island.—The Census shows the population of this little State to be 95,083; an increase since 1840 of 19,250.

THE MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE, OCT. 15.—Cotton 12½. Flour \$6.00 to 6.50, receipts very light. Bacon 8½ to 9. Lard 6½ to 7½. Corn 65 to 75. Apple brandy 50 to 55. Whiskey 35 to 40. Molasses 25 to 30. Sugar, brown 6 to 9; loaf 11 to 12½. Coffee 12½ to 15.

CHERRAW, OCT. 15.—Cotton 11½ to 12½. Bacon 7 to 9. Lard 7½ to 8. Corn 70 to 80. Coffee 11 to 12½. Sugar, brown 8 to 10; loaf 12½ to 15. Molasses 35 to 40. Beef in market 5 to 6.

PETERSBURG, OCT. 14.—Prices of tobacco tending upwards. Cotton 13 to 13½. Flour \$5 to 5.50. Bacon, Virginia cured 7½ to 7½. Lard 9 to 9½. New apple brandy in demand at 34 to 36.

MARRIED.—In Rockingham county, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. James Reid, Mr. Anderson H. Webb, of Guilford, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Young, of Rockingham.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, to amend, so far as Guilford County is concerned, the present Militia Law, requiring all uniform for company officers.

NOTICE.—Application will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina to incorporate Logan Lodge No. 121, of Ancient York Masons, of Jamestown, Guilford county, N. C.

The Mechanics.—All the mechanics of Guilford county are urgently requested to be present at a mechanics' meeting, to be held in the free school house in Greensboro' on Thursday night the 24th inst., for the purpose of forming a mechanics' association, and taking into consideration the ways and means of promoting and securing the interest and prosperity of all the mechanical trades in our county. Oct. 18, 1850. A MECHANIC.



Now is the time to buy Bargains!

THE largest and most complete assortment of GOODS is now offered for sale that has ever been exhibited in Western Carolina, suited to the Fall and Winter trade, consisting of Cloths, Casimeres, Vestings, Sateens, French Merinos, Velvets, Alpacaes, Silks, Cashmere and Cape Shawls, Vests and Socks,—in fact any article almost that can be found in any store will be found in this stock of goods, and we think at less prices than can be found elsewhere. Now is the time to get the worth of your money. Give us a call and you will be satisfied of the fact. October 18, 1850. W. J. McCONNEL.

Land and Mineral Spring.

THE subscriber will sell at public sale on Saturday, 9th November, a small tract of land—about 62 acres, lying in the western part of Guilford county, 5 miles west of Jamestown, and 1 mile north of Tommy's Cross Roads, on the Fayetteville road. There are about ten acres cleared, but no buildings; the great recommendation to this place is a MINERAL SPRING, similar in its qualities to the Flat Swamp Spring, in Davidson county. This Spring has proved highly beneficial in many cases of disease. For information concerning it, call on Dr. S. G. Goffin, or David Lindsay at Jamestown. I will also sell ten acres of Meadow land, convenient to the above tract. RICHARD COUCH, 26-4.

State of North Carolina, Stokes County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1850.

Wm. Shore vs. Legates of Michael Romingo, dec'd.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Brunner and Catherine his wife, Philip Romingo, Mary Ziglar, Eve Swain, Benjamin Romingo, and Michael Lewis, defendants in this case, are non-residents of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensboro' Patriot, printed at Greensboro', that they appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Stokes at the courthouse in Germantown on the second Monday of December next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or the petition will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them. Witness, John Hill, Clerk of our said Court, at office the second Monday of September, 1850. Pr adv. \$5. 26-6 JOHN HILL, c. c. c.

State of North Carolina, Stokes County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1850.

Thomas B. Hamlett vs. James E. Hamlett Same vs. Same. Thomas B. Hamlett vs. James J. Faris.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants in these cases are non-residents of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensboro' Patriot, printed at Greensboro', for said Defendants to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Stokes at the courthouse in Germantown, on the second Monday of December next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment final will be entered against them, and the slaves condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's debt. Witness, John Hill, Clerk of our said Court, at office the second Monday of September, 1850. Pr adv. \$5. 26-6 JOHN HILL, c. c. c.

ATTENTION GUARDS. PARADE in front of the Court-house, on Saturday, the 26th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. in Winter Uniform, armed and equipped as the law directs for drill parade. By order of the Capt., J. A. FRITCHETT, c. s.

FRENCH BURN MILL STONES. We are prepared to furnish Burns of every dimension and deliver them at any point that may be desired. They are now so constructed as to secure all the advantages of the cast-iron, yet there is no increase of price. J. R. & J. SLOAN, April, 1850.

ROBINSON & ELDRED'S EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN CIRCUS.



NOVELTY, TALENT, AND ATTRACTION!—NORTHERY TRIUMPHS!! ROBINSON & ELDRED beg to announce that they will visit Greensboro' on Saturday, the 2d day of November, 1850, when, in addition to the Talent of the Old Company, will be presented to the public a number of Stars of the very first magnitude in the Equestrian and Gymnastical Hemisphere.

Madame LOUISE BROWER, the beautiful, elegant, graceful, the daring, from France, Paris, and Asile's London, will have the honor of appearing. LAVATER LEE, the World-Renowned, and his Infant Prodiges, have been added to this Company at an immense expense. FRANCISCO BROWER, the most extraordinary original CLOWN that ever kept a Pavilion in a court, is one of the great attractions of this wonderful troupe; and is admired by all for his originality and humor. Master JAMES ROBINSON will once again be proud to appear before his Southern Patrons. He challenged the North, and has appeared in all the principal Cities of the State of New York, and been every where hailed as the best Equestrian in the world! Miss HENRIETTA ROBINSON will also appear in her graceful and elegant acts. Together, with a host of Performers of rare native ability. The Proprietors would direct the public attention to the CHARIOT OF THE SUN, a magnificent work of art, constructed at an enormous expense, and worthy of the attention of all. The Paintings are of the most exquisite character, and have immortalized the Artists who executed them. The Carving and Gilding are of the most massive and beautiful description, and the style and design that of the ancient War Chariots of Rome. The Chariot is drawn by 20 beautiful Cream Horses caparisoned in the most superb style and is driven by the celebrated DOUGLAS BLISS, well known as the Prince of Charioteers. He receives the NEW YORK BRASS BAND, led by Mr. R. WILKES, so aptly designated the Apollo of Sacred Sound.

State of North Carolina, Forsythe County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1850.

William Dull vs. Heirs at law of George Dull, sr. dec'd. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Henry Beough and his wife Sarah, Jesse Morris and his wife Nancy, and George Dull, Jr. are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensboro' Patriot, that they be and appear before the Justices of our said Court, to be held for the county of Forsythe, at the courthouse in Siler's, on the third Monday in December next, and then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment according to et. fa. will be entered against them, and their land condemned to satisfy plaintiff's debt. Witness, A. J. Stafford, Clerk of our said Court at office the 3d Monday of September, 1850. Pr adv. \$5. 26-6 A. J. STAFFORD, c. c. c.

What Boy or Man would go bare-headed, when they can get a good cloth cap for 25 cents, or a wool hat for 50 cents! Where can these goods be found? At McConnell's store, where all kinds of goods are sold equally as low.

200 kegs best cut NAILS, just received and for sale low. W. J. McCONNEL, October 18, 1850.

I HAVE just received a lot of single and double barrel SHOT GUNS for sale—some worth as much as \$50 each. W. J. McCONNEL, Oct. 18, 1850.

8000 PAIR OF Shoes and Boots just received and for sale, direct from the manufacturing in Massachusetts, and many styles lower than they have ever been sold. Oct. 18, 1850. W. J. McCONNEL.

WOOL carding, at low prices.—A subscriber, thankful for past favors, now offers his best endeavors to please in the various branches of his business. For particulars see hand bills.—Wool carded at five cents per pound of Rolls, at the Buffalo Mills, one-and-a-half mile north of Greensboro'. L. D. ORRELL, 54-6m, April, 1850.

Dr. A. S. PORTER, Having disposed of his entire interest in the Drug Store to Dr. D. P. Weir, respectfully tenders his services in the various branches of his Profession to the citizens of Greensboro' and vicinity. Office immediately opposite the carriage shop. Greensboro', N. C., August 17, 1849. 14R

GREENSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE. THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES of G. F. College are notified to meet on Tuesday the 5th of November, at 12 o'clock. As the appointment is just before the meeting of the Conference at Warrington, it is hoped and expected that a large number of the clerical members of the Board may find it convenient to attend. G. C. MENDENHALL, Sept. 16, 1850. 22: Pres't of the Board.

Pianos, Pianos.—Any person in want of a good instrument would save from 10 to 20 per cent, by calling on me, as I am prepared to fill orders from one of the manufacturers in New York city. Several of the instruments can be seen in this place. W. J. McCONNEL, June 12, 1850.

GREENSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE. THE Board of Trustees have the pleasure of announcing that the Rev. C. F. DEEMS has accepted his election to the Presidency of the College, and will shortly enter upon the duties of his station. The next Session of the College will commence at the regular time—the second Monday (8th day) of July, inst. Ample preparation has been made for the reception of Students. TERMS.—Particular attention is directed to the terms as here published, as an error occurred in the printing of the Catalogue for 1850. Board per Session of five months, and Tuition either in the Classical or English Department, \$60. Music—Piano, 20. Guitar, 15. Painting—Oil Colors, 15. "Water Colors, 5. Drawing, 5. Needle work and Shell work, 5. French or Spanish, 5. A person paying the sum of \$100 per Session, is entitled to Board and Tuition in all the studies of the College. Beyond this there are no Extras. G. C. MENDENHALL, Pres't of the Board, Greensboro', N. C. July 6, 1850. 151R

BOLTING CLOTHS. J. & R. LINDSAY, having received, selected stock, offer for sale all numbers from 1 to 11, of the genuine Anchor brand. April, 1850.

1851. FARMERS' and Planters' Almanac for 1851 published by Blum & Son, Salem, N. C., for sale at the publishers' prices. J. R. & J. SLOAN, Sept. 1850.

Bibles and Testaments.—BIBLES, from 25 cents to \$12.50. Testaments from 6¢ to 32¢. For sale at the Guilford County Bible Society's Repository. J. R. & J. SLOAN.

THE PATRIOT.

NEW YORK WHIGS.—The meeting of anti-Seward Whigs of New York have called a State Convention at Utica, the 17th inst. We have had the pleasure to receive from Mr. E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Chairman of the Whig Young Men's General Committee of the city and county of New York, the late proceedings of said Committee, together with those of the Senior Whig General Committee on this subject. Mr. Smith remarks to us that these proceedings show "with what unanimity and decision the Whigs of this portion of the State stand by those who renounce all connection with Sectionalism, Fanaticism, and Sewardism in the late Syracuse Convention." We extract the following from the Young Men's circular to their brother Whigs of the State:

"We are desirous to say to you, that the Whigs of New York city are National Whigs, standing on the platform of National Whig principles, and by the side of the distinguished President and his very able Cabinet. There we mean to stand, in the company of HENRY CLAY, WEBSTER, MANCUM, COOPER, BADGER, PEARCE, BELL, JONES, UNDERWOOD, and all the host of patriotic men, who, in the past, have made the name of 'Whig' illustrious for all time; and in the present, by the most disinterested devotion to the country, have rescued the Union from imminent and deadly peril. We believe there right in action, and in the motives that impelled that action. We believe those men were demanded by the emergency, and we rejoice that the illustrious and venerable patriot, to whom we have ever turned as our beloved chief alike in victory or in defeat, has been vouchsafed to us by a merciful Providence, to lead in this consummation of what we believe to have been a just and proper settlement. Not permitting the motives of our friends to be impeached, we extend to others the clarity of silence. We have resolved to stand by our country. To do that, we must meet the issue forced upon us, and resist any and all attempts to destroy the integrity of the great National Whig Party, by sectionalizing its present broad and universal platform, or by renewing agitation, where the public voice demands harmony and peace."

RESOLUTION OF MR. CALHOUN.—In February, 1847, (says the Chronicle & Sentinel) Mr. Calhoun introduced into the Senate a series of resolutions, the 3d of which we subjoin. This resolution, at the time it was submitted and discussed by its distinguished author, was designed to check the power claimed for Congress to legislate on the subject of slavery in the Territories, and it was regarded by all parties at the South as maintaining sound, conservative, constitutional principles. A spirit has, however, come over the dream of most of the followers of the Carolinian, and those who were most vociferous in their praise, are now loudest in their denunciation of the principles set forth in this resolution. We ask the reader to scan this resolution closely, and see if he can perceive how the admission of California, by Congress, has violated the fundamental principle proclaimed by Mr. Calhoun:

Resolved, That it is a fundamental principle in our political creed that a people, in forming a Constitution, have the unconditional right to form and adopt the government which they may think best calculated to secure their liberty, prosperity and happiness; and that, in conformity thereto, no other condition is imposed by the Federal Constitution on a State, in order to be admitted into the Union, except that its Constitution shall be republican; and that the imposition of any other by Congress would not only be in violation of the Constitution, but in direct conflict with the principle on which our political system rests.

WHO ARE THE FRIENDS OF THE SLAVE?—The New York Journal of Commerce, in reply to inquiries as to what proportion of the money contributed for the emancipation of James Hamlet was given by abolitionists, makes the following significant statement:—

We do not know the *politics* of all the donors, but we are aware that any of them are abolitionists, in the technical sense of the word, unless Isaac Hollenbeck (colored) is of that way of thinking. Nor do we remember that on any previous occasion, when money has been raised, through this office, for the emancipation of slaves, any thing has been given by abolitionists proper, except perhaps \$10 in all, by colored men. The amount so raised within the last five months is \$3,900, securing the emancipation of four slaves, and the removal of thirty-nine of them to Liberia together with eleven free colored persons belonging to the same family. And yet we are called 'pro-slavery' men, and so are the donors of nineteen-twentieths, if not ninety-nine hundredths, of the whole amount. They, on the other hand, who make it a matter of principle not to give any thing for the emancipation of slaves, but by their temperate zeal and furious demonstrations have retarded the extinction of slavery at least a half century, are in the town estimation the peculiar friends of the slaves—the real Simons. They are great at *stating* slaves—but to give any thing for the emancipation of slaves, wounds their tender consciences, dear souls. The other day a man named Chaplin, of Albany, got caught in the act, down in Maryland, and was judged. Among the abolitionists held a convention at Cazenovia, and resolved to raise \$20,000 in order to defend him from the penalties of the law. This \$20,000, if applied as economically as the aforesaid \$3,900, would secure the freedom of more than five hundred slaves. Applied to Chaplin's defence, it will only be expended upon lawyers, abolition lectures, &c. The time will come, we hope, when "things will be called by their right names."

The Bounty Land Bill.—It appears that notwithstanding the imperfections of the Land Bounty Bill, it has become a law, the President having withdrawn his objections to it. We find in the Washington papers a notice from Mr. Gallaher, the Third Auditor, in which he says that so many applications have been made to that office that he deems it advisable to say, that copies of the army rolls cannot be furnished from his office. He adds that applications for bounty lands, "must come through the Pension Office, (under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior,) and regular certificates of service will be furnished to the Commissioner of Pensions by the Third Auditor, as is now the practice in regard to all claims for pension or bounty land."

Action of the South.—From an impartial perusal of the Southern papers, says the Washington Republic, we are inclined to think that the balance of opinion, both in the number and influence of the papers, is decidedly in favor of pacification. There seems a probability that party organization will yield to the exigency, and that Union and Secession parties will be formed.

New Iron Foundry.—In our opinion, we have long needed an iron foundry in Fayetteville; and we are glad to see Mr. Henry G. Hall is erecting one, in the west end of the Town.

We learn from Mr. Hall that the owners of mills in this State have ordered their castings from northern foundries, because of the great delay in furnishing them in this State. Mr. Hall intends to remove this cause, and to ensure good substantial work, will import his iron from New York, the best Scotch No. 1.

He has procured an engine lathe, to swing 26 inches, turn 10 feet, and cut screws from 1-4 of an inch to the size of cotton screws. Another engine lathe for small work; a hand lathe to swing six feet, and turn any length under 20 feet; and a small hand lathe, &c.

The cupola to the foundry will melt 2500 to 3500 pounds iron. The blower is constructed to melt that amount in 30 minutes, making 2000 revolutions per minute.

The machinery is driven by Burdon's celebrated horizontal engine.

The foundry will be ready in about three weeks to furnish iron, brass, or composition castings.—*Carolinian.*

The Fugitive Law.—The New York Tribune says that "not many members of the House will henceforth be elected from the Free States unpugged to the repeal of the new fugitive slave law; while any general or systematic attempt to enforce its provisions will obviously be met by concerted evasion if not by overt resistance. The law never can be enforced, even to the extent of returning to slavery one-tenth of the fugitive slaves now living in the Free States. It will be very difficult to enforce it at all fifty miles further East or North than this City; and of the thousand to fifteen hundred fugitive slaves living in Massachusetts, we don't believe twenty could be re-enslaved without costing as many lives."

The Tribune is abolitionist in feeling, and probably gives prejudiced judgment on this matter.

Roman Archbishops.—The Evening Post states that Right Rev. Jno. Hughes, Catholic Bishop of New York, has been elevated by Pope Pius IX to an Archbishop, at the head of the see of New York, which has been erected into an archiepiscopal see, with the sees of Boston, Hartford, Albany, and Buffalo, as suffragan sees. It adds: "The bishops of Cincinnati and New Orleans have, no doubt, also been elevated into archiepiscopal sees. St. Louis was made an archiepiscopal see nearly two years since; so that in the United States proper there are five Roman Catholic Archbishops, and another in Oregon—the Archbishop of Walla-Walla."

Imperfect Education.—Leigh Hunt, in his fascinating Autobiography, says that he never got through the multiplication table when a boy, and does not know it yet, though he is now sixty-three years of age, and one of the most delightful authors in Christendom!

Hunt also states another remarkable fact, which is, that the early education of the celebrated West President of the Royal Academy, had been so sadly neglected that, at the zenith of his fame as a painter, he scarcely knew how to read!

Rich. Republican.

The city of Cincinnati must have presented a lively scene last week. The Commercial estimates the number of strangers there on Thursday last at not less than fifty thousand. This immense crowd was drawn thither by the session of the Episcopal Convention, the State Agricultural Fair, the Exhibition of the Ohio Mechanic's Institute and Horticultural Society, and the meeting of the Pomological Congress. Every hotel and boarding house in the city was filled, and hundreds of strangers were compelled to seek accommodations in private houses.

Arrested for tampering with Slaves.—Mr. Charles Boyd, of Philadelphia, has been arrested at Rutherford, N. C., charged with tampering with slaves, using incendiary language, &c. Boyd has been in the employ of the Philadelphia and North Carolina mining and smelting company, and has for some time been regarded with suspicion, on account of information derived through negroes. He was committed for want of bail.

Gone Out.—The Southern Herald, late the Southern Whig—and published at Athens, Ga.—has been discontinued. The Herald belonged to the 3630 or fight class of papers in Georgia. The Herald, of Athens, and the Augusta Republic are the only two Whig papers in the State, as far as we have noticed, that advocated the disunion policy. The Republic is—the Herald was.

Ransomed.—The slave Hamlett, who was recently arrested in New York, under the new fugitive slave law, and taken to Baltimore, has returned to the first named place, having been ransomed by some of his friends there.

THE FLIGHT OF TIME.
In reference to the flight of time, Dr. Spring once closed a discourse in the following graphic language.

"I shall never address this audience again. I shall never again meet them but at the bar of God. That interview seems indeed far distant. But it will be as soon as time, with his eagle wings, shall have finished the little remnant of my short career. 'After death, the judgment.' We die; but intervening ages pass rapidly over those who sleep in the dust. There is no dial-plate there on which to count the hours of time. No longer is it told by days, or months, or years; for the planets which mark these periods are hidden from their sight. Its flight is no longer noted by events perceived by the senses; for the ear of death and the eye is closed. The busy world of life which wakes at each morning and ceases at every night, goes on above them, but to them all is silent and unseen. The greetings of joy and the voice of grief, the revolutions of empires and the lapse of ages, send no sound within that narrow cell. Generation after generation are brought and laid by their side; the inscription upon their monumental marble tells the centuries that have passed away, but to the sleeping dead the long interval was unobserved. Like a dream of the night, with the quickness of thought, the mind ranges time and space almost without a limit; there is but a moment between the hour when the eye is closed in the grave, and when it wakes to the judgment."

BACON.—30,000 lbs. good Bacon for sale wholesale or retail, by
May 1850. *FANKIN & McLEAN*

Action of the South.—From an impartial perusal of the Southern papers, says the Washington Republic, we are inclined to think that the balance of opinion, both in the number and influence of the papers, is decidedly in favor of pacification. There seems a probability that party organization will yield to the exigency, and that Union and Secession parties will be formed.

BACON.—30,000 lbs. good Bacon for sale wholesale or retail, by
May 1850. *FANKIN & McLEAN*

COMMON SCHOOLS.

Office of Literary Board,
Raleigh, October 1st, 1850.
THE President and Directors of the Literary Fund having made distribution of the net Annual income of the said fund for the year 1850, among the several Counties of the State, for the support of Common Schools, have ordered the following tabular statement to be published, showing the federal population of each County, the Spring and Fall distribution, and the sum total distributed during the year.

The amount of the Fall distribution will be paid to the persons entitled to receive the same, on proper application to the Treasury Department.

Ex Officio Pres't of Literary Board.

Counties.	Federal Population.	Spring Distribution.	Fall Distribution.	Total Distribution.	Deduction for Deaf & Dumb.	Balance to be paid.
Alexander	12,957	792	1,232	2,024		75 to be paid by Orange.
Alamance	7,269	444	692	1,136		
Anson	10,437	637	993	1,630		
Ashe	9,485	579	902	1,481		
Beaufort	6,658	407	634	1,041		
Bertie	4,419	271	421	692		
Brunswick	9,606	586	914	1,500		
Buncombe	6,184	378	588	966		
Burke	8,383	513	797	1,310		
Cabarrus	5,000	306	476	782		
Caldwell	4,999	304	476	782		
Camden	10,190	622	969	1,591		
Catawba	6,047	360	575	944		
Cartersville	11,885	725	1,130	1,855		
Chatham	14,116	893	1,342	2,235		
Cherokee	3,347	212	319	531		
Chowan	5,239	319	498	817		
Cleveland	8,625	405	630	1,035		
Columbus	3,505	215	334	549		
Craven	11,155	682	1,061	1,743		
Cumberland	13,125	802	1,248	2,050		75
Currituck	5,860	358	558	916		
Davidson	13,599	830	1,292	2,122		75
Davie	6,818	416	649	1,065		
Duplin	9,311	569	886	1,455		
Edgecombe	12,736	778	1,210	1,988		
Forsythe						75 to be paid by Stokes.
Franklin	8,552	541	813	1,354		75 to be paid by Lincoln.
Gaston						
Gates	6,705	372	638	1,010		
Granville	15,330	937	1,457	2,394		
Greene	5,407	320	515	835		
Guilford	18,117	1,107	1,722	2,829		
Halifax	13,100	800	1,246	2,046		
Haywood	4,854	298	462	760		
Henderson	5,814	302	552	854		
Do for am't due from Rutherford co.,			228			780
Hertford	6,165	377	587	964		
Hyde	5,579	341	531	872		150
Iredell	14,195	867	1,350	2,217		
Johnson	9,205	562	875	1,437		150
Jones	3,818	233	364	597		
Lenoir	6,130	375	583	958		
Lincoln	10,190	622	969	1,591		75
Macon	4,722	289	450	739		Ded'd for Gaston.
Martin	6,510	398	619	1,017		150
McDowell	4,658	286	444	730		
Mecklenburg	15,740	992	1,496	2,488		
Montgomery	5,797	310	483	793		
Moore	7,400	452	704	1,156		
Nash	7,565	462	720	1,182		
N. Hanover	10,760	658	1,023	1,681		
Northampton	10,665	652	1,014	1,666		
Onslow	6,430	392	612	1,005		
Orange	21,570	1,317	2,050	3,367		150
Pasquotank	7,398	453	704	1,157		Ded'd for Orange and Alamance.
Perquimans	6,168	378	587	965		
Person	8,056	493	766	1,259		
Pitt	9,545	583	908	1,491		
Randolph	13,313	753	1,266	2,019		
Richmond	7,357	440	700	1,140		75
Robeson	9,216	563	877	1,440		625
Rockingham	11,610	711	1,104	1,815		
Rowan	10,760	658	1,023	1,681		
Rutherford	12,136	831	1,153	1,984		
Am't to be deducted for Henderson			228			925
Sampson	10,385	635	988	1,623		
Stanly	4,709	258	448	736		
Stokes	15,190	928	1,444	2,372		75
Surry	14,365	878	1,366	2,244		Deducted for Forsythe.
Tyrrel	4,093	251	390	641		
Wake	17,920	1,095	1,703	2,798		150
Warren	9,645	589	916	1,505		55
Washington	3,835	236	365	601		
Watauga						
Wayne	9,420	576	897	1,472		
Wilkes	11,025	675	1,048	1,723		
Yancey	5,850	358	557	915		
	655,093	40,000	62,314	102,314	55	

The Counties of Alamance, Alexander, Forsythe, Gaston, Union and Watauga, will receive their portions, from the counties respectively out of which they have been erected.

In adjusting the federal population of Henderson and Rutherford counties, according to the enumeration of the inhabitants made under the act of 1846, and assigning to Henderson that portion of the School Fund, to which she was entitled under that act, and which had been received by Rutherford, the sum of \$228 is taken from the distributive share of Rutherford and added to that of Henderson, as exhibited in the above table.

The following counties having had pupils at the Deaf and Dumb Institute, for the last year of that School, ending on 1st May, 1850, and having failed to pay to this Board the tax of \$75, for the education and support of each Scholar, that sum is now deducted from the shares of these counties respectively, according to the act of the General Assembly, to wit:

Alamance 1 Scholar, ded'd from Orange,	\$75	Johnson 2	Scholars.	150
Cumberland 1 do	75	Martin 2	do	150
Davidson 1 do	75	Orange 1	do	75
Forsythe deducted from Stokes,	75	Richmond 1	do	75
Gaston do from Lincoln,	75	Wake 2	do	150
Hyde 2 Scholars,	150			

Raleigh, October 3rd, 1850. 25:2w

\$300 REWARD.
ON the night of the 10th of September, 1850, my brother, Col. John Jones, of Pittsylvania county, Va., was very badly wounded by Dr. John M. Clopton, of Henry county, Va. Col. Jones had called to spend the night with Mr. Bryant W. Nowlin, who lives near Leachwood Postoffice in Henry. About dark Dr. Clopton rode to the gate and requested an interview with said Jones, whereupon Jones started out to see him; when he had arrived within about ten steps of the gate Clopton enquired if that was Col. Jones, and being informed that it was, discharged a gun heavily loaded with bullets and shot at him, which took effect in the left leg, breaking the thigh bone and otherwise seriously injuring the limb. I will pay the above reward of Two Hundred Dollars for the apprehension and delivery of said Clopton to the proper authorities of Henry county, to be dealt with pursuant to law, where warrants have been issued for his apprehension. Dr. Clopton is about 45 years of age; about six feet high; has blue eyes, fair complexion, very gray hair for his age; he is singular in his manners and dress; at times quite polite, converses well, and weighs about 160 or 70 pounds.

THOS. S. JONES.
Sept. 23, 1850. 23:tf

Notice.—Application will be made to the next Legislature of North Carolina, to have an Act passed establishing a new county out of that portion of the county of Surry which lies south of the Yadkin river, and including Little Surry.
Oct. 5, 1850. 25:4
MANY CITIZENS.

Notice.—Application will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, to have an Act passed to annex that portion of Surry county, called Little Surry, to the county of Forsythe.
Oct. 8, 1850. 2:4

EDUCATION.—A Young Lady, who can come well recommended, and who is qualified to teach the English and higher Branches of Music, desires to obtain a situation by the first of January, 1851.

Address (post paid)—THIS OFFICE.
Oct. 11, 1850

EDUCATION.—A Young Lady, who can come well recommended, and who is qualified to teach the English and higher Branches of Music, desires to obtain a situation by the first of January, 1851.

Address (post paid)—THIS OFFICE.
Oct. 11, 1850

JNO. D. WILLIAMS,
FORWARDING & COMMISSION
MICROHANT,
FAYETTEVILLE,
N. Carolina.
July, 1850. 14:6m

T. C. WORTH,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT.
WILMINGTON, N. C. 44:tf



IN QUART BOTTLES.
FOR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD OR HABIT OF THE SYSTEM VIZ:

Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obsolete Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pus-tules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stomachic Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica or Lumbago, and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Acetate or Dropsy, Exposure or Impudence in Life. Also, Chronic Constitutional Disorders.

In this preparation are strongly concentrated all the Medicinal properties of SARSAPARILLA, combined with the most effective salts, the most salutary purgatives, and the most potent stimulants of the vegetable kingdom; and it has been so fully tested, not only by patients themselves, but also by Physicians, that it has received their unqualified recommendations, and the approbation of the public; and has established on its own merit a reputation for value and efficacy far superior to the various compounds bearing the name of Sarsaparilla. Diseases have been cured, such as are not furnished in the records of time past; and what it has already done for the thousands who have used it, it is capable of doing for the millions still suffering and struggling with disease. It purifies the blood, and strengthens the fountain source of life, and infuses new vigor throughout the whole animal frame.

The diseases for which this article is recommended are those to which it is known from personal experience to be adapted; and those apparently removed beyond the sphere of its action have yielded to its influence. The catalogue of complaints might be greatly extended to which the Sarsaparilla is adapted, but experience proves its value, and each succeeding day is adding new trophies to its fame.

ANOTHER CURE OF SCROFULA.

The following striking and as it will be seen, permanent cure of an inveterate case of Scrofula, commends itself to all similarly afflicted:

SOUTHPORT, Conn., Jan. 1, 1848.

Messrs. Sands, Gentlemen:—Sympathy for the afflicted induces me to inform you of the remarkable cure effected by your Sarsaparilla in the case of my wife. She was severely afflicted with the scrofula on different parts of the body; the glands of the neck were greatly enlarged, and her limbs much swollen. After suffering over a year and finding no relief from the remedies used, the disease attacked one leg, and below the knee suppurated. Her physician advised it should be laid open, which was done, but without any permanent benefit. In this situation we heard of, and were induced to use Sands' Sarsaparilla. The first bottle produced a decided and favorable effect, relieving her more than any prescription she had ever taken, and before she had used six bottles, to the astonishment and delight of her friends, she found her health restored. It is now over a year since the cure was effected, and her health to its good; wing the disease was thorough and radical from the system. Our neighbors are all known to these facts, and think very highly of Sands' Sarsaparilla.

Yours with respect

JULIUS PIKE.

Extract from a letter from Mr. Ingraham, a gentleman well known in Delaware county. It commends itself to all similarly afflicted:

ROCKERY, N. Y., March 26, 1847.

Gentlemen:—My wife has used several bottles of your Sarsaparilla, which I obtained of your agents in this place, from which she has received such a decided benefit, that I am induced to add mine to the number of testimonials before the public in favor of its medicinal virtues. Her father, mother, and many other relatives have fallen victims to consumption, and it was supposed that she too was inclined the same way. She had several turns of raising blood, &c., and at length became so reduced that her life was despaired of from day to day. We were induced to try your Sarsaparilla, as before mentioned, from the use of which her health has been restored; so that for the past year she has been able to attend to her domestic duties.

Respectfully yours, JOHN B. INGRAHAM.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. &