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OFFICIAL.

Convention between the United States of America
and His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil,
for the satisfaction of claims of citizens of
the United States on the Brazilian Govern-
ment.

CONCLUDED JANUARY 27, 1819.

By the President of the United States
of America.

A PROCLAMATION.
WHEREAS a Convention between the United
States of America and His Majesty the Emperor
of Brazil, for the adjustment of claims of citi-
zens of the United States against the Brazilian
Government, was concluded at Rio de Janeiro, on
the twenty-seventh day of January, one thousand eight
hundred and forty-nine, which Convention, being
in the English and Portuguese languages, is
word for word, as follows:

IN THE NAME OF THE MOST HOLY AND INDIVIS-
IBLE TRINITY.
The United States of America and his Majesty
the Emperor of Brazil, desiring to remove
every cause that might interfere with the good
understanding and harmony which now happily
exist between them, and which it is so much
the interest of both countries to maintain; and to
come to that purpose to a definitive understand-
ing, equally just and honorable to each, as to the
mode of settling the long-pending questions arising
out of claims of citizens of said States, have
for the same appointed, and conferred full powers,
respectively, to wit:

The President of the United States of America,
on David Tod, Envoy Extraordinary and
Minister Plenipotentiary from the said States
near the Court of Brazil, and his Majesty the
Emperor of Brazil, upon the most illustrious
and most excellent Viscount of Olinda, of his
Council of State, Senator and Grandee of the
Empire, Grand Cross of the Order of Saint
Stephen of Hungary, of the Legion of Honor of
France, and of Saint Maurice and St. Lazarus of
Sardinia, Officer of the Imperial Order of the
Cross, Commander of the Order of Christ, Pres-
ident of the Council of Ministers, Minister and
Secretary of State for foreign Affairs; who after
exchanging their full powers, which were found
in good and proper form, agreed to the following
articles:

ARTICLE I.
The two high contracting parties, appreciating
the difficulty of agreeing upon the subject of
said reclamations, from the belief entertained by
each, one of the justice of the claims, and the
other, of their injustice—and being convinced
that the only equitable and honorable method by
which the two countries can arrive at perfect un-
derstanding of said questions is to adjust them
by a single act; they mutually agreed, after a
mature examination of these claims; and, in or-
der to carry this agreement into execution, it be-
comes the duty of Brazil to place at the disposal
of the President of the United States the amount
of five hundred and thirty thousand milreis,
current money of Brazil, as a reasonable
and equitable sum, which shall comprehend the
whole of the reclamations, whatever may be their
nature, and amount, and as full compensation for
the indemnifications claimed by the Government
of said States; to be paid in a round sum, with-
out reference to any one of said claims, upon the
receipt of which the two high contracting parties
relinquish from entering; it being left to the Gov-
ernment of the United States to estimate the
justice that may pertain to the claimants, for the
purpose of distributing among them the afore-
said sum of five hundred and thirty thousand
milreis, as it may deem most proper.

ARTICLE II.
In conformity to what is agreed upon in the
preceding article, Brazil is exonerated from all
responsibility springing out of the aforesaid claims
presented by the Government of the United States
up to the date of this convention, which can
neither be reproduced, nor reconsidered in future.

ARTICLE III.
In order that the Government of the United
States may be enabled properly to consider the
claims of the citizens of said States—they remain-
ing, as above declared, subject to its judgment—
the respective documents which throw light upon
them shall be delivered by the Imperial Govern-
ment to that of the United States, so soon as
this convention shall receive the ratification of
the Government of said States.

ARTICLE IV.
The sum agreed upon shall be paid by the
Imperial Government to that of the United States,
in the current money of Brazil, as soon as
the exchange of the ratifications of this conven-
tion is made known in this capital, for which
his Majesty, the Emperor of Brazil, pledges
himself to obtain the necessary funds at the next
session of the legislature.

ARTICLE V.
The payment of the sum above named of five
hundred and thirty thousand milreis shall not be
made until after the reception of the notice in
this capital of the exchange of ratifications; but
the said sum shall bear interest, at six per centum
per annum, from the first day of July next; the
Imperial Government, however, obliges it-
self to make good that interest only when, in
conformity to the preceding article of this con-
vention, the amount stipulated shall be paid.

ARTICLE VI.
The present convention shall be ratified, and
the ratifications exchanged, in Washington, with-
in twelve months after it is signed in this capital,
or sooner if possible.

In faith of which we, Plenipotentiaries of the
United States of America, and of his Majesty
the Emperor of Brazil, sign and seal the same.
Done in the city of Rio de Janeiro this twenty-
seventh day of January in the year of our
Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.
DAVID TOD, [L. S.]
VISCOUNTE DE OLINDA, [L. S.]

And whereas the said convention has been duly
ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifi-
cations of the same were exchanged at Wash-
ington, on the eighteenth day of January, one
thousand eight hundred and fifty, by John M.
Clayton, Secretary of State of the United States
of America, and the Chevalier T. Sergio de Ma-
cedo, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plen-
ipotentiary of his Majesty the Emperor of Brazil,
on the part of their respective Governments:
Now, therefore, be it known, that I, ZACHA-
RY TAYLOR, President of the United States
of America, have caused the said convention to
be made public, to the end that it may be
observed and fulfilled with good faith by the
United States and the citizens thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my
hand and caused the seal of the United States to
be affixed.
Done at the city of Washington, this nine-
teenth day of January, in the year of our
Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty,
and in the seventy-fourth year of the inde-
pendence of the United States.
Z. TAYLOR.

By the President:
JOHN M. CLAYTON, Secretary of State.

Treaties with Indian Tribes.

TRIBE OF INDIANS.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

President of the United States of America.

TO ALL AND SINGULAR TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS
SHALL COME, GREETING:

Whereas, a treaty was made and concluded
at Abiquin, in New Mexico, on the thirtieth day
of December, one thousand eight hundred and
forty-nine, between the United States of America,
by James S. Calhoun, Indian Agent, acting
as their Commissioner, and Quixachigiate,
Nanito, Nincunachit, Abagunize, Ramahi, Sub-
letia, Rapallachit, Sagunaxego, Pagueachi,
Cobaxano, Amuche, Pagueachi, Panachi, Sichelga,
Uvixinaque, Cuchitave, Nuchitope, Pagueachi,
Guano Juas, Paeschi, Sagunachi, Acaguate, nochi,
Pagueachi, Quixache tute, Saxiabe, Pichitue,
Nuchitague, Uvixi, principal and subordinate chiefs,
representing the Utah tribe of In-
dians:

And whereas, said treaty having been submitted
to the Senate for its constitutional action
thereon, the Senate did, on the ninth day of Sep-
tember, one thousand eight hundred and fifty,
advise and consent to the ratification of the same;
which treaty is in the words following, to wit:

Treaty between the United States of America
and the Utah Indians.

The following articles have been duly consid-
ered and solemnly adopted by the undersigned—
that is to say James S. Calhoun, Indian Agent,
residing at Santa Fe, acting as commissioner on
the part of the United States of America, and
Quixachigiate, Nanito, Nincunachit, Abagunize,
Ramahi, Subletia, Rapallachit, Sagunaxego,
Pagueachi, Cobaxano, Amuche, Pagueachi,
Panachi, Sichelga, Uvixinaque, Cuchitave,
Nuchitope, Pagueachi, Guano Juas, Paeschi,
Sagunachi, Acaguate nochi, Pagueachi, Quix-
ache tute, Saxiabe, Pichitue, Nuchitague, Uvixi,
principal and subordinate chiefs, representing
the Utah tribe of Indians.

I. The Utah tribe of Indians do hereby ac-
knowledge and declare, they are lawfully and
exclusively, under the jurisdiction of the Gov-
ernment of said States; and to its power and au-
thority, they now unconditionally submit.

II. From and after the signing of this treaty,
hostilities between the contracting parties shall
cease, and perpetual peace and amity shall exist,
the said tribe hereby binding themselves most
solemnly, never to associate with, or give coun-
tenance or aid to any tribe, or band of Indians
or other persons or powers, who may be at any
time, at enmity with the people or Government
of said States; and that they will, in all future
time, treat honestly and humanely, every citi-
zen of the United States, and all persons and
powers at peace with the said States, and all
cases of aggression against said States, shall be
referred to the aforesaid Government for adjust-
ment and settlement.

III. All American and Mexican captives, and
others, taken from persons or powers at peace
with the said States, shall be restored and deliv-
ered by said States, at Abiquin or before the
first day of March, in the year of our Lord one
thousand eight hundred and fifty. And in like
manner, all stolen property, of every description,
shall be restored by or before the aforesaid first
day of March, 1850. In the event such stolen
property shall have been consumed or destroyed,
the said Utah Indians do agree, and are hereby
bound to make such restitution and, under such
circumstances, as the Government of the United
States may order and prescribe. But this article
is not to be so construed, or understood, as to
create a claim against said States, for any losses
or depredations committed by said Indians.

IV. The contracting parties agree that the
laws now in force, and such others as may be
passed, regulating the trade and intercourse, and
the preservation of peace with the various
tribes of Indians under the protection and guar-
dianship of the Government of the United States
shall be as binding and obligatory upon the said
Utahs as if said laws had been enacted for their
sole benefit and protection. And that said laws
may be duly executed, and for all other useful
purposes, the territory occupied by the Utahs is
hereby annexed to New Mexico as now organ-
ized, or as it may be organized, or until the Gov-
ernment of the United States shall otherwise or-
der.

V. The people of the United States, and all
others in amity with the United States, shall
have free passage through the territory of said
Utahs under such rules and regulations as may
be adopted by authority of said States.

VI. In order to preserve tranquility, and to af-
ford protection to all the people and interests of
the contracting parties, the Government of the
United States will establish such military posts
and agencies, and authorize such trading-houses,
at such time and in such places, as the said Gov-
ernment may designate.

VII. Relying confidently upon the justice and
liberty of the United States, and anxious to re-
move every possible cause that might interfere

with their peace and quiet, it is agreed by the Utahs
that the aforesaid Government, shall, at its earliest
convenience, designate, settle, and adjust their
territorial boundaries, and pass and execute such
laws, in their territory as the Government of
said States may deem conducive to the happi-
ness and prosperity of said Indians. And the
said Utahs, further, bind themselves not to de-
part from their accustomed homes or localities
unless specially permitted by an agent of the a-
foresaid Government—and so soon as their bound-
aries are distinctly defined, the said Utahs are
further bound to confine themselves to said limits
under such rules as the said Government
may prescribe, and to build up pueblos, or to set-
tle in such other manner as will enable them
most successfully to cultivate the soil, and pursue
such other industrial pursuits as will best pro-
mote their happiness and prosperity; and they
now, deliberately and conscientiously, pledge their
existence as a distinct tribe, to abstain, for all
time to come, from all depredations, to cease the
roving and rambling habits which have hitherto
marked them as a people; to confine themselves,
strictly to the limits which may be assigned them
and to support themselves by their own industry
and directed as it may be by the wisdom,
justice, and humanity of the American people.

VIII. For, and in consideration of the faithful
performance of all the stipulations contained in
this treaty by the said Utahs, the Government
of the United States will grant to said Indians,
such donations, presents, and implements, and
adopt such other liberal and humane measures as
said Government may deem meet and proper.

IX. This treaty shall be binding upon the con-
tracting parties from and after the signing of the
same, subject in the first place, to the approval
of the civil and military governor of New Mexi-
co, and to such other modifications, amendments,
and orders as may be adopted by the Government
of the United States.

In faith whereof the undersigned have signed
this treaty, and affixed thereto their seals, at
Abiquin, in New Mexico, this thirtieth day
of December, in the year of our Lord one thou-
sand eight hundred and forty-nine.

JAMES S. CALHOUN, [L. S.]
Indian Agent, Commissioner, U. S.
QUIXACHIGIATE, his x mark, [L. S.]
Principal Chief.

Nanito, his x mark, [L. S.]
Nincunachit, his x mark, [L. S.]
Abagunize, his x mark, [L. S.]
Ramahi, his x mark, [L. S.]
Subletia, his x mark, [L. S.]
Rapallachit, his x mark, [L. S.]
Sagunaxego, his x mark, [L. S.]
Pagueachi, his x mark, [L. S.]
Cobaxano, his x mark, [L. S.]
Amuche, his x mark, [L. S.]
Pagueachi, his x mark, [L. S.]
Panachi, his x mark, [L. S.]
Sichelga, his x mark, [L. S.]
Uvixinaque, his x mark, [L. S.]
Cuchitave, his x mark, [L. S.]
Nuchitope, his x mark, [L. S.]
Pagueachi, his x mark, [L. S.]
Guano Juas, his x mark, [L. S.]
Paeschi, his x mark, [L. S.]
Sagunachi, his x mark, [L. S.]
Acaguate nochi, his x mark, [L. S.]
Pagueachi, his x mark, [L. S.]
Quixache tute, his x mark, [L. S.]
Saxiabe, his x mark, [L. S.]
Pichitue, his x mark, [L. S.]
Nuchitague, his x mark, [L. S.]
Uvixi, his x mark, [L. S.]
Subordinates.

Witnesses—
Antonio Jesus Salazar,
Francisco Tomas Baco,
Vicente Valdez, his x mark, Interpreter.
Antonio Leroux, Interpreter.
James Cooklin, Interpreter.
J. H. Wattlesey, 1st Lieut. 1st Dragoons.
Edward M. Kern,
George W. Martin,
Wm. H. Mitchell.

JOHN MONROE,
Brevet Colonel U. S. Army, Civil and Mil-
itary Gov.

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, MIL-
LARD FILLMORE, President of the United
States of America, do, in pursuance of the advice
and consent of the Senate, as expressed in their
resolution of the ninth day of September, one
thousand eight hundred and fifty, accept, ratify,
and confirm the said treaty.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal
of the United States to be hereunto affixed, hav-
ing signed the same with my hand.

Done at the city of Washington, this twenty-
fourth day of September, in the year of our
Lord one thousand eight hundred and
fifty, and of the independence of the United
States of America the seventy-fifth.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

By the President:
DANIEL WEBSTER, Secretary of State.

NAVJO TRIBE OF INDIANS.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

President of the United States of America.

TO ALL AND SINGULAR TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS
SHALL COME, GREETING:

Whereas, a treaty was made and concluded in
the valley of Chetillo, on the ninth day of Sep-
tember, one thousand eight hundred and forty-
nine, between the United States of America, by
John M. Washington, Governor of New Mexico,
and Lieutenant Colonel commanding the
troops of the United States in New Mexico, and
James S. Calhoun, Indian agent, representing
the United States, and Mariano Martinez, head
chief, and Chapitene, second chief, on the part
of the Navajo tribe of Indians:

And whereas, said treaty, having been submit-
ted to the Senate for its constitutional action
thereon, the Senate did, on the ninth day of Sep-
tember, one thousand eight hundred and fifty,
advise and consent to the ratification of the same;
which treaty is in the words following, to wit:

Treaty between the United States of America,
and the Navajo Tribe of Indians.

The following acknowledgments, declarations,
and stipulations, have been duly considered, and
are now solemnly adopted and proclaimed by the
undersigned; that is to say, John M. Washing-
ton, Governor of New Mexico, and Lieutenant

Colonel commanding the troops of the United
States in New Mexico, and James S. Calhoun,
Indian agent, residing at Santa Fe, in New Mex-
ico, representing the United States of America,
and Mariano Martinez, head chief, and Chapitene,
second chief, on the part of the Navajo tribe of
Indians.

I. The said Indians do hereby acknowledge,
that by virtue of a treaty entered into by the United
States of America and the United Mexican
States, signed on the second day of February, in
the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and for-
ty-eight, at the city of Guadalupe Hidalgo, by
N. P. Trist, of the first part, and Luis G. Cuevas,
Bernardo Conto, and Mgt. Atristain, of the second
part, the said tribe was lawfully placed under the
exclusive jurisdiction and protection of the Gov-
ernment of the United States, and that they are now,
and will forever remain under the aforesaid juris-
diction and protection.

II. That from and after the signing of this
treaty, hostilities between the contracting parties
shall cease, and perpetual peace and friendship
ensuing; that they will not associate with, or give
countenance or aid to, any tribe or band of In-
dians, or other persons or powers, who may be,
at any time, at enmity with the people of the said
United States; that they will remain at peace, and
treat honestly and humanely all persons and
powers at peace with the said States; and all
cases of aggression against said Navajos by citi-
zens or others of the United States, or by other
persons and powers in amity with the said States,
shall be referred to the Government of said
States for adjustment and settlement.

III. The Government of the said States hav-
ing the sole and exclusive right of regulating the
trade and intercourse with the said Navajos, it
is agreed that the laws now in force regulating
the trade and intercourse, and for the preserva-
tion of peace with the various tribes of Indians
under the protection and guardianship of the a-
foresaid Government, shall have the same force
and efficiency, and shall be as binding and as
obligatory upon the said Navajos, and executed
in the same manner as if said laws had been passed
for their sole benefit and protection; and to
this end, and for all other useful purposes, the
Government of New Mexico, as now organized,
or as it may be by the Government of the United
States, or by the legally constituted authorities
of the people of New Mexico, is recognized
and acknowledged by the said Navajos; and
for the due enforcement of the aforesaid laws,
until the Government of the United States shall
otherwise order, the territory of the Navajos is
hereby annexed to New Mexico.

IV. The Navajo Indians hereby bind them-
selves to deliver to the military authority of the
United States in New Mexico, at Santa Fe, N.
Mexico, as soon as he or they can be apprehend-
ed, the murderer or murderers of Micaete Gar-
cia, that said fugitive or fugitives from justice
may be dealt with as justice may decree.

V. All American and Mexican captives, and
all stolen property taken from Americans or Mexi-
cans, or other persons or powers in amity with
the United States, shall be delivered by the
Navajo Indians to the aforesaid military author-
ity at Jemez, New Mexico, on or before the 9th
day of October next ensuing, that justice may be
meted out to all whom it may concern; and also,
all Indian captives and stolen property of such
tribe or tribes of Indians as shall enter into a
similar reciprocal treaty, shall in like manner,
and for the same purposes, be turned over to an
authorized officer or agent of the said States by
the aforesaid Navajos.

VI. Should any citizen of the United States,
or other person or persons subject to the laws of
the United States, murder, rob, or otherwise
maltreat any Navajo Indian or Indians, he or
they shall be arrested and tried, and, upon con-
viction, shall be subjected to all the penalties pro-
vided by law for the protection of the persons
and property of the people of the said States.

VII. The people of the United States of America
shall have free and safe passage through the
territory of the aforesaid Indians, under such
rules and regulations as may be adopted by au-
thority of the said States.

VIII. In order to preserve tranquility, and
to afford protection to all the people and interests
of the contracting parties, the Government of the
United States of America will establish such
military posts and agencies, and authorize such
trading-houses, at such time and in such places
as the said Government may designate.

IX. Relying confidently upon the justice and
liberty of the aforesaid Government, and
anxious to remove every possible cause that
might disturb their peace and quiet, it is agreed
by the aforesaid Navajos that the Government
of the United States shall, at its earliest con-
venience, designate, settle, and adjust their Ter-
ritorial boundaries, and pass and execute in their
Territory such laws as may be deemed conducive
to the prosperity and happiness of said Indians.

X. For and in consideration of the faithful
performance of all the stipulations herein con-
tained, by the said Navajo Indians, the Govern-
ment of the United States will grant to said In-
dians such donations, presents, and implements,
and adopt such other liberal and humane mea-
sures, as said Government may deem meet and proper.

XI. This treaty shall be binding upon the
contracting parties from and after the signing of
the same, subject only to such modifications and
amendments as may be adopted by the Govern-
ment of the United States; and, finally, this treaty
is to receive a liberal construction, at all times
and in all places, to the end that the said Navajo
Indians shall not be held responsible for the con-
duct of others, and that the Government of the
United States shall so legislate and act as to se-
cure the permanent prosperity and happiness of
said Indians.

In faith whereof, we, the undersigned, have
signed this treaty, and affixed thereto our seals,
in the valley of Chetillo, this ninth day of
September, in the year of our Lord one thousand
eight hundred and forty-nine.

J. M. WASHINGTON, [L. S.]
Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Commanding,
JAMES S. CALHOUN, [L. S.]
Indian Agent, residing at Santa Fe.
Mariano Martinez, his x mark, [L. S.]
Head Chief.
Chapitene, his x mark, [L. S.]
Second Chief.

J. L. Collins,
James Cooklin,
Lorenzo Force,
Antonio Sandoval, his x mark,
Francisco Justo, his x mark,
Governor of Jemez.

Witnesses—
H. L. Kendrick, Brevet Major U. S. A.
J. N. Ward, Brevet 1st Lieut. 3d Infy.
John Park, Brevet Major U. S. A.
J. E. Hammond, Assistant Surg'n U. S. A.
H. I. Dodge, Capt. com'd'g 8th Reg't.
Richard H. Kern,
J. H. Nones, Second Lieut. 2d Artillery.
Cyrus Choate,
John H. De kerson, Second Lieut. 1st Art.
W. E. Love,
John G. Jones,
J. H. Simpson, First Lieut. Corps Top. En-
gineers.

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, MIL-
LARD FILLMORE, President of the United
States of America, do, in pursuance of the advice
and consent of the Senate, as expressed in their
resolution of the ninth day of September, one
thousand eight hundred and fifty, accept, ratify,
and confirm the said treaty.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal
of the United States to be hereunto affixed, hav-
ing signed the same with my hand.

Done at the city of Washington this twenty-
fourth day of September, in the year of our
Lord one thousand eight hundred and
fifty, and of the independence of the United
States of America the seventy-fifth.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

By the President:
DANIEL WEBSTER, Secretary of State.

TREATY WITH THE WYANDOT INDIANS.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

President of the United States of America.

TO ALL AND SINGULAR TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS
SHALL COME, GREETING:

Whereas, a treaty was made and concluded in
the city of Washington, on the first day of April,
one thousand eight hundred and fifty, by and be-
tween Andrew S. Longhery, Commissioner
especially appointed by the President of the United
States, of the one part, and the undersigned,
Head Chief and Deputies of the Wyandot Tribe
of Indians, duly authorized and empowered to act
for their tribe, of the other part; which treaty
is in the words following, to wit:

Articles of a Convention concluded in the city
of Washington, this first day of April, one
thousand eight hundred and fifty, by and be-
tween Andrew S. Longhery, Commissioner
especially appointed by the President of the United
States, and the undersigned, Head
Chief and Deputies of the Wyandot Tribe
of Indians, duly authorized and empowered to
act for their tribe.

Whereas the people composing the Wyandot
tribe or nation of Indians, have manifested an
anxious desire to extinguish their tribal or na-
tional character and become citizens of the United
States—believing their condition will, there-
by, not only be ameliorated, but their welfare
and prosperity greatly promoted. They have
arrived at this conclusion in view of the fact that
a new territory will, at no distant period, be or-
ganized by the Government of the United States,
which will embrace within its limits their pre-
sent lands and possessions, and thus they will
again be surrounded by citizens of the United
States. After a full consultation with their peo-
ple, and upon mature reflection, the undersig-
ned, representatives of the Wyandot nation, en-
tertain the belief, that the evil effects always to
be apprehended from such a state of things, will
be avoided by their becoming citizens of the United
States, and having the lands and other prop-
erty accruing under treaty stipulations, now
held in common by their people, fairly and
equally divided among the individual owners, and
secured to them in severalty.

And whereas, by the first article of the treaty
concluded between the United States and the
Wyandot nation or tribe of Indians, on the 17th
day of March, one thousand eight hundred and
forty-two, the said nation ceded and relinquished
to the United States, all the lands and posses-
sions owned or claimed by them, within the limits
of the States of Ohio and Michigan—in con-
sideration of which cession, the United States,
by the second article of the treaty aforesaid, stip-
ulate and agree to "grant to the Wyandot nation
a tract of land west of the Mississippi river, to
contain one hundred and forty-eight thousand
acres and to be located upon any lands owned
by the United States, now set apart, or may in
future set apart, for Indian use, and not already
assigned to any other tribe or nation." And in
further consideration of the aforesaid cession by
the Wyandot nation, the United States by the
third and succeeding articles of said treaty, agree
"to pay the Wyandot nation a perpetual
annuity of seventeen thousand five hundred dol-
lars (\$17,500) in specie," besides making other
provision for the benefit of said nation, as fol-
lows: Blacksmith and assistant, \$750—iron and
steel for shop, \$270—and for education pur-
poses, \$500—all of which to be furnished and paid
annually. It being expressly stipulated in the
third article of the treaty before mentioned, that
the annuity of seventeen thousand five hundred
dollars, should include "all former annuities."

And, whereas, the Wyandot tribe of Indians
were not put in possession of the one hundred
and forty-eight thousand acres of land, as stipu-
lated in the second article of the treaty aforesaid;
and they aver that in consequence of the United
States having failed to comply with that stipula-
tion, by not designating and conveying to them
a country fit for farming purposes and suited to
their wants, they were compelled to purchase a
home, of which they were then destitute, from
another tribe of Indians. Accordingly on the
fourteenth day of December, one thousand eight
hundred and forty-three, they entered into a con-
tract with the Delaware nation of Indians, by
which they purchased of the last-mentioned na-
tion, a tract of land containing thirty-six sections,
(or twenty-three thousand and four acres), and
had granted to them, as a donation, three sec-
tions, (or nineteen hundred and twenty acres),
in addition, as set forth in the 1st and 2d articles
of said contract or treaty; wherein, these two
tracts or sections of land are described as fol-
lows:

Three sections of land, containing six
hundred and forty acres each, lying and being
situated at the point of the junction of the Mis-
souri and Kansas rivers;—and the "thirty-six
sections of land, each containing 640 acres, sit-
uated between the aforesaid Missouri and Kan-
sas rivers, and adjoining on the west the afore-
said three donated sections, making in all thirty-
nine sections of land, bounded as follows, viz:
Commencing at the point at the junction of the
aforesaid Missouri and Kansas rivers, running
west along the Kansas river sufficiently far to
include the aforesaid thirty-nine sections; thence
running north to the Missouri river; thence down
the said river with its meanders to the place of
beginning; to be surveyed in as near a square
form as the rivers and territory ceded will ad-
mit of."

And, whereas, this said contract or treaty was
ratified and confirmed by the United States, by
a joint resolution of congress, approved July 25,
1848; and which contains only the following
proviso: "That the Wyandot Indian nation
shall take no better right or interest in and to
said lands than is now vested in the Dela-
ware nation of Indians."

The Representatives of the Wyandot nation,
therefore, present a claim against the United
States for the price of one hundred and forty-
eight thousand acres of land granted by the 2d
article of the aforesaid treaty of March 17, 1832
—fixing that price at one dollar and twenty-five
cents per acre—and which claim, they conceive,
is strengthened if not rendered valid, by the re-
cognition of their purchase from the Delaware In-
dians on the part of the United States, as shown
by the resolution confirmatory thereof, above
cited. And they now ask that the sum of one
hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars be al-
lowed and paid to the Wyandot people in com-
mutation of said claim.

And, whereas, the Commissioner on behalf of
the United States, having carefully and attentively
examined the application presented to him on
behalf of the Wyandot nation both in regard to
their desire to become citizens of the United
States, and of their claim for payment, in money
for the lands granted to them by the treaty of
1842; and having, also, examined the public docu-
ments and other proofs, having reference to the
subject, he is induced to believe, first—that the
Wyandot people have so far advanced in civiliza-
tion as to be capable, generally, of managing
their own affairs, and are qualified and calcula-
ted to become useful citizens, a large portion
whereof being already engaged in agricultural
pursuits; and secondly, that they have an equi-
table claim on the United States for the value of
lands granted to them by the treaty of 1842, a-
foresaid, but of which lands they were not pos-
sessed, in compliance with the stipulations of said
treaty. In arriving at this conclusion, however,
it is expressly understood that it is not to be con-
sidered as an admission by the United States of
either the policy or expediency of commutating
lands granted to Indians tribes under treaty stipu-
lations, for money, or in fixing the value of
such lands so as to serve as a precedent hereafter.
But, under the peculiar circumstances of this
case, and especially in view of the Wyandot
tribe of Indians agreeing to extinguish their
national existence and become citizens of the United
States, thereby relinquishing all claims now held
in their national or collective capacity, against
the United States, the Commissioner aforesaid
has agreed with the Wyandot Chief and Deputies,
parties hereto, to conclude the following ar-
ticles, to wit:

ARTICLE I.
For and in consideration of the stipulations set
forth in the following articles, the Wyandot tribe
of Indians, hereby cede, relinquish,
and forever quit claim to the United States all
the rights, title and interest in the lands they now
possess and occupy, or have ever possessed and
held in common, either as original occupants of
the soil, or acquired by virtue of treaty stipula-
tions.

ARTICLE II.
The Wyandot nation aforesaid, in further con-
sideration of the stipulations contained in the
following articles, hereby stipulate and agree that
their existence, as a nation or tribe, shall termi-
nate and become extinct upon the ratification of
this treaty by the President and Senate of the

hereby made accountable for the faithful application of this fund, each and every draft or order they may draw upon it, will explicitly state the nature and character of the claim, and show that the debt or debts were fairly contracted by the properly constituted authorities of the Wyandot nation; and on account of the business of said nation; and after discharging all the national debts and liabilities of their tribe, they will distribute the balance, if any, among their people, per capita.

ARTICLE IV.

The United States further agree to a commutation of the annuity and other claims of the Wyandot Indians arising out of former treaty stipulations, and which are to be considered as being all embraced in the treaty of March 17, 1842. These annuities and other claims, producing an annual payment to the Wyandot nation of eighteen thousand nine hundred and ninety dollars, are hereby commuted for the sum of three hundred and seventy-nine thousand eight hundred dollars, (\$379,800.) And this sum of three hundred and seventy-nine thousand eight hundred dollars, shall be added to the sum of one hundred thousand dollars stipulated to be funded, by the 3d article of this treaty; and the aggregate amount of four hundred and seventy-nine thousand eight hundred dollars shall constitute a general fund, to be equally divided among the Wyandot people, and certificates of stock to be issued therefor, as mentioned in the preceding article, so that each and every Wyandot citizen shall have an equal share of the common property thus to be divided.

ARTICLE V.

The Wyandot tribe or nation having, by the first article of this treaty, extinguished their Indian or occupant title to all lands claimed or occupied by them in the United States for the consideration hereinafter set forth, do hereby retrocede, convey, and guaranty in fee simple to the Wyandot people, all the lands conveyed or intended to be conveyed to them by the Delaware nation, in the treaty or contract entered into on the 14th of December, 1842, and ratified by the President and Congress of the United States, July 25, 1848, as fully shown in the preamble to this treaty; said tract or tracts of land containing thirty-nine sections, or twenty-four thousand nine hundred and sixty acres. And the United States agree to cause an accurate survey of the boundary of these lands, to be made as soon after the ratification of this treaty as possible, in accordance with the stipulations contained in the said contract between the Delaware and Wyandot tribes.

ARTICLE VI.

In order that a fair and equitable partition and apportionment of the Wyandot lands mentioned in the foregoing article, may be made, so that they may hereafter be held individually and severally, it is hereby mutually agreed between the contracting parties, that a commissioner, on the part of the United States, and three commissioners on the part of the Wyandot people, shall be appointed for that purpose—the latter to be appointed by the Chief and National Council of the Wyandot nation. The duty of the Board of Commissioners thus constituted, shall be to take a census of all the individuals belonging to the Wyandot nation, and entitled to personal benefits accruing under this treaty—to make an accurate register of their names, ages, occupations and general condition. And after these facts are ascertained to the satisfaction of said Board of Commissioners, then they shall proceed to make a just partition and apportionment of the lands aforesaid, among the individuals of the Wyandot nation who, at the ratification of this treaty, reside upon the lands as citizens of said nation, and who are ascertained to be entitled to a share therein, according to the laws, usages, or agreements of said nation.

ARTICLE VII.

It is expressly agreed and understood between the parties to this treaty, that the commissioners aforesaid, in making the partition and division provided for in the preceding article, shall not interfere with the buildings and improvements of individual Wyandots; and in all cases, of this kind, such buildings and other improvements shall be embraced within the portion of the land allotted to the person who is properly in possession, and owner of the same, unless, by doing so, palpable injustice will be done to other Wyandot citizens; and in all cases, the quality and location of the land must be taken into consideration in making allotment of quantity to individuals: *Provided, however,* That nothing herein shall be so construed as to authorize the value of the buildings or improvements (being individual property) in estimating the value of the lands.

ARTICLE VIII.

The commissioners agreed upon in the foregoing articles, shall be appointed within six months after the ratification of this treaty; notice of which appointment on behalf of the United States shall be previously given to the Wyandot chiefs and council. And after the said commissioners shall have performed the duties hereinbefore assigned to them, they shall make up a full report of their proceedings, setting forth the name of each person to whom they may have apportioned and allotted any part of said lands, with the name and condition of each person; showing who, upon proper proofs, are considered incompetent to take charge of their property, either as orphans, minors, insane persons, or for other causes; and also exhibit the quantity of land assigned to each person, with the metes and bounds of such allotments. And said commissioners shall make an accurate map of the whole survey and proceeding, to accompany their report, showing the partition and division aforesaid. This report and map when completed, shall be submitted to a convention of the Wyandot people, to be assembled for the purpose, after due notice given by the chiefs and national council; and after having all matters embraced in said report and map fully explained to them, their decision for or against the same shall be taken, in accordance with the usages of the tribe in such cases. If a full majority of those qualified to judge for themselves should declare themselves dissatisfied, it will be the duty of the commissioners to remove the cause of dissatisfaction if it can be properly done, in order that there shall be no just grounds of complaint. And whenever a majority of the persons interested, whose vote shall be taken as aforesaid, declare in favor of the partition and division made by the commissioners, and said report and proceedings are approved by the chiefs and national council of the nation, they shall be considered as adopted by the Wyandot people—one copy whereof, with the accompanying map, shall be given to the chiefs and national council, to be hereafter deposited by them in the office of the Secretary of the State or Territory wherein their lands may be situated; and another copy to be transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior at Washington; and whenever the report and proceedings aforesaid are approved by the President of the United States, a patent shall be granted to each individual for his or her portion

of said land, in the same manner that patents are issued to other citizens of the United States; and upon the same report, and in like manner, shall certificates of stock, as stipulated for in the 3d and 4th articles be issued to the individuals thus shown to be entitled thereto, with the reservation and restriction, only, contained in the following article.

ARTICLE IX.

For the purpose of protecting the Wyandots, made citizens by this treaty in the lands and other property which they are hereafter to hold in severalty, it is hereby mutually agreed between the commissioner on behalf of the United States and the Chiefs and Deputies of the Wyandot nation, that they shall not possess the right, until after the expiration of five years from the ratification of this treaty to alienate, by sale or otherwise, either their land or stock, herein provided for. And any sale or transfer made of such land or stock, or any portion thereof, before the expiration of five years as aforesaid, shall be considered null and void—*Provided, however,* That if any individual or individuals of the Wyandot people produce satisfactory proof that such sale or transfer can be made, beneficially to themselves, then it may be done under the approval and sanction of the President of the United States.

ARTICLE X.

All persons adjudged to be incompetent to take care of their property for the reasons and in the manner set forth in the 8th article of this treaty, shall become the wards of the United States; and all property acquired by them under the provisions of this treaty, shall be held in trust accordingly, until trustees and guardians can be legally appointed by a court of law possessing competent jurisdiction over the same; and, in the mean time, trustees and guardians shall be designated by the Board of Commissioners hereinbefore mentioned, who shall in this respect take into consideration and act upon the recommendations of the chiefs and council of the Wyandot nation, and the selections thus made shall be approved by said chiefs and council. Each and every trustee and guardian thus to be designated and appointed over the persons and property of the orphans or others not qualified to manage their own affairs, as before mentioned, shall be required to give bonds with sufficient security to the President of the United States, conditioned for the faithful performance of the trust confided in them, and said bonds be approved by the President before any moneys or other property accruing under this treaty shall be placed in their hands for the education and maintenance of these wards of the United States, or for any other purpose whatsoever on their account.

ARTICLE XI.

All former treaties between the United States and the Wyandot nation of Indians are abrogated and declared null and void by this treaty—except such provisions as may have been made for the benefit of private individuals of said nation, by grants of reservations of lands, or otherwise, which are considered as vested rights, and not to be affected by any thing contained in this treaty.

ARTICLE [XII.]—2.

All the reasonable expenses attending the negotiation of this treaty, including a reasonable allowance for the expenses of the delegation, signers hereto, in coming to Washington, whilst here on the business connected herewith, and in returning to their nation, shall be defrayed by the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

This treaty shall take effect and be binding and obligatory upon the contracting parties as soon as it shall be ratified by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, and by the chiefs and National Council of the Wyandot nation.

In testimony whereof the said commissioner on the part of the United States, and the said head chief and deputies, delegates on the part of the Wyandot tribe or nation of Indians, have hereunto set their hands, at the city of Washington, D. C., this first day of April, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and fifty.

ARDAVAN S. LOUGHERY, [L. S.]
United States Commissioner.
F. A. HICK, [L. S.]
GEORGE F. CLARK, [L. S.]
JOEL WALKER, [L. S.]
WILLIAM B. WAUGH, Secretary.

In presence of—
R. W. Johnson,
James K. McLanahan,
George F. Wood,
James Myer,
A. M. Mitchell,
John G. Camp,
Richard Fields,
S. C. Stambaugh,
Samuel J. Potts.

And whereas the said treaty having been submitted to the Senate of the United States for its constitutional action thereon, the said Senate did, on the twenty-fourth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, resolve as follows, viz:

Resolved, (two-thirds of the Senators present concurring.) That the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of the articles of a convention concluded in the city of Washington, the first day of April, eighteen hundred and fifty, by and between Arda van S. Loughery, Commissioner especially appointed by the President of the United States, and the undersigned, Head Chief and Deputies of the Wyandot tribe of Indians, duly authorized and empowered to act for their tribe, with the following

AMENDMENT.

Strike out the preamble, and all the other articles of the Treaty, except the twelfth, and insert as follows:

Whereas, By the treaty of March 17th, 1842, between the United States and the Wyandot nation of Indians, then chiefly residing within the limits of the State of Ohio the said nation of Indians agreed to sell and transfer, and did thereby sell and transfer to the United States nine thousand acres of which was in the State of Ohio and six thousand acres was in the State of Michigan, and to remove to the west of the Mississippi river. And whereas among other stipulations it was agreed that the United States should convey to said Indians a tract of country for their permanent settlement in the Indian Territory west of the Mississippi river to contain one hundred and forty-eight thousand acres of land. And whereas the said Indians never did receive the said one hundred and forty-eight thousand acres of land from the United States, but were forced to purchase lands from the Delaware nation of Indians, which purchase was agreed to and ratified by the United States: Now, in order to settle the claim of the Wyandot tribe of Indians to said land the United States having appointed A. S. Loughery a commissioner on their part, who, with the undersigned delegates

from the Wyandot nation, have agreed to the following treaty:

Whereas, The United States, in consideration that the Wyandot nation of Indians shall and do hereby release, relinquish and give up all claim to the said one hundred and forty-eight thousand acres of land agreed to be assigned and given to them by the treaty of March 17, 1842, hereby stipulate and agree to pay to the said Wyandot tribe of Indians the sum of one hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars, being at and after the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre in the manner and form following, to wit: One hundred thousand dollars to be invested in United States stocks, bearing five per cent. interest per annum, which interest shall be paid to them at the time and in the manner in which their present annuities are paid—and for the purpose of enabling the Wyandot Indians to pay and extinguish all their just debts, as well as it is now due to the Delaware for the purchase of their lands as to the balance of said sum, being the sum of eighty-five thousand dollars, shall be paid to the Wyandot nation, or on their drafts specifically describing, for what the drafts are given.

Change article twelve to article two.
Now, therefore, be it known, that I, MILLARD FILLMORE, President of the United States of America, do, in pursuance of the advice and consent of the Senate, as expressed in their resolution of the twenty-fourth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, accept, ratify and confirm the said treaty, as modified with the amendments set forth in the said resolution.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, having signed the same with my hand.

Done at the city of Washington the twenty-eighth day of September, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty, and of the Independence of the United States the seventy-fifth.

MILLARD FILLMORE.
By the President:
DANIEL WESTER, Secretary of State.

PROCLAMATION. JANUARY 18, 1850.

By the President of the United States.
A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas by an act of the Congress of the United States of the fourteenth of August, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, entitled "An act to establish the Territorial government of Oregon," the President of the United States is authorized to establish such ports of delivery in the collection district created by that act, not exceeding two in number, (one of which shall be located on Puget's Sound,) as he may deem proper:

Now, therefore, I, ZACHARY TAYLOR, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and proclaim the ports of Nesqueally (on Puget's Sound) and Portland, in the collection district of Oregon, in the Territory of Oregon, to be continued ports of delivery with all the privileges authorized by law to such ports.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this tenth day of January in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, and of the Independence of the United States the seventy-fourth.

Z. TAYLOR.
By the President:
J. M. CLAYTON, Secretary of State.

AN ACT to extend the privilege of franking letters and packages to Sarah Polk.

[Sec. 1.] Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all letters and packages to and from Sarah Polk, relict of the late James K. Polk, shall be received and conveyed by post, free of postage for and during her life.

HOWELL COBB,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
MILLARD FILLMORE,
President of the Senate.

Approved, January 10, 1850.
Z. TAYLOR.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

THE Superintendents are requested to meet in Greensboro' on Monday of November Court. Important business will be presented for their consideration.

All who may have any matters to lay before the Board will please attend on that day.
JESSE H. LINDEY, C. B. S.
October 28, 1850.

THE REV. GILBERT MORGAN, former President of the Western University of Pennsylvania, and Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy, has established at Salisbury.

The Young Ladies' Institute.

The citizens have raised the funds both to purchase the best location and to furnish the Institution. There are now in readiness seven large rooms for Boarders—four to each; with all home comforts, and seven others for School and family uses.

A costly Philosophical Apparatus; new and perfect Instruments for Music; numerous and beautiful models for Oil Painting; a valuable Library; private and public instruction, and the co-operation of the whole community, mark out the Institute as one of the best model schools in the country.

Five years devoted to one of the dearest interests of North Carolina, and the elevation given to female character by the system of instruction and government so extensively applauded and imitated: Mrs. Morgan is maternal kindness and impartial fidelity to each pupil, known to hundreds in Virginia and North and South Carolina, are inflexible pledges to all considerate parents, for the happiness, honor and improvement of their daughters.

The whole expense for one year in the Institute is from \$150 to \$200. The current year will end in June. No vacation till then. The present is a favorable time to enter.
Salisbury, N. C. Nov. 7, 1850.

NOTICE.—A petition will be presented to the next Legislature of North Carolina to enact that Dan River shall be considered a lawful fence from Madison in Rockingham county to the line of Stokes county, N. C.
By the Farmers on the River.
Nov. 5, 1850.

APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature to change the present mode of paying over fines, forfeitures, &c., in Guilford county.

Notice.—Application will be made to the next General Assembly of the State of North Carolina to amend the Corporation of Union Institute.
Oct. 22, 1850.

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.

John McDonogh, the N. Orleans Miser.

The New Orleans Delta gives the following account of this singular old man, the millionaire who died recently in that city. The first paragraph was published the day before his death, the second the day after:

Our venerable and philanthropic neighbor over the river, Col. McDonogh, treated himself to a dime ride in the omnibus yesterday. This is the first time in the course of his natural life that he was ever known to resort to any other means of locomotion than that afforded by his pedal extremities. This, of course, arose not from any spirit of parsimony, but that he might the better retain his health, by the exercise of his physical powers. In truth, he seemed out of place in the omnibus, and so did every article of his apparel. His high-crowned hat got dinged by coming in contact with the canopy of the bus; the tye of his white neckerchief turned awry; his green umbrella fell from his hands and got trampled on by a fellow-passenger; in leaving, one of his doekain gloves fell under the wheel; the driver going on before the Colonel was fully out, he "barked" his shin on the step; and a dog in the neighborhood barked at him. Miserly enough, we say, for a short omnibus ride.

Death of John McDonogh.—This gentleman, the wealthiest citizen in the South, and perhaps in the United States, died yesterday at his residence, in McDonoghville, opposite the city. Mr. McDonogh had reached the age of seventy-two. Though his great vigor of mind and energy of spirit enabled him to triumph for a while over physical debility, and to pursue within a few hours of his death, the industrious and busy habits which he had practiced for fifty years, his health had been declining for some months, and the termination of his earthly career was daily looked for by himself, as well as by his friends.

Two days ago we saw him in our streets, engaged in earnest negotiation and discussion with a brother millionaire, respecting some settlement which he desired to consummate ere he was called hence, and overheard him say in words which fell upon our ears with force and emphasis, "My days are numbered, and my affairs must all be settled this side of the grave." The constitution of McDonogh was severely taxed by his habits of close, concentrated, and wearing labor. A few months ago he told us that he devoted eighteen hours per day to labor, and regretted that he could not spare a few minutes to read the newspapers. His labor consisted in keeping the accounts, deeds, papers, and vouchers of the most extensive landed property owned by a single individual in the world. His only assistants in these duties were some negro slaves, whom he had educated and trained to his own habits of method and industry. No white person lived in the ancient and dilapidated chateau in which he resided. No person ever visited him, save on business or for charity. His manners were rigid, severe and repelling. Everything about his establishment partook of the spirit of the master—all was bleak, cold, dreary and forbidding. The dogs did not bark in his yard—they cast at the passer-by a piteous hungry look, as if they sought some kindly sympathy or notice to comfort their lean carcasses; the cocks did not crow cheerily, as elsewhere, but drew out their notes in a funeral hollow strain, as if from empty stomachs; the merry songsters flew around without lighting upon the dark old trees, hung with melancholy moss which nearly concealed from view his crumbling edifice. There was no sunshine ever fell upon that spot or upon the heart of its possessor.

Such was the abode of one who worshipped Mammon with an unceasing and all-absorbing passion, whose soul and mind were entirely monopolized by the spirit of gain, excluding every tender emotion—every ennobling feeling—every humanizing sympathy. And yet, there are many, familiar with the character and history of John McDonogh, who declare that the severe life he led and his love of acquisition did not proceed from avarice—from the mere spirit of miserly acquisition, but that he had some great philanthropic purpose in view, to which he had appropriated his life and fortune, and in the pursuit of which he had hardened his soul to all the affections of humanity. This may be so. It would throw some light upon a picture otherwise dark and desolate. He was frequently heard to declare that he lived only for the Lord, to carry out some great design of his Maker. When asked if he would sell property, his invariable reply was "I own none, what I have acquired belongs to the Lord; I am his agent, without the power of selling." He had long employed his mind, which was a remarkably acute and sagacious one, in devising methods by which his immense property might be kept together after his death for a term of years, so that his calculations of its eventual value might be realized. He had a great passion for buying waste and swamp lands, and estimating with arithmetical precision the yearly increase in the value of these lands. A great admirer of the system of popular education, a friend to learning and colleges, he projected also some grand scheme of education, to be maintained out of the yearly increase in the value of his lands, which were not to be sold for a certain time, but only their product applied to that purpose. He endeavored to get an act of the Legislature passed, tying up his property in this manner, but it was not deemed practicable under our jurisprudence.

He was also a warm friend to the Colonization enterprise. He established a colony in Africa, to which he sent many of his negroes, after giving them an education or a trade. He was a hard exacting man. In the prosecution of his rights, or in any relations of business, he knew no pity, no liberality, no kindness. What was "nomination in the bond," he would extort at every sacrifice. Involved in innumerable law suits, he prosecuted his rights and interests with a tenacity, vigor and perseverance, which stopped at no obstacles, and were never moderated or softened by any of the considerations that ordinarily operate upon mankind. And yet outside of his business and legal relations, he was not insensible to charitable appeals; when properly approached, he would sometimes give, we cannot say, liberally considering his means, but quite so, considering his view of his relation to the Almighty. He was self-willed and opinionated, and would only give in his own fashion, and to such undertakings as pleased his peculiar ideas. To his relations, who were quite poor, he preserved a severe and studied coldness—only relieving their poverty by the most meagre contributions. Of enterprise, the spirit of public improvement and progress; he was as destitute as the old planks of his house were of sap. Owning immense property in the city, he left the greater part of it entirely unimproved, until his possessions became a great nuisance to the corporation. When induced to build, he would only erect the roughest and most unseemly buildings,

usually put up by his slaves, who brought the bricks with which they were made across the river. Many of these buildings are now eyesores in our city, tenantless and dangerous from their dilapidated condition. So too of his immense property in the country. But a small portion of it was in cultivation. He usually bought tracts of land by leagues and miles, instead of acres. He was said to own fifty miles fronting on the Mississippi, in Louisiana. Four-fifths of the swamp land in the State belonged to him. He had, too, immense possessions in Florida, Mississippi, and Texas. The area of his property would equal that of one of the small States of the Union, and exceed that of several of the Kingdoms or Principalities of Europe. The preservation and administration of this immense property must have required a vast deal of labor and great administrative talents. These Mr. McDonogh possessed. He was well educated, wrote very well, understood the law, and was quite familiar with the history of the country. A native of Baltimore, he removed to this city in 1800, engaged in mercantile pursuits, was successful, and then embarked in the purchase of wild lands and vacant property, which he followed the balance of his life. He never left the vicinity of the State, never went North, but remained one of the stand-bys and originals of our city till a few hours before his death. The singularity of his appearance in his old-fashioned blue coat, strappel-pants, large white neckerchief with green umbrella under his arm, made him one of the peculiar features of our city.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 26th ult. adds the following particulars respecting Mr. McDonogh's bequests, &c:

Mr. McDonogh was buried yesterday afternoon in the cemetery erected by himself, near his residence at McDonoghville, for his negroes. It was his wish that he should be buried among them. The funeral was plain and unostentatious. Prayers and a short sermon were delivered in the small church attached to the house, built for the negroes, and where the deceased himself often preached to his slaves.

The will was opened and proved in Court on the 26th ult. It filled 24 foolscap pages, closely written by the testator's own hand. After leaving \$60,000 and some landed property in Baltimore to his sister and her children, the deceased bequeaths his entire estate, of which he gives no aggregate amount, to the mayors, Aldermen, and citizens of New Orleans and Baltimore, half to each city, for the purpose of establishing here a free school for poor children of all classes, and an asylum for the poor. To the Protestant Male Orphan Asylum of New Orleans he gives \$400,000 in yearly instalments.

A school farm is to be established in Baltimore and an asylum for the poor. The school farm for the education of the poor children from four to fourteen years of age, of Baltimore first, and the other large maritime cities of the Union. They are to be taught the pursuits of agriculture and the principles of religion. A common English education to be given in all the schools, here and at Baltimore, and the Bible to be their principal class book. The inmates of the two poor asylums to defray, as far as possible, the expenses of those institutions as far as their own labor can go. The cultivation of the mulberry tree and making of silk in these asylums are recommended. To the school farm at Baltimore the sum of three millions of dollars is bequeathed in yearly instalments.

The estate, after the annuities above mentioned are paid, and a number of negroes, named, are freed and sent to Africa, to be managed by a certain number of commissioners appointed by this city and of Baltimore; no commissioner to be a member of any council, to serve more than twelve months, or twice in succession. The two cities to act as a check on each other. None of the property ever to be sold, but to remain forever as a fund for the above charitable purposes.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

AND THE BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEWS.

OWING to the late revolutions and counter-revolutions among the nations of Europe, which have followed each other in quick succession, and of which "the end is not yet," the leading periodicals of Britain have become invested with a degree of interest hitherto unknown. They occupy a middle ground between the hasty, disjointed, and necessarily imperfect records of the newspapers, and the elaborate and ponderous treatises to be furnished by the historian at a future day. The American publishers, therefore, deem it proper to call renewed attention to these periodicals, and the very low prices at which they are offered to subscribers. The following is their list, viz:

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW,
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW,
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW,
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW,
AND BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

In these periodicals are contained the views, moderately though firmly expressed, of the three great parties in England—Tory, Whig, and Radical—"Blackwood" and the "London Quarterly" are Tory, the "Edinburgh Review" Whig, and the "Westminster Review" Liberal. The "North British Review" owes its establishment to the last great ecclesiastical movement in Scotland, and is not ultra in its views on any one of the grand departments of human knowledge; it was originally edited by Dr. Chalmers, and now, since his death, is conducted by his son-in-law, Dr. Hanna, associated with Sir David Brewster. Its literary character is of the very high order.

The "Westminster," though reprinted under the title only, is published in England under the title of the "Foreign Quarterly and Westminster;" it being in fact a union of the two Reviews formerly published and reprinted under separate titles. It has therefore the advantage, by this combination, of uniting in one work the best features of both, as heretofore issued.

The above Periodicals are reprinted in New York immediately on their arrival by the British steamers, in a beautiful clear type, on fine white paper, and are faithful copies of the originals—"Blackwood's Magazine" being an exact fac-simile of the Edinburgh edition.

TERMS.
For any one of the four Reviews, \$3.00 a year.
For any two of the Reviews, 5.00
For any three of the Reviews, 7.00
For all four of the Reviews, 8.00
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For Blackwood and three Reviews, 9.00
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Four copies of any or all the above works will be sent to one address, on payment of the regular subscription for three, the fourth copy being gratis. Remittances and communications should always be addressed, post-paid or franked, to the publishers, LEONARD SCOTT & CO., 79 Fulton st., New York, entrance 54 Gold st.

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

Blank Warrants for sale at this Office.

Communications.

FOR THE PATRIOT.

SALEM, Nov. 10th, 1850.

Dear sir:—Having noticed in several papers that there are calls made to the Mechanics of North Carolina, to associate and to take into consideration their own interests and welfare, the Order of United American Mechanics of the United States would be the very Association that Mechanics should join. The Order is founded on true principles, and on a firm basis. The motto of it is "Honesty, Industry and Sobriety." Having noticed from experience that local Mechanical Associations will stand but for a short time, and be but little benefit for Mechanics in general, as it requires the majority of Mechanics and Workmen of a State to make it beneficial, I would therefore advise Mechanics to form Councils of the Order of United American Mechanics, and they will most assuredly find by living up to the rules and usages of the Order, that it will promote the interests, elevate the character, and secure the happiness of the body of Mechanics and Workmen of this State.

The Order is progressing. It has Councils in Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri and North Carolina. The Council in North Carolina is located in Salem, Forsyth county, where information can be had by addressing the Recording Secretary of Wochovia Council, No. 2.

The following is a short preamble setting forth the objects of the Order:

We, the undersigned, American Mechanics and Workmen, having for years, and more particularly of late, felt the peculiar disadvantages under which we labor from foreign competition and foreign combinations, and believing from past experience and present appearances of the future, that instead of the evils abating, there is a strong probability, if not certainty, of its increasing; therefore, we feel ourselves bound, by the duty we owe our families, ourselves, and our country, to provide for our own protection, by forming ourselves into an association to advance such objects and carry out such principles as shall best promote the interests, elevate the character, and secure the happiness of the body of Mechanics and Workmen of this country, coupled with laudable endeavors to secure to posterity the privileges we enjoy, in the ennobling and praiseworthy duty of aiding our fellow-men in distress, that when laid upon a bed of sickness, the friendly, and we trust timely aid of this Order may be manifested in providing for our necessities. In the silent watches of the night, a friend will ever be ready to administer to our wants, and if death lays his cold hand upon us, we shall depart with the assurance that our widowed consorts will be the recipients of the imperishable friendship of our Order; and, if need be, that pecuniary assistance which will soften the asperity of their desolate condition.

The fraternal guardianship of this Order will ever bring our fatherless children within their watchful care; and especially will the orphans be protected from the sneers of a cold and heartless world, and placed in the path that leads them to honor and usefulness here, and to a blessed rest hereafter. Therefore, for the purpose of advancing such objects and principles, we hereby pledge ourselves, as Americans, to use every fair and honorable means consistent with our duty, as citizens, and our social duties to the human family, and agree to be governed by the following Constitution.

The following are some extracts from the Constitution:

Objects of the Order.
The objects of this Order shall be 1st: To assist each other in obtaining employment. 2d: To encourage each other in business. 3d: To establish a Sick and Funeral Fund. 4th: To establish a General Fund for the relief of widows and orphans of deceased members. 5th: To aid members who through Providence, may become incapacitated from following their usual avocations, in obtaining situations suitable to their application.

Qualifications for Membership.
No person shall be admitted into this Order, who does not possess a good moral character, or who is in any way incapacitated from earning a livelihood, nor shall he be under twenty one, nor over fifty years of age.

No person shall be admitted to membership except a white male citizen born in the United States of America.

Subjects not to be Discussed.

No subject of a sectarian or political character shall be introduced into any meeting of this Council, nor shall any member make use of the name of this Order in a political meeting.

MECHANIC.

Judge Berrien's Policy.—In a speech recently delivered in Macon, Georgia, by Judge Berrien, on the subject of Southern wrongs and as to the proper course to be pursued by the Georgia Convention, he said:

"He could not desire that the Convention should propose non-intercourse, as that would be an unconstitutional act, nor an import tax on goods of Northern manufacturers coming into the State, as that would be equally so. He thought that the best course the Convention could adopt, would be to recommend, for the ratification of the people, a law by which Northern goods, after they had arrived in Georgia, and had been delivered into the hands of the merchants, should be charged with a high and discriminative tax. The Judge thought that, by this measure, the importation of Northern goods would be greatly abridged, and the Northern producers would be awakened to a sense of the power of the South to protect their own interests."

GREENSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE Board of Trustees have the pleasure of announcing that the Rev. C. F. DEKAY 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, \$40
Music—Piano, 20
Music—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,
President of the Board.
Greensboro', N. C. July 6, 1850.

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 McConnel's store, where all kinds of goods are sold equally as low.

THE PATRIOT

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1850.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY will convene on Monday next, the 18th. A large number of the western members have passed here this week, on their way to Raleigh. The discussions and results of the session are looked for with uncommon anxiety; and we shall present our readers with copious accounts of its proceedings.

Those who are not regular subscribers for the Patriot can have it during the Session for 50 cents in advance.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.—The Common School Fund.—The Asheville News, in an able article favoring the vigorous prosecution of the Central Railroad, and an ultimate extension westward to connect at Knoxville, proposes to divert the Common School fund to that purpose. It is contended that the School fund now distributed to each county is so far below what is necessary for very moderate wants in this respect, that it accomplishes nothing. The News concludes—

"The question then arises, would it be to the interest of the people to divert the Common School fund to purpose of Internal Improvement? A fund belonging to the people, designed for their use and benefit, is frittered away, year after year, among the different counties, accomplishing no good. It is proposed to divert it to the construction of a line of Railway which shall diffuse the blessings of increased prosperity over the whole State, and more or less to every citizen in the State. By building Rail Roads with this money, we shall increase the aggregate and individual wealth of the State, we shall multiply opportunities and advantages for our poorer fellow-citizens to accumulate wherewithal to educate their children themselves. Wealth brings in its train refinement and intelligence, and we hazard nothing in saying that if the whole School fund were consumed, instead of its proceeds being used as we have suggested, it would advance the cause of education, would enlighten and inform the people more in ten years than it will in fifty, if permitted to flow in its present channel."

We hear a good deal of complaint similar to the above, of the want of efficiency in our Common School system. In Guilford county the system is perhaps as well administered as in any other, owing to the regular diffusion of population over her territory; but even here, we fear, the official census returns will show precious little diminution of the number who cannot read and write.

Is there sufficient progress in the system, all over the State, to justify a continuance in it as it is? This is a real question in the minds of many patriotic and intelligent men.

If the Western part of the State had her equal share of money, according to the number of beneficiaries, as originally contemplated, there would be less cause of complaint.

The idea of diverting the School fund to railroad improvements is new with us; and while we are not yet prepared to give it our sanction, it is worthy of serious consideration. All the border counties of the State would naturally object to such diversion of the fund.

STATE CONVENTION.—The Newbernian, speculating on the action of the ensuing Legislature, and taking a sensible view of the duties of that body touching internal improvements, education, &c., thus continues:

"The voice of the people too, has clearly called for some changes in our State Constitution.

"The adjustment of the suffrage question—the right of every man who now votes for members of the House of Commons to vote for State Senators—the election of judges, &c., by the people for a term of years—should be submitted to the decision of the people. As a Whig, we are in earnest in our maintenance of the doctrine, that the popular will when fairly expressed, should be carried out on questions of popular rights. Lococoism set this ball in motion, without any previous indication that the people desired any change in our State Constitution. The Whigs now go for giving the people the chance of voting directly on the question, 'Constitution or no Constitution.' Will our Democratic friends now face the music?"

That's the way to talk! Nothing but a fairly constituted, unrestricted Convention, can satisfy the minds of the people, under their awakened sense of the defects of the present Constitution.

SENATOR KING, of Alabama, in a letter declining an invitation to a public dinner in Tuscaloosa, says that he believes the honor of the South remains untarnished, and that the Constitution has not been violated. He exerted himself against the admission of California; but does not believe that the act of admission furnishes justifiable ground for a resort to extreme measures:

"For," he continues, "if every act of oppression or unjust legislation furnished good ground for the destruction of this great government—the wonder and admiration of the world—it would long since have been broken into fragments. When the embargo laws caused desolation to the shores of New England, destroyed her commerce, and left her ships to rot at her wharves, what would have been the feeling, had that section determined to dissolve the Union? When the unjust, unequal, and most oppressive tariff of 1828 pressed heavily upon Southern industry, which of the Southern States, with the exception of South Carolina, gave countenance to nullification?"

A Convention of all persons interested in mines and manufactures in Virginia, will be held in Richmond on the 5th December next. It is an important Convention, and just such a one ought to be held in North Carolina, during the session of our Legislature.—Star.

TURNING HOME.—It is an ill wind that blows nobody any good. The strife between North and South is turning the attention of our people more and more to home interests—home manufacture—home production of every thing—home independence generally. This doctrine we have been preaching ever since we were able to drive the quill—but who has cared?

The agricultural portions of the South pay an immense tribute to the North, and receive no adequate return—nay, no return at all. Nothing under the sun, except the creation of a supply at home equal to the demand at home, can redeem us from the state of "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for the North.

But a mere spirit of indignation against the North will not long sustain us in the policy in which so many of our people seem now ready to embark. We must, as a State, adopt a course of policy which will steadily develop the skill and industry of our handicraftsmen and manufacturers. We must foster these interests as Georgia has done, and as other southern as well as northern States are constantly doing.

TEMPERANCE AND POLITICS.—A candidate for Congress has been started in Delaware on the "Temperance Ticket"—a fact which calls forth the following strong and sensible views of the Standard, in which we entirely concur:

"This 'political Temperance ticket' in Delaware, no matter what party it may be calculated to aid, ought to be scouted and frowned down by every good citizen. Temperance organizations have nothing to do with party politics; and no intelligent Temperance man, who has his cause sincerely at heart, can sanction any such connection between the two as that alluded to above. This evil, we fear, will grow. It may not be long before it is felt nearer at home. We hope not; but a word of caution, offered from the best of motives, cannot be out of place.

"But while we deprecate any connection between Temperance and party politics, we desire at the same time to see sober men elected to Congress, and to see men who were sent there sober, remain sober. Congress, if all reports be true, needs reformation in this regard."

WILMINGTON.—A southern rights meeting was recently held at Wilmington in this State, at which Messrs. Ashe, Venable, Daniel and Clingman were specially complimented. The resolutions were worded in calm language, declaring that the Southern States should take immediate steps to establish a commercial marine, and such a district trade with Europe as will render them independent of Northern merchants, manufacturers and ship-owners. Also, that the repeal of the "fugitive slave law," or the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia by the Federal Congress, will be such an indication of settled hostilities to Southern institutions as to justify and require, as a measure of imperative necessity and safety, the secession of the Southern States from the Union.

FREE NEGROES OF VIRGINIA.—Previous to the temporary adjournment of the Virginia Convention, three several propositions in relation to free persons of color were introduced and appropriately referred. It is proposed to give to the Legislature power to enact a law for the removal of the free people of color from the territory of Virginia. Another scheme proposes that no will, or deed, for the emancipation of slaves, shall take effect, unless provision be made by the testator, or grantor, for removing them beyond the territories of the United States. A third proposes that no will, or deed, emancipating slaves, shall hereafter be admitted to record, so far as such emancipation is concerned.

HIGH WADDELL.—The Hillsboro Recorder was premature in its announcement of the appointment of Mr. Waddell to the Consulate at Havana. Well—we shall not take back a word we said about him! but will express, with the Recorder, the hope that in this, as in other cases, "coming events cast their shadows before."

HENRY W. MILLER lately replied to a speech of the Hon. A. W. Venable, at Oxford, in which he is represented to have thoroughly exposed the disorganizing doctrines of Mr. V. and his reckless coadjutors. Mr. Miller's speech is to be published, on the solicitation of many gentlemen of Granville.

THANKSGIVING.—Last Thursday, the day appointed by the Governor to be observed with thanksgiving and praise, was celebrated with religious services in the Presbyterian church of this place, appropriately and eloquently led by the Pastor, Rev. John A. Greiter. Several of the stores were closed, and business suspended.

New York Election.—The contest has been remarkably close in this State. It is now, however, pretty generally conceded that Washington Hunt is elected Governor by about 1,000 majority.

With regard to the Lieutenant Governor, the result is yet uncertain. Cornell, the Whig candidate, was not on the anti-rent ticket, with Mr. Hunt. The probability is that Church, the Democratic candidate, who was on the anti-rent ticket, is elected.

Reports have been received from all except four of the Congressional districts. The chances are that the Delegation will be equally divided. The Legislature is Whig in both branches—thus securing a Whig U. S. Senator in the place of Mr. Dickinson. We hope that he may be as much of a Patriot.

New Jersey Congressmen.—The Delegate elected to the next Congress from the State of New Jersey consists of GEORGE H. BROWN, Whig, and NATHAN T. STRATTON, CHAS. SKELTON, ISAAC WILDRICK, and RODMAN M. PRICE, Democrats, being a gain to the Democrats of three members.

INDUSTRIAL CONVENTIONS—AGAIN!

We are glad to see that the proposition for Conventions for our Miners, Manufacturers and Mechanics, during the coming winter, meets with favor, so far as we have been able to learn. A large meeting of the Mechanics of Guilford has been held; and we learn they are taking the necessary steps to be fully represented in Raleigh. We recommend the example to all the enterprising and working men of the State. The object is, by mutual consultation and union of action, to improve our condition; to learn something by example and counsel; and to benefit the State.

About the 18th of December will be the best time for these meetings. The Legislature will then have been in session one month, and all their preliminary business disposed of; so that the important measures for the improvement and prosperity of the State will, by that time, be the objects of anxious deliberation and action.

Will not the Editors of the State lay this matter before their readers?—nay, will they not endeavor to come up themselves? There are many reasons why an Editorial convention would be important and profitable: and the Editors of North Carolina are the very men to give the first impulse to all prudent steps for the improvement and advancement of the State. They are practical men—they are men of talents and reflection—they have information upon almost every subject, far more extensive and useful in its character, than perhaps any other class of our citizens. Shall we not, then, have a Convention? What say you, brethren?—Raleigh Times.

The Convention above suggested meets the hearty approbation of the manufacturers of this county. Upon a consultation had last week, it was determined that each of the five cotton manufacturing establishments in the county shall be fully represented in the Convention. Mechanics and Farmers will doubtless have their representatives there. As to the Editors of the State, it will be their special duty to attend. We shall be there, if not in propria persona, at all events by proxy.

We are glad to learn that Guilford county will be fully represented. If other counties will give the matter due attention, we can have a good Convention, one that will make even the "assembled wisdom of the State" feel small. Such Conventions are eminently calculated to bind the remote parts of the State together with a fraternal chain, and stimulate our citizens to enterprise and industry.—Asheboro Herald.

How far the mechanics of Guilford may be prepared for any exhibition of their workmanship, by the 18th of December, we are unable to say. Naturally desirous of putting the best foot foremost, when they go into company, we doubt whether much ought to be expected of them by that time. But we have some mining specimens, of the richest sort—real California!—which we understand will be exhibited—any how.

In the effort now making every where over the South to develop resources of home independence, we trust North Carolina will not stay out of sight behind. She has as much of the elements of real independence, in her soil, in the bowels of her hills, in the native skill of her mechanics and working-men, and in the spirit and hardihood of her yeomanry, as any other State. It is time she opened her eyes to her own actual wealth. If the Legislature can be made to feel a proper pressure from without, North Carolina will soon be "brought out of the kinks."

McBRIDE AND CROOKS.

Will the Greensborough Patriot tell the public what was done with the indictment in the case of Crooks and McBride, at the recent Term of Guilford Superior Court? Was not a bill sent in to the Grand Jury against these men? And was it not in evidence that one of these men, or both, had circulated an incendiary document? And did not the Judge expressly inform the Jury that the document was incendiary, and that if circulated by either of these men, they were bound to find "a true bill"? And did not the Jury, in the face of these facts disagree, and refuse to return "a true bill"?

A citizen of Georgia went to Boston, a week or two since, to reclaim a fugitive slave under the law enacted by the last Congress. He was arrested three times, on frivolous and ridiculous charges, and was held to bail, each time, in \$10,000, to appear and answer before the Courts of Massachusetts; and he escaped only by flight a fourth arrest, based upon the criminal charge of an attempt to kidnap his own slave. So much for Boston. Now let us look nearer home. A canting scoundrel—a man professing to be a follower of the Prince of Peace—a Preacher of the Gospel, is indicted in our Courts for circulating documents among slaves. It is proved that he had endeavored to "excite insurrection" among them; and he is convicted as an incendiary, under the statute, by a Jury of twelve men. The Judge orders him to the pillory, to be whipped, and imprisoned; but the prisoner appeals to the Supreme Court for a second hearing. The appeal was granted—properly granted, as we suppose; but in the meantime the incendiary was permitted to go at large, under a bond of only one thousand dollars conditioned for his appearance and an additional thousand dollars, we believe, as a forfeiture on his part in case he repeated his offence! Of course this man (McBride) has no idea of abiding the result of his appeal. He will not repeat his offence, in such a manner as to be detected in it, and so he will not forfeit any thing on that account; and as to his thousand dollar bond for his appearance to take the pillory, the lash, and the imprisonment, that can be easily discharged by his Abolition employers North, or by his friends in Guilford. Why was he not imprisoned? Or, if not imprisoned why was not the bond ten thousand dollars instead of one?

We assure the Patriot that the questions contained in the first paragraph of this article, are put in good faith and in a respectful spirit. We have no wish, in this connection, to create undue excitement or to make party capital. We merely ask for information.—Raleigh Standard.

We understand that no bill of indictment against Crooks and McBride, or either of them, was sent in to the Grand Jury during the recent term of Guilford Superior Court, for want of sufficient evidence to sustain such bill. But a bill was sent in against another man—a private individual in very humble circumstances of life—sustained by evidence similar to that on which the bill was found against McBride in Forsyth county; the Jury returned it "not a true bill." We learn that the Judge, at the request of the Solicitor, ordered the Jury that the pamphlet, as charged in the bill, was incendiary. On what ground the Jury based their refusal to return a true bill has not, of course, transpired. After Court was over, we are informed, a warrant was issued by a Justice of the Peace against this same individual; but he had absconded.

The Standard is mistaken in its impression that McBride was indicted and convicted for circulating an incendiary pamphlet among slaves. It was in proof only that he gave the pamphlet to a little daughter of Mr. Kennedy, at whose house he had staid all night, and that there were no negroes in Mr. K's family. The crime against the statute under which he was convicted—as may be seen on reference to Rev. Stat., chap. 34, sec. 17—was for knowingly circulating a printed pamphlet "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." The Standard's conjecture that he will not abide the termination of the appeal to the Supreme Court is very probably correct.

The censure upon Judge Manly, implied in the closing interrogatories above, is unjust. We have heard but one opinion from intelligent gentlemen present at the trial and acquainted with the affair, namely, that the Judge evinced a firm and proper disposition to carry out the spirit of the law, under a judicious consideration of all the attending circumstances. He secured the praise of all, for his firmness, intelligence and impartiality.

We learn that this conviction is the first that ever occurred under the statute. The points on which the appeal was taken would be viewed with interest, but in our ignorance of law technicalities we cannot undertake to present them.

We have thus endeavored to answer the inquiries of the Standard in the same spirit in which they were propounded.

CENSUS RETURNS.

	1840.	1850.	Increase.
Montgomery	5609	6883	1274
Camden	5663	6049	387
Carleton	6591	7001	410
Guilford	19175	19731	556
Hertford	7484	8312	828
Pasquotank	8514	9033	519
Stanly	5171	6683	1512
Tyrell	4657	5128	471
Wake	21118	26468	5350
Wayne	10891	13487	2596
Gates	8161	8429	268
Halifax	18865	19397	532
Franklin	10980	11713	733
Richmond	8909	10012	1103
Duplin	11182	13482	2300
Davie	7674	7950	276

*Decrease, 268

Census of Haywood.—White population 5,806, black 418, Indian 710. Deaths from June 1849 to June 1850, 105.

Census of Henderson.—Whites 6,436, slaves 669. Deaths in one year 47; increase since 1840, 1,500.

Thus we see that Henderson, with a population greater than Haywood, has not half the deaths, showing it, as it is, one of the healthiest counties in the world; the deaths do not amount to 7 to the 1000 during the year.

Asheville Messenger.

The number of free persons (white and black) in Montgomery is 5,110; of slaves 1773. Increase of the former, since 1840, 831; of the latter 443.

The Assistant Marshal of the Upper Division of Robeson County informs us that there are in that Division 3,639 whites, and 2,572 slaves. Total 5,610. He thinks the increase in the county will be found to be about 4,800. He found one colored man rising 120 years. He is blind, but his faculties not otherwise impaired.

Fayetteville Observer.

From the Star.

The Rumor About the President's Orders.—The Republic contradicts the reports, that troops had been ordered by the President to Boston, with the view of enforcing the execution of the fugitive slave law, should it be resisted. It is true, it says, that some changes have been made in the position of troops; but not for the object alleged.

The Republic adds, however, to these corrections, that if the exigency should arise, making it the duty of the President to resort to the means vested in him by the Constitution and the laws to enforce their due execution, there is no doubt that his duty will be promptly and prudently discharged.

"Jon," the correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, thinks it strange that the President has not been informed of what was going on at Boston; and it is said the Marshal for that District will be dismissed for his dereliction of duty, and one appointed who will execute the law.

There is no doubt the President and Cabinet have resolved to use the military in executing the law, if necessary, and that the President has issued orders with that view, having reference to the Boston affair.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Clipper writes as follows to that paper, on the subject of the troops ordered to Boston which is probably the truth of the matter.

"The President has directed the Secretaries of War and the Navy to issue orders to the proper officers in command of the land and sea forces in New England, to be in readiness, with the arms at their command, to aid the Marshal of the United States, for the district of Massachusetts, to execute the Fugitive Slave Law, should the Marshal call upon them for assistance in the premises. Orders to this effect have been transmitted from these Departments to the proper officers in Boston and its vicinity. This is the way to deal with the mob spirit which now holds Boston in durance vile."

In regard to the industrial exhibition proposed to be held in Raleigh this winter, we believe it is a good move, and hope to see it well attended. Will not the merchants, manufacturers, miners, &c., of this region prepare for it, and take down specimens of their skill and industry. If the thing should be carried out as it ought to be, it would certainly open the eyes of many who are now ignorant of the resources of the State. It would at once become apparent how great would be the benefits of the improvements proposed to be made.—Salisbury Watchman.

General Intelligence.

The Bounty Land Claimants.—The Secretary of the Department of the Interior publishes a notice to claimants of bounty lands, requesting them to address communications for information directly to the commissioner of pensions. He also gives the following information:

1st. That where the service has been rendered by a substitute, he is the person entitled to the benefit of the law, and not his employer.

2d. That the widow of a soldier who has rendered the service required by the law is entitled to bounty land, provided she was a widow at the passage of the law, although she may have been married a second time; but if not a widow at that time, the benefit of the act inures to the minor children of the deceased soldier.

3d. That no person who has received or is entitled to bounty land under a prior law, is entitled to the benefit of the act of 28th September, 1850.

4th. That no soldier is entitled to more than one warrant under this act, although he may have served several terms; but where a soldier has served several terms, he will receive a warrant for the greatest quantity of land to which those several terms, consolidated, will entitle him.

Final Interment of Gen. Taylor's Remains.

A despatch from Louisville, Kentucky, announces that the steamboat Navigator, with the remains of the late lamented President, arrived there on the 1st inst. The approach of the boat was announced by the firing of a gun, and the bells of the city immediately commenced tolling. An immense crowd congregated about the landing, and an imposing military and civic procession, preceded by Governor Crittenden and the Mayor of the city, went to receive the remains from the boat. On the landing of the coffin Governor Crittenden made a brief and solemn speech. The coffin was then placed upon a bier, drawn by four black horses, and the funeral procession, six squares long, passed through the principal streets of the city, which were densely thronged with spectators. All places of business were closed for the time. The remains were then conveyed to the family burying ground seven miles from the city, where the ashes of the hero-President will hereafter rest.

The Union in Georgia.—The Savannah Republican of Monday says: "The friends of the Union and the South are arousing themselves to the great duty before them. They are on the alert every where, nominating the ablest Democrats and Whigs in their ranks, and pledging themselves to stand by the South and the Union."

We hazard but little in saying that the Union and Southern Right's party will sweep the State by such a majority as was never obtained before. The signs from the interior are not to be mistaken. So disheartened are the Disunionists, that in a large number of counties they have failed to make any nomination. They have fled before the storm of indignation which their dark schemes have raised among the honest-hearted yeomanry of the country. If the people will but continue to do their duty, they carry the Convention by a majority of two to one."

Excitement in Mississippi.—Senator Foote hung in effigy. The reception of Gen. Foote in Mississippi, is marked by strong vicissitudes. At Columbus his "brilliant" speech was well received, and at Jackson he was welcomed with a salute of artillery. At Jackson and in Madison if we are to believe his former admirers and now prejudiced opponents, he met with "perfect discomfiture." At the latter place, in the discussion, denounced by "Hon. Franklin Smith" as "traitor, and as deserting his seat in the U. S. Senate," and the "people became so exasperated, in the course of the evening, that Mr. Foote was hung in effigy." These statements we receive with many grains of allowance.

Deep River Coal.—We learn that Thomas Farish, Esq., of Chatham county, has sold his Plantation and Coal Mine, on Deep River, for \$7,500, to a Northern gentleman, or company, whose intention it is to proceed at once to working the mine, with a large force. The speedy completion of the works of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company will enable the purchaser, and the owners of other Mines on Deep River, to supply to this place and Wilmington, and perhaps to ships from the State, any quantity of this valuable Mineral.

Fayetteville Observer.

Chesnut Mast.—Providence does all things well. The wheat crop this year was very small and the corn crop rather light, but we have an abundance of grass and roughness for cattle and horses, apples, peaches and potatoes for children, and the greatest chesnut mast for hogs and idlers that we have had for years. Hogs will do well on them till December, requiring but little corn to fit them for the meat-house. The chesnut mast will save, in our mountain country, thousands of bushels of corn.—Asheville Messenger.

Great Whig Meeting at Boston.—There was a large and enthusiastic Whig meeting in Faneuil Hall last Friday night. Wm. J. Hubbard, President. The speakers were the Hon. S. Stevenson, Col. A. H. Bullock, of Worcester, and Hon. F. C. Gray. While they all went for a modification of the Fugitive Slave bill, they denounced any nullification of the laws. The Hall rang with loud and enthusiastic cheers for Daniel Webster and the Union.

New York Abolition Merchants.—The Day Book is doing the South an essential service by publishing the names of those wholesale merchants in New York, whose traffic is chiefly with the South, but who use the gains thus acquired in advancing abolition doctrines in that city. The following firms are thus noticed: Messrs. Bowen & M'Namee, Chittenden & Bliss, Perkins & Warren, Hopkins & Allen, Simeon Draper, Jr., Hunt & Daniel.

Wisconsin Election.—CHARLES DUREKE and JAMES D. DOTY, both Free-Soilers and Independent candidates, are re-elected to Congress from the first and third districts of Wisconsin—the former by 1,500 majority, and the latter by about 2,000. Mr. EASTMAN, Democrat, is elected in second district. The Democrats will have a large majority in the State Legislature, as usual though somewhat reduced from last year.

"Rebellion in Boston."—The Boston papers are making merry over the report, since shown to be incorrect, that troops had been ordered to Boston to quell the rebellion there. They can scarcely believe that the exaggerated reports which correspondents through the telegraph, the

most excitable of all correspondents, have made would be believed at Washington. The Boston Traveller, referring to the matter, says:

"We should like to see five or six hundred of the best troops in the United States army together, and have no possible objection to the concentration of these troops in Boston Harbor, if the President judges proper; but the idea that such a measure is necessary to enforce the laws of the United States in Boston is, in our view, simply ridiculous."

Colored People of Indiana.—In the Indiana Constitutional Convention this committee have reported an article prohibiting the immigration of negroes into the State, and also their right to hold real-estate. The convention also voted, by 45 majority, to prohibit negro testimony against white persons, and refused to extend to them the right of suffrage by a vote of 184 to 1.

Spanish Tobacco in North Carolina.—The editor of the Wilmington (N. C.) Commercial states that he has seen part of an experimental crop of tobacco, raised in that neighborhood, from Spanish seed. It is very superior, and the specimen warrants the belief that the sand-hills of N. Carolina, under proper cultivation, will produce as fine tobacco as any country in the world.

Ohio and Mississippi Railroad.—The Cincinnati Daily Commercial, speaking of the enterprise, says that the election of officers of the road will take place in that city shortly, and that the full amount of the subscription of stock required to secure the appropriation by Cincinnati of the amount voted for, has already been obtained.

Methodist Church North.—The Methodist Church North numbers 689,682 members, 4,129 travelling preachers, 5,420 local preachers, and 30 conferences. As compared with last year, the returns show an increase of 148 travelling preachers, 266 local preachers, and 27,367 members.

Slave Trade.—From 1840 to 1848 the English men-of-war captured six hundred and twenty-five vessels, containing thirty-eight thousand eight hundred and three slaves, of whom near four thousand died before an adjudication. The last advices from Sierra Leone represent the slave trade to be flourishing.

Blacks in Canada.—Loud complaints are made in various parts of Canada against the influx of black refugees from the United States, and it is intimated, that should the immigration continue, it will become a matter of legislation how to dispose of these unfortunate people.

Hogs.—The Metropolis, published at Chillicothe, Ohio, says that the drovers have been buying hogs in Ross county, at \$2.25, 25¢, and that none of the packers in that city have contracted for pork at more than \$2.50 for packing. The feeders are holding off for 3.00.

The New Hampshire Constitutional Convention.—recently elected, met at Concord on Wednesday, and chose FRANKLIN PERCEE President. The Constitution of New Hampshire has not been revised since its original adoption.

At Chardon, Ohio, fifty of the most respectable, influential and wealthy citizens, have formed themselves into a military company to resist, by force of arms, the fugitive slave law in that vicinity.

500 Peach Scions. the most choice kinds, two years growth, for sale on early application to the subscriber. JOHN A. FOULKES. November, 1850. 20-3

FRUIT TREES.

The undersigned, Proprietors of the N. C. Pomological Garden and Nurseries, Cane Creek, Chatham county, have now ready for sale 20,000 Fruit Trees of the choicest kinds known of apples, peaches, plums, apricots, nectarines, grape vines, &c. Orders sent early will be promptly attended to. Samuel W. Westbrook is our agent for the sale of trees in this vicinity. J. T. LINDLEY. Greensboro, Nov. 1850. 30-3

*The Randolph Herald and Hillsboro Recorder publish 3 weeks. J. T. L.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

500 Acres of Land, Lincolnton, &c. for SALE.

On the 2nd of Dec. 1850, pursuant to a decree of the Court of Equity, at Fall Term 1850. The undersigned will proceed to sell at public Sale on a credit of one and two years, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, that very valuable possession, in Surry county, North Carolina, known as the Lime-Kob establishment belonging to the heirs of Maj. Joseph Williams, late of said county, lying immediately on the Yadkin River on the southern bank. This tract of Land on which this Lime Stone Quarry is situated, contains about five hundred acres mostly wood land, suitable for burning Lime. There are a few acres of cleared land on it. The quantity of the Lime Stone is considered inexhaustible. Those wishing to make a profitable investment in Real Estate would certainly do well to attend this sale, as no doubt a great bargain can be had. The sale will take place on the premises, and such as may desire to view them before the day of sale can do so. Mr. Robert or Joseph Williams, Esq. will take pleasure in showing the land, &c. to them. Oct. 16, 1850. 27-3 S. GRAVES, c. m. e.

POSTPONEMENT.

N. B. By request of the parties, the above sale is postponed to the Tuesday of the February Term of Surry County Court next, (1851,) and will take place at the Court House in Rockford without fail. Persons desirous of purchasing this property are expressly requested to examine the same either in person or by a competent agent. S. GRAVES, c. m. e. Nov. 14, 1850.

Sale of Dan River Land.

In pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity, held for Rockingham county, Fall Term, 1850, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, on the premises, on the 24th day of December, 1850, that valuable tract of Land, lying in the county aforesaid, on the south side of Dan River, about four miles north-west of Wentworth, known as the

EAGLE FALLS PLANTATION. Belonging to the widow and devisees of Robert Galaway, Jr., deceased, containing 1050 acres; about 400 of which is river bottom. The widow is entitled to one-third part during her life, which will be surveyed and allotted to her previous to the day of sale. Also two small tracts adjoining the Eagle Falls plantation, supposed to contain 250 acres. This land is well timbered, and is believed to be among the best real estates in this section of country. Persons disposed to purchase are invited to view the premises, which will be shown by Wm. F. Carter, Esq., who resides on the place.

Terms of sale.—One and two years credit in equal payments, bond with approved security will be required for the purchase money, and the title reserved till the further order of the Court. JOHN L. LESLIE, C. M. E. Nov. 4, 1850. 30-1

