

The Greensborough Patriot.

VOLUME XII.

GREENSBOROUGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, AUGUST 10, 1850.

NUMBER 16

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY SWAIN AND SHERWOOD.

Price \$2.50 a year:
OR THREE DOLLARS, IF NOT PAID WITHIN ONE MONTH
AFTER THE DATE OF THE SUBSCRIPTION.
A failure on the part of any customer to order a dis-
continuation within the subscription year will be con-
sidered indicative of his wish to continue the paper.

BY AUTHORITY.

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

[PUBLIC—No. 14.]

AN ACT to provide for recording the conveyances of
vessels, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-
resentatives of the United States of America in Con-
gress assembled, That no bill of sale, mortgage, hy-
pothecon, or conveyance of any vessel or part of any
vessel of the United States, shall be valid against any
person other than the grantor or mortgagee, and per-
sons having actual notice thereof, unless such bill of
sale, mortgage, hypothecation, or conveyance, be re-
corded in the office of the collector of customs where
such vessel is registered or en-
rolled: *Provided*, That the lien by bottomry on
any vessel, created during her voyage, by a loan of
money or materials necessary to repair or enable
such vessel to prosecute a voyage, shall not lose its
priority or be in any way affected by the provisions
of this act.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the
collectors of the customs shall keep an index of such
bills of sale, mortgages, hypothecations, or con-
veyances, and also all certificates for discharging
and cancelling any such conveyances, in a book,
or books to be kept for that purpose, in the order
of their reception: noting in said book or books,
and also on the bill of sale, mortgage, hypotheca-
tion, or conveyance, the time when the same was
received, and shall certify on the bill of sale, mor-
gage, hypothecation, or conveyance, the number of
the book and page where recorded; and shall re-
ceive, for so recording such instrument of con-
veyance or certificate of discharge, fifty cents.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the
collectors of the customs shall keep an index of such
records, inserting alphabetically the names of the
vender or mortgagee, and of the vendee or
mortgagee, and shall permit said index and books
of records to be inspected, during office hours,
under such reasonable regulations as they may
establish, and shall, when required, furnish to any
person a certificate setting forth the names of the
owners of any vessel registered or enrolled, the
parts or proportions owned by each, (if inserted
in the register or enrolment), and also the mat-
erial facts of any existing bill of sale, mortgage,
hypothecation, or other incumbrance upon such
vessel, recorded since the issuing of the last reg-
ister or enrolment, viz: the date, amount of such
incumbrance, and from and to whom, or in whose
favor made; the collectors shall receive for each
such certificate one dollar.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the
collectors of the customs shall furnish certified
copies of such records on the receipt of fifty cents
for each bill of sale, mortgage, or other convey-
ance.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the
owner, or agent of the owner of any vessel of the
United States, applying to a collector of the cus-
toms for a register or enrolment of a vessel, shall,
in addition to the oath now prescribed by law,
set forth in the oath of ownership the part or
proportion of such vessel belonging to each own-
er, and the same shall be inserted in the register
or enrolment; and that all bills of sale of vessels
registered or enrolled shall set forth the part of
the vessel owned by each person selling, and the
part conveyed to each person purchasing.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the
twelfth clause or section of the act entitled "An act
in addition to the several acts regulating the ship-
ment and discharge of seamen and the duties of
consuls," approved July twentieth, eighteen hun-
dred and forty, be so amended, that all com-
plaints in writing, to the consuls or commercial
agents as therein provided, that a vessel is unsea-
worthy, shall be signed by the first, or the second
and third officers, and a majority of the crew, be-
fore the consul or commercial agent shall be au-
thorized to notice such complaint, or proceed to
appoint inspectors as therein provided.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That any
person, not being an owner, who shall on the
high seas wilfully, with intent to burn or destroy,
set fire to any ship or other vessel, or otherwise
attempt the destruction of such ship, or other ves-
sel, being the property of any citizen or citizens
of the United States, or procure the same to be
done, with intent aforesaid, and being thereof
lawfully convicted, shall suffer imprisonment to
hard labor, for a term not exceeding ten years nor
less than three years, according to the aggrava-
tion of the offence.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That this
act shall be in force from and after the first day
of October next ensuing.

Approved, July 29, 1850.
HOWELL COBB,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WILLIAM R. KING,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
MILLARD FILLMORE.

[PUBLIC—No. 15.]

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act for the
better organization of the District Court of the
United States, within the State of Louisiana," ap-
proved the 3d of March, eighteen hundred and
forty-nine.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-
resentatives of the United States of America in Con-
gress assembled, That the act entitled "An act
for the better organization of the District Court of
the United States, within the State of Louisiana,"
approved third of March, eighteen hundred and
forty-nine, be so amended that it shall be the
duty of the Judge of the Western District of
Louisiana, in the parish of St. Joseph, on the first
Monday in December in each year, for the parish-
es of Carroll, Madison, Tensas and Concordia,
and to appoint a clerk of the court for that place;
and it shall be the duty of the clerk of the Dis-

trict Court of the United States at Monroe to de-
liver to the clerk at St. Joseph's, or to his order,
the original papers in all such cases as properly
belong to the court at that place, together with a
transcript of the proceedings had thereon; and it
shall be the duty of the marshal of said western
district to attend the terms of said court at St.
Joseph's, by himself or deputy, and to perform
all the duties of his office for that court in the same
manner and with the same powers, duties, and
emoluments, as he is required to do for the courts
at other places in the district, by the act to which
this is an amendment.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That writs of
error and appeal shall lie from decisions of the
District Court of the Western District of Louisi-
ana, exercising circuit court jurisdiction, to the
Supreme Court of the United States in the same
cases as from a Circuit Court to the Supreme
Court, and under the same regulations.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the
parish of Bienville shall form a part of the West-
ern District of Louisiana, and be one of the parish-
es for which a court is to be held at Shreveport;
and that the parish of Caldwell shall be one of
the parishes for which a court is to be held at
Monroe; and that this act shall take effect from
and after its passage.

Approved, July 29, 1850.

[PUBLIC—No. 16.]

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to regu-
late the collection of duties on imports and ton-
nage," approved March second, seventeen hun-
dred and ninety-nine.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-
resentatives of the United States of America in Con-
gress assembled, That so much of the waters of the
Naragansett bay, and the shores, bays, harbors,
creeks, and inlets, in the State of Rhode Island
and Providence Plantations, as are within the
county of Kent, including the port of East Green-
wich, and that part of Warwick lying upon
Greenwich bay, is hereby taken from the collec-
tion district of Newport, in said State, and
attached to, and made part of, the collection dis-
trict of Providence.

Approved, July 29, 1850.

[PUBLIC—No. 17.]

AN ACT to provide for holding the Courts of the
United States in case of the sickness or other dis-
ability of the Judges of the district courts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-
resentatives of the United States of America in Con-
gress assembled, That in case of the sickness or
other disability of any district judge of any judi-
cial district of the United States, which shall
prevent him from holding any stated or ap-
pointed term of the district court of his district,
or of the circuit court therein in the absence of
the circuit judge, and upon the fact of such
sickness or other disability being certified by the
clerk of such district court to the circuit judge of
the circuit within which such district may lie,
it shall be lawful for such circuit judge, if in his
judgment the public interest shall so require, to
designate and appoint the district judge of any
other judicial district of the United States, within
the same circuit, to hold the district court or cir-
cuit court in case of the sickness or absence of
the circuit judge, in the place of, and discharge
all the judicial duties of the district judge, who
may be sick or otherwise disabled as aforesaid,
while such sickness or other disability shall con-
tinue; which appointment shall be filed in the
office of the clerk of the said district court, and
be entered on the minutes of the court; and a
certified copy thereof, under the seal of the
court, be, by such clerk, transmitted to the judge
so designated and appointed.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That in
case there be no circuit judge resident within
such circuit, or of his absence therefrom or ma-
lady to execute the provisions of the preceding
section, or of the disability or neglect of the dis-
trict judges designated by him to hold the courts
and transact the business within the district for
which he or they may be so designated, the
clerk of such district court shall certify such
fact or facts to the Chief Justice of the United
States; and it shall thereupon be lawful for the
Chief Justice of the United States to designate
and appoint, in manner aforesaid, any district
judge within said circuit, or of any judicial dis-
trict within a circuit next immediately contigu-
ous to the one within which such disability ex-
ists, which appointment shall be transmitted to
such clerk, and by him acted on as directed in
the preceding section.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it
shall be the duty of such district judge as shall
be for that purpose designated and appointed, (as
in the preceding sections provided,) to hold the
district court or circuit court as aforesaid, and
discharge all the judicial duties of the district
judge, who shall be sick or otherwise disabled
as aforesaid, so long as such sickness or other
disability shall continue; and all the acts and
proceedings in said courts, or by or before the
said district judge so designated and appointed,
shall have the same force, effect, and validity,
as if done and transacted by and before the dis-
trict judge of said district.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That it
shall be lawful for such circuit judge or the
Chief Justice of the United States, as the case
may be, from time to time, if in his judgment
the public interest shall so require, to make a
new designation and appointment of any other
district judge of any judicial district within the
same circuits as aforesaid, with the powers and
for the duties and purposes mentioned in the
preceding sections of this act, and to revoke and
determine any previous designation and appoint-
ment.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the
district judge so designated and appointed to hold
the court and discharge the duties of the district
judge of another district, and who shall hold such
court or discharge such duties, shall be allowed
his reasonable expenses of travel to and from
and of residence in such other district, neces-
sarily incurred by reason of such designation and
appointment and his obedience thereto; and such
expenses shall, when certified by the clerk and
the district attorney of the judicial district within
which such services shall have been performed,
be paid by the marshal of such district, and al-
lowed him in his accounts with the United States.

Approved, July 29, 1850.

[PUBLIC—No. 18.]

AN ACT to regulate the terms of the circuit and
district courts of the United States for the district
of Ohio.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-
resentatives of the United States of America in Con-
gress assembled, That there shall be held at the
city of Columbus, in the State of Ohio two regu-
lar terms of the circuit and district
courts of the United States for the district of O-
hio, in each year, which shall commence respec-
tively on the third Tuesday in May and the
third Tuesday in October, in each year, and so
much of any law as requires the terms of said
courts to be held in July and November, respec-
tively, is hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all
issues now pending in either of said courts shall
be tried at the terms herein provided for, and no
process issued or proceedings pending in either
of said courts shall be avoided or impaired by
this change of the time of holding the same, but
all process, bail-bonds, and recognizances, re-
turnable at the next term of either of said courts,
shall be returnable and returned to the court
next held under this act, in the same manner as
if so made returnable on the face thereof, and
shall have full effect accordingly.

Approved, July 29, 1850.

[PUBLIC—No. 5.]

JOINT RESOLUTION for restoring the settlement of
the "three months' extra pay" claims to the ac-
counting officers of the treasury.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Rep-
resentatives of the United States of America in Con-
gress assembled, That from and after the pas-
sage of this act, the unsettled claims of the of-
ficers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and
privates, for three months' extra pay for services
in the war with Mexico, as provided for by the
fifth section of the act approved July nineteenth,
eighteen hundred and forty-eight, chapter one
hundred and four, which, by a joint resolution
of Congress, approved July twenty-ninth, eighteen
hundred and forty-eight, it was made the duty
of the pay department of the army to settle, under
such regulations as the Paymaster General, with
the approval of the Secretary of War, shall estab-
lish, be, and the same are hereby, directed to be
settled by the Second Auditor and certified by
the Second Comptroller of the Treasury. That
all muster and pay rolls, and all other papers re-
lating to said claims on file in the Paymaster
General's office, be transferred to the Second
Auditor's office, and that the settlements made by
the Pay Department, under the joint resolution
approved the twenty-ninth day of July, eighteen
hundred and forty-eight, be considered as valid as
if they had been made by the accounting officers
of the treasury.

Approved, July 29, 1850.

The Good Angels.

"Come, Ady and Jane, it's time you were in
bed," said Mrs. Freeman to her two little daugh-
ters, about nine o'clock one evening. Ady was
nine years old, and Jane was a year and a half
younger. The two children had been sitting at
the work-table with their mother, one of them
studying her lesson, and the other engaged on a
piece of fancy needlework.

"Papa hasn't come home yet," answered Ady.
"No, dear, but it's getting late, and it is time
you were in bed. He may not be home for an
hour."

Ady laid aside her work and left the table,
and Jane closed her books and put them away
in her school satchel.

"You can light the little lamp on the mantle-
piece," said Mrs. Freeman, after a few moments,
and looking around as she spoke, she saw the
children had both put on their bonnets, and were
tying their warm capes close about their necks.
She understood well the meaning of this, and
therefore did not ask a question, although the
tears came to her eyes, and her voice trembled
as she said:

"It is very cold out to-night, children."
"But we don't feel it, mother," replied Ady.
"We'll run along very quick."

And the two little ones went out, before their
mother, whose feelings were choking her, could
say a word. As they closed the door after them,
and left her alone, she raised her eyes upward,
and murmured—

"God bless and reward the dear children!"

It was a black winter night, as the little ad-
venturers stepped into the street; the wind swept
fiercely along, and almost drove them back into
the door. But they caught each other tightly by
the hands, and bending their little forms to meet
the pressure, hurried on the way they were go-
ing, as fast as their little feet could move. The
streets were dark and deserted, but the children
were not afraid. Love filled their hearts, and
left no room for fear.

They did not speak a word to each other as
they hastened along. After going for a distance
of several blocks, they stopped before a house,
over the door of which was a handsome orna-
mental gas lamp bearing the words, "Oysters
and Refreshments." It was a strange place for
two little girls like them to enter, and at such an
hour; but after standing for a moment, they
pushed against the green door, which turned
lightly on its hinges, and stepped into a large
and brilliantly lighted bar-room.

"Bless me!" exclaimed a man who sat read-
ing at a table, "here are those babes again."

Ady and Jane stood still near the door, and
looking all around the room. But not seeing
the object of their search, they went up to the
bar, and said timidly to a man who stood behind
it, pouring liquor into glasses—

"Has papa been here to-night?"

The man leaned over the bar, until his face
was close to the children, and said in an angry
way—

"I don't know any thing about your father.
And see here! don't you come here any more.
If you do, I'll call my big dog out of the yard
and make him bite you."

Ady and Jane felt frightened, as well by the
harsh manner as the angry words of the man,
and they turned back from him, and were turn-
ing towards the door with sad faces, when the
person who had first remarked their entrance,
called loud enough for them to hear him—

"Come here, my little girls."

The children stopped and looked at him,
when he beckoned for them to approach, and
they did so.

"Are you looking for your father?" he asked.
"Yes, sir," replied Ady.

"What did the man at the bar say to you?"
"He said that papa wasn't here; and that, if
we came any more, he would set his dog on us."

"He did?"
"Yes, sir."

The man knit his brow for an instant—then
he said—

"Who sent you here?"
"Nobody," they answered.

"Don't your mother know you have come?"
"Yes, sir. She told us to go to bed; but we
couldn't go until papa was home. And so we
came for him first."

"He is here?" And the children's faces brighten-
ed.

"Yes, he's at the other side of the room. I'll
wake him for you."

Half incoherent, and sound asleep, it was with
some difficulty that Mr. Freeman could be ar-
oused.

As soon, however, as his eyes were fairly
opened, and he found Ady and Jane had each
grasped one of his hands, he rose up, and yield-
ing passively to their direction, suffered them to
lead him away.

"O, dear," exclaimed a man who had look-
ed on with wonder and deep interest. "That's
a temperance lecture that I can't stand. God
bless the little ones," he added, with emotion,
"and give them a sober father."

"I guess you never saw them before," said
one of the bar-keepers, lightly.

"No; and I never wish to again, at least in
this place. Who is their father?"

"Freeman, the lawyer."

"Not the one who a few years ago, conducted
with so much ability, the case against the Ma-
rine Insurance Company?"

"The same."

"Is it possible?"

A little group now formed around the man,
and a good deal was said about Freeman and his
fall from sobriety. One who had several times
seen Ady and Jane come in and lead him home
as they had just done, spoke of them with much
feeling, and all agreed that it was a most touching
scene.

"To see," said one, "how passively he yields
himself to the little things when they come after
him. I feel sometimes, when I see them, al-
most weak enough to shed tears."

"They are his good angels," remarked ano-
ther. "But I'm afraid they are not strong enough
to lead him back to the paths he has forsaken."

"You can think what you please about it gen-
tlemen," spoke up the landlord, "but I can
tell you my opinion upon the subject: I wouldn't
give much for the mother who would let two
little things like them go wandering about the
streets alone at this time of night."

One of them who had expressed an interest
in the children, felt angry at these remarks, and
he resorted with some bitterness.

"And I would think less of the man who
would make their father drink!"

"Ditto to that," responded one of the com-
pany.

"And here's my hand to that," said another.
The landlord finding that the majority of his
company were likely to be against him, smothered
his angry feelings, and kept silence. A few
minutes afterwards, two or three of the inmates
of the bar-room went away.

About ten o'clock on the next morning, while
Mr. Freeman, who was generally sober in the
forepart of the day, was in his office, a stranger
entered, and after sitting down, said:

"I must crave your pardon beforehand for
what I am going to say. Will you promise me
not to be offended?"

"If you offer me an insult, I will resent it,"
said the lawyer.

"So far from that, I come with the desire to
do you a great service."

"Very well—say on."

"I was at Lawson's refectory last night."

"Well?"

"And I saw something there that touched my
heart. If I slept at all last night, it was only to
dream of it. I am a father, sir; I saw two little
girls, and I love them tenderly. O, sir! the
thought of their coming out, in the winter
night, in search of me, in such a polluted place,
makes the blood feel cold in my veins."

Words so unexpected, coming upon Mr. Free-
man when he was comparatively sober, disturbed
him deeply. In spite of all his endeavors to remain
calm, he trembled all over. He made an effort
to say something in reply, but he could not utter
a word.

"My dear sir," pursued the stranger, "you
have fallen at the hand of the monster intemper-
ance, and I feel that you are in great peril. You
have not, however, fallen hopelessly. You may
yet rise, if you will. Let me, in the name of
the sweet babes who have shown in so wonder-
ful a manner their love for you, conjure you to
rise up superior to this deadly foe. Reward
those dear children with the highest blessings
their hearts can desire. Come with me and sign
the pledge of freedom. Let us, though strangers
to each other, unite in this good act.—Come!"

Half bewildered, though with a new hope in
his heart, Freeman arose, and suffered the man
who drew his arm within his, to lead him away.

Before they separated, both had signed the
pledge.

That evening unexpectedly, and to the joy
of his family, Mr. Freeman was perfectly sober
when he came home. After tea, while Ady and
Jane were standing on either side of him, as he
sat near their mother, an arm around each of
them, he said in a low whisper—

"You will never have to come for me again."
The children then lifted their eyes quickly to
his face, but half understanding what he meant.
"I will never go there again," he added; "I
will always stay at home with you."

well knew the signature subscribed at the bottom.
With a cry of joy, she sprang to his side, and
his arms encircled his wife, as well as his child-
ren, in a fond embrace than they had known
for years.

The children's love had saved their father.
They were indeed his good angels.

PARIS.

The Column of July, erected to the memory of
those who fell on the side of the people, during
the memorable three days of 1830, stands on the
site once occupied by the Bastille. It is com-
posed of bronze, and is very beautiful. It cost
\$240,000, is 163 feet high, in addition to the
pedestal on which it stands; is 12 feet in diam-
eter, and contains 163,283 pounds of metal. A
spiral stair, which I ascended, runs up the mid-
dle to the top, and contains, as I ascertained by
counting, 235 steps. A large gilt figure, repre-
senting liberty on tip-toe, surmounts the whole.
From the top, the view of the city is very good,
as, in addition to the height of the pillar, it stands
on high ground. The cylinders of brass, of which
it is composed, not being supported by any ma-
sonry within, I could feel sensibly the monument
vibrating, by a strong wind which was blowing
while I was upon it. Though, of course, in no
danger, the mere thought of being precipitated
from so great a height was anything but pleas-
ant. In vaults, below and around it, are buried
the bones of those who fell during that struggle.

Napoleon's Triumphant Arch is one of the
most conspicuous objects in Paris. The idea of
this great structure originated with Napoleon,
and was, by his order, commenced in 1806,
though it was not till July, 1836, that it was en-
tirely completed. It consists of a great central
arch, ninety feet in height by forty-five in width,
over which is an entablature and an attic.
There is also a transversal arch of fifty-seven
feet in height and twenty-five feet in width. The
total height of the structure is 152 feet; its
breadth 117 feet, and depth 68 feet. It cost \$1-
500,000. A stair passes up one of the piers to
the top, from which point the view of the sub-
urbs of Paris, and in fact of the city itself, is
very beautiful. On the main arch is inscribed
the names of ninety-six victories, and on the sev-
eral sides there is some beautiful sculpturing.

The Cemetery of Pere la Chaise.—These
beautiful grounds consist of about 190 acres,
laid out with much taste, and the principal part
closely filled with tombs and monuments. Tru-
ly, the French are people of exquisite taste; the
monuments here abundantly testify this, were
there no other evidence of it. For much of its
beauty the people are indebted, as they are for
almost every thing of any beauty or excellence,
to the genius of Napoleon. Beautiful avenues
lead through it, lined with fine trees. The whole
air is odoriferous with roses and sweet bnan,
while the ear is charmed with the singing of birds.

The monuments display most extraordinary
variety, scarcely any two being in any degree al-
ike. Over the graves pretty flowers are plant-
ed, and garlands, the gift of some attached friend,
hang from almost every recent tomb-stone.

The Place de la Concorde, lying between the
Tuilleries and the Champs Elysees, is a most
beautiful square. In the centre, over the spot
where Marie Antoinette was beheaded, stands the
Obelisk of Luxor, a magnificent relic of ancient
Egypt, being one of two obelisks that stood be-
fore the Temple of Thebes, (the modern Luxor),
which were erected by Sesostris some 1500 years
before Christ. This single stone is 72 feet in
height; at the base 74, and at the top 5 1/2 in di-
ameter, and is said to weigh 500,000 pounds.
It was a work of great magnitude conveying it from
Egypt, and one of no little difficulty raising it to
its present perpendicular position. It stands on
a block of stone 15 feet high, by 8 feet square at
the top, and 9 at the bottom.

The Jardin D'Acclimatation, in the Champs Elysees,
is a curious affair. It may be said to be a fine,
I had almost said a large, garden enclosed by
glass walls, with an arched roof of glass of great
height. The whole is heated with artificial
heat, like a hot-house. Here are the luxuriant
products, peculiar to tropical climates, flourish-
ing in their native beauty. Owing to the way it
is heated, there is universal spring—bud and
bloom, and bloom and bud, succeed each other
without any intermediate winter of death and de-
cay. Here are fountains and trees, singing
birds and golden fishes. Beautiful as it seems
now, when all is green around, it must be much
more so in the midst of winter, when its beauty
will be heightened by contrast.

The Place Vendome, with its mighty shaft to
the memory of Napoleon, surmounted by a statue
in bronze of the great Emperor, is also a con-
spicuous object. The shaft is 114 feet, and
with its pedestal of 21 feet, makes a total of 135.
It is built of stone, though covered with bronze,
made out of 1209 brass cannon, taken from the
Russians and Austrians. This metal weighs, it
is stated, about 360,000 pounds.

The National Guard.—This body of men
consists in all of about 100,000; only a few how-
ever, do service at once, so that each individual,
in time of peace, is not required to turn out more
than four times a year. They are all volunteers,
and do not usually receive any pay. Many
wealthy young men are members of this Guard.

ONE GOOD TURN DESERVES ANOTHER.

A Short Story.—When Mary and I were
married we were young and foolish, for we had
nothing to be married with, but Mary was de-
voted and I thought I could take care of her best.
I knew I had a strong arm and a brave heart to
depend on. We rented a chamber and went to
house keeping. We got together a little fur-
niture, a table, bedstead, and dishes—but our man-
ey failed before we bought the chairs. I told
Mary she must turn the tub, for I could not run
in debt. No, no.

It was not long before our neighbor, Mrs.
M., found us out, and she kindly supplied
us with a half dozen of chairs. They were old
ones to be sure, but answered just as well for us.
I shall never forget the new face those chairs
got on our snug quarters—they never looked
just right before. "The tables are turned" with
Mrs. M., and she now—she having had
one of her neighbors who had helped her, never
forgetting the old saying—

want while I have anything, never! cried the old
woman, with a beaming face. "I don't forget
those old chairs." Ah, now the secret was out.
It was the interest of the chairs which main-
tained the poor widow. She was living upon the
interest and compound interest of a little friend-
ly act done years before, and it sufficed herself
and her daughter.

How beautiful it is to see how God blessed
the operation of his great and moral law,
"Love thy neighbor," and we should often-
er see it, could we look into the hidden paths of
life, and find that it is not self interest, not riches,
not fame, that binds heart to heart. The simple
power of a friendly act can do more than they. It
is these, the friendly acts, the neighborly kind-
ness, the christian sympathy of one towards an-
other, which rob wealth of

From the Southern Index. COMMON SCHOOLS.

That our common schools are defective is admitted by all who have considered the subject, but the remedy is not so easily discovered. Some have thought they would correct themselves, but this is evidently a mistake. The error is not in the working of the machinery, but in its constitution. Our school system is organically defective. It is good as far as it goes, but stopping ere it reaches firm ground, the whole structure is weak. Experience, logic and common sense point out the following changes:

1. The funds must be increased; the state pays little enough and the counties pay the merest fraction imaginable. Every remedy will be ineffectual until the districts are allowed by law to impose whatever they choose. Massachusetts has had common schools constantly ever since 1647, and no other means has ever been found sufficient.
2. There must be system. We have at present no system of mode or books, one teacher undoes what another does, every one works at random. We have no books because there is no regularity in the demand. We must have a uniform mode and uniformity of books.
3. We must have Normal Schools. We can never reach any eminence without them. All endowments and emoluments will be vain, without skilful workmen to put them into operation. Our next number will contain an able article in support of these propositions, and a bill embodying these views will be strongly urged upon the next Legislature.

The following outline of a theory and course of instruction has been adopted by a large Normal class at Union Institute, it received the commendation of the Guild Association of the first men in the state, and since then has been published more in detail, and is sent to all present in mere skeleton without comment, that it may fairly receive such criticism as it deserves. The friends of education are invited to express their opinions freely, as the matter will be brought before the legislature and sustained by talent. We wish to revise what is improper and add every improvement we can find in Europe and the United States on Common Schools, and after long study and several years' experience, we have formulated this outline of mode, and we think if our leading men could see its details, they would give it a hearty support. We shall shortly publish what we (and many others whom we have consulted) think to be a complete organization for Common Schools, with all its modes, laws &c., and we hope that those who all be elected to the next Legislature will at least give it an examination. Candidates, and aspirants of every grade play the tune of school reform to the popular ear, but they never once think of the remedy, we have no such false modesty, but speak our opinion freely.

THEORY OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

While it is the duty of all men of every station of life to pay proper respect to the maxims and practices of the past, it is equally important that they should investigate and think for themselves. School teaching has hitherto received but little attention as a science it has scarcely been studied at all—it is consequently encumbered with the crude notions of an infant people, who know more of anything else than mental cultivation. A proper view of general principles is thought to be conveyed in the following articles.

I. ARRANGEMENTS.

1. School houses should be spacious, well finished, capable of being kept warm in winter and cool in summer; the windows should be large with glass shutters, the sills not being more than two feet from the floor; the seats should all have backs and fronts, and be made of different heights to suit different sizes; each seat should accommodate two and only two round the fire in order to be comfortable, but the whole room should be kept sufficiently warm. Some place should be prepared for hats, baskets, umbrellas, &c., that every thing may be in order. Finally, the school house should be enclosed.
2. Every school should be furnished with axes, water-buckets, fire-shovel, black-board, map of the United States, Holbrook's apparatus, an English Dictionary, and a hand bell; all of which would cost about \$20.
3. Schools should open at 8 o'clock in the morning, have a recess of 15 minutes at 10, stop for dinner at 11½, resume at 1, have recess at 2½, and close at 4. This arrangement will allow six hours for study, which is amply sufficient for children, three for amusement and three for labor—averaging the year. Such a course would be favorable to both mind and body.
4. Some time before and after school, and perhaps a portion of the noon time should be devoted to drilling exercises, such as the sounds of letters, laws of Orthography, &c., &c.
5. Commencement, recess, close, and recitation should always be at a specified time, and at a signal given by the hand bell or something equally appropriate.
6. Not more than one scholar should leave the house at the same time; some mark of absence should then be left and a speedy return required.
7. No scholar should be permitted to study out of the house in school time. Each scholar, large, small, should have a seat and be required to stay at it in time of school.
8. Teachers should not indulge in the plays and sports of the scholars, for by such course moral influence is greatly weakened if not lost.
9. The practice of "turning out teachers" is full of mischief, and should be "hotted" from civilized society.

II. MANNER OF TEACHING.

1. Schools should be strictly silent; noise being allowed to speak aloud, but the teacher and those who are speaking or reciting to him.
2. Books should be uniform, and scholars should be regularly and thoroughly classed.
3. Specified lessons should be given on all subjects and recitations exacted. Allowing scholars their own time to learn lessons as well as permitting them to pursue studies upon which they do not recite, are pernicious practices.
4. As soon as children have learned the letters of the alphabet or while learning them, they should be taught the sounds which these letters represent. This will best be done by writing the letters on the black-board and practicing the learners separately and in concert.
5. Pronunciation should be learned by rule, because it would be more accurate and of easier acquisition; the present mode being uncertain, interminable and without system.
6. In spelling polysyllabic the learner should pronounce from the first upon each syllable.
7. Orthography and Orthography (i. e. pronouncing and spelling) with and without the book, should be learned in connection, and as nearly as possible, at the same time.
8. In connection with spelling, the meaning and use of words should also be learned.
9. As soon as children can pronounce monosyllables, they should be taught to read them in easy sentences, proceeding in the same manner with two syllables, three, &c. In Webster's speller every thing should be learned as the child advances.
10. Spelling should never be discontinued in Common Schools, but the spelling book should be used only by those who study it; whatever book the learner is using will always afford proper spelling and defining exercises.
11. Great care should be taken that children learn to read correctly; if they were correctly taught regard to stops, tones, &c. from the first, wrong habits would be avoided and proper ones easily formed.
12. Writing should be commenced at an early period and assiduously practiced until a neat and accurate penmanship is acquired.

III. COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

A regular system is of the utmost consequence both to accuracy and success; and no small amount of time is now lost in our Common Schools for want of a regular course. We believe the following subjects and classification adapted to the cultivation of the mind and the wants of the people.

1. Spelling and reading. While the child is learning these he may be allowed to write on the slate during a small portion of each day; it will also be profited by studying Holbrook's apparatus of solids, figures, minerals, maps, &c. The spelling book should not be relinquished until any combination of letters can be pronounced, and all the rules of Orthography can be accurately given.

2. Reading, writing on paper, the first principles of Oral Arithmetic, primary lessons in Geography, exercises on the rules of Orthography.
3. Reading writing short sentences, Oral and Written Arithmetic, and Primary Geography.—Scholars should write after a copy until they learn to shape their letters correctly.
4. Reading, Writing Composition, Arithmetic, and Geography.
5. Composition, Arithmetic, Geography, and English Grammar.
6. Arithmetic, English Grammar, United States History, and Astronomy.
7. English Grammar, Book Keeping, and Mensuration.
8. Algebra, Natural Philosophy, and English Poetry.
9. Geometry, Chemistry, and Physiology.

The old books may be retained where it is not practicable to buy new ones, but uniformity should at once be secured if possible.

IV. PUNISHMENT.

1. All punishments that mortify, that is, such as expedients as public rebuke, the inflictions they induce—blocks, leather spectacles, carrying rules, standing up to be pointed at, and all such practices.
2. Privations, such as keeping the offender from play at recess, noon, &c., may be used advantageously; but the great instrument of school order and obedience is moral influence, and where this properly used, fails to maintain the teacher's authority, nothing but the rod is sufficient. We believe the rod is, at present, used with but little discretion, and by far too often.
3. Teachers might avoid the necessity of severe punishment, except in rare cases, by carefully cultivating the nobler principles of the heart, and by avoiding occasions of offence.

V. QUALIFICATIONS OF TEACHERS.

1. None who indulge in any of the grosser vices should by any means be allowed to teach: such as swearing, drunkenness, gamblers, &c. The present pretence of requiring a "good moral character" is a mere form.
2. Certificates should be called in as often as once in two years, in order to guard against bad character, and raise the standard of scholarship.
3. Candidates after October 1st, 1850, should pass an approved examination on Orthography, Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, and English Grammar, and all certificates given out prior to that time should expire January 1st, 1850; thence onward the requirements should gradually increase.
4. Written questions should be given to candidates and written answers required, which questions and answers should be preserved.
5. Female teachers should be encouraged; their services are much needed.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

1. It is right and very appropriate that the teacher should read a portion of the Bible to the scholars each morning at the commencement of school.
2. Chanting Geography is an exercise conducive to health, and in connection with the ordinary mode of studying is, perhaps, beneficial.
3. Public examinations, when thorough and well conducted, are useful and should be practiced.

Locusts, Crickets and Gulls of the Salt Lake Country.—The Pennsylvania Historical Society has just published a discourse by T. L. Kane, giving an interesting account of his visit to the Mormon encampment in the western deserts. They were outcasts from Missouri and Illinois, who had founded the Territory of Deseret. The following is an extract from the pamphlet:

"The Locust of the Salt Lake. The shores of the Salt Lake are infested by a sort of insect pest, which claims a life resemblance to the locust of the Syrian Dead Sea. Wingless, dun, black swollen-headed with bulging eyes in cases like goggles, mounted upon legs of steel-wire and clock-spring, and with a general personification appearance that justified the Mormons in comparing him to a cross of the Spider and the Buffalo, the Desert Cricket comes down from the mountains at a certain season of the year in voracious and desolating myriads. It was just at this season that the first crops of the new settlers were in the full glory of their youthful green. The assailant could not be repulsed. The Mormons, after their fashion, prayed and fought, and fought and prayed, but to no purpose. The 'Black Philistines' mowed their way even with the ground, leaving it as if touched with an acid or burnt by fire.

But an unlooked-for ally came to the rescue. Vast armies of bright birds; before strangers to the valley, hastened across the lake from some unknown quarter, and gorged themselves upon the well-fatted enemy. They were snow-white, with little heads and clear dark eyes, and little feet, and long wings, that arched in flight like an angel's." At first the Mormons thought they were new enemies to plague them; but when they found them hostile only to the locust, they were careful not to molest them in their friendly office, and to this end declared a heavy fine against all who should kill or annoy them with fire-arms. The gulls soon grew to be tame as the poultry, and the delighted little children learned to call them their pigeons. They disappeared every evening beyond the lake; but, returning with sunrise, continued their welcome visits till the crickets were all exhausted.

"This curious incident recurred the following year with this variation, that in 1849 the gulls came earlier, and saved the wheat crop from all harm whatever."

Professor Webster.—The Boston Times of Thursday, 26th ult., says:—Professor Webster seems perfectly resigned and very penitent. He says that he has made his peace above, and is prepared to die. His only sorrow is concerning his unfortunate family. At the solicitation of Professor Webster, Mr. Littlefield, the Janitor of the Medical College, and principal witness for the government on the trial of Professor Webster, visited the jail, and had an interview with the condemned man, in the presence of Mr. Andrews the jailor. The interview lasted some time, and was a very cordial and affecting one. It is not the least singular fact, among all the circumstances of this affair, that Webster has not yet resigned his "Ewing Professorship of Chemistry and Mineralogy" in Harvard University, neither has he been removed, nor has another been appointed in his place; consequently, he is still a full Professor, and it is a full Professor in the first semester of learning in the United States, who will be executed on Friday, 30th inst. The Boston papers state that he is a native of Boston. In 1811 he graduated at Harvard University in the same class with Governor Everett, Rev. Dr. Frothingham, Dr. Edward Reynolds, Thomas G. Cary, Henry H. Fuller, and John C. Gray, Esq. In 1815 he was appointed Ewing Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy. At the same time he practiced medicine in that city.

Debate in the Senate, August 1.

We give a portion of the interesting debate that took place in the Senate on Thursday, in which the causes of the failure of the Compromise bill, were discussed by Mr. Clay and Mr. Pearce. The remainder of the debate, touching upon disunion, nullification and secession, is reserved for another time.

In order more readily to understand the debate, it should be borne in mind that Mr. DAWSON's amendment, which was adopted on the 30th, provided—

"That until such time as the boundary line between the State of Texas and the territory of the United States be agreed to by the Legislature of the United States and the Government authorized by the States, the Territorial Government authorized by the act shall not go into operation east of the Rio Grande, nor shall any State be established for New Mexico embracing any territory east of the Rio Grande."

In consequence of the adoption of this amendment, Mr. PEARCE proposed an amendment, to strike out the 22d and 39th sections, being all that relates to New Mexico

Mr. CLAY. Mr. President I wish to say only a word. We have presented to the country a measure of peace, a measure of tranquility—one which would have harmonized, in my opinion, all the discordant feelings which prevail. That measure, sir, has met with a fate not altogether unexpected, I admit, on my part, but one which as it respects the country at large, I deplore exceedingly. For myself, personally, I have no cause to complain. The majority of the committee to which I belonged, have done their duty, their whole duty, faithfully and perseveringly. If the measure has been defeated, it has been defeated by the extremists on the other side of the House, and on this.

Sir, I shall not proceed to inquire into the measure of responsibility which is incurred. All that I mean to say upon that subject is, that we stand free and liberated from any responsibility for the consequences. How that measure was defeated, we all know full well. The proposition of the Senator from Maryland, made, no doubt, upon a conscientious conviction of his duty, led to its defeat. That was the immediate cause of the defeat. That proposition, I repeat, has led to the consequences which are fresh in the recollection of the Senate.

Sir, I have said from first to last, that I was in favor of the admission of California. I am so still, and if the proposition of my worthy friend from Mississippi had been received by Southern Senators in the spirit in which it was conceived and intended, I would have voted for it with pleasure. But, sir, it is presented now, not as a part of a general project, or plan of compromise, but as a separate measure detached from the compensating measures in the combined bill, and annexed only to California itself.

Now, Mr. President, I stand here in my place meaning to be unwaved by any threats, whether they come from individuals or from States. I should deplore as much as any man ever did or can do, that arms should be raised against the general authority of this Union, either by individuals or by a State. But, after all that has occurred, if any one State, or a portion of any State, choose to place themselves in military array against the Government of the Union, I am for trying the strength of the Government of the Union. [Loud applause in the gallery, which was promptly suppressed by the Chair.] I am for ascertaining whether we have got a Government or not—practical, efficient, capable of maintaining its authority and of upholding the powers and interests which belong to the Government.

Nor, sir, am I to be alarmed or dissuaded by any such cause as intimations of the spilling of blood. If blood is to be spilt, by whose fault is it to be spilt, upon the supposition I have made? By those, sir, who have endeavored to raise the standard of disunion, and attempted to prostrate this Government. And, sir, when that is done, so long as it pleases God, give me a voice to express my sentiments, or an arm to raise, weak and feeble though it be, that voice and that arm will be on the side of the country, in the support of the general authority and the maintenance of the general powers of the Government. [Great applause in the galleries.]

The President. The Senator from Kentucky will take his seat for a moment. The Chair has on several occasions warned the gallery against the consequences of attempting to turn the Senate chamber into a theatre. Again he says, that if there is any disturbance of a similar description, every individual shall be driven from the gallery.

Mr. WALKER. If the Senator from Kentucky will allow me one word, I will be obliged to him. I wish to make but one remark.

The President. The Senator from Wisconsin will take his seat. He is not in order.

Mr. WALKER. I do not, by anything that I shall now say, wish to encourage applause in the galleries; but, sir, permit me to say that it gives me much pleasure to hear such sentiments as those which have now fallen from the Senator from Kentucky applauded anywhere.

The President. The Senator from Wisconsin is out of order; he must take his seat.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. President, I have done all, and I am still willing to do all that is in the power of man to do, to accommodate the differences of the country. Sir, I have not been attached to any given mode of settling the troubles and restoring contentment to the country. I was willing to take these measures together unitedly, and I am willing to see them pass separately and distinctly. I hope that they may be passed without the odious proviso which has created such a sensation in some parts of the Union. But, whether they are passed or not, if resistance is attempted by any State, or the people of any State, I shall lift my voice, my heart, and my arm, in the support of the common authority of the Government of my country. Nor, sir, am I apprehensive of the result.

Sir, I hear that blood is to be spilled. I hope from the bottom of my soul it never will be spilled. But, sir, if it should be spilled, who will be chargeable with the effusion of blood? Sir, it will be those who attempt to prostrate the general authority; that single State, if there should be one, or the people of any State who may attempt to raise the standard of rebellion and destroy this Union. If that occurs, I will be among the last men who will give up the effort to maintain the Union in its entirety and its full and vigorous authority and power. Ah, sir, these threats are not so alarming or dangerous as gentlemen may indulge their imaginations in supposing. We have had one event of that kind in our history. When Washington was our President, sixty years ago, the standard of insurrection was raised in the western part of Pennsylvania. Part of the army of the United States moved forward for the purpose of subduing it. There was some little blood-shed, I believe, at the house of Col. Neville; but the insurgents then,

as disunionist and traitors always will, fled from the approach of the flag of the Union, supported by the authority and countenance of the father of the Union.

Mr. President, my worthy friend who sits near me (Mr. Dawson) has adhered to some language in a resolution which I offered in the early part of the session, as implying a willingness on my part to circumscribe the limits of California. Mr. President, I have already stated to you, and to the Senate, that at the time when that resolution was proposed, I was laboring under the impression that by the ordinance of the convention of California, a provision was made that Congress should alter or amend the boundary, according to its impression of what might be just. I find, however, that I was mistaken. I will say now that the words "suitable limits," implying nothing particularly, were introduced in order to allow to the Senate and the country a discretion to be applied to the whole subject, and to exercise such a judgment upon the whole subject as might be deemed proper. It was not a restriction intimated as necessary to be adopted. California was to be admitted with suitable boundaries. Now, I say, that, under all the circumstances of the case, considering what was proposed, and what was offered and refused—considering what would have been done, I say, under all the circumstances of the case, the boundaries are not too large; and, feeling so, I am constrained, unwillingly constrained to vote against the amendment of the honorable Senator from Mississippi.

Mr. PEARCE. Mr. President, I am very loth to intrude upon the attention of the Senate, but the remarks which have fallen from the Senator from Kentucky, while I concur in much that he has said, oblige me to ask the indulgence of the Senate for a very brief period. That Senator has said that the amendment which I offered to the Senate yesterday, was the direct cause of the defeat of the bill.

Mr. CLAY. (in his seat.) The immediate cause.

Mr. PEARCE. The immediate cause. Well, I admit that the defeat of the bill was subsequent to my amendment, if on that account I can be justly chargeable with it. But, sir, I am not willing that the responsibility of the defeat of the bill should be charged upon me without being justly chargeable, though, if I am to take the whole responsibility, I will vindicate it here and elsewhere, whoever may attack me. It will be recollected that, to this bill as introduced by the committee, I had given a cordial assent, though perhaps a slow one; for I admit that there was a considerable process of meditation on my part before I brought myself to give it the unequalled support which at last I was willing to give it. But it will be recollected that the bill defeated yesterday was not the bill which it was on Tuesday last; that it was of quite a different character to that presented by the committee; that the form of the bill assumed after the amendment of the Senator from Georgia, (Mr. Dawson,) was not what we had been discussing for months, and to which no similar amendment had, up to that time, been offered, that it was not the bill which had engaged the attention of the people and commanded the assent and approbation, as I believe, of the people of the State which I represent; but that the feature introduced into the bill by the Senator from Georgia, was a new feature, and that it essentially affected the character of the bill. It was one which limited the application of the power of the Territorial Government proposed by the bill in the beginning and contended for throughout the whole of the discussion; it limited it to a part of the Territory of New Mexico, where there was no population requiring government, while it left to that portion where there is a population requiring government, other government than the military government which had been denounced here, or the jurisdiction of Texas. Sir, that was a point upon which I was immovable. I told the Senator from Georgia, when he presented the amendment, that it would defeat the bill. I told the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. Foote) that if forced to vote I should vote against it. I was taken by surprise by the introduction of the amendment, but I did not take the friends of the bill by surprise, for I warned them of my position, right or wrong.

[After an explanation by Mr. Foote, and further remarks by Mr. Pearce, in which he insisted that the Senators from Texas were equally responsible with himself for the defeat of the bill, the debate continued:]

Mr. CLAY. * * * Now, sir, I want to call the Senator's attention to his own course yesterday upon the subject. Three times was that Senator approached with amendments, containing, I believe, substantially the very object that he was desirous of accomplishing. One was taken to him from my chair, the second was presented to him by his neighbor from Illinois, (Mr. Douglas,) who had obtained the previous assent of the two Senators from Texas, and also of one or two other Senators to it, but the Senator declined to accept of any amendment but his own. He persisted in it, and that persistence led to the consequences which I have indicated. But not only did he fail to take the advice of, or to consult, or to adopt the suggestions of his own friends, but after he had made his motion to strike out and insert, when the Senator from Florida, (Mr. Yulee,) one of the most determined opponents of the bill, asked him to separate his motion, which was inseparable, by the rules of the Senate, the moment the appeal was made to him to separate the two objects of striking out and inserting, he yielded to the wishes of the Senator from Florida. Now, sir, if he persevered in his own motion to strike out and insert, I doubt whether such a result could have been obtained as actually took place. These are facts, none of which, I presume, the Senator will be disposed at all to controvert. I repeat that I make no reproaches against the Senator. I have no doubt he has acted from conscientious motives and convictions. I have no doubt of his willingness and ability to meet any responsibility which may result from his course. But having been charged with this bill, as the chairman of the committee who reported it, I thought it right that the country should know the circumstances under which it was lost yesterday.

Mr. PEARCE. I am willing that the country should know every thing connected with this matter. The Senator says that I was approached to me from the Senator's table—I do not wish to speak disrespectfully—but it did not answer my purpose at all or carry out my views. The amendment of the Senator from Illinois I was very desirous of accepting, and I agreed that I would accept it with a very slight alteration. The amendment is on the record. It contained a reservation of "the rights of both parties," the United States and Texas. I agreed to accept it, after "rights," the words "and possession," were put in; for I meant to maintain the possession of the United States in this Territory as they now hold possession, and to exclude the idea that Texas should take jurisdiction over it. With that amendment I was perfectly willing to accept it, as the Senator from Illinois knows and can sustain me; (Mr. Douglas nodded assent;) but it was not agreeable to the Senators from Texas, and was therefore dropped. Now, here was another effort of mine to accommodate, not pertinaciously insisting on my own amendment but willing to take their amendment if it could be brought into a shape to meet the object I had in view. I desired to exclude the jurisdiction which Texas threatens to force on this Territory and which I think she ought not to do. The Senator also says that I yielded to one of the opponents of the bill, and divided the question on my amendment. Sir, I did so, and why? It is not usual for gentlemen to state their motives always but I have no hesitation in stating my motives in regard to it. My object was to get rid of the amendment of the Senator from Georgia. It was that and that alone at which I was driving. I was led to believe, by various representations made to me on the other side of the chamber and this, that I should best accomplish that object by dividing the motion, and I therefore did it.

Now, I submit it to the Senate and to the country whether, under these circumstances, I am to be charged with the whole responsibility of the defeat of this bill? If you go back to the remote cause of the defeat of the bill, it rests on the amendment of the Senator from Georgia, to the amendment of the Senator from Kentucky yielded. He married his whole bill by the introduction of that feature.

Sir, I know very well I am too humble a member of this body to be consulted by any body as to what he should do, but if I had been consulted in regard to this amendment, I should have stated frankly that I was opposed to it, and could not sustain it. But being too obscure to be consulted, and not having been consulted this amendment was sprung on me, and I thought it my duty to oppose it in the best way I could. But I have no wish to prolong this controversy, and will not detain the Senate longer.

THE TEXAN BOUNDARY.—MR. PEARCE'S SPEECH.

The Republic gives an abstract of the recent speech of Mr. Pearce, of Maryland, in the U. S. Senate, where he refers to the demands made and the position assumed by Gen. Houston, in regard to that portion of the territory of New Mexico lying east of the Rio Grande:

While he is not inclined tamely to yield to imperious demands, he is willing, indeed very anxious, to effect an arrangement most liberal, and one that shall be satisfactory to Texas.

He shows that Texas had no occupancy, and no such title as would authorize a constructive possession of that portion of New Mexico which is east of the Rio Grande.

He shows clearly that the Government of the United States has not recognized the right of Texas to that portion of New Mexico; and that if the former Executive has, at different times, expressed an opinion favorable to that claim, it has also furnished evidence against it.

He shows that Mr. Polk and his Administration fully recognized all this territory on both sides of the river as a Mexican province, having Santa Fe for its capital, and that they did not recognize it as a part of Texas.

Texas, he believes, has never formally submitted to Congress any demand for that portion of the territory of New Mexico which she claims. Certainly no such demand has ever been admitted by the Government of the United States.

He was aware that a letter on the subject was written by a Governor of Texas to the President of the United States, which, by direction of the President, was answered by the Secretary of State, who said, the President believed Texas justly asserted a right to the whole territory this side of the Rio Grande, but that it was a subject which more properly belonged to the Legislature than to the Executive branch of the Government.

He quotes President Polk as saying: "By the cession of New Mexico, on both sides of the Rio Grande, to the United States, the question of boundary, so far as Mexico is concerned, has been settled, leaving the question as to the true limits of Texas and New Mexico to be adjusted between that State and the United States."

That being the case, how could the opinion of the Executive, or the action of an administrative officer, be availed of to make or prove a title, and how could there be said to be a recognition by the Government of the right of Texas?

If it be a legislative question, it was rank usurpation in an administrative officer to undertake to settle it by an order to a military commander.

He did not understand Governor Marcy as intending to do this, by the order of the 12th of October, 1848.

So far as that order authorized a surrender of the country to Texas, while the title was unsettled by the Legislature, it was, in his (Mr. P.'s) opinion, an abandonment of duty.

The Government of the United States hold possession till the powers which alone are competent to settle the title shall do so.

If a conflict ensued, he ventured to say, the first gun fired would not be a Federal gun. If there were a Federal gun fired, it would only be when the conflict could no longer be avoided by the Government of the United States.

If Texas undertook by military force to establish her jurisdiction and oust the United States, that would, in his opinion, be levying of war upon the United States, and the responsibility would rest upon Texas.

Our Union would be worth little if such a calamity could not be averted, and if a single State may rightfully use force to drive the authority of the Union out of a territory which its arms have won, but which its power may not be employed to protect.

What the treaty transferred to us was that which Mexico had before the war, including New Mexico on both sides of the Rio Grande. The people thus transferred had a right to be heard, before they were assigned over to Texas.

None but legislative authority, and that of both Texas and the United States, could determine the limits of Texas and settle this dispute, in which there was a claim on one side, and a claim with possession on the other.

The Executive could not yield up the country we hold to the State which claims it. That would be a usurpation of legislative authority.

If, then, the possession of the United States was disturbed by an armed force from Texas, was the Executive to stand still, an idle spectator of this violence?

In that event it would be the duty of the President to repel the invasion.

A CAMP MEETING will be held at Centre meeting-house, 9 miles north of Greensburg, beginning on Friday before the first Sunday in September.

"X" of the Baltimore Sun, speculating on the Compromise Bill, says:

The Senators whose re-election depends on the substitution of sectional parties for the old national democrats and whigs, have acted their parts without remorse. They have, from the first, been the bitter opponents of all compromise, and preferred an alliance with the free-soilers and abolitionists to any amicable arrangement of the question. They only wished to make things worse, and they have certainly had a partial triumph—it is to be hoped that at the next election, the people and the popular cause will triumph over them. The free-soilers of the North, and the disunionists of the South, will not always go hand in hand; the time will come when each of these worthies will have to assist in carrying out the views of his particular set of fanatics, and then the aid of the moderate men will be in vain invoked to arrest the inevitable consequences.

Let the Senate not forget that the union of the States is the best and only guarantee of slavery which they can expect in the nineteenth century; and that England and France, Germany and Russia, are abolition States *ex professo*. The idea that the South can (by virtue of cotton or rice or sugar) form an alliance with any other civilized State or government, as an offset for the union with the North, is more childish and ridiculous than anything which has yet emanated from the brains of a nullifier. There is not a State which has damned slavery more effectually than England. The Jamaica planters may denounce the course of the British government; but ninety-nine out of every hundred of the whole population of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland have loudly applauded, and still hail with national pride, her abolition course. Let the Southern disunionists have a care how they jump from the frying pan into the fire.

Nays.—Messrs. Baldwin, Barnwell, Benton, Butler, Chase, Clemens, Davis of Massachusetts, Davis of Mississippi, Dayton, Dodge of Wisconsin, Ewing, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Houston, Hunter, Mason, Miller, Morton, Phelps, Rusk, Sebastian, Seward, Smith, Soule, Turney, Upham, and Yulee.—28.

We publish above the names of those Senators who voted against Bradbury's amendment—and we may remark, that the same Senators have voted against the Compromise, against all amendments likely to pass, against almost every thing which tended to settled the question.

Let the Southern people read these names—and let them judge if such men are "true to the South." Let them compare the vote of these men with their professions, that they would defend the South "at all hazards and to the last extremity." Let the Southern people mark these men, who, resisting the appeals of the moderate men of all parties and of all sections, have chosen to unite themselves with the bitterest abolitionists.

Baldwin and Barnwell, Seward and Soule, Hale and Hunter, Chase and Clemens, Davis of Massachusetts and Davis of Mississippi, Benton and Butler, Mason and Phelps, Yulee and Upham, &c., &c.—how low such associations suit the South? Will the South ever again put confidence in these demagogues, who at home are for the South and for the South only—but at Washington are companions of our worst enemies? They have made a choice of friends and associates—let the South ratify their choice and ever after class them as they have classed themselves—friends to free-soilers and enemies to a Compromise, of whose merit we ask no better proof than the opposition of Northern abolitionists and Southern disunionists.—Fayetteville Observer.

A Great Union Meeting was recently held at New Market, Shenandoah county, Va.—the heart of the "Tenth Legion" of Virginia Democracy. At this meeting resolutions were passed in favor of the Compromise Bill, or any other practicable measure, having for its object the adjustment of the vexed question which now threatens the stability of the Union; also, denouncing the recent proceedings in South Carolina, having for their object the dissolution of the Union; and also denouncing all ultraism and fanaticism, North and South. The spirit of the Compromise, conciliation and mutual concession was the ruling spirit which animated the minds of men throughout the whole meeting. The preamble and resolutions were all adopted by a unanimous vote. All was harmony and union. We believe that if the masses could be collected, in almost any county in Virginia, the same feeling exhibited in Shenandoah would be shown. And yet, what is the position of the Senators from Virginia? Are they, by their course, representing the people of the Commonwealth? Are they obeying the public voice in opposing the Compromise?—Alex. Gaz.

Cholera Incident.—Effect of the Will.—The following, which we take from the Louisville Journal of Wednesday last, shows how much the mind has to do, in producing or warding off cholera attacks:

"On Tuesday, the wife of a man named Jacques, in the lower part of the city, was attacked by cholera. Dr. Knight was called in, and by his direction, Jacques went for medicine. On his return, he inquired anxiously of the doctor how his wife was. He was informed that she was in a collapsed state and could not possibly live. Thereupon he calmly took out his watch, and handing it to his brother, said: 'My wife is going to die, and I cannot live without her; I shall die too.' He seemed in perfect health at the time, but all the symptoms of cholera made their appearance immediately, and he died in three hours."—Exchange.

A Queer Situation.—Gov. Quitman, of Mississippi, having been indicted by a Grand Jury in New Orleans, for alleged participation in the Cuba expedition, the Governor of Louisiana has made a requisition upon him, for himself. The constitution of Mississippi provides, that before a Governor can be tried for a criminal offence, he must be impeached and removed by the Legislature; this however refers to crimes against the State, and whether it will be construed so as to apply to those against the United States, seems to be somewhat doubtful.

The editors of the Christian Register says, speaking of Gen. Taylor: "We do not believe that since Washington there has been a man of greater natural sagacity or a more single-hearted patriot at the head of our government."

Growth of Western Cities.—Chicago has quadrupled her population since 1840, having at this time a population of 25,000. The increase of Milwaukee has been even more rapid, having grown from 1900 in 1840 to 25,000.

THE PATRIOT

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1850.

RESULT OF THE ELECTION.

The returns we have received of the election for Governor, from a majority of the counties of the State, exhibit gains in favor of the Democratic candidate which indicate the result beyond all question. DAVID S. REID, of Rockingham county, has been elected Governor of North Carolina. For the first time since the election of Governor was given to the people by the amended constitution, a period of fourteen years, has a chief magistrate of the State been elected by the Democratic party.

This result was not wholly unexpected by many intelligent citizens, of the Whig party; but it is scarcely the less mortifying to any, no matter what his fears or his hopes as to the event. For our own part, we "bow to the will of the majority," if not with a very good grace, at least with a disposition to "hope for the best" under the ascendancy of a party whose leader and people have interests and duties and responsibilities inseparably linked with our own as North Carolinians.

The "smoke of the battle" has not yet sufficiently cleared away to admit a full and satisfactory investigation of the causes of our defeat.

Certain local causes, we know, operated powerfully against Gov. Manly. For instance, the dissatisfaction in Rutherford county, on account of the western turnpike being laid off north of that county, which manifested itself in opposition to him of the most bitter personal character, and a change of over twelve hundred in the majority against him in that county alone. We may instance, also, the dissatisfaction in Cumberland, Montgomery and Anson, and some localities in other counties, on account of his agency in the location of the plank road. Besides, there was a sort of indefinite objection conceived against him two years ago, which has been growing ever since, in the East and in the West, on account of some presumed connexion with the "Raleigh Clique" and subjection to "Central influence." Verily, hath Gov. Manly happened on evil times in regard to these local and sectional matters. No other man, probably, could have avoided these difficulties—the wisest foresight could hardly have counteracted them. Let no one, therefore, reflect upon Gov. Manly, who has done the best that a wise judgment could dictate in these trying circumstances.

But after allowing all these difficulties their due weight, we must remark the fact, that the returns indicate some general causes of dissatisfaction existing, in a greater or less degree, in every portion of the State. We are loath to intimate an opinion that party feeling has taken any hold upon the great central railroad project; but we cannot avoid an impression that opposition to that work has in many instances found its way out in votes for Col. Reid. But one of the most powerful general causes of the Democratic success, we apprehend, was the "free suffrage" proposition, where Col. Reid held Gov. Manly and the Whigs at disadvantage, on account of its being a simple, distinct proposition, directly enlisting the popular favor; while many Whigs, though not unfavorable to the proposition *per se*, manifested a reluctance to mixing up questions of constitutional reform with party politics; and this reluctance was too apt to be taken for opposition to free suffrage itself.

Whether this hasty glance has detected the true causes of our defeat in the present instance or not, we are nevertheless satisfied that a decided majority of the people of North Carolina are Whigs. Such is still the settled conservative character of our State, as any fair and legitimate contest, on Whig and Democratic issues alone, will show.

We have no disposition to prejudice Col. Reid's administration of the State Executive office. Born and reared in a county where an overwhelming Democratic majority prevails, with respectable but not powerful or aristocratic family connexions, it is true, he owes all he is or ever has been to his party. He is a devoted partisan, but with as much of patriotic feeling as any other partisan possesses.

Fears have been expressed, in conversation, that Col. R. might in his official capacity embarrass the progress of our great railroad project. We are unwilling to think that he has any such disposition. True, he has proclaimed that he would have voted against its charter, on account of the details; (by the way, we doubt whether any details would have suited him;) but he also stands pledged to its faithful execution as an "irrepealable law" of the State. The truth is, the Governor can have very little to do with the matter. He cannot touch it officially until after the payment of \$500,000 by the stockholders, and a corresponding payment by the State. It will then be his duty to appoint the State directors; and it will be the duty of those directors to guard the interest of the State in the road. The interest of the Company and the State will be inseparably connected. We cannot presume that the Governor, no matter who he may be, would appoint directors who would sacrifice the interest of the State for the purpose of embarrassing the road.

We did exceedingly desire the re-election of Gov. Manly for his ardent devotion to the Union, and his known hostility to every movement tending towards its dismemberment. Col. Reid, we are happy to know, also entertains the strongest attachment for the Union; but his party, it is notorious, has a proclivity to dissension unknown among the Whigs. Whether Col. R.

possesses that overshadowing influence which will shape the course of his party on questions touching the integrity of the Union; or whether he even has sufficient firmness to bear himself against any suggestions of his party adverse to the ties of our sisterhood of States; or whether he will be the passive instrument to execute the party will, whatever it may be, time alone will show. But enough.

In all candor, we wish to Col. Reid a career in office alike honorable and useful to himself and to our beloved State.

CONGRESS.

Defeat of the Compromise Bill.

SENATE. Tuesday, July 30. Mr. Bradbury's amendment was adopted, authorizing commissioners to agree upon a convenient boundary between the United States and Texas—New Mexico, in the meantime, not to exercise jurisdiction over the disputed boundary.

Mr. Norris moved to amend the 10th section, by striking out the words "establishing or prohibiting African slavery."

Wednesday, 31st. The amendment of Mr. Norris was adopted. Mr. Pearce moved to strike out all of the bill relating to New Mexico and Texas, his object being to get rid of an amendment adopted yesterday, which provided that the Territorial government for New Mexico should not go into operation over the territory east of the Rio Grande. The motion to strike out prevailed. A motion to postpone the bill indefinitely was made and rejected—yeas 27, nays 32. A similar motion shortly afterwards resulted—yeas 29, nays 30. Mr. Pearce moved to insert what had been stricken out on his motion, with the exception of the part alluded to. Mr. Yulee then moved to amend that part proposed to be inserted, by striking from it all relating to the Texas boundary, which motion prevailed. After various motions to postpone and adjourn had been negatived, the motion to reinsert the provisions relating to New Mexico failed.

Motions to adjourn, &c., were again made and failed. A motion was made to strike out all relating to California, and it was agreed to. No part of the bill now remained except that providing a territorial government for Utah, and, after a long session, this was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading—yeas 34, nays 18.

Thursday, August 1st. Mr. Douglass introduced a bill for the admission of California, disconnected from all other subjects.

Mr. Foote moved to amend by providing that the State shall not exercise jurisdiction south of 35° 30'.

A discussion arose in which Mr. Mason, Mr. Foote, and Mr. Clay took part, on the subject of disunion, and the cause of the defeat of the Compromise.

Mr. Clay was exceedingly eloquent in denouncing the extremists and the individuals and States that threatened force against the Union.

Mr. Foote was exceedingly happy in his ridicule of the South Carolina nullifiers and disunionists, keeping the Senate in a roar.

In the course of Mr. Clay's speech he referred to Mr. Pearce of Md., as having been the cause of the failure of the Compromise bill, and a rather sharp debate ensued between Mr. Pearce and himself.

After the discussion in the Senate on Thursday had been protracted to some length, Mr. Douglass moved that the engrossed bill for establishing a territorial government in Utah, (which is all that remains of the Compromise bill) should be taken up and passed. This motion prevailed, and the bill was passed, without objection or opposition. This bill is the first important one which has passed on our new Territories during the present session.

Friday, Aug. 2. The California bill was taken up; the amendment of Mr. Foote pending to limit the Southern boundary to 35° 30'.

Mr. Berrien spoke at length in favor of reducing the boundaries, if we desired to have peace.

Mr. Foote spoke in support of the views of Washington and Jackson as to the interference of the federal arm to crush rebellion.

Mr. Badger spoke at great length. He thought it better to have one free State than two on the Pacific, and he was opposed to an unnecessary increase of the number of States.

He vindicated slavery. If it was an evil, it did not follow that it must be moved. The three millions of Africans in the United States were the happiest of the African race. Nothing had been done to justify the South in resistance. He was for remaining in the Union and fighting for our rights here.—Adjourned over to Monday.

Monday, Aug. 5. Mr. Jefferson Davis defended Gen. Taylor from Mr. Houston's speech on Mr. Cass's resolutions about Military Affairs and Civil Posts.

Mr. Pearce introduced a bill for the settlement of the Texas boundary, giving her ten millions. Laid over.

Mr. Douglas's bill for the admission of California was taken up and reported out of Committee with amendments, which were concurred in. Upon the question of engrossment, a debate ensued, which resulted in the postponement of the bill until to-morrow; and at half past 4 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The most important debates of the week were on the fortification and Indian appropriation bills.

GREENSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE.—A much larger number of students have already arrived at the College than ever before at the fall session, and we are pleased to learn that at no period heretofore has the institution been in a condition so prosperous as at present.

Election for Governor.

There are 79 Counties in this State. Catawba and Gaston vote with Lincoln, McDowell with Burke, Union with Mecklenburg, Alamance with Orange, Forsythe with Stokes, Watauga with Ashe, and Alexander with Iredell, Wilkes, and Caldwell; and as the votes of these Counties are thus included, they are not named in the following Table:

	1848.		1850.	
	MANLY.	REID.	MANLY.	REID.
Anson	1049	400	1043	502
Ashe	551	782	604	687
Beaufort	857	512	814	537
Bertie	524	370	526	431
Bladen	281	516	311	561
Brunswick	301	194	306	290
Buncombe	921	644		
Burke	1299	396		
Cabarrus	743	377		
Caldwell	589	138		
Camden	489	80		
Carteret	407	365		
Caswell	263	1081	263	1144
Chatham	935	781	1149	896
Cherokee	582	217		
Chowan	293	228		
Cleveland	425	727		
Columbus	174	440	165	454
Craven	742	730		
Cumberland	578	1023	602	1310
Currituck	177	583		
Davidson	1096	689	1159	699
Davie	542	391	577	413
Duplin	218	921	226	1035
Edgecombe	104	1406	58	1481
Franklin	319	673	311	694
Gates	371	390		
Greene	207	315	317	342
Granville	1016	946	984	974
Guilford	1567	442	1772	526
Halifax	601	507	485	536
Haywood	412	430		
Henderson	656	227		
Hertford	330	173		
Hyde	469	298		
Iredell	1376	458	1010	279
Johnston	720	814	638	849
Jones	215	181		
Lenoir	196	455	257	447
Lincoln	832	1877	690	1992
Macon	451	352		
Martin	339	557		
Mecklenburg	998	1068	680	1152
Moore	544	556	670	579
Montgomery	609	86	640	165
Nash	106	887	80	909
New Hanover	275	1015	278	1187
Northampton	512	500	489	523
Onslow	176	663		
Orange	1714	1726	1634	1855
Pasquotank	471	176		
Perquimans	366	265	342	291
Person	360	578		
Pitt	589	571	591	583
Randolph	1199	313	1324	375
Richmond	545	68	680	141
Robeson	581	623	562	626
Rockingham	340	968	337	1107
Rowan	827	696	889	648
Rutherford	1265	439	500	937
Sampson	530	692	507	853
Stanly	746	26	834	66
Stokes	1003	1223	1060	1452
Surry	1090	1226	1015	1317
Tyrrell	336	106		
Wake	991	1293	979	1450
Warren	172	630	183	689
Washington	358	182	189	291
Wayne	264	1097	220	1091
Wilkes	1299	309		
Yancey	357	634		
Total	42,536	41,682		
	41,682			
	854			

We subjoin the gains of each party, in each county, over the majorities obtained at the election for Governor in 1848.

Democratic Gains.			
Stokes	172	Surry	166
Rockingham	142	Beaufort	68
Orange	209	Bertie	59
Anson	108	Bladen	15
Cumberland	263	Brunswick	21
Caswell	63	Columbus	63
Franklin	29	Duplin	106
Granville	60	Edgecombe	91
Johnston	117	Halifax	145
Northampton	46	Iredell	187
Wake	169	Montgomery	48
Warren	48	Nash	48
Wayne	38	Perquimans	50
Sampson	184	Pitt	10
Lincoln	257	Robeson	22
New Hanover	169	Rutherford	1263
Mecklenburg	102	Washington	278

Whig Gains.			
Guilford	121	Greene	
Chatham	99	Lenoir	
Randolph	63	Moore	1
Ashe	148	Richmond	
Davidson	33	Rowan	1
Davie	13	Stanly	

We have returns above from forty-six counties, in which Col. Reid's majority is about three thousand. This will be reduced.

Elections for the Legislature.

Stokes and Forsythe. Senate, Philip Barrow; Commons, J. A. Waugh, H. Marshall, A. Flynt; all Democrats—whig loss of 2. Poll: Barrow 576, J. J. Martin 465; Waugh 1324, Marshall 1299, Flynt 1218, A. H. Joyce, whig 1145, A. Gambell, dem. 1096, J. G. Sides, whig 1028, Sheriff, J. G. Hill, dem. Poll: Hill 456, John Martin, dem. 321, Nathaniel Moody, whig 314.

Rockingham. Senate: Daniel W. Courts, without opposition; Commons.—Kellam, T. Ruffin; all Democrats—no change. Poll: Courts 466, Kellam 1024, Ruffin 896, Price 446. Sheriff, James Roberts, dem. Poll: Roberts 593, Joseph Cardwell 556, Madison Walker 283.

Orange and Alamance. Senate, John Berry; Commons, Montgomery, Jones, Durham, Patterson, all Democrats—whig loss of 1. Poll: Berry 755, Faucett, whig 736; Montgomery 1940, Jones 1911, Durham 1875, Patterson 1752, Turner 1729, Walton 1640, Guess 1585, Parrish 1492—the four last Whigs. Sheriff of Orange, Turrette, by a majority of 141. Sheriff of Alamance, Tapscott. Poll: Tapscott dem. 752, Holt, whig 739.

Randolph. Senate, William B. Lane; Commons.—Thornburg and J. M. A. Drake; all whigs, no change. Poll: Lane 518, Bulla 377; Thornburg 786, Drake 732, Pinshaw, whig 565, White, whig 305, Burgess, dem. 523, Johnson, dem. 279. Sheriff, Joseph Steed, whig. Poll: Steed 1366, Ingram 338.

Surry and Ashe. Senate, George Bower, dem. without opposition, though a portion of the whigs voted for Puryear.

Surry. Commons, Cochran, McLean and Sheek, all Democrats—whig loss of 1. Poll: Cochran 1267, McLean 1400, Sheek 1247, Robey 1025, McCraw 970, Hamlin 884—the three last Whigs. Sheriff, H. G. Hampton. Poll: Hampton 1255, Cooper 889.

Polls were also opened in Surry for the people to express their wish as to a division of the county, and the vote stood, for division 1256, no division 926.

Davidson. Senate, Samuel Hargrave, dem. elected over that firm whig John W. Thomas—whig loss of 1. Commons, Gen. Leach and Alfred G. Foster, whigs. Poll: Hargrave 549, Thomas 518, Leach 988, Foster 957, Harris 849, Walser 518. Sheriff James P. Stinson.

Rowan and Davie. John A. Lillington, whig, Senate.

Rowan. Caldwell and Foard, whigs, Commons—whig gain of one.

Davie. Douthitt, whig, Commons, over Clement, dem.—whig gain.

Ashe. Commons, McMillan, without opposition.

Wake. Senate, Wesley Jones; Commons, Saunders, Newsum and Rollins, all Democrats, no change. Sheriff, William H. High elected over Rogers.

Cumberland. Senate, Cameron; Commons, Dobbin and Pegram, all Democrats.

Sampson. Dr. Bunting elected to the Senate; Boykin and Herring to the Commons, all Democrats.

Johnston. Wm. H. Watson, Senate; Linn B. Saunders and James Tomlinson, Commons, all Democrats.

Chatham. John H. Houghton, whig, Senate; Daniel Hackney and G. M. Brazier, whigs, and Carney Cotton, dem.—Commons—whig loss of 1.

Warren. Weldon N. Edwards, Senate, by one majority over Gen. Hawkins; Thornton and Eaton, Commons.

Franklin. James Collins, Senate; W. K. Martin and James Bridges, Commons, all dem.

Granville. N. E. Caneday, dem. Senate; Amis, Wiggins and Parkman, whigs, Commons—loss of whig senator and gain of commoner.

Northampton. Rogers, dem. Senate; T. J. Person, dem. and D. A. Barnes, whig, Commons.

Anson. Purdie Richardson, Senate; B. J. Dunlap and A. J. Dargan, Commons, all whigs.

Bladen. T. S. D. McDowell, dem. Commons.

Brunswick. Dr. John H. Hill, whig, Commons.

Columbus. Maultsby, whig, Commons—a whig gain.

Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus. Richard Wooten, dem. Senate.

Cabarrus and Stanly. Rufus Baringer, whig, Senate.

Stanly. Francis Locke, whig, Commons.

Cabarrus. J. W. Scott and John Shimpoek, whigs, Commons.

Moore and Montgomery. Angus R. Kelly, whig, Senate, without opposition.

Montgomery. Zebeked Russell, whig, Com.

Moore. S. J. Person, dem. Commons.

New Hanover. N. N. Nixon, Senate; John D. Powers and William Hill, Commons; all Democrats.

Robeson and Richmond. John Malloy, Senate, whig.

Richmond. Walter L. Steele, whig, Commons.

Robeson. William McNeill and Neill McNeill, dem. Commons.

Wayne. John Exum, Senate; Curtis H. Brogden and John V. Sherard, Commons—all Democrats.

Bertie. Lewis Bond, Senate; Jos. B. Cherry and P. H. Winston, Commons; all whigs.

Chowan. William E. Bond, dem., Commons—Democratic gain.

Pitt. Benjamin Eborn, whig, Senate; W. M. J. Blow and Marshall Dickerson, dem., Commons—one Democratic gain.

Perquimans. Thomas Wilson, Commons—Democratic gain.

Lenoir. William Juton, dem., Commons.

Greene. B. F. Williams, whig, Commons—a whig gain.

Greene and Lenoir. Edwin G. Speight, dem. Senate.

Camden. Baron, whig, Commons.

Edgecomb. Henry T. Clark, Senate; Joshua Barnes and Kenneth Thigpen, Commons—all Democrats.

Washington. U. W. Swanner, dem. Commons, and Pender, whig, to the Senate from Washington and Tyrrell.

Martin. Wm. R. W. Shenrod, Senate; Wm. L. Mizell, Commons—both Democrats.

Cassell. George Williamson, Senate; Samuel P. Hill and David S. Johnson, Commons—all Democrats.

THE COMPROMISE BILL LOST.

The Compromise bill before the Senate has been literally whittled away to nothing. The Union thus notices the result of the amending process which the bill underwent: "The Texas feature is gone—the provisions about New Mexico have been all rejected—California has been stricken from the bill—and Utah alone survives the wreck. Her southern boundary has been cut down to 37 degrees, and no Wilnot proviso has been introduced. And yesterday, this fragment of the original bill was ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time."

The loss of the Compromise bill has been followed up immediately by the introduction of a bill for the admission of California, and upon this, debate has sprung up anew. There begins to be a talk about passing separate bills, with regard to California, New Mexico, the Texas boundary, the fugitive slave question, &c. The Union says, "it is to be hoped that the Senate will again proceed, in a better spirit, to review the position in which they stand, and to adopt the necessary measures of pacification. We cannot abandon the hope that the Senate will now set in to adopt the best system in their power. Mr. Foote has already broken ground by proposing the settlement of the boundaries of Texas and New Mexico."

The National Intelligencer says, "we cannot permit ourselves to doubt, however difficult and thorny the path of progress, that the Senate will yet ultimately mature, either jointly or separately, the measures necessary to establish order in our newly acquired possessions, and to restore political quiet to those parts of the United States which—or rather, whose Representatives in both Houses of Congress—have been excited, divided, and distracted on this subject."

Let us all still continue to hope for the best. Let us never "despair of the Republic."

FOREIGN—ADVANCE IN COTTON.

The steamer Canada arrived in New York the 31st ult., with Liverpool dates to the 20th. Political news unimportant.

The fact most important to the commercial world, is another material advance in the price of cotton, in the French as well as the English markets. The sales were immense, and, in the face of a palpable deficiency of over a quarter of a million of bales of American, as figured up in the circular of Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co., we are bound to believe that prices must go on advancing. Good news this for our Southern friends and it should go some way to compensate them for the losses created by untimely frosts, the ravages of the worm, &c. American stocks are also in good demand.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

SUPERIOR COURTS.

The Judges of the Superior Courts will ride the ensuing Fall Circuits in the following order:

1. Edenton,	Judge Caldwell.
2. Newbern,	" Ellis.
3. Raleigh,	" Bailey.
4. Hillsborough,	" Manly.
5. Wilmington,	" Battle.
6. Salisbury,	" Settle.
7. Morganton,	" Dick.

For the Patriot.

CENSUS OF GUILFORD—REMARKABLE LONGEVITY.—We are informed by a statement in writing from Jesse Wheeler, Assistant Marshal for the Southern Division of the county of Guilford and State of North Carolina, as follows: that in enumerating Two Hundred and thirty seven (237) families, comprising 1400 inhabitants he has registered but 9 deaths, the names and ages of whom are as follows:

the names and ages of whom are as follows :	
David Beard, sen.,	75 years of age.
Jesse Burton,	77 "
Monckey Mendenhall,	84 "
Mary Wheeler,	23 "
Sarah Hozgatt,*	72 "
Mahlon Hozgatt,*	77 "
Samuel Hemphill,	74 "
Robert Hamner,	65 "
Susanna Jesup,	97 "

TO MY SISTER.
Do you remember the old log house,
The spring and its gurgling brook,
As it flowed away with a murmuring sound,
Through many a winding nook?
Do you remember the forest so gray,
That stood in the valley below,
Where the spreading beech, with the poplar tall,
And the oak and the hawthorn grow?
Do you remember the sloping hill—
The deep tangled thicket and grove,
Where we gathered the grape in its purple pride,
As it dropped in rich clusters above?
How sweet, when we spread her soft shadow a-
round,
And we list to the lone whippoorwill;
To recall the loved scenes of our childhood again,
Where oft we have wandered at will,
Fond memory loves on those scenes to dwell,
To my heart they are life's greenest spot;
A hallowed place in this world's dull waste,
Is that home—my father's cot.

Deacon Bodkins.—Deacon Bodkins was a good man, but like all the righteous, he had great trials. The Deacon was not only a good man, but he had a nice taste as to the fitness of things, especially touching the good order and decorum of the church. Now it is well known that in these latter days, there have crept into our churches some very unseemly and scandalous practices, such as one half the congregation sitting, while the others rise, in time of prayer; and many of those who sit and those who rise, staring about as though they were endeavoring to get beyond the journey of the fool's eye. Deacon Bodkins had a lively sense of the evil of these things, and often spoke upon the subject in a most feeling manner. "Deacon," said neighbor Jones, "speaking of those unseemly things in church, reminds me of a case which occurred when I was a boy." We all pricked up our ears and were all attention, for Jones was good at an anecdote, and hardly ever told one that did not fit somewhere.

"Well, Deacon," said he, "when I was a boy, we had a schoolmaster who had odd ways of catching idle boys. Says he one day, 'Boys I must have closer attention to books; the first one of you that sees another idle boy, I want you to inform me, and I will attend to the case.' Ah, thought I to myself, there is Joel Simmons that I don't like; I'll watch him. It was not long before I saw Joe look off his book, and immediately I informed the master. 'Indeed,' said he, 'how do you know he was idle?' 'I saw him,' was the reply. 'You did? and were your eyes on your book when you saw him?' 'I was caught, but I didn't watch for boys again.' We all agreed with Jones that this was a good anecdote, and had a meaning; but Deacon Bodkins never asked for any explanation.

We never like to say a man is drunk unless we have good evidence of the fact—nor then, if we can help it; but we must concur with the Boston Herald in giving it as our decided conviction that the hero of the following anecdote was very drunk. A few evenings since a young married gent, who had just commenced house-keeping, went towards his house on Beacon st., mistaking his neighbor's door for his own, fumbled away some fifteen or twenty minutes trying to find a hole for his night key—but he couldn't, for there happened to be none in the door. In despair he finally exclaimed—"Who—his—is coming next—somebody has stolen my—his—keyhole!"

A Missal Prospect.—A young lady of eighteen, Miss B., was engaged to be married to a gentleman of thirty-six. Her mother having noticed her low spirits for some time, inquired the reason. "Oh dear mamma," replied the young lady, "I was thinking about my husband being thirty-six." "That's true, but he's only thirty-six." "He's only thirty-six now, mamma, but when I'm sixty—" "Well—" "Oh dear, why then he'll be a hundred and twenty."

A Dutch Story.—I am prother Hanees, and two oder dogs vash out hunting next week, and we trove nine woodchuck into a stone heap, kilt ten out of the nine before they cot in.

The man who never told an editor how he could better his paper, has gone to Schenectady to marry a woman that never peeped into a looking-glass.—E.E.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS,
FORWARDING & COMMISSION
MERCHANT,
FAYETTEVILLE,
N. CAROLINA.
July, 1850. 14-6m.

T. C. WORTH,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. CAROLINA.
Feb. 1st, 1850. 44tf

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.
HAVING been solicited by many persons in this and the adjoining counties, to publish a newspaper, we accordingly, issue this proposal to publish an independent journal, to be entitled "THE PEOPLE'S PRESS."

The Press, as its title indicates, will advocate the cause of the People—the People—both in public and in private measures, and will be open to all, without distinction of party. Personal controversy, slander, abuse, &c., will be excluded. It will be devoted to Politics, Literature, Agriculture, News, Amusement, &c., &c.

The PEOPLE'S PRESS will be published weekly, at \$2.00 per annum; printed with new types, on good paper, and commenced as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained to justify the undertaking. It will be equal in size and appearance to any paper published in this section of country. Subscriptions are respectfully solicited.
Salem, N. C., July, 1850. J. R. & J. SLOAN.

IRON & CASTINGS.—Any and every variety of Iron and Castings on hand or furnished at short notice.—Such as mill gearing, horse-power for threshing machines, bark mills, gold stampers, ovens, old lids, pots, mould boards, wagon boxes, &c., &c.
June 1, 1850. 6tf J. A. MEBANE.

GLASSES.—Merchants and dealers in new-made glasses can be supplied with a first rate article by the highest lens, as we are in receipt of a large lot.
June 10, 1850. W. J. McCONNEL.

Dyeing Cloth.—We are in receipt of a large lot of fresh Dyeing Cloth, consisting of all the N.Y. in use, and cheaper than they can be bought in western Carolina. Warranted to be of Angkor brand and to give satisfaction or return the money in all cases.
June 14, 1850. W. J. McCONNEL.

Examination.
AT THE UNION INSTITUTE, will close on the 15th of August next. Grading and Address on the afternoon preceding, at which time parents and the public generally are invited to be present.
July 2, 1850. 11-3
Herald, Watchman, and Register will copy.

RAYMOND AND CO'S MENAGERIE.



THE Proprietors desire to announce that their unrivalled collection of
Living Wild Beasts,
Will be opened for exhibition at Greensboro', on Tuesday, the 13th day of August for one day only. This collection having been selected with great care, now comprises the most COMPLETE VARIETY and assortment of WILD ANIMALS embraced in any exhibition in the United States.
Messrs. Raymond & Co. have been unsparing in trouble and expense in fitting out and preparing an entertainment of this nature, and trust with the fullest confidence to the discrimination of an intelligent public to appreciate the advantages of such an Exhibition over the many amusements offered to their notice. By means of numerous agents in different parts of the world the most remarkable of nature's untamed works are brought together in one collection, where they can be viewed at leisure and with perfect security.
The Exhibition is rendered intensely interesting by the astonishing performances of Mous. SCHAEFFER in the den of
LIONS, TIGERS, LEOPARDS, CUGARS, &c.
Who, among other remarkable feats, will harness and drive a large Lion through a space prepared for the purpose under the Pavilion, thus showing the complete control which this renowned Lion Tamer can exercise over the most savage denizens of the forest.
Open from 1 to 3, P. M. Admittance 50 cents. Children under 10 years of age and servants 25. cts.

Steam Boat Navigation between Fayetteville and Wilmington.
THE undersigned, Proprietors of the Cape Fear Steam Boat Co., beg leave to tender their thanks to the public for the liberal patronage received during the last season, and take this method to inform their patrons and the public generally, that they have added over fifty per cent. to the Capital Stock of the Co. in Boats. The draught of the new steam boat "Chatham" is calculated to navigate the river at all stages of water, giving shippers by this line a decided advantage in getting their goods up with-out delay, especially in the Fall season, when the river is usually too low for steam boats of ordinary draught to run.
The Boats composing this line are:
The Steamer, **Gov. Graham,** 24 years old, new.
Tow Boat, **Mike Brown,** 2 years old.
" **Telegraph,** 2 "
" **Cumberland,** new.
" **Express,** new.
All the above Boats are in the very best condition for the business. The undersigned feel warranted in appealing to the shipping public for such an increased patronage as will remunerate them to some extent at least for the additional capital invested, and promise with every confidence, that shippers by this line shall be as well or better served than they can be by any other on the river.
The arrangements by the copartners are intended to be permanent, and should experience suggest the necessity of any further increase of Boats the public may rely upon their being put on the river without delay.
Our rates for freight at all times will be the current rates charged by others.
Bills of lading for goods intended to come by this line should be filled up to the order of the "Cape Fear Steam Boat Co." Wilmington; one copy being sent by mail to T. C. Worth, Agent at that place.
DIBBLE & BROTHERS,
T. C. WORTH, Proprietors.
A. P. HURT,
JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Agt.,
JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Agt.,
Cape Fear Steam Boat Co.,
July 19, 1850.—14-8w Fayetteville.

BRANDRETT'S PILLS.
DYSENTRY AND DIARRHOEA.—In the commencement, it is of absolute importance, in view of a speedy cure, that a full dose of pills be taken at once, because the humors which produce diseases of this class, are always of the most malignant poisonous quality, and no safety to life exists while any portion remains in the bowels or the blood. Should the first dose not cure, be not alarmed, but reiterate the dose. Should the evacuations be very painful, of bad odor, unnatural color, &c., &c., besides using four or six pills twice a day, take also, a teaspoonful of powdered charcoal, in water, every day, while these symptoms continue. Let your diet be light, and of easy digestion, as arrowroot, rice pudding, Indian meal gruel; also, sheep's head broth with rice and a piece of cinnamon boiled in it, or calves' head broth. Sheep's head makes the best diet if it be boiled until the bones are clean. As a rule, the first dose of pills cures when timely used. Sometimes three or four doses may be necessary. There are cases in which it takes weeks to cure, but they do not occur once in a thousand times. In any event, no medicine or plan of treatment is better than that above recommended, or will sooner cure. So soon as the irritating matters are removed, so soon you will be well, and not before. Anodynes and astrin-gents have a deleterious effect; because they occasion the retention of that death principle which alone causes dysentery, diarrhoea, cholera, and all other diseases, according to its excess over the principle of life. But Brandrett's Pills are opposed to this as water is to fire, or as heat is to cold; and when they are taken into a man they go to work bodily to drive this death principle from the body; and all they can be—but if there be work for fifty doses, one dose must not be expected to do the work of fifty. And this truth should always be kept in mind.

Let not the patients frighten themselves with the idea that they are too weak to bear much purging; but bear in mind that these mildly operating Pills of Dr. Brandrett put no weakness into the frame, but drive the impurities out, leaving strength in its place, and gives composing sleep at night, and an appetite to relish any food.
The above medicine is for sale by J. R. & J. Sloan, Greensboro', Wm. H. Brittain, Summerville, Brown & Howell, Oak Ridge, Shelby & Field, Jamestown, Wm. & Stultz, Centre; J. R. Gilmer, Gilmer's Store; E. W. Smith, Alamance; H. J. Landis, Friendship; B. G. Worth, New Salem.
Waggoners Wanted. to engage the haul ing of 25 loads from King's mountain Iron Co., S. C. to Greensboro'; one load from Gold Hill Iron Co., S. C. to the Hodge iron mill, Guilford county; one load from Greensboro' to Raleigh.
Apply to J. R. & J. SLOAN.
July 4, 1850.—14

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

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

LET IT BE UNDERSTOOD
THAT JAMES KIRKMAN & CO of Greensboro', stand unrivalled in fashionable BOOT MAKING, as to fit, durability and workmanship.
They will keep on hand and will to order French Calf Boots, Fancy top Dress Boots, Double Inseam Boots, Pump and Pegged Boots, in all their varieties of form and fashion.
SHOES—Men's Calf Shoes, Gaiters, Cloth Dress Shoes, Ladies' Boots and Bussins.
We do not go so far as to challenge the State—all we want, is for the public to call and give us a fair trial.
All orders from a distance promptly attended to.
67 Shop one door north of Rankin & McLean's store.
February 6th, 1850. 42tf

COME THIS WAY!
THE subscriber has just received and is opening his Spring and Summer Goods, purchased with great care by himself in the cities of Philadelphia and New York, and which he offers to his friends of Guilford and the surrounding country on such terms as cannot fail to please. He invites attention to the style and quality of his goods, to wit:
Cloths, Cassimeres and Tweeds, a great variety; Ladies' Dress Goods, a large assortment; Fine Silk Bonnets, &c., &c.; Gentlemen's and Ladies' fine Boots and Shoes; Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, &c.; Vases, Bellows and Anvils;
Some Ready-Made Clothing, such as Vests, Pants, and Summer Coats, made in good style and no mistake.
Call and see. Barter taken in exchange for Goods.
JAMES McIVER.
April, 1850. 52-4f

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, ROCKINGHAM County, Court of Equity, Spring Term, 1850.
T. L. VARY, vs.
J. J. Massey and Ph. Hawkins.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants are not inhabitants of the State; it is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensboro' Patriot, notifying the said defendants to appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for the county of Rockingham at the Courthouse in Asheboro' on the 4th Monday of September next, and there to plead, answer or demur to the bill of complaint of T. L. Vary, a debt claimed in said County, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.
Witness, J. Worth, Clerk and master of our said Court at office in Asheboro', this 24th June, 1850. 10-6 pr. adv. \$5. J. WORTH, C. M. E.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, ROCKINGHAM County, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1850.
Milton Whitsett, vs.
Alfred Whitsett, Samuel McNeely and wife Nancy, Alfred McMichael and wife Eliza, and others.
Last will and testament of James Whitsett, dec'd, same, devolved on dec'd.
In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Whitsett, a defendant in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State; it is ordered by the Court that advertisement be made for six weeks in the Greensboro' Patriot, for the said John Whitsett to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the courthouse in Wentworth, on the 4th Monday in August, 1850, to see proceedings.
Witness, Thomas B. Wheeler, clerk of our said Court, at office this 4th Monday in May, 1850. Pr. adv. \$5.—12-6 T. B. WHEELER, c. c. e.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, GUILFORD County, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1850.
Henry Shofner, Admr. of Geo. Welker, Dec'd, vs.
Molly Welker & others.
In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants, Gabriel Coble and wife Peggy, are not inhabitants of this State; it is ordered by the Court that advertisement be made for six successive weeks in the Greensboro' Patriot, for them to appear at the next term of this Court to be held in the town of Greensboro', on the third Monday in August next, to plead, answer or demur to the petition, or judgment pro confesso will be had against them, and the prayer of the petition granted.
Witness, John M. Logan, Clerk of our said Court at office in Greensboro', the third Monday of May, 1850. JOHN M. LOGAN, C. C. C. pr. adv. \$5. 11-6

Rockingham County court.
In the matter of the property of Leven McCollister's last will and testament.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Washington Christopher and wife Polly are inhabitants of another State—it is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensboro' Patriot, for said Washington Christopher and wife Polly to appear at the next term of this Court, to see proceedings.
It is further ordered by the Court that notice issue to Thomas Smith and wife Sarah, and William McCollister, to appear at the next term of this Court to see proceedings.
It is further ordered that William McCollister be appointed guardian pendente lite for his infant child, ren, John and Mary McCollister.
It is further ordered that Thomas Smith be appointed guardian pendente lite for the following infant children of Isaac and Elizabeth Barber, to wit: A. Jackson, Eliza Jane, Amy, Elizabeth, Isaac Newton, and William Thomas Barber.
Test: T. B. WHEELER, c. c. e. Pr. adv. \$5.—12-6

BLAKE'S Patent Fire and Weather-Proof Paint, or Artificial Slate.—I have the agency for the sale of the above Paint, and can furnish it at the manufacturer's prices, including freight, by the quantity, or 64 cents per lb. retail. A trial is only needed to satisfy any one of what it purports to be—fire and weather proof. It should be painted on to show it to every one who is to see it on his building.
W. J. McCONNEL.
June 4, 1850.

HOUSE CARPENTER AND JOINER.—Tenders his services to the people of Guilford and the surrounding country. Having for years shared a liberal custom, he hopes and solicits a continuance of the same.
Sash, Doors, Window blinds of various patterns; Pillars and Columns of the heaviest patterns. Capitals for the Tuscan and Doric orders, or any other job of heavy turning in wood, done to order and with care that the proper proportions are given. Designs furnished for Dwellings, Cottages, Court-house, Jails, Churches, Palaces, &c. Working Draughts can be had when desired.
Shed three-fourths of a mile south of Greensboro'.
July, 1850.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.
NEW YORK.
IN QUART BOTTLES.
FOR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD OR HABIT OF THE SYSTEM VIZ:
Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obsolete Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pus-tules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica or Lumbago, and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Acites or Dropsy, Exposure or Impudence in Life. Also, Chronic Constitutional Disorders.
In this preparation are strongly concentrated all the Medicinal properties of SARSAPARILLA, combined with the most effectual aids, the most salutary productions, the most potent simples of the vegetable kingdom; and it has been so fully tested, not only by patients themselves, but also by Physicians, that it has received their unqualified recommendation and the approbation of the public; and has established on its own merit a reputation for value and efficacy far superior to the various compounds bearing the name of SARSAPARILLA. Diseases have been cured, such as are not furnished in the records of time past; and what it has already done for the thousands who have used it, is it capable of doing for the millions still suffering and struggling with disease. It purifies, cleanses, and strengthens the fountain springs of life, and induces new vigor throughout the whole animal frame.
The diseases for which this article is recommended are those to which it is known from personal experience to be adapted; and those apparently removed beyond the sphere of its action have yielded to its influence. The catalogue of complaints might be greatly extended to which the SARSAPARILLA is adapted, but experience proves its value, and each succeeding day is adding new trophies to its fame.
ANOTHER CURE OF SCROFULA.
The following striking and as it will be seen, permanent cure of an inveterate case of Scrofula, commands itself to all similarly afflicted:
SOUTHPORT, Conn., Jan. 1, 1848.
Messrs. Sands, Gentlemen.—Symptoms for the afflicted induces me to inform you of the remarkable cure effected by your SARSAPARILLA in the case of my wife. She was severely afflicted with the scrofula on different parts of the body; the glands of the neck were greatly enlarged and her health much swollen. After suffering over a year and finding no relief from the remedies used, the disease attained one leg, and below the knee suppurated. Her physician advised it should be laid open, which was done, but without any permanent benefit. In this situation we heard of, and were induced to use Sands' SARSAPARILLA. The first bottle produced a decided and favorable effect, relieving her more than any prescription she had ever taken, and before she had used six bottles, to the astonishment and delight of her friends, she found her health quite restored. It is now over a year since the disease was thoroughly eradicated from the system. Our neighbors are all knowing to these facts, and think very highly of Sands' SARSAPARILLA.
Yours with respect,
JULIUS PIKE.
Extract from a letter from Mr. Ingraham, a gentleman well known in Delaware county. It commands itself to all similarly afflicted:
ROXBURY, N. Y., March 26, 1847.
Gentlemen.—My wife has used several bottles of your SARSAPARILLA, which I obtained of your agents in this place, from which she has received such special benefit, that I am induced to add mine to the abundant testimony now before the public in favor of its medicinal virtues. Her father, mother, and many other relatives have fallen victims to consumption, and it was supposed that she too was inclined the same way. She had several turns of raising blood, &c., and at length became so reduced that her life was despaired of from day to day. We were induced to try your SARSAPARILLA, as before mentioned, from the use of which her health has been restored, so that for the past year she has been able to attend to her domestic duties.
Respectfully yours,
JOHN B. INGRAHAM.
Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. Sands, Druggists and Chemists, 100 Fulton st., corner of William, New York. For sale in Greensboro', N. C., by W. J. McCONNEL, and by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canada. Price \$1 per bottle; six bottles for \$5.

Wool carding, at low prices.—The subscriber, thankful for past favors, now offers his best endeavors to please in the various branches of his business. For particulars see hand bills.—Wool carded at five cents per pound of Rols, at the Buffalo Mills, one-and-a-half mile north of Greensboro'.
L. D. ORRELL.
April, 1850. 52-6m

SPRING GOODS.
OUR PURCHASE for the Spring and Summer Trade is now coming to hand.
We shall be pleased to show them to all who will favor us with a call.
J. & R. LINDSAY.
April, 1850.

WIRE CLOTH AND SIEVES.—Sieves for wheat, and, and lime. Wire of different sizes for meat sieves, and Wire for rolling screens and wheat fans. For sale by
J. & R. LINDSAY.
April, 1850.

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

MACHINE CARDS.—On hand and for sale, for Wool Machines, cards in sheets and fillet-ting.—Memory of different numbers, Cleaning Cards and Comb Plates.
J. & R. LINDSAY.
April, 1850.

HIRAM C. WORTH,
HOUSE CARPENTER AND JOINER,—Tenders his services to the people of Guilford and the surrounding country. Having for years shared a liberal custom, he hopes and solicits a continuance of the same.
Sash, Doors, Window blinds of various patterns; Pillars and Columns of the heaviest patterns. Capitals for the Tuscan and Doric orders, or any other job of heavy turning in wood, done to order and with care that the proper proportions are given. Designs furnished for Dwellings, Cottages, Court-house, Jails, Churches, Palaces, &c. Working Draughts can be had when desired.
Shed three-fourths of a mile south of Greensboro'.
July, 1850.



SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.
NEW YORK.
IN QUART BOTTLES.
FOR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD OR HABIT OF THE SYSTEM VIZ:
Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obsolete Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pus-tules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica or Lumbago, and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Acites or Dropsy, Exposure or Impudence in Life. Also, Chronic Constitutional Disorders.
In this preparation are strongly concentrated all the Medicinal properties of SARSAPARILLA, combined with the most effectual aids, the most salutary productions, the most potent simples of the vegetable kingdom; and it has been so fully tested, not only by patients themselves, but also by Physicians, that it has received their unqualified recommendation and the approbation of the public; and has established on its own merit a reputation for value and efficacy far superior to the various compounds bearing the name of SARSAPARILLA. Diseases have been cured, such as are not furnished in the records of time past; and what it has already done for the thousands who have used it, is it capable of doing for the millions still suffering and struggling with disease. It purifies, cleanses, and strengthens the fountain springs of life, and induces new vigor throughout the whole animal frame.
The diseases for which this article is recommended are those to which it is known from personal experience to be adapted; and those apparently removed beyond the sphere of its action have yielded to its influence. The catalogue of complaints might be greatly extended to which the SARSAPARILLA is adapted, but experience proves its value, and each succeeding day is adding new trophies to its fame.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, ROCKINGHAM County, Court of Equity, Spring Term, 1850.
T. L. VARY, vs.
J. J. Massey and Ph. Hawkins.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants are not inhabitants of the State; it is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensboro' Patriot, notifying the said defendants to appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for the county of Rockingham at the Courthouse in Asheboro' on the 4th Monday of September next, and there to plead, answer or demur to the bill of complaint of T. L. Vary, a debt claimed in said County, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.
Witness, J. Worth, Clerk and master of our said Court at office in Asheboro', this 24th June, 1850. 10-6 pr. adv. \$5. J. WORTH, C. M. E.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, ROCKINGHAM County, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1850.
Milton Whitsett, vs.
Alfred Whitsett, Samuel McNeely and wife Nancy, Alfred McMichael and wife Eliza, and others.
Last will and testament of James Whitsett, dec'd, same, devolved on dec'd.
In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Whitsett, a defendant in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State; it is ordered by the Court that advertisement be made for six weeks in the Greensboro' Patriot, for the said John Whitsett to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the courthouse in Wentworth, on the 4th Monday in August, 1850, to see proceedings.
Witness, Thomas B. Wheeler, clerk of our said Court, at office this 4th Monday in May, 1850. Pr. adv. \$5.—12-6 T. B. WHEELER, c. c. e.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, GUILFORD County, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1850.
Henry Shofner, Admr. of Geo. Welker, Dec'd, vs.
Molly Welker & others.
In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants, Gabriel Coble and wife Peggy, are not inhabitants of this State; it is ordered by the Court that advertisement be made for six successive weeks in the Greensboro' Patriot, for them to appear at the next term of this Court to be held in the town of Greensboro', on the third Monday in August next, to plead, answer or demur to the petition, or judgment pro confesso will be had against them, and the prayer of the petition granted.
Witness, John M. Logan, Clerk of our said Court at office in Greensboro', the third Monday of May, 1850. JOHN M. LOGAN, C. C. C. pr. adv. \$5. 11-6

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, ROCKINGHAM County, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1850.
Milton Whitsett, vs.
Alfred Whitsett, Samuel McNeely and wife Nancy, Alfred McMichael and wife Eliza, and others.
Last will and testament of James Whitsett, dec'd, same, devolved on dec'd.
In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Whitsett, a defendant in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State; it is ordered by the Court that advertisement be made for six weeks in the Greensboro' Patriot, for the said John Whitsett to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the courthouse in Wentworth, on the 4th Monday in August, 1850, to see proceedings.
Witness, Thomas B. Wheeler, clerk of our said Court, at office this 4th Monday in May, 1850. Pr. adv. \$5.—12-6 T. B. WHEELER, c. c. e.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, ROCKINGHAM County, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1850.
Milton Whitsett, vs.
Alfred Whitsett, Samuel McNeely and wife Nancy, Alfred McMichael and wife Eliza, and others.
Last will and testament of James Whitsett, dec'd, same, devolved on dec'd.
In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Whitsett, a defendant in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State; it is ordered by the Court that advertisement be made for six weeks in the Greensboro' Patriot, for the said John Whitsett to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the courthouse in Wentworth, on the 4th Monday in August, 1850, to see proceedings.
Witness, Thomas B. Wheeler, clerk of our said Court, at office this 4th Monday in May, 1850. Pr. adv. \$5.—12-6 T. B. WHEELER, c. c. e.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, ROCKINGHAM County, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1850.
Milton Whitsett, vs.
Alfred Whitsett, Samuel McNeely and wife Nancy, Alfred McMichael and wife Eliza, and others.
Last will and testament of James Whitsett, dec'd, same, devolved on dec'd.
In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Whitsett, a defendant in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State; it is ordered by the Court that advertisement be made for six weeks in the Greensboro' Patriot, for the said John Whitsett to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the courthouse in Wentworth, on the 4th Monday in August, 1850, to see proceedings.
Witness, Thomas B. Wheeler, clerk of our said Court, at office this 4th Monday in May, 1850. Pr. adv. \$5.—12-6 T. B. WHEELER, c. c. e.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, ROCKINGHAM County, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1850.
Milton Whitsett, vs.
Alfred Whitsett, Samuel McNeely and wife Nancy, Alfred McMichael and wife Eliza, and others.
Last will and testament of James Whitsett, dec'd, same, devolved on dec'd.
In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Whitsett, a defendant in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State; it is ordered by the Court that advertisement be made for six weeks in the Greensboro' Patriot, for the said John Whitsett to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the courthouse in Wentworth, on the 4th Monday in August, 1850, to see proceedings.
Witness, Thomas B. Wheeler, clerk of our said Court, at office this 4th Monday in May, 1850. Pr. adv. \$5.—12-6 T. B. WHEELER, c. c. e.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, ROCKINGHAM County, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1850.
Milton Whitsett, vs.
Alfred Whitsett, Samuel McNeely and wife Nancy, Alfred McMichael and wife Eliza, and others.
Last will and testament of James Whitsett, dec'd, same, devolved on dec'd.
In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Whitsett, a defendant in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State; it is ordered by the Court that advertisement be made for six weeks in the Greensboro' Patriot, for the said John Whitsett to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the courthouse in Wentworth, on the 4th Monday in August, 1850, to see proceedings.
Witness, Thomas B. Wheeler, clerk of our said Court, at office this 4th Monday in May, 1850. Pr. adv. \$5.—12-6 T. B. WHEELER, c. c. e.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, ROCKINGHAM County, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1850.
Milton Whitsett, vs.
Alfred Whitsett, Samuel McNeely and wife Nancy, Alfred McMichael and wife Eliza, and others.
Last will and testament of James Whitsett, dec'd, same, devolved on dec'd.
In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Whitsett, a defendant in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State; it is ordered by the Court that advertisement be made for six weeks in the Greensboro' Patriot, for the said John Whitsett to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the courthouse in Wentworth, on the 4th Monday in August, 1850, to see proceedings.
Witness, Thomas B. Wheeler, clerk of our said Court, at office this 4th Monday in May, 1850. Pr. adv. \$5.—12-6 T. B. WHEELER, c. c. e.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, ROCKINGHAM County, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1850.
Milton Whitsett, vs.
Alfred Whitsett, Samuel McNeely and wife Nancy, Alfred McMichael and wife Eliza, and others.
Last will and testament of James Whitsett, dec'd, same, devolved on dec'd.
In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Whitsett, a defendant in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State; it is ordered by the Court that advertisement be made for six weeks in the Greensboro' Patriot, for the said John Whitsett to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the courthouse in Wentworth, on the 4th Monday in August, 1850, to see proceedings.
Witness, Thomas B. Wheeler, clerk of our said Court, at office this 4th Monday in May, 1850. Pr. adv. \$5.—12-6 T. B. WHEELER, c. c. e.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, ROCKINGHAM County, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1850.
Milton Whitsett, vs.
Alfred Whitsett, Samuel McNeely and wife Nancy, Alfred McMichael and wife Eliza, and others.
Last will and testament of James Whitsett, dec'd, same, devolved on dec'd.
In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Whitsett, a defendant in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State; it is ordered by the Court that advertisement be made for six weeks in the Greensboro' Patriot, for the said John Whitsett to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the courthouse in Wentworth, on the 4th Monday in August, 1850, to see proceedings.
Witness, Thomas B. Wheeler, clerk of our said Court, at office this 4th Monday in May, 1850. Pr. adv. \$5.—12-6 T. B. WHEELER, c. c. e.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, ROCKINGHAM County, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1850.
Milton Whitsett, vs.
Alfred Whitsett, Samuel McNeely and wife Nancy, Alfred McMichael and wife Eliza, and others.
Last will and testament of James Whitsett, dec'd, same, devolved on dec'd.
In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Whitsett, a defendant in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State; it is ordered by the Court that advertisement be made for six weeks in the Greensboro' Patriot, for the said John Whitsett to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the courthouse in Wentworth, on the 4th Monday in August, 1850, to see proceedings.
Witness, Thomas B. Wheeler, clerk of our said Court, at office this 4th Monday in May, 1850. Pr. adv. \$5.—12-6 T. B. WHEELER, c. c. e.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, ROCKINGHAM County, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1850.
Milton Whitsett, vs.
Alfred Whitsett, Samuel McNeely and wife Nancy, Alfred McMichael and wife Eliza, and others.
Last will and testament of James Whitsett, dec'd, same, devolved on dec'd.
In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Whitsett, a defendant in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State; it is ordered by the Court that advertisement be made for six weeks in the Greensboro' Patriot, for the said John Whitsett to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the courthouse in Wentworth, on the 4th Monday in August, 1850, to see proceedings.
Witness, Thomas B. Wheeler, clerk of our said Court, at office this 4th Monday in May, 1850. Pr. adv. \$5.—12-6 T. B. WHEELER, c. c. e.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, ROCKINGHAM County, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1850.
Milton Whitsett, vs.
Alfred Whitsett, Samuel McNeely and wife Nancy, Alfred McMichael and wife Eliza, and others.
Last will and testament of James Whitsett, dec'd, same, devolved on dec'd.
In this