

# The Greensborough Patriot.

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The following beautiful lines, from the pen of one  
who mourns the loss of a brother in the late emigra-  
tion to California, has been written as a duet for  
two young ladies of a musical class at St. Louis:

## THE LAND OF GOLD.

FIRST VOICE.  
Dost thou know that bright land, in the far distant  
West,  
Where the sun in his splendor, o'er mountains of  
gold,  
Casts his beams, as at evening he sinks to his rest,  
And the sands in each river hide treasures untold.

SECOND VOICE.  
Ah! I know—I have seen—and the desolate hearth,  
Bears me witness, how strong the allurement has  
been.

Both voices.  
When the home once so happy is left for the path  
That shall lead—must I say—to sorrow or sin.

Oh! home, give us home, though our destiny lies  
In a happy estate, or in trouble and care;  
Oh! home, give us home, with the friends that we prize,  
All our sorrows to comfort, our pleasures to share.

FIRST VOICE.  
But the land it is pleasant—the grove and the plain,  
With the murmuring rill and the beautiful vale;  
Call they not in an accent, that never in vain,  
Calls the eye to the lovely—though gold it may  
fail!

SECOND VOICE.  
Yes, I know—and the desert wide open to view,  
Shows the dead and the dying—the wild torrent  
roads,  
In its tide, bears the loved one—his struggles are  
through,  
And his soul, to the mansions of happiness soars.

Both voices.  
Oh! home, give us home, though our destiny lies  
In a happy estate, or in trouble and care;  
Oh! home, give us home, with the friends that we prize,  
All our sorrows to comfort, our pleasures to share.

FIRST VOICE.  
Yes, I see in the eye of the fortunate one,  
As it falls on the riches his labor has gained,  
The proud, satisfied glance, that success can alone  
Give his eye, who in hardship and danger has  
stained.

SECOND VOICE.  
I have seen the sad tear in the father's stern eye,  
And the mother in bitterness weeps for her son,  
The fond wife mourn a husband—heard the orphan's  
lone cry,  
But all mourning is vain, for the evil—is done.

Both voices.  
Oh! home, give us home, though our destiny lies  
In a happy estate, or in trouble and care;  
Oh! home, give us home, with the friends that we prize,  
All our sorrows to comfort, our pleasures to share.

## Near Contemplation of Death.

That estimable woman and admirable writer,  
Caroline Fry, about a week before her death, be-  
ing informed by her physician that her malady  
was fatal, communicated the intelligence by letter to  
a dear friend. The strength of her faith ap-  
pears in her language. "Dearest, God hath  
spoken, and we have no more to do. If this be  
true, it is only a question of more or less time,  
more or less temporary alleviation. Never, never  
can it be said to me to stand still and watch for  
the parting of the waters of Jordan, to let me pass  
and close on all I desire to see no more; and not  
from me can ever the very he heard for a little  
while time to suffer and to sin, and wait and long  
for Him my soul desires. If it ever should be  
so, He will have cause to say I have held strange  
language with him heretofore; when for very  
love, as I believe, I have entreated, implored,  
reproached Him that he would not let me come to  
him, when I could not be satisfied with any thing  
beside. No, no, His Spirit will not let me be so  
false. To-night, to-morrow, if it be his pleasure!"  
On the day preceding her departure, she ad-  
dressed another correspondent:—"The bright, the  
blessed hour for which I have toiled and waited  
so many years; the panacea at all times of every  
painful, fearful thought, has seemed, in my  
epanodic agonies of breathlessness, immediately  
at hand." On the following day, finding herself  
much weaker, she said, "O, if I die to-day, what  
a mercy! But the blessing would be so great I  
dare not calculate on it. I want no more of the  
world! how dark is all behind, how bright the  
prospect before! so unclouded, so safe, so secure.  
Jesus, so true to me, I so untrue to thee! Whom  
have I in heaven but thee, and there is none  
on earth I desire besides thee! This is my bridal  
day, the beginning of my life. O, if this is dying,  
what a mercy! I have written a book to testify  
that God is Love, I now testify that he is Faith-  
fulness and Truth. I never asked a petition of  
God, that sooner or later I did not obtain." Short-  
ly after, with a countenance glowing with heav-  
enly joy, she fell asleep in Jesus.

## Light in Darkness.

A few years ago an accident happened in  
Scotland, and gave occasion to a display of  
Christian heroism and moral grandeur surpassing  
all that we have heard or read in tale or  
history." The miners were buried beyond human  
help—their lights failed—the air grew failed,  
and water rose around them. An aged disciple  
was among the miners, such a man as Scotland  
alone could produce. Calmly he exhorted the  
buried-alive—prayed for them, and repeated  
from memory chapters and Psalms, and recited  
"Erskine's Gospel Sonnets." What a congrega-  
tion, and what a minister! No excitement of  
action here, as on the deck of the doomed ship.  
No glaring phantasm of glory, as in "the immin-  
ently deadly breach," no gentle breaking of the  
golden chord, in the presence of the light of day  
and of living sympathy. After two days they  
were delivered by means of an old and forgotten  
"working," the recollection of which arose in  
the mind of one of the miners.

Men fear death through ignorance, as children  
fear the dark.—Bacon.

## Maternal Courage.

We have rarely, if ever, met with a more  
striking example of maternal self-devotion, united  
with singular presence of mind, than is of-  
fered by the following circumstance, which oc-  
curred in the State of New York. The extracts  
which we give are made, as will be perceived,  
from a letter written by the heroic mother her-  
self to a friend a few days after the event nar-  
rated had occurred:

Mrs. —, accompanied by her daughter, a  
young girl, about twelve years of age, and some  
young children with their nurses, went to visit  
— Cemetery. A favorite dog, named Carlo,  
was permitted to accompany them as escort, and  
the little ones were amused with his gambols as  
he ran and leaped by their side. On reaching the  
cemetery, Mrs. — and her daughter were a  
little in advance of the rest of the party.

"When suddenly we were arrested by the  
most horrible yelps from Carlo, who came plung-  
ing, writhing, foaming, furiously mad! The  
dog took a circuit round, and as the shrieks went  
forth from — and —, "he is mad—he is  
mad!" I echoed, "yes, he is mad—run for  
your lives!" In the same breath, I tore from my  
shoulders a large, heavy blanket-shawl, as my  
only defence. Carlo immediately ran for  
Mary, who was running with all the speed pos-  
sible. I shrieked—"Mary, 'tis you he pursues—  
—turn quick as thought!" At the same time, I  
kept nearly pace with the dog, and as dear Mary  
turned, I enveloped him completely with my shawl,  
winding the corners (which I held in my hand  
for the purpose) closely around his neck. It  
was, of course, only for one moment I could  
hold him, but every instant counted, and enabled  
Mary to change her course, so that he was unable  
to pursue her in any direct line. But the in-  
stant he escaped from me he made right for her  
again, a frothy foam issuing from his mouth, ac-  
companied by that unearthly yelp.

The others had made their escape from the  
cemetery, and I was left among the dead to con-  
tend with and protect my child against a raging  
mad dog! Oh! who can imagine my feelings! Calm  
and perfectly self-possessed, I remained, giv-  
ing instructions unceasingly to Mary, who fol-  
lowed them quicker than given. All the time the  
dog was at full speed, save when I muffled him  
with the shawl. It was only by Mary's  
naking short turns and leaping upon pailings,  
that I had an opportunity to wind it around him  
at all. Several times he so nearly reached her  
as to raise his paws to spring to the spot she oc-  
cupied, and each time strength and thought was  
given me to cover him with the shawl and wind  
it around his neck. Thus she escaped until aid  
was sent. Even that, I fear, would have been  
too late, had he not fallen in a fit, from which he  
was never allowed to rise. His head was severed  
from his body by the heavy blow of an axe,  
given by a strong arm while Mary stood irresolv-  
ly over him upon a high fence, whither he pur-  
sued her.

"One week has past, and last night was the  
first time that I have been able to shut out from  
my sight that furious dog, gnashing his jaws, ut-  
tering those horrid yelps, and foaming thick  
froth from his mouth, rushing after my poor  
child."

In the midst of the horrors of the scene, de-  
scribed with such simplicity and vividness, how  
touchingly sublime appears a mother's love. Ag-  
ain and again the mother offers her life in sacri-  
fice for that of her child. Each time the shawl  
was thrown around the furious animal, he made  
her victim, yet still she persevered, and God in  
mercy made her the instrument of saving the life  
of her beloved daughter.

One word on the remarkable presence of mind  
here displayed. It is invaluable in the hour of  
danger, and who knows when that hour may be  
at hand? The timid and irresolute are in im-  
minent peril themselves, and entirely useless to  
others—while those who have learned to main-  
tain a control over their thoughts, and to preserve  
presence of mind, are often made the happy in-  
struments of saving those whom we love from  
danger and from death.—*Christian Chronicle.*

## The Flower that Looks Upward.

A group of young and light-hearted girls sat to-  
gether in the twilight, busily arranging the flowers  
they had been gathering in the pleasant woods  
and fields.

"What beautiful things flowers are!" said  
one. "And what a pleasant amusement it would  
be, now that we are all sitting here so quietly, if  
each were to choose which flower she would  
rather be like!"

"Just as if there could be any choice," ex-  
claimed Laura Bennett a little proudly; and  
holding up a moss rose as she spoke. "Among all  
the flowers that grow there is none so vie in  
beauty with the rose. Let me be the queen of  
flowers, or none!"

"For my part," observed her sister Helen,  
"I should like to resemble the luxuriant rhodo-  
dendron, so beautifully described in our book of  
flowers. When any one, in passing, shakes it  
roughly, it scatters, as we are told, 'a shower of  
honey dew from its rosette cups, and immedi-  
ately begins to fill its chalice anew with trans-  
parent ambrosia, teaching us to shew sweet-  
ness even upon the hands that disturb us, and to  
fill again with pure honey-drops the chalice of  
our inward thoughts.' Oh! who, would not  
wish to be meek and forgiving like the rhodo-  
dendron, if they could? But it is very difficult,"  
added poor Helen, with tears in her eyes.

"It is indeed," said Lucy Neville, gently,  
"if we trust only in our own strength. And  
who is there to help us?—It is only when my  
father looks at me in his grave, kind manner,  
that I have the slightest control over myself.—  
What a pity it is," said Lucy, simply, "that  
we cannot always remember that the eye of our  
heavenly Father is upon us!"

"I wish I could," replied Helen.  
"I have heard my mother say," observed Lu-  
cy, "that praying is better than wishing."  
"Now, Clara," interrupted Laura Bennett,  
turning impatiently towards a fair, gentle looking  
girl, by her side, "we are waiting for you."

Clara smiled, and immediately chose the pale  
convolvulus; or bindweed, winding so careles-  
sly in and out among the bushes, and flinging o-  
ver them a graceful covering, an emblem of meek  
beauty and loving tenderness. "The only pity

is," said she "that it should so soon close up and  
fade."

"But, what says our dear Lucy?" exclaimed  
Helen.

"I think that I can guess," said Clara Sey-  
mour, "either a violet or heart's ease—am I  
right?"

"Not quite," replied Lucy, with a deep  
blush; "although both the flowers that you  
have mentioned are great favorites of mine.—  
But I should like to resemble the daisy most, be-  
cause it is always looking upward."

"Do tell me," said Helen, as they walked  
home together, carrying the flowers which they  
had gathered to adorn their several dwellings,  
"do tell me why you wished, just now, to be al-  
ways looking upward, like the daisy?"

"O, Helen, can you ask? What more do  
we require for happiness than to be able, let the  
cloud be ever so dark, to look upward with the  
eye of faith, and say, 'It is the Lord's will, and  
therefore it is best!'"

"Do you always think thus?" asked Helen.  
"Alas, no!" replied poor Lucy, while the  
tears fell fast. "But I am trying and praying to  
God to teach me."

## Beautiful Anecdote.

In Mr. Kilpin's School were two brothers  
from eleven to twelve years old. One of these  
children had, after repeated admonitions, mani-  
fested a determined obstinacy and sulky resi-  
stance: Mr. Kilpin told him that the result of  
such conduct would be a chastisement that would  
not easily be forgotten. He was preparing to  
infect him to the still hardened child, when his  
brother (Paul) came forward, and entreated that  
he might bear the punishment in the place of his  
brother. Mr. Kilpin remarked, "My dear  
Paul, you are one of my best boys, you have  
never needed chastisement, your mind is tender,  
I could not be so unjust as to give you pain, my  
precious child." The dear boy said, "I shall  
endure more pain to witness his disgrace and  
suffering than any thing you can inflict on me;  
he is a little boy, and younger and weaker than  
I am; pray, sir, allow me to take all the punish-  
ment I will bear anything from you. O do,  
sir, take me in exchange for my naughty brother."  
"Well, James, what say you to this noble  
offer of Paul's?" He looked at his brother,  
but made no reply. Mr. Kilpin stood silent.  
Paul still entreated for the punishment, that it  
might be finished, and wept. Mr. Kilpin said,  
"Did you ever hear of any who bore stripes  
and insults to shield offenders, Paul?" "O  
yes, sir, the Lord Jesus Christ gave his back to  
the smiters for us poor little sinners, and by his  
stripes we are healed and pardoned. O sir, pardon  
James for my sake, and let me endure the  
pain. I can bear it better than he." "But  
your brother does not seek pardon for himself,  
does he?" "No, sir, he does not." "O yes, sir,  
he has broken the laws of the school, after re-  
peated warnings; you have said he must suffer;  
therefore, as I know you would not speak an un-  
truth, and the laws must be kept, and he is sul-  
len, and will not repent, what can be done, sir!  
Please to take me, because I am stronger than  
he." The boy then threw his arms around his  
brother's neck, and wetted his sulky hardened  
face with tears of tenderness. This was rather  
more than poor James could stand firmly. His  
tears began to flow, and his heart melted; he  
sought for forgiveness, and embraced his brother.  
Mr. Kilpin clasped both in his arms, and prayed  
for a blessing on them from Him, of whom it  
was said, "He was wounded for our transgres-  
sions," &c.

It would be easy to make remarks on this (in  
my opinion) beautiful anecdote but they would  
be like painting the diamond.—*Cross & Journal.*

## Guard against Vulgarity.

We especially recommend the following ex-  
tract to the thoughtful study of the young. No-  
thing is so disgusting and repugnant to the feel-  
ings of the noble and the good, as to hear the  
young (or even the old) use profane, or low,  
vulgar language. The young of our city are  
particularly guilty of profanity. In our day it  
seems the "boy" does not feel himself a "man"  
unless he can excel in this great sin.

"We would guard the youth against the use  
of every word that is not perfectly proper. Use  
no profane expressions—allude to no sentence  
that will put to blush the most sensitive. You  
know not the tendency of habitually using inde-  
cent and profane language. It may never be  
obliterated from your heart. When you grow  
up, you will find at your tongue's end some ex-  
pressions which you would not use for any mon-  
ey. It was one you learned when you were  
quite young. By being careful, you will save  
yourself a great deal of mortification and sorrow.  
Good men have been taken sick, and become  
delirious. In these moments they used the most  
vile and indecent language imaginable. When  
informed of it, after restoration to health, they  
had no idea of the pain they had given their  
friends, and stated that they had learned and re-  
peated the expressions in childhood, and though  
years had passed since they had spoken a bad  
word, they had been indelibly stamped upon the  
heart. Think of this, ye who are tempted to  
use improper language, and never disgrace your-  
selves."

## Boyish Experience.

At fourteen, I was very small.  
But did not know the fact at all.  
Indeed had many thoughts of marriage.  
A house, a horse, and a carriage.  
I thought my heart forever true  
To Fanny, who was thirty-two.

I told my love one hapless night,  
And eloquence was at its height,  
When Frances rang the silver bell,  
And these cold words discordant fell:  
"Pray, Susan, put the boy to bed,  
The wine he took has turn'd his head."

Junius Smith writes from South Carolina on  
the 4th of July, that he was enjoying a cup of tea  
from plants of his own raising. He pronounced  
it the best tea he ever tasted.

## The Household Affections.

An exchange paper reminds us that Dr. Dod-  
dridge once said of a contemporary that "he  
brought joy into every house he entered, but  
most of all to his own home when he returned  
to it." If we except the eulogium passed upon  
the patriarch Abraham, and two or three others  
of a kindred character found in the Inspired  
Writings,—each of which by recognising an ele-  
vated perfection of character recognized also the  
perfection of the domestic virtues,—perhaps  
higher praise was never bestowed upon man.—  
We feel constrained to bless alike him who ut-  
tered and him who was the subject of the com-  
mendation which suggests the impersonation of  
those sweet affections that lie at the basis of  
everything that "is lovely and of good report,"  
and that constitute the charm and joy of social  
existence. The encomium awakens a train of  
reflections which in this department of the paper  
may perhaps be freely indulged in with propi-  
ety. We have always felt inclined to place  
strong confidence in men who are respected and  
beloved at home. There a man wears his au-  
dience; and he who can sustain his influence in  
the domestic circle must have some cardinal  
points of excellence, while the mutual love of  
parent and children is a "wall of brass" around  
a man's character and principles.

Leaving out of view, for the present, all minor  
points, we desire to direct the reader's thoughts  
to the general subject—to the duty, obligatory  
upon all heads of families, of the cultivation of  
the domestic affections and virtues. These al-  
one can insure filial confidence, and upon filial  
confidence must rest every parental influence and  
parental authority. A most delicate thing—a  
moral sensitive plant—is filial confidence. No  
intelligent parent can fail to observe this. Where  
there is no direct tie of consanguinity, youth in-  
stinctively shrink from entire confidence in ma-  
turer age. There is a lack of sympathy, of af-  
finity. But this can be overcome by the parent.  
It is a law of our nature—a most wise provision  
and guarantee for the happiness and permanency  
of the family relations—that offspring naturally  
love and trust their parents. There is a myste-  
rious affinity, or sympathy, between them; a  
freemasonry of the affections, that silently but  
potently appeals to the tenderest emotions of the  
heart. This is the strength and sinew of family  
peace and comfort—the finely strung nerve that  
ever vibrates sympathiously with the joys and  
sorrows of home—the quick eye that reads at a  
glance the varying indices of the parent's face—the  
life's blood of the social system and the bond of  
domestic perfection.

So that nowhere can a man diffuse so much  
happiness—and nowhere can he work so much  
misery—as underneath his own roof. The do-  
mestic hearth is the sphere of his most potent in-  
fluences. There he can excite intense sorrow,  
or awaken most thrilling joy, by the mere ex-  
pression of his eye or modulation of his voice;  
the very echo of his footsteps is painful or plea-  
sing; and his frown or smile mingles or makes  
the happiness of all. He is the sun of a system, and  
the light of his face withdrawn or beclouded, each  
revolving orb feels the gloom and participates in  
the discomfort. He is the focal point of a thou-  
sand cherished hopes and affections which owe  
their brightness and beauty to his radiance. Yet  
how few parents seem duly to weigh this. Few  
comparatively seem to be aware of their vast in-  
fluence, and fewer still appear to feel their re-  
sponsibility. Parents seem to forget that their  
first duty is to diffuse joy in their own homes  
and to make the hearts of their children dance  
with joy at the first sound of their returning foot-  
steps. Yet this is man's first social duty.—  
How it is to be accomplished we need not point  
out. Every parent's heart prompts to the means,  
and failure is impossible where the desire to ac-  
complish is superior to every obstruction which  
selfishness or other defects may throw in the  
way.

## "Happy at Home."

BY FRANCIS A. OSBORN.

Let the gay, and the idle go forth where they will,  
In search of soft pleasure, that syren of ill;  
Let them seek her in Fashion's illumined saloon,  
Where melody mingles at the heart out of tune;  
Where the laugh gushes light from the lips of the  
maiden.

While her spirit, perchance, is with sorrow o'erlad-  
den;  
And where, 'mid the garlands Joy only should braid,  
In slanders, the snake, by its rattle betray'd;  
Ah! not let the idle for happiness roam,  
For me—I but ask to be "happy at home!"

At home! oh, how thrillingly sweet is that word!  
And by it what visions of beauty are stirred!  
I ask not that luxury certain my room  
With damask from India's exquisite loom:  
The sunlight of heaven is precious to me,  
And music will veil it blinding too free;  
The elegant trappings of Fashion and Wealth  
I need not—I ask but for comfort and health!

With these and my dear ones—oh, care not to roam,  
For, oh! I am happy, most "happy at home!"  
One bright little room where the children may play,  
Unfettered opposing the costly array;  
Where he too—our dearest of all on the earth,  
May find the sweet welcome he loves at his hearth;  
The fire blazing warmly—the sofa drawn nigh;  
And the star-lamp alight on the table close by;  
A few mummy pictures in simple frames shrined;  
A few precious volumes—the wealth of the mind;  
And here and there treasures some rare gem of art,  
To kindle the fancy or soften the heart;  
Thus richly surrounded, why, why should I roam?  
Oh! am I not happy—most "happy at home!"

The fit ones, weary of books and of play,  
Nodded down on our bosoms—our Ellen and May!  
And softly the simple, affectionate prayer,  
Ascends in the gladness of innocence there;  
And now ere they leave us, sweet kisses and light  
They lavish, repeating their merry "good night!"  
While I with my needle, my book or pen,  
Or in converse with him, am contented again,  
And cry—"Can I ever be tempted to roam,  
While blessings like these make me happy at home!"

Franklin says if every man and woman would  
work four hours a day at something useful, want  
and misery would be banished from the world,  
and the remaining portion of the twenty-four  
hours might be leisure and pleasure.

Since custom is the powerful magistrate of  
man's life, let men, by all means, endeavor to  
obtain good customs.

## To Miss Sally Budd.

BY SAM BLOSSOM.

I know full well, dear Sally Budd,  
My love in Blossom blooms for you;  
Then will you not, sweet Sally Budd,  
Unfold and be a Blossom too?  
So fair a Budd in life's young spring  
Was surely made for Blossoming!

A bud that will not blossom, Sally,  
Must fruitless live its passing day,  
Then drop alone into the valley,  
Unnoticed in its swift decay;  
Whilst those that bloom upon the stem  
Have eyes that watch and smile on them.

Dear Sally Budd, do tell me whether,  
In our bright spring, we shall not be  
Two Blossoms, twined in love together,  
A-swinging on creation's tree;  
On whom the dew shall sweetly fall,  
And morning light more sweet than all?

The birds of joy shall round us sing,  
And love's soft gales shall fan us, Sally;  
And when we've had a pleasant swing,  
We'll drop together in the valley;  
While still the tree of life shall wave  
And bend with fruitage o'er our grave.

## Influence of the Sabbath on Productive Labor.

1. By affording a needed weekly rest injuri-  
ous exhaustion is prevented, and the refreshed  
and invigorated laborer can renew his work to  
accomplish more than he could have done with-  
out such a day of rest.

2. The honored Sabbath's influences are hos-  
tile to all those vicious indulgences which waste  
the strength of laboring men and diminish their  
power of endurance in their work.

3. The Sabbath most powerfully enforces all  
the principles of temperance and sobriety, and  
encourages all those virtues which animate the  
mind; and which, through the mind's cheerfulness  
and elasticity, invigorate and strengthen the  
body.

4. The well-kept Sabbath produces that illu-  
mination of the conscience and strength of moral  
principle which secures faithfulness in laboring  
men, and therefore gives greater value to their  
labor.

5. Sabbath influences produce a public senti-  
ment which makes idleness shameful and odious,  
and by diminishing its amount, augments the  
quantity of productive labor.

6. One of the ablest medical gentlemen thus  
writes: "I have a firm belief that Sabbath-keep-  
ing people are able to do more work, and to do it  
in a better manner, in six days, than if they  
worked the whole seven. The breathing of the  
pure and sublime atmosphere of a religious Sab-  
bath refreshes and invigorates the spirit. It  
forms an epoch in our existence, from which we  
receive a new impulse, and thus constitutes the  
best preparation for the labors of the following  
week."

7. Nothing can be clearer, therefore, than that  
it is for the interest of all who employ the labor  
of others, to use their best influence to cause all  
employed by them to "Remember the Sabbath  
day, and keep it holy."—*Boston Traveller.*

## The Cedar of Lebanon.

The cedar of Lebanon is described as a most  
magnificent evergreen, remarkable for its height  
and the horizontal extent of its branches. Lin-  
neus classes it among the junipers. These trees  
are sometimes two hundred feet in height, and  
nearly forty feet from the ground to the base of  
the lowest branches, and the trunk is often ten  
feet in diameter near the ground. They spread  
their roots to an amazing extent, and strike deep  
into the earth, as, indeed, we might expect would  
be necessary, from the enormous size of the  
structure above ground; for it is one of the laws  
of vegetation, that the roots are in proportion to  
the size of the trunk and the extent of the branch-  
es. The wood of the species of cedar is of a  
beautiful brownish color, the grain is fine, and  
the odor delightfully fragrant. The taste of it  
is very bitter. On this account it is preserved  
from the ravages of the worms of the East, which,  
though magnificent in size, often destroy other  
trees of the greatest size. The wood of few  
trees is more durable than that of the cedar of  
Lebanon. It is almost imperishable. Some  
cedar-wood was found perfectly fresh in a health-  
ful temple, in the ancient city of Uzen, where it  
had remained at least two thousand years.—  
There are not many cedars on Mount Leba-  
non now as there were in the palm days of the  
Hebrew nation, when almost the entire moun-  
tain was covered with immense forests of this  
tree.

## Morals among the Mormons.

An officer who is said to occupy a high and  
responsible post in the United States army, in a  
letter dated Carson Valley, May 24th, which is  
published in the *Albany Daily State Register*,  
gives a fearful picture of the state of morals a-  
mong the Mormons at Salt Lake, their great set-  
tlement. The following extracts may suffice:

"Now that my family is out of their power,  
(says he) I may venture to speak of that accursed  
and pestiferous people. And would to God  
that I could make myself be heard throughout  
my country, and impress upon my countrymen  
the truth in relation to Mormonism, vile, crim-  
inal, and treacherable as it insolently displays it-  
self in the boasted security of a mountain-walled  
home! But no one would be believed  
were he to communicate the truth concerning  
the Mormons. Truly, were an angel from heav-  
en to tell you of the wicked practices, and the  
base, unprovoked crimes of this people, you  
would discredit the report.

"Such is the enormity of their conduct, that  
in a series of resolutions drawn up by a Presby-  
terian clergyman, and signed by the emigrants,  
'the truth, and the whole truth' was designedly  
avoided, lest it would be too shocking for belief.  
It is hazardous nothing in saying that never, by  
savage horde or lawless banditti, was there ex-  
hibited such base turpitude of heart and such in-  
discriminate vindictiveness of purpose, as are to  
be seen in the conduct of the Mormons of Salt  
Lake Valley. With them, human feeling has

been debased to worse than beastly passion and  
instinct, and then all sympathy is consumed by,  
or absorbed in, lust, while sentiment there finds  
its lowest degree of degradation. There is no  
crime but has its full, free justification there, if  
perpetrated against a Gentile, as they term those  
who are not Mormons. No matter how good a  
man's character may be before he becomes a  
Mormon, and makes common fellowship with  
them, after he is fairly induced, he is soon made  
to yield the most guilty obedience to the decrees  
or orders of the Twelve. All are thus rendered  
ready and prompt instruments in the perpetration  
of crime.

"So far as their religion is concerned, I never  
felt disposed to meddle with it. But it should  
be known that their teachings, as they term their  
making known their abominable practices here,  
are greatly at variance with the preaching of the  
principles of Mormonism by their missionary  
knaves throughout the rest of the world."

"In nothing do their teachings correspond with  
Christianity. They deny the omnipotence of  
God, but believe in a plurality of gods, as well  
as wives, and that old Brigham, part god now,  
will become a perfect and powerful god after his  
physical death."

## Political.

### LETTER FROM MR. STANLEY.

NEWBURN, August 12th, 1851.

HON. EDWARD STANLEY.  
Dear Sir:—We have been appointed, on be-  
half of the citizens of your native town, to con-  
vey to you an invitation, to partake of a Public  
Dinner, at such time, as may best suit your con-  
venience.

We conceive it to be proper, that a high ad-  
miration should be expressed of the ability, in-  
tegrity, and exalted patriotism of our public ser-  
vants. And surely, sir, we but reiterate the op-  
inions of those whom we represent, when we say,  
that no one has exhibited these admirable virtues  
in a more striking and exemplary manner than  
yourself. At a time, sir, when our beloved coun-  
try was threatened with all the horrors of intestine  
commotions and civil strife—when the com-  
promises of the constitution were disregarded,  
and that noble instrument itself was viewed by  
some, as the "great charter of human infamy  
and disgrace"—when paritid hands strength-  
ened by the unnatural excitement of a blind fan-  
aticism were raised, ready to strike the fatal  
blow at our glorious Union,—you sir, regardless  
of self and self aggrandizement, exerted a power-  
ful influence in procuring the passage of those  
measures, which have "poured oil upon the  
troubled waters," and restored peace and quiet  
to the country. For this we heartily thank you.

And, sir, during the campaign, through which  
has resulted in a triumphant vindication of your  
patriotic course, you have battled successfully  
against a doctrine, which we consider to be high-  
ly prejudicial to the best interest and welfare of the  
country, and to the perpetuity of our Republican  
Institutions. For this we heartily thank you.  
And permit us to add our individual solicitations,  
to the solicitations of those whose organ we are,  
that you will not refuse us the opportunity of  
returning our thanks, in a more tangible form,  
by accepting the invitation above extended to you.

With sentiments of the highest esteem, we  
are, sir, Your obedient servants,  
[Signed by Jas. W. Bryan and others.]

WASHINGTON, August 16th, 1851.

GENTLEMEN: Your flattering letter of the 12th  
inst. has been received, and has filled me with  
emotions too deep for utterance.

Your kind partiality toward a native of our  
glorious old town has caused you to estimate too  
highly my poor services to our common coun-  
try. In the support I gave to the compromise  
measures, I believed I was acting for the best in-  
terests of our whole country and especially for  
the best interests of the South. These measures  
were recommended and sustained by leading  
men from the North and South of both the great  
political parties of the country—Whigs and De-  
mocrats—who nobly forgot party differences,  
when abolition



I believe there is no people under Heaven, in whose hearts the love of Republican institutions, secured by our time honored constitution, exists with stronger or steadier feeling than in the hearts of the people of North Carolina. God grant this may continue to the last syllable of recorded time!

Gentlemen, I have been taught from my earliest youth, next to the scriptures in which I have found the teachings of the father of his country, in his farewell address, "There he speaks of the immense value of National Union, to our collective and individual happiness." He urges us to cherish a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment to it; to watch for its preservation with jealous anxiety; to discountenance whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can, in any event, be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties, which now link together the various parts."

In my earliest manhood I listened to one, whom I delighted as the laws of God commanded me to honor—whose proudest recollection was that he was long situated by Newbern, his native town—and he told me in the words of Jackson's glorious proclamation, that "compared to disunion, all other evils are light, because that brings with it an accumulation of all." In my public course, I have endeavored to keep these lessons before me, and I shall continue to regulate my conduct by them in public or private station, while I am honored by the confidence of the people of the district, and while Heaven spares my life.

I trust that the dangerous excitement which for some years past has disturbed this country, will soon entirely pass away. I believe an immense majority of both Whigs and Democrats of the North are true to the Constitution and Union. I believe an immense majority of both Whigs and Democrats of the South are true to the Constitution and the Union. Should the fanatical secessionists of the North, and fanatical secessionists of the South, continue their reckless efforts to alienate one portion of our country from the rest, then patriots of the Democratic and Whig parties must come together, forgetting all past differences, and trusting in Providence, unite in one common effort to save our Constitution and Union. I fight now, henceforth and forever against any Whig who raises the banner of "secession," or the right of secession. I shall glory in contending in the ranks with honest patriot Democrats, under a Democratic banner, who use the flag of the Union, and oppose the reasonable doctrine of Secession. I remember with great satisfaction that in the last campaign, I denounced every where the leaders of both parties, who were "warm advocates of the right of secession," and who in the present excited state of the public mind in some of the Southern States, were desirous to have this right acknowledged by our people; and as to those secession advocates who called themselves Whigs, I openly defied and solicited their opposition. I told them I did not want their support; and that I had rather be denounced than elected by the votes of those who denounced the compromise acts and were warm advocates of the right of Secession. The people—honest men of both parties heard me, and their response at the ballot box is now the cause of so much joy in this district.

Gentlemen, I regret very much that indispensable engagements compel me to decline the high honor you so kindly offer me. But I hope to visit your lovely town again before I leave for Washington City, and to be regarded when I come, as I have hitherto been, not merely as a member of Congress, but as one of your sons or brothers.

Gentlemen, I beg you to accept my heart-felt thanks, for the kind terms in which your invitation is expressed. I see, with the most gratified feelings, in the list of names which accompanies your invitation, some whom in my youth I was taught to regard as honorable and honest men, ornaments of society. They have sustained unblemished characters through life. I most highly prize any token of their esteem. There are others, companions of my earlier years, and friends of my mature life, upon whose confidence and regard I cannot place too high a value. Dear old Newbern,

"Where'er I go, whatever realms I see,  
My heart untravell'd fondly turns to thee;  
Still to old Newbern turns, with ceaseless pain,  
And drags at each remove, a lengthening chain."

To the citizens of Newbern from whom this invitation comes, I would most truly say, the hope of securing their confidence has supported me, when darkness and gloom seemed threatening to spread and settle around us;—and whatever reverses I may meet with, I can never be deprived of the consolation, that my public conduct, so much misrepresented, has met their approbation. With high regard,

I am very truly yours &c.,  
EDWARD STANLEY.  
To Messrs. JOHN BICKNELL, H. T. GOION,  
W. H. WASHINGTON, J. W. BRYAN, and others,  
Newbern.

**TO CAPITALISTS.**  
A book is opened at Cedar Falls under the direction of James F. Marsh, for the subscription of thirty-five thousand dollars of additional stock in the Cedar Falls Manufacturing Company, in shares of \$500 each, and will be kept open until the 1st day of October next, which is the day for the semi-annual meeting of the stock-holders of said Company, and all new subscribers are invited to attend at that time. The purpose of the enlargement of the stock of the Cedar Falls Manufacturing Co. is to reform and improve the Factory house and site formerly owned by the Randolph Manufacturing Co., at Franklinville, of which they have become proprietors, which improvement is proposed to embrace the manufacture of woolen as well as cotton goods.  
JNO. B. TROY, Pres't.  
Cedar Falls, August 6, 1851. 641-4w.

**NOTICE.**  
By virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity for Guilford county, on the petition of Abdon H. Tate and others, I shall expose to public sale on Monday the 20th day of October next, at the Court House door in Greensboro', on a credit of one and two years, the lot or parcel of ground, on which the large brick House stands, formerly the property of Henry Humphreys, dec'd. This lot is highly improved, a corner lot, with a large dwelling house, store room, and all necessary buildings for an extensive business in Greensboro'. The purchaser will be required to give bond and approved security, and the title reserved until the further order of the court.  
JOHN A. MEBANE, C. M. E.  
August 15th, 1851. 639-1f

**Just received at the New Drug Store**  
4 doz. Silver Cautic Holders.  
Fehnstock's Tonsil Lancer.

## Miscellany.

### A Painful Case.

An account of a recent trial at the Old Bailey, in London, Lord Chief Justice Tindale, presiding: George Hammond, a portrait painter, was placed at the bar, to be tried on an indictment found against him by the grand jury for wilful murder, with malice aforethought, of George Baldwin, a rope-dancer and a mountebank. The prisoner was a man of middle height, but slender form. His eyes were blue and mild. His whole bearing gave evidence of subdued sadness and melting resignation. He was forty years of age, had a soft voice, and his appearance and manner bore testimony to his being a man of distinguished education in spite of the poverty of his dress.

On being called on to plead, the prisoner admitted that he did kill Baldwin, and he deplored the act, adding, however, that on his soul and conscience he did not believe himself guilty.

"Thereupon, a jury was empanelled to try the court and jury:—

"My Lord," said he, "my justification is to be found in a recital of the facts. Three years ago I lost a daughter, then four years of age, the sole memorial left of my beloved wife whom I had pleased God to recall to himself. I lost her, but I did not see her die. She disappeared—she was stolen from me. She was a charming child, and but for her I had nobody in the world to love me. Gentlemen, what I have suffered cannot be described—you cannot comprehend it. I have expended in advertising and fruitless searches every thing I possessed—furniture, pictures, even to my clothes. All have been sold. For three years, and on foot, I have sought for my child, in all the cities and all the villages in the three kingdoms. As soon as by painting portraits I had succeeded in gaining a little money, I returned to London to recommence my advertisements in the newspapers. At length on the 14th of April last, I crossed the Smithfield cattle market. In the centre of the market a troupe of mountebanks were performing their feats. Among them a child was turning on its head, its legs in the air, and its head supported by a halberd. A ray from the soul of its mother, for me at that moment had penetrated my own, for me to have recognized my child in that condition. It was my poor child. Her mother would perhaps have precipitated herself towards her, and locked herself in her arms. As for me, a veil passed over my eyes. I threw myself upon the chief of the rope-dancers. I know not how it was, I am a habitually gentle, even to weakness, seized him by his clothes—I raised him in the air, then dashed him to the ground—then again. He was dead. Afterwards I repented what I had done. At the moment I regretted that I was only able to kill but once."

Lord Chief Justice Tindale.—"These are not Christian sentiments. How can you expect the court and jury to look with favor on your defence, or God to pardon you, if you cannot forgive?"

Prisoner.—"I know, my lord, what will be your judgment, and that of the jury, but God has already pardoned; I feel it in my heart. You know not—I knew not then—the whole extent of evil that man had done me. When some compassionate people brought me my child, she was no longer pure and angelic as formerly, she was corrupted, body and soul—her manner, her language, infamous like those of the people with whom she had been living. She did not recognize me, and I no longer recognized her myself. Do you comprehend now? That man had robbed me of the love and soul of my child. And I—I have killed him but once."

Foreman.—"My Lord, we have agreed in our verdict."

Chief Justice.—"I understand you, gentlemen, but the law must take its course. I must sum up the case, and then you will retire to deliberate."

The chief justice having summed up the case, the jury retired, and in an instant after returned in the court with the verdict, "Not Guilty."

On the discharge of Hammond, the sheriff was obliged to surround him with an escort. The crowd of women and men was immense. The crowd followed him all the way to his lodgings with deafening shouts and huzzas.

### William S. Crittenden.

In the midst of the lamentations of fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters, for the death of their dearly beloved, by the Havana butchery, we have obtained from obstruction of our humble grief into the presence of the august sorrow of those who have to mourn the loss of their own blood, but we can no longer defer a poor tribute to the memory of a bosom friend.

That friend was WILLIAM S. CRITTENDEN.—Long and well did we know him. We knew him first in the Mexican war, and in many a bivouac shared his blanket. Educated at West Point, he graduated with honor. At the opening of that war he occupied the position of Adjutant of the First Infantry, and for several months discharged the highly responsible duties of Post Adjutant at Vera Cruz with merited honor. He was the son of a brother of the distinguished gentleman who now fills the office of Attorney General of the United States. His father emigrated to Arkansas when that State was in its infancy, and died in early life, filling a community with universal regret for the loss of a man as highly endowed with the loftiest virtues as he was gifted with the rarest genius.

WILL CRITTENDEN, as he was familiarly named by his friends, was worthy of the stock whence he sprang. A nobler specimen of the Kentucky gentleman, a worthier servant of his country, we have never met. A lion heart—a love of truth, of honor, and of liberty were his. An accomplished soldier, a votary of letters, he was as gentle as he was brave. At the close of the Mexican war he resigned his military office and became a citizen of New Orleans, where he resided until he embarked with Lopez.

Our blood has boiled to hear the base innuendoes of the alleged lip lovers of Cuban freedom against him, as well as his companions, for permitting themselves to be captured. The dying mistresses of his compatriots reveal the causes that compelled his heroic soul to yield. If ever a man fell a victim to atrocious deception, it was he. A few days before he left we met him, and a wish that we would accompany him was expressed. We earnestly advised him against embarking in the enterprise; we spoke our incredulity of the reports that the Cubans had risen. He answered that he was no freebooter; that he could not be induced to join the expedition were

not the people of Cuba in arms against their rulers. That a revolution had actually commenced; that the Cubans were in the field, he assured us; he knew from the statements of parties who had given him their confidence. Against this faith we had nothing but our incredulity to present, and we parted never to meet again.—We have felt it a solemn duty to state this to dispel an impression that he, from his position in the expedition, was a party to the cruel artifices practised by the unseen heads of the scheme. He is gone. A noble citizen is lost to the Republic. In the excited state of public feeling at present, we will not enlarge upon the cold-blooded and selfish policy of those who enlisted his sympathies by their deliberate falsehoods.—Peace to your manes and honor to your memory. WILL CRITTENDEN.—New Orleans True Delta.

### Spain and Cuba.

It would appear from a passage in the debate in the Spanish Cortes, which we quote below, that the Spanish Government has an express guaranty of aid from France and England for the protection of Cuba, if necessary. It appeared that, at the last dates from that port, and only one British ship of war in that port, and only one French ship—a steamer. The news of recent events will doubtless bring thither a portion of the naval force of those countries.

On the sixteenth of July a discourse arose in the Congress lower House of the Cortes at Madrid on a call for information "concerning the antecedents of the last expedition of pirates commanded by Don Narciso Lopez against the Island of Cuba," in which Senor Badia, a deputy who has lived much in Cuba, after speaking of the annexation of Texas and the invasion of Mexico, the attempt of Lopez at Cardenas last year, and the threatening of another attempt this year—goes on thus:

"Some persons in Europe inquire, how can such excesses be committed, if the opinion of certain influential men is opposed to all these annexations? The explanation is easy. When, in the United States, an opinion becomes popular, statesmen do not govern, they are governed. 'I am the Government,' says the people, and the thing comes to pass. Down to the early part of the present century, the Anglo-Americans, faithful to the religious sentiments and the humane maxims of Washington, when he retired to private life, acquired territory, as in the cases of Florida and Louisiana, by treaties, and according to the principles of international justice. But of late years, as if the law of nations were a dead letter, they threaten, invade, and occupy foreign territory, as if the world of Columbus were their own exclusive property. And thus it is, gentlemen, that I entertain a deep conviction that the Democracy of North America will compromise the peace of the world."

After some further remarks of the same sort, the Marquis of Miraflores, one of the Ministers, and a very accomplished statesman, replied:

"Senor Badia has just pronounced a discourse which both the Congress and myself have heard with the greatest pleasure. The desire for information expressed by the gentlemen who have sustained the proposition for inquiry cannot be more praiseworthy than it is, but the explanations asked for by Senor Badia might, perhaps, compromise the Government."

He then speaks of the explanations given on a former occasion, to which he refers Senor Badia, and concludes with these words:

"All I can say to Senor Badia is, that, at the present time, the naval force of England and France and the state of our relations with those countries offer us the certain means of preserving the integrity of our valuable island, [nos ofrecen medio seguro de conservar la integridad de nuestra preciosa Analla]—being able to assure the Congress that, while the Spanish Government possesses in the Island of Cuba a brave General and great elements of internal strength, none can attack our territory with impunity."

After a few words, of no importance, from Olinaga and Gonzalez Bravo, Senor Badia, at the request of the Marquis of Miraflores, withdrew his proposition for an inquiry, and the subject was dropped.

The report is in *El Herald*, Madrid, July 17.

### Inhuman Conduct.

We have been put in possession of the following facts, for the truthfulness of which we have the most undoubted authority. We are surprised, yet astonished, to learn that there are persons in Cryguay county—a county celebrated for the general intelligence and refinement of her people—who are so superstitious as to believe in the efficacy of such monstrous treatment for the cure of consumption, or who are so uncivilized in their feelings as the account proves them to be.

It is stated that about two years since a young man died in a neighboring town, of consumption, and was buried. Other members of the family are afflicted with the same disease—a brother is not expected to live but a short time.

On Sunday last some of the brothers and other friends of the deceased proceeded to the grave with shovel and pick—dug up the body—opened the coffin—cut the shroud—and then a surgeon was found to cut from that mass of corruption, the heart and lungs, which were in a state of tolerable preservation, considering the length of time since the death of the person.

The heart and lungs were laid upon the grass—impregnating the atmosphere with horrid odor—and wrapped in the pocket handkerchief of one of the brothers, carried home and burned, while the members of the family inhaled their incense, and afterwards ate the ashes.

The above are facts, but they are so sickening and horrible that we felt inclined at first to keep them from the public eye, but a second thought led me to hope that by giving them publicity, steps would be taken to civilize and refine the feelings of those who were participants in the transaction.—*Adubun Advertiser*.

The great mass of our citizens, though sincerely desirous that the oppressed people of Cuba may be released from the thralldom of their Spanish rulers, feel infinitely more solicitude for the honor and integrity of their own country, and would blush at a breach of public faith by its Government to effect an object which they would find see accomplished by legitimate means. If the people of Cuba are really so much oppressed as to desire a revolution, they will evince it by some show of resistance, which they have not yet attempted, so far as we know, though Lopez has twice given them an opportunity of doing so. In that case, we should think, no law can prevent an American citizen, who may choose to expatriate himself, from going to their assistance, though it is clearly the duty of the Presi-

dent to prevent any organized military force from leaving the country for that purpose. And it, in spite of the vigilance of the Government, and unaided by the population of Cuba, they should persist in their efforts to conquer the Island, they will be regarded in no other light than that of pirates by the whole civilized world.—*Norfolk Herald*.

### President Fillmore and Cuban Affairs.

From the National Intelligencer Sept. 3.

Public report ascribes, we have no doubt with entire truth, the adoption by the PRESIDENT, and under his orders, by the Heads of the proper Departments, of the most energetic steps for the vigorous enforcement of the laws and pledged obligations of the United States to Foreign Governments, by the employment of every element of the national power in preventing or intercepting all unlawful plots or expeditions against the Island of Cuba, or with a view to stir up revolt in that Island. The following, we understand, is a summary of the measures adopted by the Executive to carry out the above object:

The orders issued in April are continued in full force, as well as the President's proclamation; and the new orders to the Collectors and other officers have been most rigid and precise.

The steam-frigate Saranac, which was waiting at Norfolk to convey Mr. LETCHER to Mexico, was, on the receipt of the news of the execution at Havana, directed by Telegraph to sail immediately, in order to ascertain the particulars of that tragedy, and a revenue cutter was directed to convey Mr. LETCHER to Havana, and thence he was to be taken to Vera Cruz in a ship of war. But, under the more recent advice, these orders have been changed. The cutter is to continue on to Vera Cruz, and all the American vessels of war on the coast of Cuba will remain there, to intercept any illegal expeditions from the United States.

Both the steam vessels, the Saranac and Vixen, now on the coast of Cuba, will remain constantly at sea, on the lookout for, and with positive orders to intercept and capture, any vessels from the United States engaged in illegal proceedings against Cuba; and their attention will be especially directed to the capture of the Pampero, which vessel was in the vicinity of Savannah river on the 31st ult.

The military and naval forces of the country, at or near the different ports, have been placed at the control of the civil officers of the Government, and the commanders of them have been instructed to render all the aid and assistance in their power.

Circulars have also been addressed to the Collectors and other civil officers at the principal ports, North and South, directing them to remain permanently at their posts, and any who may be temporarily absent to return forthwith and personally attend to the execution and enforcement of the instructions which have been issued by the different Departments; and all of them are fully aware that they will be held to a strict accountability for the fulfillment of their duties.

The first act of the PRESIDENT, after his return to the city, and fully informing himself of the facts of the case, and undoubted delinquency of the officer, was the dismissal of the Collector of New Orleans, and the appointment of a substitute; and the Collectors, Marshals, District Attorneys, and other officers of the Government have been most emphatically informed that any neglect of their duties, or any want of due zeal and activity in the performance of them, will be followed by immediate dismissal.

### WHAT HAS BEEN DONE.

From the New York Mirror.

The Express of this morning shows up "the bloody reality" of the Cuban expedition under Lopez in a most startling manner. It makes out that at least one hundred and fourteen of the young men who so recklessly, and under the fallacious promises of designing demagogues, threw themselves into the power of a relentless enemy, have already been shot, and that the strong probability is that the whole expedition of four hundred and fifty men, have shared, or will surely share, that wretched fate. The writer places the blame where it belongs for all this, and alludes to the significant fact that some of the persons before their death wrote letters, bitterly denouncing those who had deluded them, especially Lopez, the arch deceiver of all. "Let," says the Express, "the men who have been planning Cuban revolutions in their offices and closets at home read over those letters, and fathom if they can the depth of misery, suffering, and crime of which they have been the cruel and deliberate creators. If they have hearts to feel we envy 'not their reflections.'"

### HOW IT WAS DONE!

Extract from a Letter of a Washington Newspaper Correspondent.

"I learn this morning something of the manner in which money has been raised at the South for fitting out expeditions to Cuba. It appears that Lopez has issued a large amount of stock, the redemption of which depended upon his own bad faith and worse means, and the success of his expeditions to Cuba. Strange to say, this stock has found purchasers in the United States, and among the purchasers, of course, are those most eager for the revolution in Cuba. I have heard of crops of cotton exchanged for this stock in Louisiana, and of sales made in Savannah at the rate of ten cents on the dollar! [Sold elsewhere for a fourth of that rate.] By this means many now have a pecuniary interest in the revolution, and others have promises without number, which they are anxious to construe as a stock in trade. Texas annexation and Texas stocks have proved the stimulus to enterprises which have led to the most dare-devil expeditions and the worst examples of avarice."

So that, if this be true, an iniquitous stock-jobbing has been mixed up with the base betrayal of American citizens to death.

A correspondent of the National Intelligencer makes the following suggestion in correction with this subject:

"Would it not be well if the numbers of our people who take no delight in agitation would set themselves to work to raise by contributions a sufficient sum of money to indemnify the speculators in scrip of the State of Cuba—that is to say? By purchasing up all this scrip, at a small advance on its cost, and thus relieving the leading sympathizers of their pecuniary interest in the matter, it seems to me that the Public would most effectually relieve themselves of all the falsehoods and exciting reports with which they are from day to day entertained in Telegraphic bulletins from the several localities where the Cuban fever rages with the greatest violence."

No man ever did a designed injury to another without doing a greater to himself.

### Sailing of Kossuth for America.

The Mayor of New York has received the following letter in reference to the sailing of Kossuth for this country:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,  
Constantinople, Aug. 4th, 1851.

Dear Sir:—As I believe it will interest you to know it from a reliable source, I do myself the honor and pleasure of informing you that since my arrival here, I have, in the absence of the Minister resident, received from the Turkish minister of foreign affairs, the formal and official assurance, in the name of H. I. M., the Sultan, that on the 1st of September next, (our 12th M. Kossuth and all the refugees now at Kutah, in Asia Minor, will be liberated, and permitted to go where they please. M. K. has sent to this legation a declaration that he and his associates, with the exception of Count Bathyani and his lady, will proceed to the United States in the steamship Mississippi, which vessel, as you are aware, has been designated for the purpose of removing them there by the President.

I learn that the Austrian Government is still protesting and will continue to protest against their release; yet I believe that the Sultan's government will act with firmness, and carry out His Majesty's generous and humane intent. I consequently suppose that as the Hon. Secretary of the State has directed Kossuth to be conveyed to New York, you may expect him there in the latter part of the month of October. Mr. K. is still entertaining the highest opinion of our country and of its government, and will land upon our shores a warm advocate of the institutions which have rendered the United States so prosperous and so happy.

I have the honor to remain, dear sir, respectfully, yours truly,  
JOHN P. BROWN.  
To His Honor, the Mayor.

### Civil War in Nicaragua.

A letter to the Editors of the New York Tribune furnishes the following information relative to affairs in Nicaragua:

SAN JUAN DE NICARAGUA, AUGUST 22.  
On the evening of the 4th instant, at Leon, Gen. Munoz, the ex-Minister of War, at the head of a small body of troops, took prisoners, the President, Don Jose Laureano Pineda, and all his Cabinet, except Dr. Jesus de la Rocha, and sent them to Port La Union, Tigre Islands, from whence the British steamer took them to San Juan de la Concordia.

The Senate immediately assembled at Granada, for Leon, the capital, was in possession of the insurgents, and elected Don Jose DEL MONTE, President, Dr. Jesus de la Rocha Secretary of Finances, Don Firmin Ferrer Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Don Buenaventura Silva Secretary of War.

The Munoz faction elected Don Justo Albarran President, Don Asediano Saliz (a friar) Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Don Eugenio Matas Secretary of Finances, Gen. Munoz Secretary of War.

The people of the State of Nicaragua do not acknowledge the Munoz administration, and the next information I receive from the seat of difficulty I expect will be the capture or assassination of Munoz.

Our "Charge," the Hon. JOHN B. KER, has been received by President Montenegro.

### The London Times on Cuba and the United States.

The London Times has an article suggested by the present state of affairs in Cuba, and speculating upon the possibility of independence:

"The Times thinks that if the revolution seriously contemplated the amelioration of both classes in bondage, the Creoles and blacks, there would be less cause for remonstrance, but it fears the rights and wrongs of the slaves form no part of the scheme of conquest. The Times regards the almost American totality of parties to the liberating expeditions—the great majority of them from the slave States—as satisfactory proof that the freedom proposed for Cuba only means freedom of the Creoles from Spain, and carried out, would render the condition of the millions of slaves in Cuba worse than it now is.

"The opinion is advanced that though the South unite in the crusade, to strengthen its 'peculiar institution,' the North and West of the United States will oppose it, both from a sense of justice and policy, and a determination to limit the bounds of slavery. Foreign powers, the Times says, will not see Spain invaded and plucked of her colony with indifference, and the United States will hardly adventure upon, or countenance an enterprise which might involve her in difference with the European nations. It holds Lopez to be a fit ectionary: a restless revolutionist, who, bred in the camp, and soldier-like, ambitious of notoriety, has enlisted a small party of discontented spirits—such as are to be found in every country, and that his movement is not representative of the wish or the will of the great mass of Cubans."

The Times also glances at the United States' political elements mixed up with the Cuban question, and sees a parallel with the case of Texas and the Mexican war, only that the involvement of the United States with Cuba threatens worse results, since the non-interference of European powers in behalf of Mexico would probably not follow in respect to Cuba. England has a claim—for debt—against Spain, and Cuba offers about the only security for it. The fact, the editor concludes, will not be without weight in deciding her course.

A letter from New Orleans states that there are from twelve to fourteen hundred young men there from the West, collected for the purpose of entering on expeditions for Cuba, who are in the greatest distress for want of means to support themselves or to return to their homes.—What do those men not deserve who, by false promises, have seduced these men from their homes to engage in a desperate and unlawful enterprise, and will not even aid them in their distress?—*National Intelligencer*.

### LOOK HERE.

THE subscriber would inform the public generally that he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line of business, such as making

BAROUCHES, BUGGIES, &c., of the best material and finished in a neat and substantial manner, which cannot fail to please. He would respectfully solicit a call from those who wish to buy before purchasing elsewhere, as he feels assured that he can please.

All orders will be promptly attended to. Repairing done at a very short notice. Shop on North street, 100 yards north of the Presbyterian church.  
W. M. LANDRETH.  
Greensboro', N. C., Sept. 1851. 613

### COMMON SCHOOLS.

#### 1851—Spring Dividend for Guilford.

No. 1 \$10.33	No. 2 \$14.13	No. 47 \$12.35
2 17.55	25 11.86	48 17.55
3 13.00	26 15.92	49 0.75
4 16.73	27 14.30	50 19.98
5 18.20	28 23.40	51 0.75
6 13.48	29 12.67	52 19.01
7 10.33	30 16.08	53 16.57
8 16.25	31 16.35	54 17.22
9 17.71	32 21.77	55 16.73
10 13.82	33 22.26	56 15.60
11 13.00	34 22.58	57 20.63
12 14.95	35 15.76	58 12.51
13 17.22	36 19.33	59 15.92
14 0.75	37 18.65	60 0.75
15 12.51	38 40.80	61 13.32
16 17.55	39 0.75	62 0.75
17 11.21	40 10.56	63 0.75
18 10.88	41 13.65	64 12.51
19 20.96	42 11.37	65 12.35
20 0.75	43 13.97	66 11.86
21 12.35	44 0.75	67 0.75
22 18.36	45 11.70	68 15.60
23 23.72	46 14.78	

In consequence of unavoidable delay in the appointment of a successor to the late chairman the publication of the Spring dividend appears later in the season than usual.

L. SWAIM, Chairman.  
Greensboro', Aug. 1851. 642-4w.

### COMMON SCHOOLS IN GUILFORD.

UNDER the Act of the last Legislature, the Board of Superintendents have appointed persons to hold elections at the Common School Houses in the several Districts, on the second Thursday (9th day) of October next, for three School Committee men for each of said Districts.

It is important that those who hold the elections make return to the Chairman of the number of votes received by each person immediately after the election. The Board have decided that, under the new Act, the Committee men elected on the above named day are not required to enter upon their duties until the first Thursday in January afterwards. The present Committees will continue in discharge of their duties until that time.

The first duty of the new Committees will be to report to the Chairman of the Board, within the month of January next, the number and names of the children in their Districts, of 5 and under 21 years of age.

L. SWAIM, Chm'n.  
Greensboro', Sept. 4, 1851. 643-3w.

### Fall Importation, Aug. 1851.

KERR & HARBURY,

SYCAMORE ST., PETERSBURG, VA.,

Importers and Dealers in China, Glass,

Wedge-wood and Earthenware, Lamps,

Grandolates and Looking Glasses,

Britannia and Silver plated

Wares, with Table Cut-

lery, &c. &c.

ARE now receiving their Fall supply of Domestic Goods, and Foreign, of their own importation; which embraces every article usually found in such establishments.

Having obtained their Goods on the most favorable terms, they are enabled and will offer them as low as any regular House in the country.

Merchants and others are respectfully invited to call and examine before buying elsewhere.

Sept. 2, 1851. 643-3

FRANCIS HAYES,  
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in  
HATS, CAPS, FURS, &c.

SYCAMORE ST., (opposite the Court House,) Petersburg, Va.

HAS commenced receiving his Fall stock of goods, (the greater part now in Store,) laid in with his usual care, adapted to the Wholesale and Retail Trade of the place. The old customers of the House, as well as others who visit the market, are invited to a thorough examination of the stock before making their purchases, as there will be found every variety of goods in that line at reasonable prices.

643-3 Sept. 2, 185



## IMPORTANT FROM CUBA.

### Failure of the Cuban Expedition—Defeat and Execution of Lopez.

#### Telegraphic Despatches.

NEW ORLEANS, September 3.

The Cherokee has arrived. Lopez and most of his command have been captured and executed.

NEW ORLEANS, September 4.

The steamer Cherokee has arrived from Havana. Her passengers witnessed the execution of Gen. Lopez. They say he ended his life manfully. The total failure of the expedition is attributed to the delay in receiving succor. From the separation of Crittenden's command, the patriots dispersed to the mountains. Only thirty remained with Lopez. They left him, and without a single friend, he wandered until hunted down by the Spaniards. His last words were, "Adieu, dear Cuba!" Gen. Prager was killed in battle. Lopez declared himself deceived with regard to aid in Cuba.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 4—P. M.

The Cherokee has arrived with Havana dates to the 2d September.

The Lopez Expedition has failed. Our advices from reliable sources state that Lopez was taken prisoner at San Cristobal on the 29th August. He was brought to Havana on the 31st, and publicly garoted on the morning of the 1st September at sunrise.

One hundred and fifty-five prisoners, who were taken, are said to be condemned to ten years' hard labor in the chain-gang.

The conduct of our Consul (Mr. Owen) is vindicated by our correspondent.

The people of Havana have committed no retaliatory acts of vengeance on American citizens there.—True Delta.

NEW ORLEANS, September 5.

Lopez has been executed, and all the Americans who were captured with him have been condemned to the mines.

#### Later and more authentic.

The steamer Empire City, from New Orleans by way of Havana, arrived at New York on Saturday evening last, bringing later news from Cuba, and corroborating that brought to New Orleans by the Cherokee, of the entire discomfiture of the Lopez Expedition, and the public execution of its chief leader.

Mr. Fairchild, the purser of the Empire City, has furnished a summary of the news to the Commercial Advertiser. From this account it will be observed that the manner of the capture of Lopez was entirely different from what was represented in some of the telegraphic despatches. It will also be perceived that the prisoners now in the hands of the Spanish authorities confirm the previous accounts that the people of Cuba manifested no disposition to assist their enterprise, or to give it countenance in any manner.

#### SUMMARY OF THE NEWS.

Havana has been the scene of jubilee and rejoicing for the last three days, owing to the capture of Gen. Lopez and his forces.

The news reached Havana on the 30th ult.—As a demonstration of the effect it produced, flags were hoisted, guns fired, &c. At night the principal buildings were illuminated, torch light processions formed, &c.

Lopez was taken in the interior, wandering alone and nearly exhausted from fatigue and hunger. He asked for something to eat at a farm house, and permission to lay down. While asleep he was bound and made prisoner.

Of his followers, over one hundred are now imprisoned in Havana, and are to be sent to Spain for ten years' confinement in a dungeon. They say their sufferings before they were taken were intense. For several days they lived upon the leaves of trees, &c. The last meat they ate was the horse of Gen. Lopez. They had no arms when taken. The remainder have either been shot or perished from hunger.

Capt. Platt, of the United States sloop-of-war Albany, visited them in prison, and gained some interesting accounts which he will dispatch to the States.

The prisoners say in no instance have the Creoles of Cuba manifested the least disposition to join them.

Lopez was garoted on the morning of Sept. 1st, at 7 o'clock. The execution was attended by eight thousand troops and many citizens. He ascended the platform and made a short speech. His last words were, "I die for my beloved Cuba." He then took his seat, the machine was adjusted, and in two minutes he was dead.

The French steamer Asmodeus sailed from Havana on the 1st. Left at Havana the sloop of war Albany. On the 2d passed a steamer to the eastward, supposed to be the Sasanac.

#### From the National Intelligencer.

#### Official Despatch from Cuba.

We have been favored with the subjoined extract from a despatch to the Navy Department from Commander CHARLES T. PLATT, commanding the United States ship Albany, now at Havana. The despatch is dated,

HAVANA, SEPTEMBER 1.

"The followers of Lopez having been entirely dispersed, and a number of prisoners reported as brought to this place on the 27th ultimo, I addressed a letter to the Captain General requesting permission to hold an interview with any Americans who might be among them. This permission was readily accorded in a reply, which is enclosed. The interview was postponed until the morning of the 30th, the prisoners having in the mean time been transferred to the Castle of the Punta, and some accessions having been made to their number. The Commandant of the Castle informed me that the whole number of prisoners was fifty-seven, of whom about thirty-five were Americans, as we learned from themselves. This officer was present throughout the interview. Another gentleman, who was introduced as Inspector of Prisons, came in during its continuance, and remained until its close. The prisoners were heavily ironed, were clad in a prison uniform, and had their hair closely cut. They were confined in an arch-gallery, to which access was had through two grated doors, the inner one being entirely of iron. In the little anteroom between these two doors lay the garments worn by the prisoners at the time of their confinement.

"On our entrance the Americans were ordered to advance to the front, and all foreigners were sent to the other end of the cell. Inquiry being made for the officers, the following presented themselves, viz:

"JAMES A. KELLY, of New Orleans, formerly of Bayou Sara, who held the rank of captain in the expedition; ROBERT M. GIBBS, of New Orleans, a native of Kentucky, a lieutenant in

the same; J. D. BAKER, of —, also a lieutenant.

"No other officer of the expedition presented himself. They were informed that I had obtained permission to visit them, and that my object was to obtain from them any information they might choose to give, which would be forwarded to the Government of the United States, and perhaps might be the means of deterring others of our countrymen from placing themselves in the same deplorable situation. They were told distinctly that they were in the power of the Spanish Government, and that nothing could be done for them as Americans, inasmuch as the President's proclamation had declared that any persons joining an invading force would thereby forfeit the protection of the Government of the United States. This was said to prevent their forming any false hopes for my visit.

"The information obtained was given in the presence of the entire party by the aforesaid officers, and, being uncontradicted by any of them, may be regarded as the testimony of the whole.

"They stated that the expedition sailed from New Orleans in the steamer 'Pampero.' They were not sure of the exact number comprising it, but thought it was 487; that it certainly did not amount to five hundred. Before landing in Cuba they anchored near Key West, where they remained several hours, and were visited by some citizens of that place. They landed in Cuba about two o'clock of the morning of the 12th August. Their first fight took place on the 13th. From that period they had lost all recollection of dates. They had five engagements, but could not tell how many of their number had been killed. They were armed with condemned muskets; had no rifles; but many individuals had revolvers and knives. They brought with them 80,000 cartridges, and captured many more after landing. They had no artillery. Soon after landing they found they had been deceived, and became anxious to return home. They had been informed before sailing that fourteen towns were in possession of the 'Patriots,' (to use their own language,) and that the whole island was in a state of revolution. They supposed that the fifty men captured with Col. Crittenden were endeavoring to make their escape. They so infer from the fact that they were all dispirited by the reception they met with, and disgusted, as they said, with the 'lies and deception' practised towards them.

"The country people generally fled at their approach, and none joined them. Worn out with hunger and fatigue, the men composing this body threw away their arms a week or ten days previously—they could not distinctly remember when. They had not, at that time, heard of the offer of life to such as would give themselves up, but their intention was to throw themselves upon the mercy of the Spanish Government. They did not move in all together, but in small parties, and at different times. They had subsisted chiefly upon fruit, and the last meat that some of them had eaten was a portion of their General's horse. There was no lack of ammunition when they threw away their arms, though much of what they brought had been damaged by rain. Lieut. Gibbins stated that he carried a musket, though an officer, and that he had twenty-eight rounds of cartridges in his box when he threw it away.

"Capt. Kelly stated that the Editor of the New Orleans Delta, Mr. Sigur, was instrumental in persuading him to join the expedition, having addressed him personally upon the subject. He has reason to believe that he persuaded many others also. The whole party manifested much indignation towards Gen. Lopez and Mr. Sigur; and many of them asserted that it would be worse for the latter if they should live to return home. On being told that Gen. Lopez was taken prisoner, a cry of joy and exultation ran through the crowd.

"They stated that Lopez was chief of the expedition. Col. Dowseman was second in command, and was killed on the thirteenth. Col. Wm. Scott Haynes, of Tennessee, was another leader. According to their best belief he was still in the mountains. Col. Crittenden had been an officer in the U. S. Army during the war with Mexico. An Hungarian named Prager, who acted as Adjutant General, was mortally wounded on the 13th.

"It is matter of regret that so imperfect a narrative has been obtained from those unfortunate men. In the excitement of the moment many would speak at once, and to some questions it was difficult to get a satisfactory answer, on account of the eagerness of all to give it. "At the request of the Commandant of the Castle, the prisoners were asked if they had the benefit of medical attendance since their confinement. They replied that they had. They were also asked if they had been provided with two meals a day, and whether they had bread and coffee for breakfast? Some said that they had; but others replied that they had no coffee. The Commandant immediately inquired the reason of his subordinate, who stated that those who had been confined there on the previous evening came too late to be provided for on that morning, but that they would have their allowance of coffee at dinner. He stated that the others had been provided for according to the order.

"It may be proper to add that the prisoners appeared to be in good health, and by no means so much reduced as their exposure and hardships would seem to warrant. They even appeared to be cheerful, which may have been the effect of their relief from a condition of far greater anxiety and suffering, experienced during their wanderings upon the island.

"I should have stated that my first lieutenant, Mr. Taylor, was with me during this interview. "The whole number of prisoners, including those not yet brought to Havana, is officially stated to be about one hundred and thirty.

"I have just learned that Lopez, who was captured on Friday last, (August 29,) was brought in last night, and publicly garoted at seven o'clock this morning."

#### LINE.

Upon one of "Wilde's" Daguerreotype Miniatures.

BY PARK BENJAMIN.

How perfect the resemblance!  
The picture breathes and speaks;  
There, a mirth within her merry eyes,  
And dimples on her cheeks,  
I almost tremble as I gaze,  
Lost it should glide and pass  
From the surface of the metal,  
Like a shadow from a glass.

Oh, I would labor many an hour,  
And journey many a mile,  
To catch the tender sweetest  
Of that delicious smile!  
There never was a lovelier  
From lips of woman won,  
And truly could be copied by  
No artist save the Sun.

If you can be well without health, you can be happy without virtue.—Burke.

## THE PATRIOT

GREENSBORO, N. C.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1851.

#### The News from Cuba.

The accounts heretofore published from Cuba, concerning the "Lopez expedition," have been so contradictory and uncertain that it was impossible to arrive at the truth. But the intelligence to be found in another column, to-day, may doubtless be relied upon as correct. The Cuban War is probably ended for the present; but we do not look for any long or profound quietude in the affairs of that Island.

The result of the late attempt to revolutionize Cuba, and redeem her "down-trodden people," as they have been frequently called, is a sore lesson to our own adventurous-minded people for the future. It were to be heartily wished that the deluded adventurers from the United States, who are now prisoners in Havana, might be kindly dealt by and finally permitted to return to their homes and friends. Such would doubtless be the wisest policy of the Spanish government. But there is probably little hope of such consummation, when we reflect that vengeance is a prominent trait of Spanish character, and that the wretched adventurers have forfeited their claims to the protection of their own Government by deliberately disobeying its laws and disregarding its solemn warnings.

Fearful, indeed, must be the responsibility not only of the actual leaders of the Lopez expedition, but of those who stayed at home and encouraged the young and unwary to engage in it.

#### Death of Judge Woodbury.

Hon. Levi Woodbury, an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, died recently at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, the place of his residence. The Intelligencer says—

"Mr. Woodbury had filled with credit—with eminent credit, we may say—various conspicuous public stations, and his death will leave a large void in the ranks of public men of the country, as well as a vacancy in the exalted tribunal of which he was a member. His was a rapid career of distinction, having been Governor of his native State, Senator in Congress, Secretary of the Navy, Secretary of the Treasury, and lastly Judge of the Supreme Court, and yet not an old man at the time of his death."

#### New Digest.

The attention of gentlemen of the bar and of public officers is directed to the advertisement of O. H. Perry, agent for the sale of Iredell's new Revised Manual of the Public Statute Law of North Carolina, from the year 1838 to 1851, inclusive. The public will require no other evidence of the faithfulness of this compilation, than the fact that it has been done by Gov. Iredell. It is an invaluable appendix to the "Revised Statutes." A few copies have been left at our Office for sale.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE CUBANS.—To show that Mr. FILLMORE is only doing his sworn duty in trying to prevent armed expeditions against Cuba from this country, read the following from the law of 1818, April 20th, on the subject:

"The 6th section declares that if any person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, begin or set on foot, or provide or prepare the means for any military expedition or enterprise to be carried on from thence against the territories or dominions of any foreign Prince or State, or any colony, district, or people, with whom the United States are at peace, every person so offending shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding three thousand dollars, and imprisonment not more than three years."

What, then, are we to think, says the Georgia "Citizen," of those who not only abuse the Government for doing its duty, but are doing all that they can to excite the people to a violation of law? In truth, some editors we read of are not blameless of the horrid doom which some of our young men have suffered in Cuba, as a consequence of their foolish crusade to that Island. The blood of these victims and the wail of anguish from stricken hearts are some of the results of the bad counsel given by the Filibuster priests.

A friend in Ashe county, N. C., under date of Sept. 5, 1851, writes to us as follows, in regard to the crops in Ashe: "We have been blessed with good crops of all kinds this season, which I learn is not the case generally." We learn also, that there is a fine crop of corn in Surry, especially the upper part of the county.

SON KILLED BY HIS FATHER.—A man named Hopkins was killed some days since, in the north part of Stokes county, by his own father. The old man, we understand, alleges that he found some one stealing his honey, after night; that on approaching, the thief retired; he hallooed to him to stop, to which no attention was paid; whereupon he shot, and the thief turned out to be his own son, who died immediately. There are, however, strong circumstances to show that the old man knew it to be his son, and that he shot him with malice aforethought. He is in Stokes jail, awaiting trial at the approaching Superior Court.

THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION IN CHINA.—"The Annals of the Propagation of the Faith" states that the Emperor of China has issued a decree, by which the free exercise of the Christian Religion is permitted throughout the whole extent of the Chinese Empire. This movement is ascribed to the circumstance that the Emperor was educated by a Christian lady in whom his Father had great confidence.

#### Death of Gov. McDowell.

James McDowell, a Representative in Congress for several years past from Virginia, and formerly for some years Governor of that State, died on the 24th ult., at his residence near Lexington, Va., aged about fifty-six years.

The estimation in which this great and good man was held, calls upon us for something more than a passing announcement of his decease.—His character and fame belong—where his great heart and services were devoted—to the Nation. The Petersburg Intelligencer but echoes the voice of the Virginia press in the following tribute to the memory of Gov. McDowell:

"He was one of the most estimable, as well as most eminent, of our public characters. His talents were of the most brilliant order, and won for him all the honors which the people of Virginia could confer upon him. His eloquence placed him in the first rank of our speakers, and well did he sustain the reputation which he earned in this chosen field. A remarkable instance of the power of his oratory occurred in the last session of the thirtieth Congress. He delivered a speech in which he alluded to the prevailing agitations amongst the people and to the blessings of the Union in strains of such deep and fervent pathos, that, after he took his seat, the House immediately adjourned under the impressions with which it was affected—a compliment which we do not recollect was ever paid to this country before to any speaker. We were reminded by the circumstances of a similar scene which once occurred in the British Parliament, when, after the celebrated speech of Sheridan against Warren Hastings, the House adjourned in order that members might have time to recover from the overpowering sensations which were excited by the splendid appeals of the orator, and which waited them for exercising their judgments with the coolness and calmness that became them on so important an occasion.

"Gov. McDowell belonged to the Democratic party, and was always a consistent and steady supporter of its leading principles. But, for all this, he was a man in whom we felt the utmost confidence, believing him, as we did, to be honest and conscientious in his views and purposes. Far be it from us to tear one laurel from his now inanimate brow or to disturb the honored associations in which his memory will live. We never saw in him the spirit of a partizan, but always considered him a friend to the best interests of his country."

BEVERLY TUCKER, Esq., one of the Faculty of William and Mary College, has recently died. He was extensively known as a politician of the Nullification and Secession School. He was a member of the last Nashville Convention, and was the author of a Book, published fifteen years ago, entitled "The Partisan Leader."

THE GARROTE.—The punishment of the garrote, the machine by which Lopez was put to death, is described as placing the victim in an easy chair, clamping his limbs, placing a band around the neck, and gradually pressing a screw until the neck is broken.

THE following new Post Offices have been established in this State, within the week ending August 30th, 1851, viz:

Buckland, Gates. S. E. Smith.  
Klapp's Tan Yard Cabarrus, Levi Klett,  
Soapstone, Mt. Randolph. M. Hayworth,  
Harrison Creek, Cumberland, A. Melvin,  
Sweet Water, Watauga. Thus. Farthing.

Hon. JOHN M. BOTTS has been re-nominated as the Whig candidate for Congress, for the Richmond district, by the Whig District Convention, which assembled on Friday last. The nomination was made, with only three or four dissenting voices, and Mr. Botts has accepted the position.

THE September No. of the Southern Methodist Pulpit is before us. Its pages are filled with a very able Sermon, by the Rev. Dr. WINANS, of the Mississippi Conference. Subject: "Charity Superior to Knowledge."

H. W. BRUMMELL, Esq., Postmaster at Brummell's, Davidson County, has resigned, and Dr. JOHN HINES has been appointed in his place.

Flour was selling in Baltimore, Sept. 5, at \$3.87; wheat from 75 to 83 cts. per bushel; corn from 55 to 60; oats 33 to 36; rye 65.

Retreat going Ahead.—Messrs. Shaver and Simonton, who commenced work on their Rail Road contract, July 21st, have had an estimate made of their work which they have done up to the 1st of September; and here are the figures: Excavations & embankments, cub. yds., 17,000; Masonry, cubic yards, 74.

These gentlemen have had about fifty hands employed, since the first week of their commencement.

Is any contractor ahead of that? But this is not all the work that has been done in Rowan. Messrs. Bailey & Wood have had an estimate made, and their excavations and embankments amount to 3,000 cubic yards. Messrs. Patton & Co., and several others, have done a great deal of grubbing, clearing, &c.; so that their contracts are now ready for the plough and shovel. We have no doubt that every contract in this division of the road will be in full operation before the close of the present year.

We are informed that the figures above agree nearly with the official monthly return.—Watchman.

Vermont Election.—The Whigs have doubtless carried the State. Returns received so far, give Williams, Whig, 14,333; Redfield, Free-Soil, 9,034; and Robinson, Dem., 3,506. Williams loses 100 votes since last election, when he was chosen by 1200 majority over all others. To the Legislature, 62 Whigs and 50 Constitutionists, have been elected.

He that follows his recreation instead of his business, shall in a little time have no business to follow.

#### Foreign Imports and Exports.

From the Port of New York for the month of August, 1851.

IMPORTS.	
Foreign goods liable to duty	\$11,279,004
Do. liable to duty, but warehouse	1,354,080
Not liable to duty	638,334
Total imports	\$13,271,418
EXPORTS.	
Domestic goods	\$3,259,594
Foreign goods	334,548
Total exports	\$3,594,142
SPECIE.	
Exported	\$3,672,444
Imported	186,503

Mississippi Convention Election.—By despatches to the Washington Union, we learn that in 36 counties heard from the popular majority in favor of the Union party, is nearly 12,000! Only one county gave a majority for the Disunionists. Of 71 delegates to the State Convention, 64 are Union men!

Singular Phenomenon.—It is gravely stated by the Bangor Mercury that "goose-eggs as large as a halibut's head" recently in a shower at Danbury, Connecticut.

A considerable breakage of the article must have ensued.

For the Patriot.

#### A MEETING OF THE BAR.

WENTWORTH, Aug. 28, 1851.

The gentlemen of the Bar, having met in the courthouse, called to the Chair James T. Morehead, Esq., who explained the object of the meeting with interest, feeling and eloquence.

Whereupon, John A. Gilmer, on motion of Robert P. Dick, Esq., was appointed Secretary. John Kerr, Esq., offered and the meeting unanimously adopted the following preamble and resolutions, to-wit:

Whereas, since the last term of this court it has pleased Almighty God to take from amongst us BENJAMIN W. Aikin Esq., a member of this bar, who died at his own residence in this county in June last in the full enjoyment of the Christian's hope.—In token of respect for his memory.

Resolved, That we will wear the usual badge of mourning for the space of thirty days.

Resolved further, That we deeply sympathize with the widow and children and other relatives of our departed brother, in the deeply afflictive dispensation by which they have been deprived of the Society and intercourse of a much endeared kinsman, who was in every way eminently qualified to guide his family in the paths of virtue and piety and impart pleasure and instruction to all with whom he held social intercourse.

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary and transmitted to the widow of the deceased.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Greensboro' Patriot and Raleigh Register.

On motion of John Kerr Esq., Resolved further, That the proceedings of this meeting be also furnished to the Solicitor for Roanoke county with a request that he by permission of the Court have the same spread on the Minutes of the Court.

JAMES T. MOREHEAD, Ch'm.  
JOHN A. GILMER, Secretary.

Died.—In this county, on Sunday night last, Col. Matthew Young, at an advanced age. At Sandy Ridge, Stokes county, on the 7th inst., of diarrhea. David C., youngest son of John Bannor, Esq., aged 2 years lacking 10 days.

JUST PUBLISHED  
A new Revised Manual of the Public Statute Law of North Carolina, from the year 1838 to the year 1851, both inclusive. Price \$3.00. Persons at a distance desiring this work, can have it forwarded to them by mail, free of postage, upon remitting the price to the subscriber at Raleigh. O. H. PERRY, Agent.  
Raleigh, August 30th, 1851.

HALL & SACKETT,  
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in  
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC  
DRY GOODS AND HARDWARE.  
NAY STREET,  
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.  
J. H. HALL, A. E. HALL, T. M. SACKETT.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, GUILFORD COUNTY, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1851.

Jesse Devinity, Jesse Devinity, Ex. of Samuel Devinity, deceased, Enoch Pugh, and Patia his wife, against  
Hannah Devinity, Lewis Walker and Nancy his wife, Madison Brown and Lucinda his wife, David Bain and Fanny his wife, Samuel Devinity, Madison Devinity, Clement Devinity, and Jesse Devinity, Jan. children of James Devinity, deceased, Abner Devinity, Thomas Devinity, Fanny Brown, Elizabeth Albright, Samuel Devinity, Jacob Coble, Hugh McKee, Samuel Jones and Mary Grace, and Jane his wife, Henry Grace and Nancy his wife, and Lydia Hunter.

Petition to sell slaves.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that all the defendants (with the exception of Hannah Devinity) who have been served with a copy of position, are not inhabitants of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensboro' Patriot, for the said defendants to appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Guilford, at the courthouse in Greensboro', on the 3rd Monday in Nov. next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Petition, or Judgment will be taken accordingly, and an order of sale granted.

Witness John M. Logan, Clerk of our said Court at office, in Greensboro', the 3rd Monday of August, 1851. JOHN M. LOGAN, c. c. c.

T. C. WORRE,  
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION  
MERCHANT,  
WILMINGTON, N. C.

MR. BEATTY'S HOUSE to rent. And a carry all to be sold. Apply to D. C. MEBANE June 30, 1851. 6336

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, GUILFORD COUNTY, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1851.

Jesse Devinity, Jesse Devinity, Ex. of Samuel Devinity, deceased, Enoch Pugh, and Patia his wife, against  
Hannah Devinity, Lewis Walker and Nancy his wife, Madison Brown and Lucinda his wife, David Bain and Fanny his wife, Samuel Devinity, Madison Devinity, Clement Devinity, and Jesse Devinity, Jan. children of James Devinity, deceased, Abner Devinity, Thomas Devinity, Fanny Brown, Elizabeth Albright, Samuel Devinity, Jacob Coble, Hugh McKee, Samuel Jones and Mary Grace, and Jane his wife, Henry Grace and Nancy his wife, and Lydia Hunter.

Petition to sell slaves.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that all the defendants are not inhabitants of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensboro' Patriot for the said defendants to appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Guilford, at the courthouse in the town of Greensboro', on the 3rd Monday of November next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Petition, or Judgment will be taken accordingly, and an order of sale granted.

Witness John M. Logan, Clerk of our said Court at office, in Greensboro', the 3rd Monday of August, 1851. JOHN M. LOGAN, c. c. c.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, GUILFORD COUNTY, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1851.

Adam Rankin, vs. Jed. Smith.

Original attachment levied on Land.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant Jedediah Smith is not a resident of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Greensboro' Patriot for six weeks, for the said defendant personally to appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Guilford, at the courthouse in the town of Greensboro', on the 3rd Monday of November, then and there to answer or reply otherwise, judgment by default final will be entered against him and the property levied on, sold to satisfy plaintiff's demands.

Witness John M. Logan, Clerk of our said Court at office, this 2d Monday of August, A. D. 1851. JOHN M. LOGAN, c. c. c.

MORE DRUGS.  
Fresh supply at the New Drug Store.  
Every article warranted to be fresh and genuine, and will be sold on as reasonable terms as the same articles can be purchased in this section of country. Also a new supply of very superior CIGARS. All orders promptly attended to, and particular attention paid to packing.

T. J. PATRICK.  
Greensboro' July 18th 1851.

Chairs, Chairs.—We have and expect to keep constantly on hand a fine lot of Chairs of various patterns and prices. Also, several sets of Bedsteads, which we will sell cheap.

Aug. 1851. RANKIN & McLEAN.

DR. D. C. MEBANE will, in future, apply himself wholly to the practice of his Profession Office, at his own house, where he hopes calls will be made, if convenient, by 8 o'clock, A. M., and in writing. He may be addressed through the Post Office, Box 42.

June, 1851. 6336

R. M. ORRELL,  
Commission and Forwarding  
MERCHANT.  
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

FOR



# Joe Stanbury's Baby.

As Mrs. Ester Stanbury, (residing in a Court building from Race below Sixth) was about to bring a basket of water from the hydrant last night—she found an old basket suspended from the hook of her front door. Putting her hand into the basket, she felt something alive and kicking—but so enveloped in rags that no further discovery could be made without unwrapping the object. A piece of paper folded like a letter—lay by the side of the animated bundle. Mrs. Stanbury immediately returned to the house, and by the light of the lamp, examined the billet. It was addressed to her husband. She tremulously broke the seal, and read as follows:

"To JOE STANBURY, Sir: I send you the baby which you will please take good care of and bring up right, so that it may turn out to be a better man than its daddy. Oh, Joseph! what a sly old rascal you are! who would think such a staid, sober, old spinster-shank could be such a tending down sinner? The child is yours! You may swear to that. Look at it; it is Joe Stanbury all over. You deceived me shamefully, Joseph, letting on to be a widower—but do a father's part by the young one, and I'll forgive you."

Your heart-broken, NANCY P. S.—Don't let that sharp-nosed wife of yours see this letter. Gammon her with some kind of a story about the baby."

Mr. Stanbury was in the basement kitchen quietly eating his supper, and little imagining what a storm was brewing over his head. The door of the kitchen was violently thrown open, and Mrs. S.'s voice yelled out, "Stanbury, come up her you villain; here's a mess for you!" The astonished Stanbury hastily wiped his mouth, and obeyed the summons. "Don't you want to see Nancy? the heart-broken Nancy?" cried Mrs. Stanbury, when her guilty husband had hobbled up into the room. "Nancy! what Nancy's that?" said the sly old rogue in well-feigned perplexity. "Why Nancy, the mother of this baby that's been hung up at your door, Mr. Stanbury. Oh, you look mighty innocent! but just read that letter, and then look in that basket. Don't be afraid, it won't bite, it's got no teeth, poor thing! you know it, for as your Lussey says, it is just like you all over. Please goodness, I'll expose you before everybody!"

And in less than five minutes, Mrs. Stanbury had collected a room full of spectators, (half of the inhabitants of Court) to witness the process unwrapping the baby. Anxious expectation sat on every countenance as the jealous lady tore away rag after rag from the body of the frowning, vigorous movements of which astonished everybody. "It is full of the devil already," said Mrs. S.; "that shows it is his, you'll soon see that it is like him in everything." At last, all the swaddling clothes being removed, out jumped the baby, and made its escape through the open door.

It was a big tom cat. The Stanburys had been victimized by a paralytic joke, the cognizance of which was traced to a female neighbor, Mrs. S., who has no taste for fun of that kind, made her complaint against the suspected party, but as the trick appeared to be without malice, no binding order took place.—*Albany Dutchman.*

# American Repository of Inventions.

To Mechanics, Inventors and Manufacturers.

Seventh Volume of the Scientific American.

MESSRS. MUNN & CO.,

American and Foreign Patent Agents, and

Publishers of the Scientific American.

Respectfully announce to the public that the first number of Volume VII. of this widely circulated and valuable journal will issue on the 20th September. The new volume will commence with new type, printed upon paper of a heavier texture than that used in the preceding volumes. It is the intention of the publishers to illustrate it more fully, by introducing representations of prominent events connected with the advancement of science; besides furnishing the usual amount of engravings of new inventions. It is published weekly in form for binding, and affords at the end of the year a splendid volume of over four hundred pages, with a copious index, and from five to six hundred engravings, together with a vast amount of practical information concerning the progress of invention and discovery throughout the world. There is no subject of importance to the mechanic, inventor, manufacturer and general reader which is not treated in the most able manner—the editors, contributors, and correspondents being men of the highest attainments. It is in fact the leading scientific journal of the country.

The Inventor will find in it a weekly list of American Patent Claims, reported from the Patent Office, an original feature not found in any other weekly publication.

TERMS.

All Letters must be post-paid and directed to MUNN & CO., Publishers of the Scientific American, 125 Nassau Street, New York.

# INDUCEMENTS FOR CLUBBING.

Any person who will send us four subscribers for six months, at our regular rates, shall be entitled to one copy for the same length of time, or we will furnish—

Ten copies for Six Months, \$5  
Ten copies for Twelve Months, \$8  
Fifteen copies for Twelve Months, \$12  
Twenty copies for Twelve Months, \$16  
Southern and Western money taken at par for subscriptions or post Office Stamps taken at their full value. 642-2v.

# SIGN OF THE GOLDEN MORTAR.

# DRUGS, MEDICINES,

Pain's, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery,

CHEMICALS, COSMETICS, &c. &c. &c.

The Subscriber is now receiving his large and well assorted Summer Stock of Drugs and Medicines, which were purchased by himself at rates so favorable as to enable him to sell them 33 1/2 per cent. less than heretofore offered in this market, and in many articles he can do even more than this.

Deeming it unnecessary to give an entire catalogue of prices here, which can be furnished at any time to Physicians, and others at his Drug Store, he will simply state a few of the articles and their prices, to-wit:

S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, qt. bot. 75 cts.  
Aqua Ammonia, 25 cts.  
Iodine Potassium, 62 1/2 cts.  
Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry, bot. 75 cts.  
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, 87 1/2 cts.

Small profits and quick sales, is the word, call and judge for yourselves.

To his friends and customers, he would say that his stock is larger, and assortment more complete than it has been for the last 12 years, and he is determined to sell them as low as the same quality of goods can be purchased in the western part of the State. Call and examine for yourselves.

Physician's prescriptions and family medicines compounded and dispensed at any hour, day or night. The personal attention is given to this branch of the business. D. P. WEIR 623-4f

# GREENSBORO FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE next session of this Institution will begin at 1 o'clock, A. M., on the last Wednesday of July. It is extremely desirable that all the pupils should be present at the selection of rooms, and the classification of the scholars, which will take place at that time.

The College will be provided with a competent corps of teachers, and many improvements made in the domestic arrangements.

The departments of the ordinary English course, Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Ancient and Modern Languages, are under the immediate inspection of the President, who also gives instruction in some of these branches. He is aided by a Professor and three Ladies.

The department of Music is committed to Professor Kern, whose reputation gives every guarantee that it will be managed with ability. He is assisted by two experienced ladies.

For the acquisition of the elegant accomplishment of Oil-Painting the College at present affords superior advantages. There is probably no where in North Carolina a gallery of paintings equal in beauty of execution to that produced by the pupils during the last year, and exhibited at Commencement.

The domestic department is under the management of Thomas C. Blake, Esq. and his Lady, late of Fayetteville. Mr. and Mrs. Blake have reared a family of daughters and have thus far recommended the excellence of the institution.

The Board of Trustees, with a liberality becoming those who have charge of so flourishing an institution, have determined to add immediately to their present noble edifice, a building which will give such room to more quietness and better discipline and instruction can be secured. The Trustees will proceed also to enlarge and beautify the grounds and introduce such a system of exercise as will promote the health of the pupils.

There is no other place in North Carolina or Virginia than Greensboro. The inhabitants in the town are remarkable for general morality and industry; the location of the College surpasses that of any Institution which the undersigned has ever visited, and he has seen all those of most note in the country; and the situation in the central part of the State makes it easy of access.

Attention is paid to the manners of the pupils and every accomplishment desirable for a young lady to acquire may be obtained here. While the ornamental branches are cultivated, they are not made to constitute the staple of the education which we endeavor to impart to our pupils. A high, intellectual training—a thorough discipline of the mind is sought to be attained as of first importance after the cultivation of moral and religious feelings.

The Trustees and Faculty make every possible effort to prevent extravagance. The regular college charges are moderate. The next session will consist of five months. For Board and Tuition in the ordinary English branches, and in Latin or Greek, if desired, the charge is \$60; for Music \$20; for Oil Painting \$15; for Drawing \$5; for French or any other modern language taught, \$5.

CHARLES F. DEEMS, President.

June 6, 1851. 30-4f

# RICH FARMS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers three farms for sale, lying in Guilford County, to-wit: One Farm containing 385 acres on the main waters of Brush Creek. This farm comprises what is called the Benbow, J. E. Lloyd and Robinson Edwards lands—well improved with the good dwellings, Barn and Stables, &c., with all other necessary out-buildings; well watered, and being 2 miles of most excellent water on the premises, and a spring which cannot be surpassed for purity and coolness—about half a mile of land, most of which is now in cultivation, of which there is about 40 acres of Bottom Land; these lands are suited to the production of Tobacco, Corn, Wheat, Rye, Oats and Grass—and is situated within half a mile of the main public road leading from Greensboro' to Bruce's X Roads, and 7 miles distant from Greensboro'.

One farm containing 554 acres, lying on each side of the main waters of Reedy Fork, said stream running directly through this farm, and these lands known as the Edwards Parker and Rayl lands. In this tract there are about 150 acres of Bottom Land, and about half now in cultivation; and about 200 acres of wood-land. This farm is well improved with a good Double Log-Dwelling, Kitchen, Smoke-House, Barn, Stables, Blacksmith Shop, and all necessary out-buildings—an excellent, crystalline, pure, cold water-spring near the dwellings; a good apple-orchard. The soil suited to the production of Tobacco, Corn, Wheat, Rye, Oats and Grass, is situated on the main public road leading from Bruce's X Roads, and 9 miles' distance from Greensboro'.

One farm, 300 acres, known as the Jonathan Clark farm, and adjoining the last named tract of land and lying on the north side of Reedy Fork, said main waters being its boundary on the South; well improved with a large and comfortable dwelling, Kitchen, Smoke-House, Barn, Stables, and all other necessary out-buildings; a good well of water in the yard; several small streams of water running directly through this farm; good apple and peach orchards; all the cleared land on this farm is under cultivation; about 100 acres of wood-land and about 75 acres of Bottom Land; mostly well drained by ditching and is, this year, cultivated in corn. This land is suited to the production of Tobacco, Corn, Wheat, Rye, Oats and Grass. This farm is under a highly improved state of cultivation, and is situated on the east side of the main public road leading from Greensboro' to Bruce's X Roads, and 9 miles' distance from Greensboro'.

These lands are all situated within one mile of the well-known Grist and Saw-Mills of James T. Morehead, on the waters of Brush Creek. These lands are all healthy locations; there is and has been, for several years, general health in the country around these lands as much so as in any section of Guilford County. Any person in regard to the soil, these lands perhaps surpasses in richness any lands in the county, where so great a number of acres is thrown in one farm. Good fences. The subscriber offers these lands at private sale and would solicit those wishing to purchase good lands to give him a call and look at such farms, as it would do them good to see if they don't buy. I will take pleasure in showing these farms to any who may wish to look at them. These farms all being situated within a short distance of Greensboro', one of the most prominent points of the Great Central North Carolina Railroad, and which bids fair to be a connection with the State of Danville to Greensboro', at a day not far distant, all of which advantages will be almost incalculable to the interest of the farming community, and render such lands as no offering of much value to holders. Let me say to all I am determined to sell if bargains can be an inducement to those who wish to purchase. My terms of sale I will make easy to suit purchasers. My address is Friendship, Guilford County, N. C. where I can always be found.

ALEXANDER H. LINDSAY.

July 12, 1851. 636-13

# HEAD QUARTERS,

Greensboro' N. C., Aug. 19, 1851.

TO the following Colonels—You are hereby

commanded to appear at your usual places of

mustering, on the following days, with your Regiments

armed and equipped as the law directs for

general review and inspection, to-wit:

Col. Dillard, commanding 81st Regiment, at

Mockley's Old Field, on Friday the 31 day of October

next.

Col. Balesy, commanding 67th Regiment, at

Reidsville, on Saturday the 4th day of October next.

Col. Maslin, commanding 68th Regiment at Win-

ston, on Saturday the 11th day of October next.

Col. Bradley, commanding 65th Regiment, at

Crawford, on Monday the 12th day of October next.

Col. Scott, Bono, Sherwood, and Sloan, at

Greensboro' on Saturday the 18th of October.

By order of JOAB HIATT,

Brig. Gen. 8th Brig. N. C. Militia.

O. SMALLWOOD, Aid de Camp.

JOS. MARTIN, Brigade Inspector. 641-6w.

# PROPOSALS for carrying the mails of the U.

ited States from the 15th day of February, 1852, to the 30th of June, 1853, inclusive, in North Carolina, will be received at the Contract Office of the Post Office Department, in the city of Washington, until 9 a. m. of the 8th of December, 1851, (to be decided by the 4th day of the same month,) on the routes and in the manner and time hereinafter specified, viz:

# NORTH CAROLINA.

2585 From Jefferson to Richard Gentry's, on New

River, 12 miles, and back once a week.

Leave Jefferson every Monday at 1 p. m.;

Arrive at Richard Gentry's (Gap creek) same

day by 5 p. m.

Leave Richard Gentry's (Gap creek) every

Monday at 6 a. m.;

Arrive at Jefferson same day by 12 m.

2586 From Mount Airy, via Judovalle, to Gap Civil,

30 miles, and back once a week.

Leave Mount Airy every Wednesday at 7 a. m.;

Arrive at Judovalle same day by 9 a. m.;

Leave Gap Civil every Thursday at 7 a. m.;

Arrive at Mount Airy same day by 6 p. m.

2587 From Statesville to Mount Ulla, 15 miles, and

back once a week.

Leave Statesville every Wednesday at 1 p. m.;

Arrive at Mount Ulla same day by 6 p. m.;

Leave Mount Ulla every Wednesday at 7 a. m.;

Arrive at Statesville same day by 12 m.

2588 From Jonesville to Judovalle, 30 miles, and

back once a week.

Leave Jonesville every Tuesday at 7 a. m.;

Arrive at Judovalle same day by 6 p. m.;

Leave Judovalle every Monday at 7 a. m.;

Arrive at Jonesville same day by 6 p. m.

2589 From Sugar Grove, via Cove Creek, and down

Road's Creek, to Taylorsville, in the State of

Tennessee, 40 miles, and back once a week.

Leave Sugar Grove every Friday at 6 a. m.;

Arrive at Taylorsville same day by 8 p. m.;

Leave Taylorsville every Saturday at 8 a. m.;

Arrive at Sugar Grove same day by 8 p. m.

2590 From Moseley Hall, via Jericho, to Strabane,

20 miles, and back once a week.

Leave Moseley Hall every Tuesday at 1 p. m.;

Arrive at Strabane same day by 7 p. m.;

Leave Strabane every Tuesday at 6 a. m.;

Arrive at Moseley Hall same day by 12 m.

2591 From Statesville, via Taylorsville and Lenoir,

to Jonesboro', in Tennessee, 150 miles, and

back once a week.

Leave Statesville every Tuesday at 7 a. m.;

Arrive at Jonesboro' every Saturday by 7 p. m.;

Leave Jonesboro' every Tuesday at 7 a. m.;

Arrive at Statesville next Saturday by 7 p. m.

Bidders to name all intermediate offices.

Proposals for an additional trip will be con-

sidered.

2592 From Union Institute, in Randolph County, by

Fair Grove, to Midway, in Davidson County,

25 miles, and back once a week.

Leave Union Institute every Saturday at 8 a. m.;

Arrive at Midway every Friday at 8 a. m.;

Leave Midway every Friday at 8 a. m.;

Arrive at Union Institute same day by 4 p. m.

Proposals to omit Fair Grove will be con-

sidered; also, proposals to embrace Penfield

and Abbott's Creek, and extend to Walser's

Mills.

Form of a Bid.

I (or we) of \_\_\_\_\_, propose to carry the

mails on route No. \_\_\_\_\_, from \_\_\_\_\_,

agreeably to the advertisement of the Postmaster Gen-

eral, dated 8th August, 1851, and by the following

mode of conveyance, to-wit: \_\_\_\_\_,

for the annual sum of \_\_\_\_\_ Dollars. Signed,

Dated \_\_\_\_\_.

# Form of a Guaranty.

The undersigned undertake that if the foregoing

bid for carrying the mail on route No. \_\_\_\_\_, be accepted

by the Postmaster General the bidder shall, prior

to the 15th day of February next, enter into the re-

quired obligation to perform the service proposed,

with good and sufficient securities. Signed by two guarantors.)

Dated \_\_\_\_\_.

# Form of Certificate.

The undersigned, postmaster of \_\_\_\_\_, certifies

that he is well acquainted with the above guarantors

and their property, and that they are men of prop-

erty, and able to make good their guaranty. Signed,

Dated \_\_\_\_\_.

# Notice and Instructions to Bidders.

1. Seven minutes are allowed to intermediate

postmasters for assorting the mails when not otherwise

specified by the schedules.

2. Pay will not be made for trips not run; and

the deductions for failures to perform the same may

be increased to three times the contract pay there-

for if a sufficient excuse be not sent in. Fines may

be imposed for arrivals after time; also for failing

to deliver the mail.

3. The Postmaster General may annul the con-

tract for repeated failures, for violating the post office

laws, or for disobeying the instructions of the De-

partment.

4. The Postmaster General may discontinue or

curtail the service, and the pay accordingly, on al-

lowing one month's extra pay on the amount dis-

penched with. He may also increase the length or

number of the trips at pro rata pay, the contractor

having the right to relinquish the contract, on giv-

ing timely notice, if the price is not to the con-

tractors satisfaction.

5. Additional pay will not be made for excess of

actual over advertised distance (should any such

case occur) if the offices are correctly named.

6. Proposals without the prescribed guaranty, or

postmaster's certificate of the sufficiency of the secu-

rities, or not received in the time specified by the ad-

vertisement, or combining more than one route in

the same sum, cannot be accepted.

7. Bids for the service are advertised are entitled to

preference, but those proposing changes therein will

receive consideration.

8. Offices established during the contract period

within a quarter of a mile of the route are to be sup-

plied without extra pay; those further off a. a. pro

rata compensation.

9. Bidders should specify the mode of conveyance

intended to be used. When this is not done it will

be understood to be horseback.

10. If the accepted bidders fail to execute con-

tract, or to comply with the service contract, agree-

bly to their proposals, they, or their guarantors or

sureties, will be liable to a suit for the damages re-

sulting from a reletting of the route.

11. Contracts are to be executed by the 15th day