

The Greensborough Patriot.

VOLUME XIII.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C., JULY 12, 1851.

WHOLE NO. 635.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY SWAIN AND SHERWOOD.

Price \$2.50 a year!
OR THREE DOLLARS, IF NOT PAID WITHIN ONE MONTH
AFTER THE DATE OF THE SUBSCRIPTION.
A failure on the part of any customer to order a dis-
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One dollar per square (fifteen lines) for the first
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|------------------|---------------|-------------|-----------|
| One square, | \$3.50 | \$5.50 | \$8.00 |
| Two squares, | 7.00 | 10.00 | 14.00 |
| Three " (4 col.) | 10.00 | 15.00 | 20.00 |
| Half column, | 18.00 | 25.00 | 35.00 |

The Knickerbocker for June has a notice of the
poems of Charles Swain, with some extracts, from
which we take the following verses on "Mary":—

The graceful and beautiful,
The gentle, kind, and airy,
Together met to mould the form
And gift the mind of Mary.
There's a smile in such careless curl,
In every grace a moral;
Her mouth—'tis Cupid's mouth—sweet girl,
And full of pearls and coral.
She's like the keystone to an arch,
That consummates all beauty;
She's like the music to a march,
Which sheds a joy on duty!
All happy thoughts and feelings rise
Seem evermore to guide her;
The very will and cares of life
Forget themselves beside her.
Each sweet expressive glance appears
Of Nature's best selection;
It took the world six thousand years
To perfect such perfection!
All gifts divine that could combine,
All charms of nymph or fairy,
Agreed to grace one beautiful face
And with the world with Mary.
She speeds as if with wings so fleet
No bird's could ever surpass them;
Yet none can ever spy her feet,
Though 'tis believed she has them!
She lends a spell to every scene,
Her step makes music vernal;
A something half divine, between
The earthly and the eternal!

From "Eliza Cook's Journal."
THE PAINTER'S SECRET.

Charles Dupont dwelt in one of those nume-
ous small apartments which form the summit of
nearly all the hotels or mansions in Paris. He
was a young man about twenty, and as he stood
at his garret window in the light of the summer's
sun, smoking, as artists are wont to smoke, a
short pipe, he looked handsome, and, for many
women, captivating. He was pale, thin, and in-
tellectual looking, with long hair, mustaches, and
beard. To an indifferent observer, he presented
the aspect of one who was simply indulging in
the pleasures of tobacco smoke; but such was
not the case. The house he occupied ran round
three sides of a square court, the fourth being
taken up by the wall of the next house. On the
opposite side of the court, on the same floor as
that occupied by himself, was the apartment of a
work-girl. This young person was remarkably
pretty, and had been often remarked by the
young artist, with at first only the admiring eye
of a painter, but afterwards with some tender
interest.

She was a very industrious girl. She rose
early, almost with the sun, and went to bed late,
as the young artist knew, for he often noticed her
candle burning until midnight. Almost alone
in the world, without friends, save a few students
like himself, Charles Dupont felt irresistibly
drawn towards that happy, smiling face, which
had so often formed the charm of his garret win-
dow. Of late, the young man seemed unusually
fond of smoking. Every moment not taken up
by his art was occupied in inhaling the fragrance
of the Indian weed. He scarcely ever went out
now, his walks in search of scenery were aban-
doned, and he never joined his more noisy com-
panions at those public *estaminets*, where the
young hopes of France spend their hours in
playing billiards, cards, dominoes; in drinking
unnumbered glasses of beer, and in blackening
short clay pipes,—a perfect science in the city
of Paris. But then Charles Dupont was in love,
and much as the cold-hearted and worldly
man, the change it produced in Charles was
that always incident to elevated and superior
minds, generally the simplest. He had no care
now for noisy pleasures. His dream was to be
near the unknown idol of his heart, to sit by her,
to read to her, to talk to her, and as these could
not be, he was satisfied to gaze on her, from a
distance.

Plans upon plans were laid by the young man
to make the acquaintance of his fair mistress;
but, like all sincere lovers, in the outset, he was
timid. He remarked with pleasure, that she had
very few visitors, and those always of her own
sex. None ever escaped his jealous eye, who en-
tered that room, and he never saw a man enter
it. Charles sighed, however, deeply, for he
saw no chance of making his way to the side
of his beloved.

One day, it was in the month of May, the
young girl stood at her window, putting some
pretty flowers in water. She was dressed bet-
ter than usual, and had got up a little later.—
Charles Dupont was more struck than ever by
the sweet smile that sat upon her face, and by
her really singular beauty. An idea flashed ac-
ross his mind. He took off his working blouse,
passed his hand through his hair, took his hat,
and went out of his room, locking his door be-
hind him. He moved rapidly and boldly to the
door of the young girl. Once in front of it he
hesitated. Charles was brave; and would have
defended a barricade with cool determination;
but here he hesitated. Mustering courage, how-
ever, he knocked gently. The moment he had
done so, he would have been away, and his heart
beat so violently he could almost hear its throbb-
ings.

"What is it I can do for Monsieur?" said the

young girl, smiling and blushing, as on opening
the door she recognised her handsome neighbor
the artist.

"Mademoiselle," said Charles, with consid-
erable hesitation, "I fancied by your flowers and
your dress, that to-day was your *fete*. I am
your neighbor and thought I might take the li-
berty to come and wish you a happy one."

"Monsieur is very good. We are old neigh-
bors it is true, though we have never spoken—"
"It has not been for want of wishing on my
part," exclaimed the artist, eagerly.

The young girl looked at Charles. There
was so much modesty, resigned and respectful
affection, in the expression of his face, that she
could not for a moment confound him with the
usual mass of young men, who caught by her
pretty face had sought to make her acquaintance.
She held out her hand.

"Since we are neighbors, let us be friends,"
said she.

"Oh, thank you," exclaimed Charles, with a
burst of genuine gratitude. "Mademoiselle, you
do me good. I have no friends. I scarcely ever
see a human face which has any sympathy for
me. If Mademoiselle would only let me paint
her portrait, it would give me so much pleasure."

"But, Monsieur, it would be encroaching on
your goodness," replied Constance, who, how-
ever, looked excessively pleased.

"You accept, then?"

"Why, Monsieur, I never had my portrait
painted. How could I refuse?"

"We would begin to-day; but this is your *fete*.
Would Mademoiselle allow me the honor of tak-
ing her out for a walk?"

Constance, after a moment's hesitation, accept-
ed. When one is young, one makes friends so
easily, especially in France; and then Charles
had the talent of making himself liked by every
body. He entered her little room, so neat, so
clean, so pretty, it made him sigh, as he com-
pared it with his own bachelor den, where no wo-
man's hand had for many months disturbed ei-
ther dust or cobwebs. In ten minutes Constance
was ready. She put on a nice bonnet and neat
shawl, the fruits of her industry, and then tripped
down stairs, happy as a bird, for we may as
well reveal a secret, Constance had for more than
a month longed as much to make the pale
young artist's acquaintance, as he had to make
hers.

They made for the Boulevards mechanically,
as every body does, followed them some distance,
crossed the magnificent Place de la Concorde,
the finest place in the world, entered the Champs
Elysees, and by common consent made for the
Bois de Boulogne. It was a lovely day. But
though they had both seen many such, yet they
thought they never had. They scarcely spoke.
They walked arm in arm, side by side, and in
the wood hand-in-hand. Once Charles asked
Constance if she enjoyed herself.

"I am so happy," she replied, raising her dove-
like eyes beaming with happiness towards him.
There was something in the words, in the look,
which made the young man's heart beat with in-
tense emotion. Thus passed the day in occa-
sional conversation, in constant walking until both
felt hungry. They then entered the house of an
humble *traiteur*, and the young artist offered his
fair friend a very plain dinner, but which neither
would have exchanged for the feasts of the Pa-
lais National. Happy age! happy feelings! happy
Charles! happy Constance!

Towards dusk they returned to Paris, and the
young man insisted, on the occasion of the girl's
fete, upon taking her to the theatre. They se-
lected a moderate-priced seat, and here again, the
thing being rare to both, enjoyed themselves ex-
ceedingly. On leaving the theatre they walked
quietly home and parted, to think with rapture
on the happiest day which either had ever yet
spent.

The acquaintance so pleasantly made was
continued. Every morning they nodded to one
another from their windows, and about mid-day,
Constance gave the artist a sitting. Several
times, too, Charles brought in sketches to show
her, and then in the evening he would get books
from a cabinet de lecture and read to her. Every
day their happiness seemed to increase. They
learned each other's good qualities. Charles
was well-educated, well-read, with a fund of an-
ecdote, and rich stores of knowledge. Constance
knew little, but she was an apt scholar. She
had a quick intelligence, a noble and generous
heart, and she was pure and innocent as a child.

For some weeks the lovers, for such they now
were, went on happier each day than the last.
The portrait made little progress, because Con-
stance could spare little time, and because Charles
talked more than he painted. Still it went on.
At the end, however, of a month, Constance re-
marked that Charles was paler than usual, that
his spirits seemed gone, that he brought no book
in the evening, and went away early to bed. She
questioned him poor girl, for she was deeply
anxious. She feared he was falling ill, that he
was going to die, and then, poor orphan child,
what was to become of her. For Constance
loved him dearly, as women only love men who
are above the common mass, men of mind and
intellect, though women who can love such men
are more rare and precious than ought else in the
world.

She watched narrowly the painter's face, and
the wild eye and haggard looks made her see the
sufferings of Charles were more mental than any-
thing else. The mind was ill at ease. She of-
fered to go in and work in his room, while he
painted, but he stammered out some excuse, and
declined. It was clear then he had a secret, and
woman's curiosity was at once at work. She
questioned him, she coaxed, she was cross with
him, but all in vain, he returned but vague an-
swers to all she said. Constance became un-
easy; what could be the matter? He became
paler every day, and came less to see her. One
day she heard him leave his room and go hur-
riedly down stairs. She ran out to speak to
him, to ask when he would come back, but he
was gone. His key was in his door. Moved
by an irresistible impulse she entered the room.
It was a miserable garret, containing nothing save
a few paintings and the mattress on the floor.
Not a chair, not a table, nothing in the shape of
clothes or food. Constance rushed out of the
room, turned the key, gained her own lodgings,
threw herself on the bed and sobbed loudly.
Charles was starving. A few pawns broker's

tickets lying on the mantle-piece had more than
anything else convinced her of this fact.

The pain and suffering now endured by Con-
stance is not to be described. Her feelings were
worked up to an intense pitch of excitement.
Far from finding her affection lessened at the dis-
covery of the student's poverty, she found it in-
creased. An unearthly interest seemed now
attached to the name of Charles. She felt his
talents to be great, and in her heart was sure that
he would rise to competence and fame. But at
that moment he was clearly starving. What was
she to do? She would have rushed to him, have
told him all, and bid him share her humble meal,
use her little savings, and thus gain time to work,
but she feared to wound his pride. He had
hitherto kept his own secret, he therefore wished
his sufferings to be concealed from her. In vain
she thought of any project for relieving his
misery, without betraying her full knowledge of it.
The poor girl wept bitterly at her own want
of inventive genius.

At last, however, an idea flashed across her
mind. She caught up some work she had finish-
ed the night before, and putting it in a neat parcel,
hurried down stairs, taking with her also the
half-finished portrait of herself by Charles. She
gained the street, and made towards the habita-
tion of a lady for whom she had been working.
Madame Pellissier was a young widow, rich,
courted, and happy. With every luxury and
comfort around her, which wealth could give, she
deserved her well-being, for she made good use
of it. Fond of pleasure, she was even still fond
of giving pleasure to others. Many were the
poor families which owed to her relief from mis-
ery and despair. Madame Pellissier would al-
ways give up the most charming day's amuse-
ment, to find out the details of some tale of sor-
row which had been told her; and she felt,
when her morning had been thus profitably spent
that the afternoon passed more gayly, more
quickly, more delightfully than usual.

"Welcome, Constance," she said as the
work-girl was ushered into her breakfast-room.
I was waiting impatiently for you. My cousin
Pierre is coming to take me for a drive in the
bois de Boulogne by and by, and I want to wear
that cloak, which no doubt you have made
charmingly."

"I hope it will please you, Madame," replied
Constance, taking a proffered seat.

"What is that you have in that square parcel
child? and why are you so out of breath and so
pale?"

"It is a whole history," said Constance, low-
ering her eyes upon the ground.

"Let me have it. You know I am vastly
curious. Take this cup of chocolate, and tell me
at once."

Constance, taking courage for the emergency,
told, in as few words as possible, her history.
She narrated how she made the acquaintance of
the painter, and then how, after nearly a month's
delay, she had found out his secret. Madame
Pellissier listened with rapidly awakened interest.

"And what would you have me do, child?"
said she, when the girl had told her story.

"Madame, Charles Dupont is very proud.
Relief in money he would not receive, but if you
would only be so good as to sit for your portrait
to him, you would add deeply to that debt of
gratitude which Constance already owes you."

"With pleasure," cried the young widow.
"But it seems the case is pressing. Give me
his address, and I will send round to him at once.
But I cannot pay him for the portrait until it be
finished. Has he any thing I can buy of him?"

"He has several little pictures in his room,"
replied Constance, in a tone of deep emotion.

"Go home, child, and be satisfied. My coun-
sel shall ride alone to-day. I will write round
to your *protege* at once."

"But, Madame, not a word of me."

"Never fear, Constance, I know your good
little heart."

About an hour later, Charles was couching on
his mattress, his hands covering his face in
mute despair, when a knock came to the door.

He started, rose, opened the door about two
inches, and received from the *Cerbus* of the
house a letter. Rapidly shutting himself in, he
read the perfumed missive. It was a polite note
from Madame Pellissier, intimating her wish for
him to call upon her at once with the necessary
materials for commencing a portrait; she had the
cavass ready, and adding a desire to see any
finished painting he might have on hand.

A radiant smile of joy passed over the face of
the young artist. It was not, however, the
prospect of relief from misery; it was the chance
of a cheer, of having money. Such things have
but little influence over the mind of the true
artiste, whether poet, painter, or author. Much
is said of the improvidence and deserved poverty
of literary men; but the calculating and sordid
minds of their ordinary judges are not able to
understand that spirit such as theirs cannot bend
to mere material details. Their souls are so
constituted that often their misery is happiness.
It awakens strange thought and reflection. Not
to have suffered is not to have lived. And when
the *artiste* who has suffered long, has money,
if he were to spend as you careful prudent men
would, he would as lief not have it. The plot-
ting and intriguing necessary to make the most
of it would destroy all the pleasure of having.
He must enjoy it, thoughtfully aware that the
day of suffering must come again. Now Charles,
one of those beings in whom mind is more pow-
erful than matter, rejoiced in his month's starva-
tion. It had shown him the heart of his beloved,
and he would not have starved for all the wealth
the world can give. Noble and generous hearts
are not rare, especially among the divine sex,
which God created to compensate man for every
ill in life, but still they are not found at every
step. Charles knew—he was certain, that he
owed his present good fortune to Constance; and
hence this joyful and happy smile.

He made himself as neat and clean as he could,
took two small paintings which he had just finish-
ed, in the hope of finding a purchaser, and
started for the Rue de la Harpe, where resided
Madame Pellissier. He was agreeably surpris-
ed to find a young and elegant Paris lady, who
received him with affability, examined his two
small paintings with remarks which showed a
cultivated taste and judgment, and then intima-
ted her wish to keep them. Charles very thank-
fully acquiesced, and then spoke of the portrait.
"Well, Mr. Dupont, you may commence this
morning, if you please but I have a peculiar no-
tion, and that is, that artists should know a little
of the person they are about to paint, to do it
well. I flatter myself that you would be far
more effective in your likeness, if you always
commenced by an hour's conversation with the
sitter."

Charles smilingly agreed that the young wid-
ow's theory was a very plausible one, and en-
tered into a very animated discussion with her
on his own art, which he soon found she had
studied very considerably. The afternoon glid-
ed away very pleasantly, and when he arose to
leave, Madame Pellissier put a small pocket-
book in his hand, pointing at the same time to
the two pictures.

Charles blushed, as the high-souled *artiste* al-
ways does on receiving money from such as
Leonie Pellissier, but accepted the welcome pay-
ment with thanks and a bow. The first sitting
was then fixed for the following Monday, and
our hero hurried away towards his home. He
went not to his own room, he went to that of
Constance. He knocked quickly, she opened.
He rushed in, caught her in his arms, and im-
printed on her lips and cheeks and forehead a dozen
kisses.

"Charles, are you mad? What is the matter?
Will you be quiet?"

"My beloved Constance, I am so happy, and
I know it is your doing. I have sold my pictures,
and I have a portrait to paint. But, my girl, that
you are, you forgot that only last Sunday
you told me all about Madame Pellissier."

"You are not offended, Charles?"

"Offended, my dear little wife—"

"Your wife, Charles, I dare not hope for that.
An artist, a great artist, for you will be one, can-
not marry a poor work-girl. I see now how
wrong I have been. But I never thought of the
future. I am happy in your society, and I for-
get."

"Constance, there is but one joyous hope in
this heart, and that is the hope to see you my
wife. Without you there is no future for me.
Constance, why do so many youthful geniuses
fall by the way, why do so many men of promise
and greatness die away unknown, why do so
many poetic and god-like hearts sink into ob-
scurity, but that they are alone? We artists
more than any men, need a guiding star. Ours
is home work, and there is no home where wo-
man is not. How would you have patience
through the daily drudgery of his labor, with
nought but four grim walls to gaze at. No, we
must have a voice to cheer us, an eye to beam
on us, a lip to smile on us, and press on ours;
and that voice, that eye, that lip must be the voice
and eye and lip of woman. Constance, it is I
alone who know what woman is, and who alone
know her value. She is not the plaything and
toy of the profligate, the slave and drudge of the
sordid, the obedient serf of the plodding man of
business, but the companion and equal of the man
of intellect—the only real man amid the world's
millions. Constance, there are angels in the
heavens above, and it, by God's blessing, we are
to see them, our eyes accustomed to see such
dull objects as this world discloses in its ordi-
nary pictures, would be dazzled by their bright-
ness, had we not woman given us to prepare our
minds easily for any amount of beauty in the
future spiritual existence. You, Constance, are
my guiding star, my angel. With you I shall
succeed, without you I shall fail. Alone and un-
aided I cannot walk. Give me thy hand, be, oh
be my wife."

What could the fond and loving girl reply to
this speech—to the many a rhapsody—delivered
in accents of profound conviction, and with eyes
that flashed though brimful of tears? She prom-
ised to become his wife, and then, when the de-
light of Charles had a little abated its first vi-
olence, they sat down to discuss their plans.

Madame Pellissier had given a thousand francs
(\$40) for the two pictures, in France a most ex-
orbitant price. But then, Madame was an artist
herself and paid like one; while Charles, modest
as he was, set too high a price upon his own ge-
nius, to be astonished at any thing of the kind.—
The lovers very sagely reasoned that in Paris
they might very well start in life with a thousand
francs, and they agreed that they should be mar-
ried while they had the money. Constance was
an orphan and Charles answered for the consent
of his old mother, his only parent, so that they
were as happy as ever were two single minded
beings, who were wise enough to know that if
we cannot find happiness in wedded love, we
cannot find it at all.

On the following Monday, Charles paid a visit
to Madame Pellissier. He was now neatly and
cleanly dressed, and though still pale not so cadav-
erous-looking as he had been on former occasions.
The young widow received him very warmly.
She had been much charmed with him on the
former occasion, and had looked forward with
pleasure to the second sitting. To the young
man's great surprise, she gave him the address
of half-a-dozen friends who desired to avail them-
selves of his talents. Charles was overwhelmed
with joy. His dream was now realized, and he
could support himself and wife by his art. There
was no longer any necessity for beginning life
in the very humble way at first the young couple
had decided on.

"Madame, I thank you warmly, both for my-
self and Constance."

"And Constance?" said Madame Pellissier,
turning very pale, though without being noticed
by the artist, who was fixing his eyes on a good
light.

"Yes, Madame. To her—she could not deny
it—I owe my first start in my profession. I
have long loved her, and now that fortune smiles
on me, I mean to at once make her my wife."

"You do well and nobly," said Leonie, with
a sickly smile; and then she added to herself,
"Thank God, he has spoken so plainly. I cer-
tainly have taken a very strange liking to him,
but crushed so early it will not take root. Cour-
age, my woman's heart."

"I am ready, Madame."

"And I am at your disposition," exclaimed
Leonie, gayly, and the sitting commenced.

The young widow, who, with a warm and
generous heart, had certainly found her feelings
lean very strongly towards Charles Dupont.—
But as she had no intention of rivaling poor
Constance, she suddenly checked, succeeded at
once in mastering what was as yet a mere grow-

ing inclination. She felt rather proud of being
able to do so, and promised herself genuine sat-
isfaction in witnessing the happiness of the young
couple. The artist was eminently successful in
his portrait of Leonie. Employment from that
day was not wanting, and at the end of a month
Charles and Constance were married. They
were happy, and still are happy, for they love
one another. I have seldom seen a more deligh-
tful marriage than theirs. The selfish and cold
snore at love matches, but they confound them
with passion matches. Marriage is a huge fal-
lacy when not founded on affection, and real
affection is a thing which is tested only by time.
If it lasts it is real; if it ceases to exist, it was
never genuine. In this instance it was evidently
true, for after six years of wedded life, the lovers
were as happy, if not happier, than they were
at first.

"Spelling" a Fellow.

BY ARITHMETICAL PROGRESSION.

Last summer, while engaged in the tobacco and
cigar business, I used to have for a customer in
cheap cigars one of those knowing fellows whose
knowledge serves better to bore his victims than
to advance science. You couldn't make him be-
lieve that—oh, no! Tell him they were regalia
cigars that cost \$40 per thousand!—it might do
to stuff down the throats of those who knew no
better; he was none of them. And so it was
with everything; he always knew best. It al-
ways appeared to be his delight to draw me into
some controversy, no matter what the subject,
in order to hear himself forth. I tried every
way I could think of to circumvent him, and at
length I did succeed in laying him out as flat as
a flounder.

It was on a Saturday afternoon, he came in,
made his purchase, and seated himself, to deal
me out his usual portion; but I was awake for
him.

"Captain," said I, "I have made up my mind
to go to California, and, if you wish to go into
a speculation, now is your time."

"As how?" said he.

"Why, you see them fifteen boxes of cigars?
well, there are two hundred and fifty in each box,
and I will let you have the whole fifteen at a low
rate, providing you take them all."

"Very well," said my friend, "let's hear the
conditions."

"You give me one cent for the first box, two
cents for the second, four cents for the third, and
so on double up every box."

"Done!" said he; "fetch on your cigars, I suppose
you think I haven't money enough—oh!"

"Not at all, so let's proceed; here's the first
box."

He drew from his pocket a leather purse, and
out of it a handful of coin.

"And here's the cent," said he, depositing a
green discolored copper on the counter.

"Here's your second box."

"And here's your two cents."

"Very well; here's your third box."

"And here's your four cents," said he, chuck-
ling.

"Here's your fourth box."

"Exactly. And here's your eight cents!—
Ha! ha! ha! old fellow—go on!"

"Here's your fifth box," said I, handing down
another.

"And here's your sixteen cents."

"Here's your sixth box."

"And—ha! ha! ha!—here's your thirty-two
cents."

"Here's your seventh box."

"And here—ha! by Jove the joke is getting
too rich—here's your sixty-four cents, and nearly
two half your cigars are gone."

"Here's your eighth box," said I, assuming a
cool indifference that perfectly astonished the
fellow.

"And here's your dollar and twenty-eight
cents."

"Here's your ninth box."

"And here's your—let me see—ah! two dol-
lars and fifty-six cents."

"Here's your tenth box."

Here he drew his wallet thoughtfully, and on
the state made a small calculation.

"And here's your five dollars and twelve cents."

"Here's your eleventh box."

"And here's your—twice five is ten, twice
ten is twenty—fourteen dollars and twenty-
four cents."

At this stage of the game he had got quite do-
leful, and I continued—

"Here's your twelfth box; hand over twenty
dollars and forty-eight cents."

Here the globules of perspiration, large as
marrowfat peas, stood out in bold relief on his
face, but at length he doled out the sum.

"Here is your thirteenth box—fork over your
forty dollars and ninety-six cents."

At this crisis he looked perfectly wild. The
sweat was pouring off him in streams, and the
tobacco juice was running out of his mouth.

"Forty-nine cents. If I do I do, but if I
do may I be hanged!"

And taking his pile into his hat, he crushed it
on his head, and made his exit at a rate of speed
altogether unheard of; and I have never seen
him near enough to speak to him from that day
to this.—*Spirit of the Times.*

Thinning Fruit.

The New England Farmer observes in re-
lation to thinning fruit:—"One peach grower
informed us that he had taken off two-thirds of
his peaches; and as they increased in size, and
appeared too thick on the trees, he said he was
sorry that he had not taken one-half of the other
third. One man complained to his neighbor,
that a certain variety of the peach, which his
friend had advised him to cultivate, was a poor
bearer. "Stop your complaint," was the reply,
"until you sell your fruit." He raised on one
tree three dozen of peaches, sold them at two
dollars per dozen, and was satisfied. This, it is
true, was an extreme case; but the evils of
overbearing, contrasted with the benefits of thin-
ning, can only be understood by actual trial. The
cultivator may be aware that by reducing the
number, one hundred specimens may fill his
basket, where two hundred were required from
an over-loaded tree; but until he actually tastes
and compares the two products, he cannot ap-

preciate the incomparably superior quality of
the former. Many are deterred from thinning
their fruit by the slow and tedious nature of the
operation; but a very expeditious way, more
particularly applicable to the peach, is to short-
en in the shoots—cutting off one-half or two-
thirds of all one season's growth. When trees
have been neglected for several years, and are
beginning to extend their branches into long bare
arms, the shortening back should extend to lar-
ger portions of the branch, until the tree is brought
into a more compact shape. We have on for-
mer occasions more particularly pointed out the
nature of this mode of treatment, but we wish
now to urge the necessity of its timely perfor-
mance. The earlier in winter it is attended to,
the less will be the liability of its omission. We
have found it to succeed quite as well even if
performed by midautumn as when left till

THE PATRIOT.

Mr. Webster in Virginia.

A public dinner was recently given to Mr. Webster at Capon Springs, near Winchester, Virginia, at which he made a characteristic speech. A few passages are subjoined; and we ask particular attention to the close of the extract here made. Every patriot in the land will be glad to have this additional assurance that the Administration will not shrink from its high and imperative duty in case of overt secession.

The leading sentiment in the toast from the chair is the Union of the States. THE UNION OF THE STATES! What mind can comprehend the consequences of the Union, past, present, and to come? The Union of these States is the all-absorbing topic of the day; on it all men write, speak, think, and deliberate, from the rising of the sun to the going down thereof. [Applause.] And yet, gentlemen, I fear its importance has been but insufficiently appreciated. Like all common blessings, however great, it has been of late years too little the subject of reflection. The unthinking and careless hardly take heed of that atmosphere which supports their lives from day to day and from hour to hour. As the sun rises in the morning, follows its track through the heavens, and goes down at night, we notice its course, enjoy its light and heat, and when we see it sink beneath the western horizon, we have no doubt, we do not think of the possibility that it may not appear for another day. We are in no fear of perpetual darkness, or the return of chaos. So it is with our political system under a United Government and National Constitution. To these most of us were born; we have lived under their daily blessings, as if those blessings were not only matters of course, but imperishable also. But alas, gentlemen, human structures, however strong, do not stand upon the everlasting laws of nature. They may crumble, they may fall, and republican institutions of government will assuredly sooner or later crumble and fall, if there shall not continue to be among the people an intelligent regard for such institutions, a great appreciation of their benefits, and a spirited purpose to uphold and maintain them. And when they shall crumble and fall, the political catastrophe will resemble that which would happen in the natural world were the sun to be struck out of heaven. If this Union were to be broken up by nullification, secession, or whatever event of equally repulsive name and character, chaos would come again, and where all is now light and joy and gladness, there would be a darkness like that of Erebus. • • •

The support of the Union is a great practical subject, involving the prosperity and glory of the whole country, and affecting the prosperity of every individual in it. We are about to take a large and comprehensive view of it, to look to its vast results, and to the consequences which would flow from its overthrow. It is not a mere topic for ingenious disquisition on theoretical or fanciful criticism. Those who assail the Union at the present day seem to be persons of one idea only, and many of them of but half an idea. [Applause.] They plant their batteries on some useless abstraction, some false dogma, or some gratuitous assumption. Or perhaps it may be more proper to say that they look at it with microscopic eyes, seeking for some spot, or speck, or blot, or blur, and if they find any thing of this kind, they are for at once overturning the whole fabric. And when nothing else will answer, they invoke religion and speak of a higher law. Gentlemen, this North Mountain is high, the Blue Ridge higher still, the Allegheny higher than either, and yet this higher law ranges further than an eagle's flight above the highest peaks of the Allegheny. [Laughter.] No common vision can discern it; no conscience not transcendental and ecstatic can feel it; the hearing of common men never learns its high behests; and therefore one should think it is not a safe law to be acted on in matters of the highest practical moment. It is the code, however, of the fanatical and factious abolitionists of the North.

The secessionists of the South take a different course of remark. They are learned and eloquent; they are animated and full of spirit; they are high-minded and chivalrous; they state their supposed injuries and causes of complaint in elegant phrases and exalted tones of speech. But these complaints are all vague and general. I confess to you, gentlemen, that I know no hydrostatic pressure strong enough to bring them into any solid form, in which they could be seen or felt. [Laughter and applause.] They think otherwise, doubtless. But, for one, I can discern nothing real or well-grounded in their complaints. If I may be allowed to be a little professional, I would say that all their complaints and alleged grievances are like a very insufficient plea in the law; they are bad in general demurrer for want of substance. [Loud laughter.] But I am not disposed to reproach these gentlemen, or to speak of them with disrespect. I prefer to leave them to their own reflections. I make no arguments against resolutions, conventions, secession speeches, or proclamations. Let these things go on. The whole matter, it is to be hoped, will blow over, and men will return to a sounder mode of things. But one thing, gentlemen, be assured of—the first step taken in the programme of secession which shall be an actual infringement of the Constitution or the Laws will be promptly met. [Great applause.] And I would not remain an hour in any Administration that should not immediately meet any such violation of the Constitution and the Law effectually, and at once. [Prolonged applause.] And I can assure you, gentlemen, that all with whom I am at present associated in the Government entertain the same decided purpose. [Renewed applause, with cheers.]

Postage Stamps.—In reference to the immediate and immense demand throughout the country for postage stamps of the several denominations, prepared under the late act of Congress, we understand that although the manufacturers at Philadelphia are now using every exertion to furnish them, they nevertheless cannot turn off a sufficient quantity to enable the Department to distribute them at once over the whole Union.

About 2,300,000 have been received by the Department, and promptly dispatched to the most important points, and arrangements are in progress speedily to supply the numerous post-offices all over the country, so that all will soon have the opportunity and the advantage of conveniently pre-paying their correspondence.

The manufacturers are making between three and four hundred thousand stamps a day, and are indefatigable in their efforts to increase the daily amount up to the point of a full supply. That being once attained, the public will, without further delay, be furnished to every desired extent. *Nat. Int., July 3.*

Hon. Abram Venable.

The Hillsboro Recorder has the following sensible remarks upon a stump speech of Mr. Venable, lately delivered in Hillsboro:

Mr. Venable had been speaking some time when we entered the court-house. When we reached there, he was speaking of the compromise acts of the last Congress, and endeavoring to defend his position, having voted against most of them. His defence, however, seemed to be based on an effort to excite disaffection towards the whole system of measures which the wisdom of Congress had so long labored to perfect. We were not present in time to hear his objections to the bill for the admission of California as a State, or the bill providing for the government of New Mexico and indemnifying the claims of Texas. These measures having been carried into execution, could not be repealed; but they were made to serve as subjects for agitation, and agitation seemed to be his object. And this agitation is not to be confined to his canvass before the people; it is to be renewed in the halls of Congress, if he is again to go there. As we said in our last, he distinctly avowed his determination to vote, whenever he had an opportunity, for a repeal of the law abolishing the slave trade in the District of Columbia. This will open a door for the Abolitionists to move a repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law; and thus the turmoil will be continued, to the interruption of the whole system of legislation of Congress and the disturbance of the peace of the country. We are clear in the opinion that the people of the South should abide by the compromise in all its parts, and insist upon the North pursuing the same course. The people of the country desire some repose after so long an excitement upon these sectional subjects; but never will they obtain it until the two extremes of fanaticism have been silenced in Congress.

Letting out the Contracts.

President Morehead, accompanied by the Chief Engineer, Mr. Gwyn, and 1st Assistant, Mr. McRae, attended at the Court House in this place, on yesterday, to let out the Contracts on that part of the Central Rail Road passing through Rowan county. A large number of persons were in attendance, many from adjoining counties. There were only twenty-two sections to let, and for these 114 bids were put in.

But we are gratified to state that although many persons failed to get as large contracts as they had hoped to obtain, yet there was general satisfaction; and as reasonable men, bidders submitted cheerfully to a plain necessity. The distribution, we doubt not, was made as equally as it could have been done. We give below a list of Contractors on this part of the work, with the number of each one's section, to wit:

- Sec. 32. E. Falls,
- " 33. F. Davidson,
- " 34. J. McKorie,
- " 35. J. M. Coffin,
- " 36. 27 and 29, C. Parlee,
- " 38. R. M. Roseborough,
- " 40, 41, and 42, J. F. McCorkle,
- " 43. H. C. Jones,
- " 44 and 55, D. Wood,
- " 46. John I. Shaver,
- " 47. A. C. Henderson,
- " 48. Wm. Heathman,
- " 49. R. Bailey,
- " 50. C. L. Torrence,
- " 51. H. James,
- " 52. M. Brown & son,
- " 54. T. McDonald.

Saturday Watchman.

Virginia.—Mr. Webster, in his late speech at Capon Springs, paid the following tribute to the Union-loving spirit of the Old Dominion:

And now, gentlemen, let me advert to a cheering and gratifying occurrence. Let me do honor to your great and ancient Commonwealth of Virginia. Let me say that in my opinion the resolutions passed by her Legislature at the last session, in which some gentlemen now present bore a part, have effectually suppressed, and suppressed forever, I hope, the notion of separate Governments and new Confederacies. [Great applause.] All hopes of disunion founded upon the probable course of Virginia are dissipated in this air. [Cheers.] An eminent gentleman in the Nashville Convention ejaculated, Oh that Virginia were in our hands! If Virginia would but take the lead in going out of the Union, other Southern States would cheerfully follow her lead. Ah, but that "if" was a great obstacle. [Laughter.] It was pregnant with important meaning. "If Virginia would take the lead." But who that looked for any consistency in Virginia expected to see Virginia leading States out of the Union, since she took such great pains, under the counsels of her ablest and wisest men, to lead them into it? [Applause.] Her late resolutions have put a decided negative upon that "if," and the country cordially thanks her for it.

Steam Sawmill Burnt.

One of the mills belonging to the Plank Road Company, located about 20 miles below this place and managed by Messrs. Worth, was burnt on Friday night last. The fire is supposed to have originated from the falling of a spark into saw-dust. The mill was stopped some time in the early part of the night, the laborers had gone to their lodgings, and the sawyer, who alone remained at the mill, fell asleep. About 11 o'clock he was awakened by the flames, which had advanced so far that they could not be extinguished. The boilers are but little injured, but about one-third part of the machinery is destroyed. The burning of this mill, it is thought, will not greatly retard the progress of the work. There is a mill near Carthage not now in use, and this Messrs. Worth have resolved to remove immediately to a convenient point on the unfinished part of their contract. The time consumed in removing and putting up, will be occupied in finishing those parts of the contract now planned.

A considerable length of time is absolutely necessary for the completion of a contract so large as that of Messrs. Worth. Much time is necessarily consumed in putting up mills at convenient points, and then one of them, cutting 10,000 feet per diem, will only furnish plank and stringers for one mile in 16 days.—*Ashboro Herald.*

Female Medical Education.—The Bostonians have established a society for educating females in medical knowledge. They are raising a fund to send to Paris for anatomical and physical apparatus, mannikins, &c. They say that no less than 2000 persons have aided the funds of the Institution since 1848, among whom are Mrs. Lydia H. Sigourney, Connecticut; Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, Philadelphia; Joel Cheever, Sam. A. Appleton, and a long array of other names.

Resolutions of Orange Presbytery: In relation to the Caldwell Institute, passed at its late sessions held in Yanceyville, June, 1851.

WHEREAS, It is highly important to the interest of Education and Religion in the bounds of the Presbytery of Orange, that the Caldwell Institute be endowed with a permanent fund, affording an income sufficient to secure the services of an able faculty; and that this be so raised and secured, that the persons contributing thereto, may receive an equivalent return in instruction:—

Therefore Resolved, That not less than five hundred, nor more than six hundred scholarships, of one hundred dollars each, be created in said Presbytery, for the endowment of the said Institute.

2. Any person who shall pay to the Trustees of the Caldwell Institute, or their agent, the sum of one hundred dollars, on or before the first day of June, A.D., 1852, (or on or before any subsequent day which may hereafter be appointed by the Presbytery of Orange,) shall be entitled to all the benefits of a scholarship, subject to the restrictions hereinafter contained, without any charge for tuition from the time the said Institute shall go into operation upon the scholarship plan.

3. Any person taking a scholarship, shall have the privilege of educating any or all of his or her sons in said Institute free of tuition-fee: Provided, he or she shall not have more than one son in school at the same time upon the same scholarship. And in case of his or her death before the education of all his or her sons shall be completed, his or her executor, administrator or family shall have the privilege of having a scholar in said Institute, until all the sons of the first purchaser of said scholarship shall be educated.

4. That after the education of all the sons of the first purchaser of a scholarship is completed, the said scholarship shall become dormant and remain so during the life of the first taker, but he shall have the power of bequeathing the same by a last will and testament executed with the formality required by law to pass other property; and in case of his dying intestate, said scholarship shall be subject to sale by his personal representatives in the same manner as his other effects, and the legatee or purchaser of said scholarship shall be entitled to all the benefits and privileges of said scholarship, and subject to the same restrictions as the original purchaser.

5. In case any person shall purchase a scholarship having no son or sons to educate, said person may enjoy the benefits of said scholarship himself, or shall have the right of transferring the privileges and benefits arising from the same, to any nominee he or she shall designate in writing, for the space of twelve years only, after which time said scholarship shall become dormant, during the life of the first purchaser, unless he shall have a son or sons after the transfer aforesaid, in which case he shall be entitled to all the privileges of that class of persons named in the 3rd resolution, and at his death the said scholarship may be transferred by will, or sold in the course of administration, with the same rights and privileges to the purchaser, and subject to the same restrictions as are contained in the immediately preceding resolution.

6. No person shall have the right or power of transferring a scholarship during his life or in any other mode than that pointed out in the two preceding resolutions.

7. That no person subscribing for a scholarship as aforesaid, shall be bound to pay for the same until the smaller number provided for in these resolutions shall be sold.

8. The money raised by the sale of said rights of scholarship shall be invested in State or United States Government stocks, or in any other sound stocks paying not less than six per cent. annual interest, in which said investment can be made. The interest therefrom shall be faithfully applied to the payment of the faculty in said Institute, and no part of the principal shall ever be touched in defraying the expenses of the same. And in case the Presbytery of Orange shall suffer said Institute entirely to go down and cease its operations by reason of the expiration of its charter or otherwise—the stocks in which investments shall have been made as aforesaid, shall be returned to the purchasers of said scholarships or their legal representatives.

9. That whenever five hundred scholarships shall be subscribed as above, the Caldwell Institute shall be removed from Hillsboro' to Greensboro'.

10. That a Committee of not less than three nor more than five persons shall be appointed by Presbytery, whose duty it shall be to procure a suitable charter from the next Legislature, incorporating the Caldwell Institute in the town of Greensboro', and transferring the corporate effects of said Institute from Hillsboro' to that place.

11. That the Rev. John A. Greeter be appointed the agent of this Presbytery, whose duty it shall be, to visit the churches in the bounds of Presbytery and any other promising field of operations for the purpose of selling the aforesaid scholarships.

A Pointed Reply.—An old fashioned Jackson Democrat, in the *Natchez Courier* thus responds to the taunts of some of his former friends, who charged him with having changed:

"I have been repeatedly taunted of late, by one or two of my old democratic friends, (as they say,) with having fallen from the good old faith of the Democracy. Now, sir, I am a man of few words in politics,—being a working man. If I have changed, then our faithful friends throughout the whole country have changed. I am sure that I am with Senator Cass on the Union question; I am with the Washington Union; our old faithful paper on the watch-tower of freedom; I am with Senator W. R. King of Alabama, with Howell Cobb of Georgia, and with the majority of democrats in every State of this Republic. It is true that a few have branched off from the Democracy, in this and other

States, calling themselves Southern Rights men, but their seceding has not made me change.

If they are attempting to engraft a new shoot upon the old democratic tree, my resisting their efforts does not make me less a democrat. Their attempt to read me out of the party, because I will not consent to add to its creed, a doctrine which Andrew Jackson repudiated and crushed, is but ridiculous. Who made the *isms* of South Carolina a text book of Democracy? Certainly none of the fathers of that faith, nor any of the National Conventions which have proclaimed its opinions.

I am, where I have ever been, for the Union of these States, and bitterly opposed to anything like secession or nullification.

A JACKSON DEMOCRAT.

GREENSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE next session of this Institution will begin at 9 o'clock, A. M., on the last Wednesday of July. It is extremely desirable that all the pupils shall 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 large recommendations to the confidence of the community.

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 that 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 perhaps no healthier 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 center 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.

PATRICK SPRINGS.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT has been made at this place since last season, and by the 4th of July the property will be able to take in any and all persons who may see proper to patronize the place, either by way of boarding, or renting good Cabins to those who may prefer boarding themselves—good vegetables supplied in the neighborhood plentiful and cheap.

These Springs are situated in Patrick county, Va., 7 miles northeast of the court house, between No. business and Bull mountains, one of the healthiest places in the known world, and the mountain scenery possessing the romantic features which every where characterize the vicinity of the Blue Ridge. There are two or three Mineral Springs near each other lately discovered, one of which is a very bold-running fountain, and several other fine cool free-stone springs.

The Mineral Water at this place is doubtless as good *Chalybeate* Water as this or any other State affords. It is especially recommended by physicians for the various diseases peculiar to females.

Terms of Boarding for men and women, per week, \$7.50. For Boarding and Lodging, per week, \$5.00. In boarding by the month a deduction of \$1 per week will be made. The rent of Cabins, to those who board themselves, will range from \$3 to \$5.50 per week, agreeable to the quality of the cabins; but none can be rented for a shorter time than four weeks until after the 20th of August.

My address is at Maymorn Post Office Patrick Co., Va.

June 13, 1851.

THE WAY TO RICHES.

COME and buy that very valuable tract of Land on which the undersigned now resides, it being in the county of Surry, N. C., situated 5 miles east of Rockford on the north side of the Yadkin river. The tract contains 645 acres, of which there are 200 cleared and in a high state of cultivation, and of that near 100 acres is Bottom Land.

The improvements are good. The Dwelling House is built of brick, large and commodious, and all other out houses essential to the happiness or comfort of man or beast.

It has on it some valuable selections of choice Fruit Trees, consisting of almost every variety that is common in this section of country.

It is situated in a region of country where chills and fever is unknown; but where man can drink cool water and breathe pure air. The soil is well adapted to growing Tobacco, Corn, Wheat, Rye, Oats, &c. It contains some of the finest Meadow lands in this country, and yields grass in abundance. It is a good Stock country with a good outlet; to cap all, one of the best Fisheries on the Yadkin.

Land buyers could do well to come and see for themselves, for the land has not yet been sold. Any person wishing to buy the above land could be furnished with Horses, Cattle, Hogs, sheep and grain of different kinds. Payments accommodating. A great bargain can be had, as I am determined to sell.

D. M. COOPER.

Siloam, Surry, N. C., May 27, 1851. 631-3m.

NOTICE.

THAT on Wednesday the 13th day of August next, at the town of Rockford, Surry county, N. C., the undersigned, as commissioners, will let to the lowest bidder the building of a Court-house and Jail, to be built in *Dobson*, the new County site of Surry. Those wishing to undertake the building of either, can call on us in Rockford on Monday and Tuesday previous to that day, and we will furnish them with specifications of said buildings.

JACOB W. BROWER, DANIEL S. JONES, ELIJAH THOMPSON, Comrs.

June 16, 1851.

Blank Warrants for sale at this Office.

SYLVIA GROVE FEMALE SCHOOL.

THE next session of this school will commence on Monday the 21st of July. The situation is well known as healthy, quiet and beautiful. The school offers special inducements to young ladies who wish to become teachers. There are at present several in school preparing for this occupation, and others have left and are teaching. The subscriber will be assisted by two young ladies competent to take charge of the departments committed to them. We do not think that superior advantages can be enjoyed any where else at the same prices.

| EXPENSES. | |
|--|----------|
| Board, (including every thing except lights) | \$5.00 |
| Tuition in the elementary course per session | 6.00 |
| This with Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic | 8.00 |
| Higher classes | 10.00 |
| Music | 15.00 |
| Use of Piano | 3.00 |
| Incidental expenses | 80 |
| 634-3 | T. MOCK. |

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN MORTAR. DRUGS, MEDICINES, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery, CHEMICALS, COSMETICS, &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 "
- Iodine Potassium, 62 1/2 "
- Waters Balm Wild Cherry, bot. 75 "
- Ayre's Cherry Pectoral, 87 1/2 "

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. His personal attention is given to this branch of the business.

D. P. WEIR.

May, 1851. 632-1f.

NEW GOODS.

ONE of the largest stocks of Goods that is to be found in Western Carolina is now open for the inspection of all who are disposed to call at the Store of the subscriber. This stock embraces every article kept in Retail Stores, and many that cannot be found any where else. We have complete arrangements, in many instances, to get direct from the Manufacturers a great many of our goods,—thereby saving a jobber's profit, which is no small item. And in these days, when prices are so high, we invite particularly the attention of buyers to this stock, as we can offer more goods for less money than can be found in any other establishment of the kind in this section of North Carolina.

To those of our friends who have sustained and stood by us for years, and to those who took so much interest in our welfare while absent in a distant land on a bed of sickness, we take this opportunity of returning our sincere thanks to them for their kind and long-remembered remembrance to business and home, and hope by a strict attention to their confidence, and as a no distant point to have it in our power to do some act of kindness in return for the many favors and kind words received at their hands.

W. J. McCONNEL.

Greensboro', May, 1851.

PIEDMONT SPRINGS, STOKES COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

THE undersigned would respectfully invite the attention of the public to their Mineral Springs in Stokes county, two miles and a quarter west of Danbury, the new County seat, immediately at the foot of the Sauratown mountain, near the Hanging Rock, but a short distance from the Tory House, two miles from Schweinitz Cascade and four miles from Moore's Nob, the highest mountain in the State east of the Blue Ridge.

From all the information the subscribers are enabled to obtain from reliable sources, they are fully satisfied in saying that the medicinal properties of this Spring are highly efficacious in many diseases having been tried last year by several afflicted persons with chronic affections, who experienced considerable benefit, and some were entirely restored to health. The Spring is a bold and strong chalybeate, gushing out from under a large rock at the base of the mountain, about a quarter of a mile from Dan River, and the roads leading to the place are being greatly improved.

Considering the locality of this Spring, the variety of curiosities in the immediate vicinity, the enchanting magnificence of the mountain scenery, the pure air and healthy climate, the cheapness of provisions, with the necessary improvements made, would be one of the most desirable places for those seeking health and pleasure in the State.

It is our purpose to build a number of cabins to rent to families, and to put up a boarding house for the accommodation of those who may wish to board.—Should we feel justified in doing so from the encouragement we receive this season,—we have lately erected eight cabins and design building more during the summer, and one of the subscribers could accommodate a few persons at his dwelling-house.

We are determined to spare no pains to render satisfaction to all who may call upon us, and our prices for rent of cabins and for board will be as moderate as we can possibly afford.

T. J. F. RIDDICK.

June 10, 1851. 632-2m.

NEW WOOL CARDING MACHINE.

At Jamestown Guilford County N. C.

W. H. REECE would inform the public that he is prepared to card wool in the best manner and on the shortest notice; persons coming several miles with wool can have their rolls carded immediately. Wool will be received at John Hunt's, Friendship, Seborn Perry's, Kernersville, and at Hill & Leach's Store, Normal College, and rolls returned every two weeks.

Terms: five cents per pound for rolls; or one sixth part of the price. All kinds of produce taken for carding at cash price delivered at Jamestown at the time of carding.

Wool rolls constantly on hand for sale at low prices.

June 9th, 1851. 632-13.

Ashborough English, Classical and Mathematical Academy.

THE spring session commences on the first Monday in January; the fall session on the first Monday in July. Tuition per session of five months—

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|-------------------------------|---------|
| English Branches, | \$10 00 |
| Languages, | 15 00 |
| Contingent fund, per session, | 50 |

Ashboro' is an uncommonly healthy place,—remarkably free from temptations, vice and immorality, and has many other advantages as a situation for a literary institution. Students are prepared to attend the Freshman, Sophomore, or Junior class in any of our colleges. The students are required to attend divine service on Sabbath morning, and Sabbath school in the afternoon.

J. H. BROOKS, Principal.

Dec. 14, 1850. 35-1y

Harrison's Columbian Ink.—It flows freely, is jet black, is apparently free from sediment of any kind.

For sale in any quantity at T. J. Patrick's New Drug Store, Greensboro.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

HAVING QUALIFIED as Executors on the estate of Jesse Harper, dec'd., of Randolph county, we hereby notify all persons indebted to said estate to call and make payment; and all persons having claims against said estate are notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

JED. H. LINDSAY, JESSE H. LINDSAY, JR. ROBT. G. LINDSAY, Executors.

Greensboro', N. C., May 31, 1851. 630-5w.

D. C. MEANE will, in future, apply himself wholly to the practice of his Profession. Office, at his own house, where he hopes to 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. 633f.

FRENCH BURN MILL STONES.

WE are prepared to furnish Bars of every dimension and deliver them at any point that may be desired. They are now so constructed as to secure all the advantages of the cast-iron, yet there is no increase of price.

J. & R. LINDSAY.

NORMAL COLLEGE.

THE annual examination will commence on Tuesday the 29th of July, and continue three days. Commencement exercises on Friday, August 1st. Rev. John W. Tillet will preach the Annual Sermon before the College Classes, on the day preceding Commencement.

President C. F. Deems will address the Literary Societies on Commencement day.

B. CRAVEN, President.

June 13, 1851. 631-3w.

Edgeworth Preparatory School.

THE Preparatory School at Edgeworth will be continued under the care of Miss Susan Hewetson. It will commence on Monday, July 7th.

June 27. 632-2 RICHARD STERLING.

BANK STOCK.

WILL be sold on Wednesday the 30th day of July next, at the Bank in Greensboro: 150 Shares Bank of the State, 133 Shares Bank of Cape Fear.

THE PATRIOT

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1851.

Meeting of Stock-Holders.

The stock-holders of the N. C. Railroad Company having assembled in the Presbyterian Church, at 10 o'clock on Thursday, the 10th, the meeting was called to order by Dr. F. J. Hill, of Brunswick, and on his motion, the Hon. CALVIN GRAVES, of Caswell, was called to preside over the meeting.

On assuming the chair Mr. Graves made a few pertinent remarks, calculated to produce a spirit of harmony in the important deliberations then commencing.

On motion of Mr. Gilmer, Dr. STRUDWICK, of Hillsboro' and C. L. BANNER, Esq., of Salem, were appointed Secretaries of the meeting.

A committee of three, viz: John A. Gilmer, F. J. Hill, and Wm. C. Means, was then appointed to examine and report upon the state of the stock and what portions were represented in the present meeting in person and by proxy. After a necessarily tedious investigation they reported 8,319 shares of stock represented—4,871 in person and 3,448 by proxy—and upwards of one hundred stock-holders in personal attendance.

On motion of Mr. Mebane, of Orange, it was resolved, that hereafter at any Annual Meeting stock-holders shall report themselves and their proxies to the Secretary and Treasurer of the Board before the hour of meeting, in order that that officer may report to the meeting without delay.

The President of the Company J. M. MOREHEAD, was then called upon for his Report, which he submitted in writing, recapitulating the successive steps of progress in the work, and referring to tabular statements showing the expenditure already made, the detailed estimates of the work, estimates of the amount of work that can be done entirely with North Carolina material, a list of the engineers, &c. It appears that there has been so far expended the sum of a little over \$28,000 only, for salaries, surveys, and every thing else on the route—leaving a balance of over \$21,000 of money in the treasury unexpended. The Report and accompanying papers were received and ordered to be printed with the minutes; we shall not, therefore, undertake to compress the valuable information therein contained into our limited space this week.

Mr. Jones, of Rowan, introduced a resolution, which was adopted, to go into the election of Directors, and that suitable names be proposed by the stock-holders in specified districts, according to the plan adopted at the first Annual Meeting, in Salisbury.

Mr. Mordecai, of Raleigh, introduced a resolution which was amended by Mr. Gilmer, and as amended read as follows:

Resolved, That no person who is now or may hereafter be a contractor, directly or indirectly, secretly or openly, in his individual right or as a copartner in any company of contractors under this corporation, can, without violation of law, act as a director in the North Carolina Railroad Company; and if any director thus interested shall be elected, that he be required to qualify himself to act legally as such.

An animated and able debate arose on this resolution—Messrs. Mordecai, D. L. Swain, Ralph Gorrell and D. F. Caldwell speaking in support, and Judge Ellis, Gen. Leach and Rev. T. McDonald in opposition. The resolution was framed with a view to the statute of 1828, which makes it an indictable misdemeanor for any commissioner or director on any public work to become a contractor thereon; and Gov. Swain stated that he was prepared with authorities to show that a contract made in disobedience to the law is thereby vitiated. It was insisted on the other hand that the stockholders of the Road, including of course those who should become directors, subscribed with the understanding that they should have the privilege of working out their shares, and that the directors were in every way placed on an equal footing with other stockholders as regards contracts—all ruled alike to the Engineer's estimates. But no decided opinion against the application of the law, as contemplated by the resolution, was expressed; and the resolution was finally laid on the table until to-morrow morning, in order to give the stockholders time to consider of it more deliberately.

Dr. Williamson, of Caswell, brought to the notice of the meeting the programme of proceedings for to-morrow (the 11th) on the occasion of "breaking ground" on the Railroad. Whereupon Mr. Mebane, of Orange, moved that Calvin Graves be appointed to remove the first spadeful of earth, and putting the question, it was carried by acclamation.

Adjourned until 8 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Friday Morning.

Judge Ellis and Gen. Leach, in graceful terms withdrew, on the part of themselves and their friends, their opposition to the resolution of yesterday in regard to directors becoming contractors, and the resolution was unanimously passed.

A committee of three was raised on the revision of the by-laws.

Gov. Swain read a most interesting letter from the Hon. William A. Graham, which was received with much applause, and on motion of Mr. H. C. Jones ordered to be entered upon the journals.

Gov. Swain called for more particular information in relation to the letting of the contracts, and in relation to the carrying out of the instructions of the last Annual Meeting to observe the resolutions of the Salisbury, Greensboro' and Hillsboro' Conventions as to preferences in contracts, &c.

Whereupon President Morehead arose and made a clear statement, giving de-tailed information of the progress of the lettings and the principles which governed them, whereby it appeared that the best was done that could be done to satisfy every interest and understanding involved. His statement was important, and we propose to give the substance at length hereafter, for the information of stockholders who were not present.

Mr. Gilmer and Gov. Swain each adverted to the procuring of the subscriptions to the Road, and the pledges made by the several conventions in favor of the Hundred and of those who assumed the last \$100,000 at the Hillsboro' Convention. Both speakers proclaimed the necessity of carrying out every understanding in good faith, and were warmly applauded by the meeting.

Nominations for Directors having been made at the commencement of the morning's session, and the votes taken,—they were now counted out and the result announced as follows:

Directors for the ensuing year.

WILLIAM C. MEANS, of Cabarrus, JOHN W. ELLIS, of Rowan, D. A. DAVIS, of Forsyth, JOHN W. THOMAS, of Davidson, JOHN M. MOREHEAD, of Guilford, JOHN A. GILMER, of Orange, CAD. JONES, sen., of Orange, EDWIN M. HOLT, of Alamance, R. M. SAUNDERS, of Wake, A. T. JERKINS, of Craven, FREDERICK J. HILL, of Brunswick.

The meeting, on motion, now took a recess until 3 o'clock this afternoon, in order to attend at the ceremony of

BREAKING GROUND.

On coming down street from the place of meeting, a crowd of people appeared, ready for the celebration, such as we may safely say was never before in our town for numbers. It was a universal jam all out of doors. The young gentlemen who acted as marshals had hard enough work of it, to persuade this vast and unwieldy crowd into marching shape; but they at length succeeded to a degree which at first appeared impossible. The procession was formed on West street;—the Clergy in front; then the Stockholders; then the orders of Odd Fellows and Free Masons, who turned out in great numbers and in full regalia; closing with the citizens generally. This immense line moved down South street to a point on the Railroad survey nearly opposite the Caldwell Institute building, where a space of a hundred feet each way was enclosed by a line and reserved for the ceremony of the day. The north side of this space was occupied by the ladies, whose smiles are always ready for the encouragement of every good word and work. The other three sides were soon occupied by the male portion of the assemblage, from ten to twenty deep all around. You may imagine, then, the difficulty which the "rear rank" encountered in getting a glimpse of the proceedings within.

Having the misfortune to be among the outsiders, our situation was of course unfavorable for hearing, and seeing was impossible. But we did hear nearly every word of Gov. Morehead's clear sonorous voice as he introduced the Hon. CALVIN GRAVES to the vast assemblage. He did this in terms eloquent and singularly appropriate to the occasion. After alluding to the necessity so long felt by our people for an outlet to the commercial world—to the inception of the great scheme the commencement of which we had met today to celebrate—to the vicissitudes of the charter before the two houses of the General Assembly, and the fact that it at last hung upon the decision of the Speaker of the Senate, and that its fate was decided in the affirmative by the unflinching "Aye" of that Speaker, Calvin Graves,—he said that no other citizen of North Carolina could so appropriately perform the ceremony of removing the first earth in the commencement of this work, on which the hopes of the State so vitally depend, as the man who pronounced that decisive "Aye."

It was impossible for us to catch the full connexion of Mr. Graves's speech. Some sentences we heard, glowing with that patriotic feeling which has so long distinguished him as one of the first and best sons of old North Carolina. We could only judge generally of its effect by the waving of parasols and handkerchiefs among the ladies, and the frequent and hearty applause that arose from the inner ranks of the citizens. We hope, by the way, that we may yet procure a full report of his speech, together with that of Gov. Morehead, to preserve as the most tasteful and eloquent and appropriate introduction that could possibly be made to the great work which we trust is destined to bless successive generations.

At the conclusion of Mr. Graves's speech he "broke ground" on the Railroad, by digging up and depositing in a box prepared for that purpose a few spadefuls of earth.

Gov. Morehead remarked that this earth was deposited in the box, to remain a hundred years, and then re-opened for our inspection! The crowd laughed at the ludicrousness of the idea, and so did we. But it naturally awoke a graver thought. Before a tenth of the century shall pass, we dare say that numbers of those present will see the railroad cars swiftly traversing the spot where this interesting ceremony occurred. But, a hundred years! Not very long, neither, is the period, to one who has lived the half of it, and looks back over the fitting by-gones. But the car of Time has a steady and swift and noiseless motion, far surpassing the cars of the railroad; and we are all passengers—with through tickets sure. And long, long before the hundred years be past, shall this vast assemblage, now insatiate with life, and hope, and passion, and all the restless attributes of human nature, be carried away to that great depot at the terminus—Doubtful, friends, extremely doubtful, whether we shall hear the voices of Gov. Morehead and Mr. Graves, or look upon the portly form and cheerful phiz of the Engineer, or exchange greetings with our friends, or look with the ladies, at the opening of said box after remaining closed the destined period.

But the crowd gave evidence of their intention to live as long as they could, by keeping in the use of the ordinary means. Notice was given that dinner was ready, and a general invitation extended to all to partake of the barbecue prepared for the occasion. We left them gathering the well prepared creature comforts from the extensive tables with a heartiness which became the occasion—and retired ourselves to scrawl this hasty and imperfect account of proceedings, for which our press is in waiting.

Contracts.

The lettings of contracts for grading on the Railroad, in the Guilford division, took place on Tuesday last, agreeably to advertisement. There were more bids than sections, three or four to one; but we believe that all the stockholders who desired contracts got enough to absorb their stock at least, and several of them something more. And we think all have become satisfied that the best was done for them that could be done under the circumstances.

The largest letting was to Joel McLenn and company, from the Alamance line to near Greensboro';—all the stockholders in the eastern section of the county, who desired to work out their subscriptions, are associated in this company. John L. Cole and two or three others took three sections in the immediate neighborhood of town. C. P. Mendenhall, with a strong association of stockholders, takes six miles of the route westward from the termination of Cole's contract. The remainder of the line to the termination of the division is taken by P. Adams, the Jamestown company, Mr. Robbins of Randolph, the Salem company, Avery of Burke, Patton of Buncombe, and perhaps a few others, whom we do not recollect—(we speak from recollection, having no opportunity, in the "noise and confusion" of the week, to get precise information from "the document.")

Mr. Webster.

An extract from a speech of Mr. Webster at the Capon Springs is given in another part of this paper. We find also the following notice of another speech of Mr. W. on the same occasion, giving his views on a most important point in the present great subject of public concern—A. M. Bruce having given as a toast—

"The Fugitive Slave Law—Upon its faithful execution depends the perpetuity of the Union."

In response, Mr. Webster again addressed the company; declaring that that law was constitutional, and that it should be enforced as well as any other law. He declared that if the North wilfully set aside that part of the Constitution, the South would not be bound any longer by the compact. "The whole Constitution was binding on all. If one party breaks it, the other party is discharged from the compact. A bargain broken on one side was broken on all sides. He continued his speech for some time in the further maintenance of the Constitution in all its parts was equally binding on all, and that no one section of it could be set aside, or violated, without destroying the whole."

The Concord Mercury.

A newspaper under this title has just been started at the county seat of Cabarrus, in this State, by Wm. H. Campbell—edited by L. S. Dingham. The specimen before us is altogether creditable in appearance, and filled with well chosen matter. The Mercury is thoroughly devoted to our National Union, and to the interests of the Whig party, as the national conservative party of the Union. We cordially welcome our new cotemporary into the ranks of "the craft."

Disunion Papers.

The Marion (S. C.) Star, speaking of the state of feeling in North Carolina on secession, remarks that "there are only two [newspapers] in all the State that are avowedly for disunion—the Raleigh Standard and the Hornet's nest."

How does the Standard like the character given it by its South Carolina cotemporary? Is not the editor of the Standard conscious that he has given ample ground for the Star's flat-footed estimate of its views and purposes?

THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER, has commenced a semi-weekly issue at \$4 per annum in advance; \$4.50 if paid during the year; and \$5 if paid after the expiration of the year. The price of the weekly Observer as heretofore.—We hope and believe that this enterprise will be rewarded as it deserves.

Mr. Hersman, the agent of the Raleigh Mutual life and fire insurance companies, has requested notice to be given that he will be in Greensboro' in the course of a week or ten days, to attend to the interests of those who wish to insure in said institutions.

We are indebted to our neighbor Joseph Shelton, 14 mile south of town, for a plentiful present of by far the largest Irish potatoes we have seen this season. They came exactly in the right time for a treat to sundry good railroad friends.

FAYETTEVILLE JUNE 8.—Cotton 71 to 81.—Bacon 13. Flour \$4.75 to 5.50. Lard 12 to 13. Whiskey 40 to 45.

EDWARD STANLEY, we are glad to learn, has consented to run for Congress in the 5th district.

General Intelligence.

Mexican Boundary.—Letters have been received in Washington from El Paso del Norte, under date of the 14th of April, stating that Lieutenant A. W. Whipple, Acting Chief Astronomer of the American Commission, had determined the initial point on the Rio Grande, where the southern boundary of New Mexico strikes that river, in latitude 32 deg. 22 min. north, being the latitude agreed on by the Joint Commission. This parallel of latitude was deduced from 424 astronomical observations on 11 stars. On the 3d of April Lieutenant Whipple met M. Salazar, the Chief Astronomer of the Mexican Commission, who had also determined the point. They then agreed to incorporate their observations, and by giving equal weight to each, to recommend to the Joint Commission the result as the point to be adopted. The Joint Commission had agreed to meet at the initial point, as above determined, on the 21st of April, to ratify the decision of the astronomers, and to lay the cornerstone of the monument which was to be placed thereon.

Death of General Arbuckle.—Intelligence has been received of the death of Brigadier General Mathew Arbuckle, of the United States Army, at Fort Smith, Arkansas, on the 11th ult. Gen. Arbuckle was one of the oldest and most meritorious officers of our army. He was born in Botetourt county, Virginia, about the year 1772, and was nearly eighty years of age at the time of his death. He entered the army before the beginning of the present century, and served in the war with Great Britain and in the Seminole campaign under Jackson and Gaines, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. In March, 1720, he was made Colonel of the 7th regiment of infantry, which was his rank in the line at the time of his death. In 1850 he received the brevet of Brigadier General. For more than thirty years he has had the command of the department of which Fort Gibson is the headquarters, in which capacity he had to perform duties of the most difficult and delicate character. The numerous powerful tribes of Indians established in that country by the government, have been kept in the most admirable order by his management.

South Carolina Settling Accounts.—The Columbia Telegraph, the State organ of South Carolina disunionism, has the following:

"As we should be entitled to a share of the public property—our share of the investment and profits of the co-partnership—it is also our duty to call on the Co-States for settlement. With them we made the bargain, and with them we should propose to settle and not with the Federal Government. And when we notify them of our intention to withdraw, it might seem advisable to notify them of our desire to have our share of the property delivered over to us, or its value in money, as it might serve to fortify our State and purchase or build a Navy."

Well, how much does Louisiana owe the independent empire of South Carolina, according to the calculation of that lord of power? And what are the chivalry going to do, if Louisiana answer (as answer she will) that she does not owe them "a red cent;" but, on the contrary, South Carolina has had more than her share of the general revenues disbursed within her limits! Will the chivalry seize on New Orleans as "indemnity for the past and security for the future?"—N. O. Bulletin."

A Canning.—We were surprised to hear that Professor DEEMS, President of Greensboro' College, got a canning from the "girls" before they left after commencement. "This is not so sad an affair, as might be expected as things turn out—this canning consisting of a present to Professor DEEMS, of a splendid ebony gold-headed cane, by the "girls" aforesaid; an evidence of affection and regard as creditable to the young ladies as it is honorable to Mr. DEEMS. We know of no man better entitled to such marks of respect and esteem than is Professor DEEMS, from his high moral worth, splendid talents, amiable manners and kind and generous heart.

We learn that Mr. DEEMS on a visit to several Female Seminaries in New England with the hope of bringing back much information and obtaining some hints towards improvement. The age of these Institutions and the experience of the Teachers, leave room to believe that his expectation will be realized, and that he will return still better prepared to perform the responsible and arduous duties of the station he has so far filled with honor to himself and the gratification of his friends.—Wilmington Commercial.

The Hon. EDWARD STANLEY is announced as the Whig candidate for Congress in the Newbern District. Mr. S. had formally declined, but after Messrs. Washington, Pettigrew and Halsey, refused the nomination, he accepted it, determined that the election should not go by default. The Newbernian, Washington Whig, and Goldsboro' Telegraph, the three Whig papers in the District, speak with entire confidence of his triumphant election—a result most devoutly to be desired, as a blow to the disunion doctrine of Secession, which his competitor advocates. We trust that no district in North Carolina, but Venable's, (where there is opposition,) will send a politician of that stamp to Congress. In the language of the Goldsboro' Republican and Patriot, "Col. Ruffin [Mr. Stanley's competitor,] is a warm advocate of the right of Secession."—Fayetteville Observer.

Result of the Opening of the South Carolina and Georgia Railways upon the Cotton Trade.—The tabular statements accompanying De Bow's Commercial Review for May, show that for the last three years the exports of cotton have diminished from the port of New Orleans more than twelve per cent. and have increased from the port of Charleston nearly thirteen per cent. The increase at Charleston and the decrease at New Orleans was largest in the year 1850, after the opening of the railway to Chattanooga, evidently showing the capacity of railways to draw the heavy trade from the irregular navigation of the smaller rivers of the West. The results will be, probably, equally significant when the large tributaries of the Mississippi shall be reached by railway from the South.

The decrease at New Orleans in 1849 and 1850 was from 1,191,000 to 797,000 bales; while the increase at Charleston during the same time was from 261,000 to 384,000 bales. This embraces a period of depression in production and of accident to the railway, suspending its operations in part for two months.—Louisville Courier.

Virginia Convention.—This body has stricken out the provision to remove the free negroes from

that State, and modified the other provisions in relation to the subject, so as to provide that the Legislature shall have power to impose restrictions and conditions upon the power of the owner to emancipate his slaves. Any emancipated slave remaining in the State over twelve months is to be sold.

The Great Flood on the Mississippi.—The St. Louis and other western papers come to us with extended details of the ravages of the great flood or the Mississippi, some accounts of which we have already published. The depth of water on the Levee store floors at St. Louis was from 24 to 28 inches.

In Iowa, Illinois, and Missouri, the bridges over almost all the streams have been swept away, and the country for miles submerged. The *Kenosha (Wisconsin) Telegraph* estimates the loss by the flood, to the public and to individuals in that country, at not less than \$15,000. Taking this as a criterion, the damage to the entire State cannot be less than \$100,000.

From Europe.—The Africa has brought Liverpool accounts to the 21st ult. Cotton had advanced $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$. Sales of the week 40,000 bales; closing dull. The stock exceeds by 200,000 bales that of last year.—Flour had also advanced.

In the French Assembly there is much disorder and a general fight was near taking place.—The prospect is revolutionary.

The visitors to the World's Fair were from 60,000 to 70,000 each day.

From California.—The Steamer Prometheus has arrived at New York, with 250 passengers. She reports the arrival of the Tennessee at Panama with two and a half millions of dollars in gold dust.

San Francisco and Stockton had recovered from their fires, being pretty much rebuilt.—Prices had fallen back. Everything was low and dull.

The late Floods and Tornadoes.—It is generally stated that in no year since the settlement of the western country have the storms been as numerous and destructive as during the present. The Mississippi has been four feet higher than in the great freshet of 1828. The damage to property has been immense, and many lives have been lost. In some portions, the hurricanes have swept over and devastated large tracts of land, overturned houses, and visited with fearful violence towns and villages. It would be impossible to calculate the amount in dollars of injury to property. 1851 bids fair to be remembered as the year of floods and tornadoes.

The Sea Diminishing.—Lieutenant William D. Porter, of the Navy, has an interesting communication in the *National Intelligencer*, in which he undertakes to show that all the phenomena of change in the ocean line of sea-coast, and appearance of rocks above the water, which have been observed and commented on from time to time, are caused by a constant diminution of the waters of the ocean; and that a process is at all times going on by which the substances held in solution in the ocean waters are converted into solids.

Hon. Lucius B. Peck, who was nominated for Governor of Vermont, by the Free Soil Convention at Burlington, declines being a candidate. He gives his reasons in a letter to the Montpelier Patriot. He says he cannot assent to the resolutions passed by the Convention, inasmuch as he believes the fugitive slave law to be constitutional, and cannot consent that the act passed by the last Legislature, authorizing the State to take, by *habeas corpus* a slave out of the hands of the United States officers, as a just exercise of the power of the State.

A Breast-plate for Soldiers.—In Paris a new kind of cuirass for the use of the army is shortly to be tried. This cuirass is of vulcanized India rubber, about half an inch thick. "This thickness, it is stated, is more than sufficient to resist the action of a ball projected from any kind of firearm. All the experiments tried have proved entirely successful. The force of the ball is completely broken by the elasticity of the India rubber, and it falls on the ground at the feet of the person against whom it was sent.

Ohio Convention Election.—The new Constitution of Ohio has been adopted by a majority of nearly 30,000. The following section, which was submitted to a separate vote, has been strongly supported, if not adopted:—"No license to traffic in intoxicating liquors shall hereafter be granted in this State, but the General Assembly may by law, provide against evils resulting therefrom."

Jenny Lind.—The *New York Express* has a paragraph stating that Mr. Barnum acknowledges to a friend, who is not given to exaggeration, that he has made \$500,000 by Jenny Lind's Concerts, and says that Jenny has realized not less than \$350,000 in this country. The net proceeds of the 94 concerts amount to almost one million of dollars!

The Great Western Flood was, at the last dates from St. Louis, subsiding. The rivers Mississippi and Missouri, near St. Louis, were not so high as in 1844, but the Upper Mississippi and its tributaries were above that limit. The damage done was worse in Iowa than elsewhere, though Illinois has suffered very greatly.

Specie.—Messrs. Adams & Co. delivered at the Philadelphia Bank on the 16th ult., \$200,000 in silver, weighing upwards of six tons. This lot of specie came from the Union Bank, Tennessee.

Ice is produced by steam power at the great Exhibition. The apparatus is capable of freezing more than 100 quarts of desert ice, (six different sorts are produced in one machine) every quarter of an hour, of a perfectly smooth quality. Cylinders of solid ice are also produced, capable of holding decanters of water, and many bottles of wine.

The Cotton Crop.—The prospects of the cotton crop throughout almost the entire South, are said to be remarkably promising. Some are predicting a crop of 3,000,000 bales, and a reduction of prices to five or six cents.

Hungarian Heroine.—Mademoiselle Jagello, the Hungarian heroine, is earning her livelihood as a clerk in the Department of the Interior.

Aboriginal Remains in St. Domingo.—We learn from St. Domingo that Sir Robert Schomburgk, her Majesty's Consul, has discovered some very interesting remains of the aborigines who formerly inhabited that island, among which there is a granite ring, 3270 feet in circumference and 21 feet in breadth. In the middle of this circle lies an idol, nearly six feet in length, formed likewise out of granite. During all his travels in Guiana, Sir Robert never met with such a monument, which bespeaks a much greater advancement than the races possess who at present inhabit that vast territory, or who inhabited the Island of St. Domingo when Columbus landed there.—English paper.

The Cholera at the West.—The cholera has re-appeared at Princeton, Kentucky. Seven new cases and two deaths took place on Wednesday, 25th ult. The people have nearly deserted the town. A few cases of cholera in a mild form have appeared at Memphis, Tennessee, at Lexington, Missouri, eleven deaths occurred in five days last week. The cholera has also appeared at the Canal, near Petersburg, Indiana. At Independence about 30 deaths by cholera have occurred. The troops on the route across the plains to Santa Fe have lost from 125 to 150 of their number by cholera and desertion.

Sword Fish.—A few days ago, on examining the barque *Sin Sultan*, at Salem, Massachusetts, in search of a leak, the weapon of a sword fish was discovered, which had penetrated through the copper and plank, and into the lining, having passed between two timbers. The fragment remaining in the vessel was about sixteen inches in length. The blow was inflicted when the barque was crossing the equator, in her last voyage, and was distinctly felt at the time and noted in the log-book. The fish was seen also, in a bleeding condition.

The Army.—Two thousand troops of the regular army are at this moment stationed on, or have been transferred to, the Mexican and Texas frontiers, to enforce the provisions of the Treaty of Guadalupe. General Persifer Smith succeeds General Brooke in command in Texas. Gen. Hitchcock succeeds Gen. Smith on the West Pacific division. Colonel Sumner succeeds Colonel Munroe in New Mexico. Colonel Harney serves under General Smith.

Political History.—Col. Benton, who is now in Washington, is engaged in the preparation of a history of the working of the government, from the day he took his seat in the U. S. Senate, to the 4th of March last, a period of thirty-one consecutive years, during which he was a member of that body.

Decrease of Slavery in Delaware.—In 1790, when the first census was taken, the number of slaves in the State was about 9000; a sixth part of the people. Now, there are but little over 2000, not more than one-fortieth of the people.

Female Voters in Kentucky.—A law has been passed in Kentucky, which gives to widows having children of the proper age to attend the public schools, the right to vote in the election of School Trustees, &c. This innovation upon old customs may be the beginning of a more important reform.

Slaves Manumitted.—Mr. Thompson, a wealthy planter of Mississippi, recently brought with him to Cincinnati 14 slaves, whom he intends to set free, and to place upon a farm which he has purchased for them in Mercer county, Ohio.

The Wheat crop.—From all the wheat-growing States there are most favourable reports of the prospects for the coming harvest. In Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa, as well as in some of the more southerly States, there are indications of a crop rather above the average, and the quality of the grain bids fair to be superior.

From Oregon.—Oregon dates are to the 3d of May. The weather was exceedingly warm. The miners from the Keamath mines do not give very flattering accounts. They are only digging from three to four dollars a day. The census of Oregon has been taken, and the population amounted to 13,323.

POSTSCRIPT.

The Annual Meeting of Stockholders closed last evening. Nothing of importance was done during the afternoon sitting. A spicy debate occurred on a proposition to change the salaries; but no change was made.

The apprehension felt by a few, that something fatal to the Road would transpire at this meeting, was very agreeably dissipated. Conciliation and harmony, and a disposition to prosecute the enterprise with all power to a successful termination, marked the whole proceedings.

The proceedings of the week were closed last night by a levee of the Masons and Odd Fellows in Edgeworth Grove, where the members of the two Orders appeared in full regalia, and met a large concourse of guests, of both sexes, enjoying together a few hours of delightful intercourse. The Grove was tastefully illuminated and decorated with transparencies appropriate to the occasion, and the assemblage were entertained by a splendid show of fireworks.

350 BAGS OF SALT for sale, which will be sold unusually low. W. J. McCONNEL, May, 1851.

JUST RECEIVED a handsome lot of gentlemen's saddles of all qualities. Also, a lot of SADDLE BAGS and TRAVELING TRUNKS—very superior. W. J. McCONNEL.

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

CIGARS, SNUFFS, TOBACCO.—A few boxes left, of a choice lot of Principe and Regalia Cigars. Scotch and Mackay Snuffs. Spencer & Ponn's choice chewing Tobacco. Sign of the Golden Mortar. D. P. WEIR, May, 1851.

CHAIRS.—Maple chairs, a handsome article—on sale by RANKIN & McLEAN.

300 KEGS OF NAILS, of all sizes, just received in this market, and for sale lower than they ever were sold in this market. W. J. McCONNEL, May, 1851.

List of Letters Remaining in the Post Office at Greensboro, N. C., July 1st, 1851.

A
Obadiah Anthony
J. M. Armfield
Thomas Andrew
B
L. B. Breckinridge
C. H. Brackett
H. Bridges
George Beards, jr.
Lucetta J. Burnett
D. W. Brown
Joshua Butler
Reuben Bishop
Louisa Banner
Mrs. M. J. Brown
Minerva Bole
George W. Booker
Laura S. Barber
Jonathan Burnett
C
Blewford Cate
Laura A. Cathrell
Abraham Clark
Rev. Wm. S. Colson
J. M. Coffin
Robert C. Caldwell
Rachel Clerk
G. B. Crowson
John L. Campbell
John McCuningham
Margaret Canby
O. C. Chandler
Walter R. Crowson
Pahcolah Coffin
Samuel Craft
John Collins (col.)
D
Col. William Denny
Dr. R. K. Denny
Calvin Dence
Samuel Dillan
Jackson Durham
W. C. Donnell
J. Doak
Hinson Dillan
Thomas Dunstan
Moses Deen
E
Mr. Doctor Elliott
L. Jane Edwards
F
Nathan R. Field
Richmond Freeman
Louisiana Ferebee
Rebecca Fogleman
C. M. Fogleman
Eliza Field
John Fox
G
John B. Gamble
William Gray
David Graham
S. S. Gamble
Gillaspie & Whittington
Baban Griffin
Madison M. Gladson
Robert Gray
William Gordon
A. G. Graham
A. B. & C. Gardner
Jonathan Greeson
H
Isabella Hoskins
J. M. Long
Mrs. Hudson
R. Hanner
Ellis Hoskins
Rev. B. L. Hoskins
David Hodson
Samuel Hemphill
George N. Hope
Thomas F. Hoskins
Stephen Hamm
John Hunt
James Howell
Parthena Hays
H. H. Howerton
Sarah E. Hay
P. Hargis
James A. Howell
Rebecca Howell
Rhody A. Herald
Jesse B. Holder
Elizabeth Holder
S. D. Holden
Nancy E. Hughes
I
Sarah Idlet
Mr. Iddings (auger maker)
Miss "Ida"
J
Philip Jean
Hennis James
Samuel Johnson
Israel E. James
Miss Lute Jones
Willie Jones (col.)
K
Levin Kirkman
Enos Komens
Andrew M. Kirkman
Leven R. Kirkman
L
Cannon Lumley
Eneline E. Lever
M. Lankford
A. C. Ledbetter
Milton Low
Joab Leonard
Caroline Lindsay (of col.)
C. A. Lawrence
Lovick Lambert
Dr. I. J. M. Lindsay
Alex P. Lindsay
John M. Leonard
James Lindsay
M
James S. Morrison
Wyat McNery
Richard Mery
Merriam & Chinkale
Mary Jane Moring
Mary Murphy
Mary McNairy
Zeph. Mitchell
Mary E. McVillie
William B. Massey
July, 1851. 634:3w

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

In pursuance of law, I, MILLARD FILLMORE, President of the United States of America, do hereby make known and declare, that public sales will be held at the undermentioned Land Offices in the State of Illinois, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:

At the Land Office at QUINCY, commencing on Monday the fourth day of August next, for the disposal of the public lands, situated in the following sections and parts of sections, to wit:

North of the base line and west of the fourth principal meridian.

All the lands, together with the islands and parts of islands in the Mississippi river, lying west of the east bank of a slough, being parts of fractional sections three in township eleven, and of fractional sections three, ten, eleven, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-four, and thirty-five, in township twelve, of range five.

Sections eight, nine, the west half, the east half of the northeast quarter, and west half of the southeast quarter of ten, and sections fifteen, sixteen, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, and twenty-five (except the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter) in township two, of range nine.

At the Land Office at DIXON, commencing on Monday the sixth day of October next, for the sale of the public lands situated in the following named sections and parts of sections, viz:

North of the base line and west of the fourth principal meridian.

Islands numbered one and two in township twenty-eight of range one.

Wilson's island in the Mississippi river, in sections thirty-five and thirty-six in township eighteen of range two.

Part of island A, and islands B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and I, in the Mississippi river, in township seventeen of range three.

Part of island A, and islands B, C, D, E, F, and G, in the Mississippi river, in township seventeen of range four.

All the land together with an island in the Mississippi river lying east of a slough, being parts of fractional sections five (south of Edward's river), eight, nine, ten, fifteen, and twenty-two, and an island in sections twenty-seven and thirty-four, in township thirteen; and islands A and B, and an island in sections thirty-five and thirty-six, in the Mississippi river, in township seventeen of range five.

An island and parts of islands, in sections five and eight in township fourteen; the islands and parts of islands in sections three, twenty-one, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty-two and thirty-three, in township fifteen; and fractional section fourteen (except lot seven,) and fractions on an island of sections fourteen, twenty-two, (except lot two), twenty-seven (except lots three five and six), and thirty-four (except lots three and four,) all in the Mississippi river, in township sixteen of range six.

North of the base line and east of the fourth principal meridian.

An island in Rock river in sections seventeen and eighteen, in township seventeen, of range one.

Sections eighteen to thirty-six inclusive, in township twenty-seven of range four.

North of the base line and east of the third principal meridian.

An island in Rock river in section twelve, in township forty-six of range one.

Three small islands in Rock river, in sections thirty and thirty-two, in township forty-six, of range two.

At the Land Office at EDWARDSVILLE, commencing on Monday the eleventh day of August next, for the disposal of the public lands in the following named sections and parts of sections, to wit:

North of the base line and west of the third principal meridian.

The southwest quarter and the west half and southeast of the southeast quarter of section three; the east half of the southwest quarter and the east half and southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of four; the southwest quarter, the west half of the northeast quarter and west half of the southeast quarter of eight; the northeast quarter of nine; the west half and southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of ten; the west half and northeast quarter of the west half of the southeast quarter of fifteen; the west half and northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of seventeen; the east half and southwest quarter, and the east half of the northwest quarter of twenty-one; the west half and northeast quarter of twenty-two; the north half of the northwest quarter of twenty-eight; the south half of twenty-nine; the east half and southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of thirty; the northeast quarter of thirty-one; the south half and northeast quarter, and the east half and northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of thirty-two; in township twelve, of range thirteen.

At the Land Office at DANVILLE, commencing on Monday the eighteenth day of August next, for the disposal of the public lands within the following named sections, to wit:

North of the base line and east of the third principal meridian.

The westernmost tiers of sections numbered six, seven, eighteen, nineteen, thirty and thirty-one, in each of the townships TWENTY-SIX, TWENTY-SEVEN and TWENTY-EIGHT, of range seven.

At the Land Office at CHICAGO, on Monday the sixth day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands on a small island in the Illinois river, in sections eleven and fourteen, in township seventeen, north of range eight east of the third principal meridian.

Fractional sections thirteen, fourteen and twenty-three, north of Lake Kalamick and the old Indian boundary line in township thirty-seven, north of range fourteen east of the third principal meridian.

At the Land Office at SPRINGFIELD, on Monday, the first day of September next, for the disposal of the public lands on a small island in the Illinois river, in sections eleven and fourteen, in township seventeen, north of range thirteen west of the third principal meridian.

Lands appropriated by law for schools, military and other purposes, together with "those swamp and overflowed lands made unfit thereby for cultivation," if any, which shall be selected by the State authorities before the days appointed for the commencement of the public sales respectively, under the act entitled "An act to enable the State of Arkansas and other states to reclaim the 'swamp lands' within their limits," approved September 28, 1850, will be excluded from the sales.

And no locations for land bounties heretofore granted by any law of Congress for military services rendered to the United States, will be permitted on any of the above mentioned lands, as provided by the act, entitled, "An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government, &c.," approved 3d March 1851.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, SURRY COUNTY, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1851.

Vinson Simpson vs. Jefferson Cook.
Original Attachment levied on Land.
In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant Jefferson Cook, is not a resident of this State, it is ordered by the court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensboro' Patriot, notifying the defendant to appear at the next court, to be held for the county of Surry, at the court house in Rockford on the second Monday in August next, to plead or reply, or judgment will be rendered against him pro confesso, and the land levied on condemned to the use of the plaintiff.
Witness F. K. Armstrong, clerk of our said Court, at office the second Monday of May, 1851.
Pr. adv. \$5. 631:6w.

MILLARD FILLMORE.
By the President:
J. BUTTERFIELD,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.
Notice to Pre-emption Claimants.
Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any of the lands within the townships and parts of townships above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the register and receiver of the proper Land Office, and make payment therefor as soon as practicable after seeing this notice, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the lands embracing the tracts claimed; otherwise such claim will be forfeited.
J. BUTTERFIELD,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, SURRY COUNTY, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1851.
Robert Sears vs. John F. Bruce.
Original Attachment levied on Land.
In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant John F. Bruce, is not a resident of this State, it is ordered by the court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensboro' Patriot, notifying the defendant to appear at the next court, to be held for the county of Surry, at the court house in Rockford, on the second Monday in August next, to plead or reply, or judgment will be rendered against him, and the land levied on condemned to the use of the plaintiff.
Witness F. K. Armstrong, clerk of our said Court, at office the second Monday of May, 1851.
Pr. adv. \$5. 631:6w.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, SURRY COUNTY, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1851.
David Graham, vs. James Forkner, John H. Jackson administrator of Amer Jackson dec'd; James W. Waughhop administrator of Wm. Forkner dec'd, and administrator of Lewis Forkner dec'd, and administrator of P. Forkner dec'd, Burrell Badgett & wife Lucy, and Micajah Forkner, and Samuel D. Moore.
Petition for distribution and settlement.
In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants, John Waughhop, Burrell Badgett & wife Lucy, and Micajah Forkner, are not residents of this State. It is ordered by the court, that advertisement be made for six weeks in the Greensboro' Patriot, notifying said Defendants to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Surry, at the court house in Rockford, on the second Monday in August next, to plead answer or demur to the petition, or the same will be heard ex parte, as to them.
Witness F. K. Armstrong, Clerk of our said Court at office, the second Monday of May, 1851.
Pr. adv. \$5 631-6

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, GUILFORD COUNTY, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1851.
Daniel Bennett, Peter Coble and Wife, vs. John Bennett, Elizabeth Shofner, Thos. Breedlove and wife Nancy, Martin Staley & wife Nelly, and—Bennett, widow of David Bennett dec'd.
Petition for Division of the Lands of Levi Bennett deceased.
In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Bennett, Elizabeth Shofner, and Thomas Breedlove are not inhabitants of this State. It is therefore ordered, that advertisement be made in the Greensboro' Patriot for six weeks, notifying the defendants above named to appear at the next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Guilford, at the court house in the town of Greensboro' on the third Monday in August next, (1851) then and there to be made party defendants to said petition, and to plead answer or demur, or the petition will be heard ex parte as to them, and the prayer of the petition granted.
Witness John M. Logan, Clerk of our said Court at office, in Greensboro'. June 16th 1851.
JOHN M. LOGAN, c. c. c.
Pr. adv. \$5. 632-6w.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, GUILFORD COUNTY, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1851.
Miles D. King, adm'r de bonis non of George Lemons, deceased, vs. John Moore & wife and others.
Original Bill.
In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants John Moore & wife, James Bouch & his wife Mary, and Zaza, Mary, George, Henry and Rebecca Lemons, children and heirs at law of Milton Lemons, dec'd, all reside beyond the limits of the State of North Carolina. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensboro' Patriot, for the said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the county aforesaid at the Court House in Wentworth, on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday of September, A. D. 1851, then and there to answer said Bill, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be taken against them, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to them.
Witness John L. Lesueur, Clerk and Master of said Court, the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, 1851.
JOHN L. LESUEUR, c. c. e.
Pr. adv. \$5. 633-6

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Rockingham County, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—May Term, 1851.
Burton & Hamlin vs. John Field.
Original Attachment—John Strong summoned as Garnishee.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of the State, it is ordered by the court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensboro' Patriot for said Defendant to be and appear at the next term of this court, to be held for the said county of Rockingham, in the town of Wentworth on the fourth Monday of August next, and to answer said Bill, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be taken against him.
Witness T. B. Wheeler, clerk of our said Court, this fourth Monday in May, 1851.
T. B. WHEELER, c. c. c.
Pr. adv. \$5. 634-6w.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, SURRY COUNTY, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1851.

Vinson Simpson vs. Jefferson Cook.
Original Attachment levied on Land.
In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant Jefferson Cook, is not a resident of this State, it is ordered by the court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensboro' Patriot, notifying the defendant to appear at the next court, to be held for the county of Surry, at the court house in Rockford on the second Monday in August next, to plead or reply, or judgment will be rendered against him pro confesso, and the land levied on condemned to the use of the plaintiff.
Witness F. K. Armstrong, clerk of our said Court, at office the second Monday of May, 1851.
Pr. adv. \$5. 631:6w.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, GUILFORD COUNTY, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1851.
William Walker, Admr.
John Walker, Asa Walker, Wm. Osburn & Wife Ruth, Joshua Edwards & wife Mary Ann, James M. Walker, & George Walker, by his Guardian John M. Logan.
Petition for the sale of the land of John Walker, dec'd.
In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Asa Walker, Joshua Edwards, & his wife Mary Ann, and James Walker, are not residents of this State. It is therefore ordered by the Court that advertisement be made in the Greensboro' Patriot for six weeks, notifying the defendants to appear at the next court to be held for the county of Guilford at the court house in Greensboro', on the third Monday of August next, then and there to be made party defendants to said petition, and to plead answer or demur, or the petition will be heard ex parte as to them, and the prayer of the petition granted.
Witness John M. Logan clerk of our said Court, at office, in Greensboro' the 3d Monday of May 1851.
JOHN M. LOGAN, c. c. c.
Pr. adv. \$5. 632-6w.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, SURRY COUNTY, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1851.
John F. Bruce.
Original Attachment Levied on Land.
In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, John F. Bruce, is not a resident of this State. It is ordered by the court, that advertisement be made in the Greensboro' Patriot for six weeks, notifying the defendant to appear at the next court of Pleas and Quarter Session to be held for the County of Surry at the court house in Rockford, on the second Monday in August next, to answer plead or reply, otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso against him and the land levied on condemned to the satisfaction of the plaintiff's debt.
Witness F. K. Armstrong, Clerk of our said Court at office, the second Monday of May, 1851.
F. K. ARMSTRONG, c. c. c.
Pr. adv. \$5. 631-6

THE Tree is Known by its Fruits;
AND
Medicine is Known by its Effects!
DR. S. P. TOWNSEND'S Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla.
IS THE PEOPLE'S MEDICINE!
It is so wonderfully adapted to the constitution that it may be used for nearly all Diseases.
Where there is debility, it Strengthens;
Where there is corruption, it Purifies;
WHERE THERE IS FOULNESS,
IT CLEANSSES;
This celebrated medicine, which is of such important service to humanity, is now prepared at the New Manufactory, corner of Front and Washington Streets, Brooklyn, under the direct supervision of the well-known Chemist and Physician,
DR. JAMES R. CHILTON, of New York City, whose Certificate and Signature will be found on the outside wrapper of each bottle of the
ORIGINAL AND GENUINE
Dr. Townsend's
Compound Extract Sarsaparilla.
The Great Purifier of the Blood;
AND CURE FOR
Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Costiveness, Scrofula, Effects of Mercury, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Ring Worms, Ulcers, Rheumatism, Fever Sores, General Debility, Skin Diseases, Pimples on the Face, Coughs,
COLDS, CONSUMPTION, ETC.
This Extract is put up in square quart bottles, and warranted stronger and superior, in every respect, to any other purifier of the blood, and to keep for any length of time in all climates.
July 5, 1851. 634-2m.

REGULAR LINE.
THE Cape Fear Steamboat Co's Steamer CHATHAM will run regularly between Wilmington and Fayetteville, commencing on Monday the 27th instant, leaving Fayetteville every Monday and Thursday at 9 o'clock A. M., and arriving at Wilmington same evening; giving Passengers going North an opportunity to take the cars next morning at 9 o'clock. And leave Wilmington on Tuesdays and Fridays, at 2 o'clock P. M., giving passengers by the cars, which arrive at Wilmington at 1 o'clock daily, an opportunity to take the Boat to Fayetteville.
The Steamer GOV. GRAHAM, with the Tow Boats belonging to the Line, will run in connexion with the Chatham, making one or more trips a week, as circumstances may require.
Passengers and Freighters may rely upon the above arrangement. It is hoped that the necessary expenses to be incurred by this arrangement will be rewarded by an increased patronage; otherwise a loss will probably be sustained by the Company, which will lead to a discontinuance of regular time of running.
JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Agent,
Cape Fear Steam Boat Co.
Fayetteville, Jan. 20, 1851. 55-1f

CABINET FURNITURE.
P. THURSTON keeps on exhibition at his Furniture Room, on West street, Greensboro', the most splendid assortment of Cabinet Furniture ever offered for sale in this section of country, embracing Mahogany Dressing Bureaus, Sideboards, Sofas with spring seats, fine Rocking Chairs, Secretaries, Book Cases, Washstands, Dressing and Pier Tables, Rosewood Dressing Bureaus, &c., together with handsomely made Walnut and Birch Furniture of all varieties usually called for. Any article equally durable and elegant at home! Show on the proprietor—he is always ready to sell or to sell his Furniture. His prices are greatly reduced below his former rates.
Just received at the New Drug Store 50 boxes of superior Havana, Principe and Regalia Cigars, French Brandy, Madeira and Sherry Wines for medicinal purposes.
Alcohol and Spts. Turpentine.
April 4, 1851. T. J. PATRICK.

Sketches of North Carolina,
BY JOHN H. WHEELER.
Thomas James has been appointed Agent for the County to collect subscriptions to the above work. It will be published in this year, and the copies for the County will be deposited with us, where subscribers will receive them.
Two volumes bound in one—\$1 each. Any names left with us will be handed over to the Agent.
April 1851. 51-1f J. & R. LINDSAY.

CARDS—for Wool Carding Machines—a superior article—for sale by
May, 1851. (627f) JAMES McIVER

NOTICE.

WHAT on the 18th day of July next, at the Town of Dobson in the County of Surry, N. C., the undersigned as commissioners, will expose to sale on a credit of one and two years, the Lots as laid out in said Town. The location of this village is on the Table Lands, between Fishers' and Mitchell's rivers, combining in a good degree excellent water, fine mountain air and a handsome situation, in the midst of a fine agricultural and stock growing country.
ELIJAH THOMPSON,
JOHN JARVIS,
JACOB S. FULKE,
DANIEL S. JONES,
ELISHA BANNER, Com'rs.
June 1, 1851. 631-1s.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, GUILFORD COUNTY, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1851.
William Walker, Admr.
John Walker, Asa Walker, Wm. Osburn & Wife Ruth, Joshua Edwards & wife Mary Ann, James M. Walker, & George Walker, by his Guardian John M. Logan.
Petition for the sale of the land of John Walker, dec'd.
In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Asa Walker, Joshua Edwards, & his wife Mary Ann, and James Walker, are not residents of this State. It is therefore ordered by the Court that advertisement be made in the Greensboro' Patriot for six weeks, notifying the defendants to appear at the next court to be held for the county of Guilford at the court house in Greensboro', on the third Monday of August next, then and there to be made party defendants to said petition, and to plead answer or demur, or the petition will be heard ex parte as to them, and the prayer of the petition granted.
Witness John M. Logan clerk of our said Court, at office, in Greensboro' the 3d Monday of May 1851.
JOHN M. LOGAN, c. c. c.
Pr. adv. \$5. 632-6w.

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F. K. ARMSTRONG, c. c. c.
Pr. adv. \$5. 631-6

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Alcohol and Spts. Turpentine.
April 4, 1851. T. J. PATRICK.

NORTH CAROLINA FABRICS.

WE invite the attention of the public to a lot of Casimires and Kerseys just received from the manufactory of Carson, Young & Grier, in the county of Mecklenburg.
Being of Home production and of superior quality, we look for quick sales.
We will furnish Merchants at the Factory prices, and solicit a call, so that the Goods may be introduced into the trade.
Oct. 1, 1850. J. & R. LINDSAY.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
In pursuance of law, I, MILLARD FILLMORE, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales will be held at the undermentioned Land Offices in the State of Missouri, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:

At the Land Office at JACKSON, commencing on Monday the first day of September next, for the disposal of the public lands situated within the following named townships, viz:

North of the base line and west of the fifth principal meridian.

Townships twenty-seven, twenty-eight and twenty-nine, on and near Current river, of range THREE.

Townships twenty-seven, twenty-eight and twenty-nine, on and near Current river of range FOUR.

Township twenty-eight, on a branch of Current river, of range FIVE.

Townships twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-eight and twenty-nine, of range EIGHT.

Townships twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-eight and twenty-nine, of range NINE.

Fractional township twenty-one, and townships twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five and twenty-six, of range TEN.

At the SAME PLACE, commencing on Monday the fifteenth day of September next, for the disposal of the public lands within the following named townships and parts of townships, viz:

North of the base line and east of the fifth principal meridian.

Township twenty-two, of range TWO.

Fractional townships twenty-one and twenty-two, and township twenty-five, of range THREE.

Township twenty-two, of range FOUR.

Townships twenty-two and twenty-three, of range FIVE.

Fractional township sixteen, and townships twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six and twenty-seven, of range SIX.

Fractional townships sixteen and seventeen, and township twenty-two, of range SEVEN.

Fractional townships sixteen, seventeen, eighteen and twenty-one, townships twenty-two and twenty-three; and sections three to ten inclusive, seventeen to twenty-one inclusive, and twenty-nine to thirty-two inclusive, in township twenty-six, of range EIGHT.

Township nineteen (except fractional sections thirty-one to thirty-six inclusive), fractional township twenty and fractional township twenty-one (except sections one, twelve, thirteen, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-four, thirty-five and thirty-six, of range NINE.

The northwest fraction of section six, in township nineteen, and fractional township twenty, of range TEN.

Sections one to twelve inclusive, the north half of thirteen, fourteen to twenty-one inclusive, and twenty-eight to thirty-three inclusive, in township eighteen; sections three to ten inclusive, in township nineteen; and sections thirteen, fourteen, the south half of twenty-two, twenty-three to twenty-seven, and thirty-four to thirty-six inclusive, in township twenty, of range TWELVE.

The part east of "Little River Overflow," of township twenty-three, of range THIRTEEN.

Section six (except the northeast quarter), and sections seven, eighteen, nineteen, thirty and thirty-one, east of "Little River Overflow," in township twenty-four, of range FOURTEEN.

At the Land Office at SPRINGFIELD, commencing on Monday the eighteenth day of August next, for the disposal of the public lands situated within the following named fractional townships, to wit:

North of the base line and west of the fifth principal meridian.

Township twenty-two, of range TWENTY-TWO.

Township twenty-two, of range TWENTY-THREE.

Fractions of sections twenty-five, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five and thirty-six, south of the old State Line, in township twenty-one, of range TWENTY-FOUR.

Fractional township twenty-one, adjacent to the State Line, of ranges TWENTY-SEVEN, TWENTY-NINE, THIRTY, THIRTY-ONE, THIRTY-TWO, THIRTY-THREE and THIRTY-FOUR.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, military and other purposes, together with "those swamp and overflowed lands made unfit thereby for cultivation," if any, which shall be selected by the State authorities before the days appointed for the commencement of the public sales respectively, under the Act entitled "An act to enable the State of Arkansas and other States to reclaim the 'swamp lands' within their limits," approved September 28th, 1850, will be excluded from the sales. And no locations for land bounties heretofore granted by any law of Congress, for military services rendered to the United States, will be permitted on any of the above mentioned lands, as provided by the act, entitled, "An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government," &c., approved 3d March, 1851.

The offering of the above mentioned lands will be commenced on the days appointed, and will proceed in the order in which they are advertised with all convenient dispatch, until the whole shall have been offered, and the sales thus closed; but no sale shall be kept open longer than two weeks, and no private entry of any of the lands will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this sixth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

MILLARD FILLMORE.
By the President:
J. BUTTERFIELD,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.
Notice to Pre-emption Claimants.
Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any of the lands within the townships and parts of townships above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the register and receiver of the proper Land Office, and make payment therefor as soon as practicable after seeing this notice, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the lands embracing the tract claimed; otherwise such claim will be forfeited.
J. BUTTERFIELD,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.
629-13w.

Regalia—Regalia.
HAVING the agency of one of the largest manufacturing establishments in Baltimore, (Messrs. Gibbs & Smith,) the subscribers are prepared, on the shortest notice, to furnish all Lodges and Orders of I. O. O. F. Encampments, Masons, Sons of Temperance, Rechabites, Red Men, &c., with full sets of Regalia, Jewels, Soils, &c., and on as good terms as any house in this section of the country. Private dress regalia kept constantly on hand at all prices.
J. R. & J. SIZAN.

THE Etna Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn. Offers to insure Buildings and Merchandise, against loss or damage by fire, at premiums to suit the times.
This is one of the oldest and best Insurance Companies in the United States, and pays its losses promptly.
Applications for Insurance, to be made to
N. J. PALMER, Agent,
August 20, 1850. Milton, N. C.

FOR RENT—3 or 4 Houses. Apply to
RANKIN & McLEAN
Feb. 1.

FIRE!
THE Etna Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn. Offers to insure Buildings and Merchandise, against loss or damage by fire, at premiums to suit the times.
This is one of the oldest and best Insurance Companies in the United States, and pays its losses promptly.
Applications for Insurance, to be made to
N. J. PALMER, Agent,
August 20, 1850. Milton, N. C.

Just received at the New Drug Store
1 doz. Silver Caprine Holders.
Fahnestock's Tonic Linct.

Sketches of North Carolina,
BY JOHN H. WHEELER.
Thomas James has been appointed Agent for the County to collect subscriptions to the above work. It will be published in this year, and the copies for the County will be deposited with us, where subscribers will receive them.
Two volumes bound in one—\$1 each. Any names left with us will be handed over to the Agent.
April 1851. 51-1f J. & R. LINDSAY.

Just received at the New Drug Store 50 boxes
of superior Havana, Principe and Regalia Cigars, French Brandy, Madeira and Sherry Wines for medicinal purposes.
Alcohol and Spts. Turpentine.
April 4, 1851. T. J. PATRICK.

Regalia—Regalia.
HAVING the agency of one of the largest manufacturing establishments in Baltimore, (Messrs. Gibbs & Smith,) the subscribers are prepared, on the shortest notice, to furnish all Lodges and Orders of I. O. O. F. Encampments, Masons, Sons of Temperance, Rechabites, Red Men, &c., with full sets of Regalia, Jewels, Soils, &c., and on as good terms as any house in this section of the country. Private dress regalia kept constantly on hand at all prices.
J. R. & J. SIZAN.