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Samuel Brown.

A Parody on Poe's "Annabel Lee."
In many many a year ago,
In that dwelling down in town,
That a fellow there lived whom you may know,
By the name of Samuel Brown;
And this fellow he lived with no other thought
Than to our house to come down.

I was a child, and he was a child,
In that dwelling down in town,
But we loved with a love that was more than love,
I and my Samuel Brown—
With a love that the ladies coveted
Me and Samuel Brown.

And this was the reason that, long ago,
To that dwelling down in town,
A girl came out of her carriage, courting
My beautiful Samuel Brown;
So that her high bred kinsmen came
And bore away Samuel Brown,
And shut him up in a dwelling-house,
In a street quite up in town.

The ladies, not half so happy up there,
Went enquiring me and Brown;
Yes! that was the reason (as all men know)
In this dwelling down in town,
That the girl came out of the carriage by night,
Coquetting and getting my Samuel Brown.

But our love is more ardent by far than the love
Of those who are older than we—
Of many far wiser than we—
And neither the girls that are living above,
Nor the girls that are down in town,
Can ever discover my soul from the soul
Of the beautiful Samuel Brown.

For the moon never shines without bringing in lines
From my beautiful Samuel Brown;
And the night is no darker, but I sit in the park
With my beautiful Samuel Brown,
And often by day, I walk down in Broadway,
With my darling, my darling, my life, and my stay,
To our dwelling down in town,
To our house in the street down town.

The Italians and Austrians.

THE ITALIANS.—I leave Italy with a less sanguine hope of her speedy liberation than I brought into it. The day of her regeneration must come, but the obstacles are many and formidable. Most palpable among these is an insuperable spirit of local jealousy and rivalry only paralleled by the "Corkonian" and "Fardown" feud among the Irish. Genoa is jealous of Turin; Turin of Milan; Florence of Leghorn; and so on. If Italy were a free republic to-day, there would be a fierce quarrel, and I fear a division, on the question of locating its metropolis. Rome would consider herself the natural and prescriptive capital; Naples would urge her accessible position, unrivalled beauty, and ascendancy in population; Florence her central and beautiful location; Genoa her extensive commerce and unshaken devotion to republican freedom, &c. And I should hardly be surprised to see some of these, chagrined by an adverse decision, leaguing with foreign despots to restore the sway of the stronger, by way of avenging their fancied wrongs!

And it is too true that ages of subjugation have demoralized to a fearful extent the Italian people. Those who would rather beg, or extort, or pander to others' vice than honestly work for a living will never do any thing for freedom; and such are deplorably abundant in Italy. Then, like most nations debased, by ages of slavery, these people have little faith in each other. The proverb that "No Italian has two friends" is of Italian origin. Every one fears that his confederate may prove a traitor, and if one is heard openly cursing the Government as oppressive and intolerant in a cafe or other public resort, though the sentiment is heartily responded to, the utterer is suspected and avoided as a police stool-pigeon and spy. Such mutual distrust necessarily creates or accompanies a lack of moral courage. There are brave and noble Italians, but the majority are neither brave nor noble. There were gallant spirits who joyfully poured out their blood for freedom in 1848-9; but nine-tenths of those who wished well to the liberal cause took precious good care to keep their ears out of the reach of Austrian or French bullets. Even in Rome, where, next to Venice, the most creditable resistance was made to despotism, the greater part of the actual fighting was done by Italians, indeed, but refugees from Lombardy, Tuscany, and other parts of Italy. Had the Romans who heartily desired the maintenance of the Republic shown their faith by their works, Naples would have been promptly revolutionized, and the French driven back to their ships. On this point I have the testimony of eye-witnesses of diverse sentiments and of unimpeachable character. Rome is heartily republican to-day; but I doubt whether three effective regiments could be raised from her large native population to fight a single fair battle which was to decide the fate of Italy. So with the whole country except Piedmont, and perhaps Genoa and Venice. I wish the fact were otherwise, but there can be no use in disguising or misstating it. Italy is not merely enslaved, but debased; and not till after years of freedom will the mass of her people evince consistently the spirit or the bearing of freemen. She must be freed through the progress of liberal ideas in France and Germany, not by her own inherent energies. Not till her masses have learned to look more coolly down the throats of loaded and hostile cannon in fair daylight, and be a little less handy with their knives in the dark, can they be relied on to do any thing for the general cause of freedom.

THE AUSTRIANS.—I have not been able to dilute the Austrians personally. Their simple presence in Italy is a grievous wrong and mischief, since, so long as they hold the Italians in subjection, the latter can hardly begin the education which is to fit them for Freedom. Yet it is none the less true that the portion of Italy unequivocally Austrian is better governed and enjoys not more liberty, for there is none in either, but a

milder form of slavery than that which prevails in Naples, Rome, Tuscany, and the pultrient native despotisms. I can now understand, though I by no means concur in, the wish of a *quasi* liberal friend, who prays that Austria may just take possession of the whole peninsula, and abolish the dozen diverse tariffs, coinages, mails, armies, courts, &c. which now scourge this natural paradise. He thinks that such an absorption can only prepare Italy for liberty and true unity; I, on the contrary, fear that it would fix her in a more hopeless slavery. Yet it would render the country more agreeable to strangers, whether sojourners or mere travellers.

The Austrian soldiery, regarded as mere fighting machines are certainly well got up. They are palpably the superiors, moral and physical, of the French who garrison Rome, and they are less heartily detested by the people whom they are here to hold in subjection. Their discipline is admirable, but their natural disposition is likewise quiet and inoffensive. I have not heard of a case of any person being insulted by an Austrian since I have been in Italy. Knowing themselves to be intensely disliked in Italy, and yet its uncontrolled masters, it would seem but natural that they should evince something of bravado and haughtiness, but I have observed or heard of nothing of the kind. In fact, the bearing of the Austrians, whether officers or soldiers, has seemed to evince a quiet consciousness of strength, and to say, in the least offensive manner possible, "We are masters here by virtue of our good swords; if you dispute the right, look well that you have a sharper weapon and a vigorous arm to wield it." To a rule which thus answers all remonstrances against its existence by a quiet telling off of its ranks, and a more faultless marching of its determined columns, what further argument can be opposed but that of bayonet to bayonet? I really cannot see how the despotism, even, press-shackled, uneducated nations are ever to be liberated under the guidance of Peace Societies and their World's Conventions; and, horrible as all war is and ever must be, I deem a few battles a lesser evil than the perpetuity of such mental and physical bondage as is now endured by twenty millions of Italians. When the Peace Society shall have persuaded the Emperor Nicholas or Francis Joseph to disband his armies and rely for the support of his Government on its intrinsic justice and inherent moral force, I shall be ready to enter its ranks; but while Despotism, Fraud, and Wrong are triumphantly upheld by Force, I do not see how Freedom, Justice, and Progress can safely disclaim and repudiate the only weapons that tyrants fear, the only arguments they regard.

Horace Greely.

The Iron Duke.

A correspondent of the New York Herald, thus describes the appearance of the Duke of Wellington at the Peabody Festival, on the 4th of July:—"As the old Duke entered the room, walking slowly, and bent with age, a rush was made on all sides towards him. The company, however, gave way, leaving a clear passage, and he came along in the crowd, on his way, several who knew him, stepped out and shook hands with him; among whom I noticed the Countess Paulet, with other noble ladies in her company; he cordially shook hands as he passed, and they smiling and laughing, stood back again in the line of beauty, fashion, nobility and nobility, a long which he was making his way. He was dressed in plain clothes, in ball costume—knee breeches and silk stockings, and around his left leg the insignia of the order of the garter, shining with diamonds.

He looked well, bating the evident debility of old age, which, to the spectators, and especially those who, like myself, saw him for the first time, made the predominant feeling of sight of him to be a sort of compassion. His physiognomy was noble and striking, very like the common picture of him, with the remarkably prominent nose, yet an air of gentleness, quiet, kindness, and placidity was printed upon his countenance, producing an impression of his character very foreign to the thoughts which one had been prepared to entertain of him. The Duke of Wellington is an Irishman by birth, and his real family name is Wesley, or Wellesley. It is a family which has been distinguished by more than one remarkable man belonging to it. His brother, the Marquis of Wellesley, (the same who married Miss Caton, of Baltimore,) was a man of talent as much distinguished as a statesman as his brother, the Duke, has been as a soldier. It is a singular circumstance, not so generally known, that the Duke is a near relation of the famous John Wesley, the founder of the religious sect of the Methodists. It is the same family.

Young Men.

The idea is prevalent in some communities, that young men are unfit for generals or statesmen, and that they must be kept in the background until their physical strength is impaired by age, and their intellectual faculties become blunted by years. Let us look to the history of the past, and from the long list of heroes and statesmen who have nobly distinguished themselves, we will find that they were young men who performed those acts which have won for them an imperishable name of fame, and placed their names high on the page of history. Alexander, the conqueror of the whole civilized world, viz: Greece, Egypt, and Asia, died at 33 years of age. Bonaparte was crowned Emperor of France when 33 years of age. Pitt, the younger brother, was about 20 years of age, when, in Britain's Parliament, he boldly advocated the cause of the American colonies; and but 22 when made Chancellor of the Exchequer. Edmund Burke, at the age of 25, was the first Lord of the Treasury. Our own Washington was but 25 when he covered the retreat of the British at Braddock's defeat, and was appointed Commander-in-Chief of all the Virginia forces. Alexander Hamilton, at 20, was a Lieutenant-Colonel and Aid to Washington; at 25 a member of Congress, and at 32 Secretary of the Treasury. Thomas Jefferson was but 23 when he drafted the ever memorable Declaration of Independence. At the age of 30 years, Sir Isaac Newton occupied the mathematical chair at Cambridge College, England, having by his scientific discoveries rendered his name immortal.

Secrecy.

The extract given below, we take from a book entitled "Essays written in the intervals of Business." It contains a true principle, which, if oftener remembered and acted upon, would save the shipwreck of many a friendship:—

"For once that secrecy is formally imposed upon you, it is implied a hundred times by the concurrent circumstances. All that your friend says to you, as to his friend, is intrusted to you only. Much of what man tells you in the hour of affliction, in sudden anger, or in any outpouring of his heart, should be sacred. In his craving for sympathy, he has spoken to you as to his own soul."

To repeat what you have heard in social intercourse is sometimes a sad treachery; and when it is not treacherous, it is often foolish. For you commonly relate but a part of what has happened, and even if you are able to relate that part with fairness, it is still as likely to be misconstrued as a word of many meanings, in a foreign tongue, without the context.

There are few conversations which do not imply some degree of mutual confidence, however slight. And in addition to that which is said in confidence, there is generally something which is peculiar, though not confidential; which is addressed to the present company alone, though not confided to their secrecy. It is meant for them, or for persons like them, and they are expected to understand it rightly. So that, when a man has no scruple in repeating all that he hears to anybody that he meets, he pays but a poor compliment to himself; for he seems to take it for granted that what was said in his presence would have been said, in the same words, at any time, and in the same place. In short, that he is the average man of mankind; which I doubt much whether any man would like to consider himself."

The Pride of Doing no Work.

There are men—we blush to call them men—who turn up their noses at the mechanic and humble laborer. Being liberally educated, as it is called, they look down with a sort of contempt on those who, in many cases, have contributed to their support. "You need not despise a spinning wheel," said an old lady to her pompous son, one day, "for many a night have I worked at it to get money to send you to school." There are women, too, who will not touch a needle with their delicate hands, who laugh at the poor and industrious who learn trades, or work in factories for a living. "Ja! how unrefined they are!" she says with a scornful smile as she lounges on the sofa, reading the last pink of a novel.

We once knew a lady—shall we call her a lady?—of this complexion. She was loudly laboring a poor-hard working girl, calling her low and unrefined. "Why," said she, "her father was nothing but a low mechanic!" "Yes," remarked a woman present, "her father was a mechanic. I knew him well, for he lived in the same neighborhood with your mother when she went out washing!" There, reader, if you had been present, you could have seen a strange confusion of faces, and heard a vain attempt to utter something too quickly to come out. It stuck in her throat.

When we hear men and women speak lightly of the industrious part of the community, we feel just like tracing back their genealogy. We have done so in several instances, and you would be surprised at what we learned. The most aristocratic man of our acquaintance is the grandson of a fiddler; the proudest woman is the daughter of a washer-woman. It betrays a lack of good sense to condemn, or look with contempt on any virtuous person, however poor he or she may be. The wise and good respect and love goodness wherever it is found.

The City of Venice.

A foreign correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser gives the following sketch of this famous city:

"Venice is a labyrinth. There is no city like it in the world. It always was an unintelligible place, and is still unintelligible. It contains a population of one hundred and fifteen thousand inhabitants, located in twenty-seven thousand and nine hundred and eighteen houses. There are nine hundred and twelve religious establishments; though at one period there were no less than two hundred and twenty-eight. Of bridges, chiefly of marble, there are three hundred and six, and of small communicating streets, no less than two thousand one hundred and eight. The city is seven miles in circumference. The grand canal is nearly three hundred feet wide; and other canals are wide enough, but the widest street is not more than ten or twelve feet from house to house, and the majority do not exceed eight. Horses are unknown, and the largest animal to be seen is a dog.

"The foundation of this city was commenced in 402, when the Venetians fled to the lagoons, before the invading army of Aetius, the Goth. The city is built upon 72 small islands, with pile and stone foundations, for the buildings. The church of Santa Maria de la Salute was constructed in 1531, as a monument of thanksgiving for the cessation of a great pestilence, and rests upon 1,200,000 piles. This church contains 125 statues.

"The canals are traversed by gondolas, a species of canoe, 25 feet long, with a cabin in the centre, sufficiently spacious for the accommodation of from five to ten persons. These gondolas and their furniture and equipment are all black, and when they move upon the water they have the appearance of floating hearse. The black cloth thrown over the cabin top is fringed with tassels, and exactly resembles a furniture pall."

A Hat to Lawyers.—Sir James Scarlett, afterwards Lord Abinger, the eminent English lawyer, accounted for his success with juries as follows:

"I take care to press home the one principal point of the case, without paying much regard to the others. I find, also, when I exceed half an hour in pleading, that I am doing mischief to my client."

A Tropical Sunset.

On the 1st of December, 1847, on board the bark Acasta, while aloft on the lookout for whales, I was gratified with a view of a tropical sunset, than which no sight on earth can tend more to elevate the mind, and to impress it with the glories of heaven.

It was a sight which few of your readers, I presume, ever had the pleasure of beholding; though they may have read of it, and may have seen its beauties reflected by the artist upon the canvass; yet, after all, 'twas but a reflection, falling as far short of the reality as the glaring light of a flambeau is inferior to the meridian blaze of noonday.

It may be sublime to stand on some snow-capped, cloud-wreathed peak of the Rocky Mountains, and, beyond the Columbia Cascades, and the meanderings of Snake river, to look down upon the sun, sinking into the gigantic forests of Oregon; the romantic may write chapter after chapter about his slanting rays darting over the prairies, beyond the smoke that curls from the lonely wigwam of the last poor Indian; the poet may tune his lyre and invoke his muse in the praise of Italian skies and golden sunshine; but all must yield the palm to the unrivalled splendour of our theme. But do not suppose that this sight is granted every day to the tropical voyager; no, the skies must be dappled with fleecy clouds, the air must be calm, the imagination must lend her aid by transporting one beyond himself and the apparent, to the unseen and infinitely more resplendent majesties that lie beyond the ken of mortals; and a correct and cultivated taste for the beautiful in nature is also indispensable for the enjoyment of this richest of panoramas.

At this time my turn at the masthead came after 6 o'clock. The air was so light that the ship's motion was scarcely perceptible, the sails now and then flapped idly against the masts, the sea was smooth, saving a slight ripple, and the old unceasing swell of ocean's bosom was nearly lulled to rest; the transparent vault above us was sprinkled with shreds of vapour, collected more thickly in the West, serving to mellow the still glowing disc of the sun, just about to close the daily task imposed on, and performed by him with unwearied fidelity for the last six thousand years. But just before leaving our sight, he burst from his veil and poured a blaze of effulgence over the whole heavens, which, being reflected upon us, gave a gorgeous red hue to the shining black spars and rigging, and tinged the sea with blood.

The firmament glowed like one vast furnace, and the West shone like the gate of heaven. After the fiery orb had quenched itself beneath the sparkling waves, its reflected glories of purple and gold still lingered over the clouds that "on his western throne attend."

Enraptured by the sight, I sat upon the giddy mast in mute admiration, long after the last ray had been intercepted by the liquid horizon. "Turning from that sweetest spot on earth, the home of my childhood, to a contemplation of that home in 'a city that hath foundations whose builder and maker is God,' I was lost in the thought, that if all this grandeur is but the effect of the material sun, what must be the majesty of that scene above, where the Sun of Righteousness shines with unclouded splendour for ever and ever! Surely it is beyond the scope of mortal mind to form any conception of it; and the inspired apostle felt this when he wrote, 'eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man, the things which God has prepared for them that love him.'"

"While musing in this reverie, night had drawn around me her sable curtain and 'pinned it with a star.'"

"Silence was pleased; now glowed the firmament With living sapphires; Hesperus, that led The starry host, rode brightest, till the moon, Rising in clouded majesty, at length Apparent queen unveiled her peerless light, And o'er the dark her silver mantle threw."

I descend with a pleasing yet sad emotion to the deck, retired to my lowly berth, and dreamed of home and heaven.

H. A. H.
The Presbyterian.

Recipe against Scandal.

One "to be warranted," we should think, and we copy it for the use of those who are troubled by the evil:—

Mrs. Chalmers, of Austruther, mother of the Doctor, had an extreme dislike to all petty scandal. She had one rule, which she made known among her acquaintances, and which she rigidly followed. "Whenever told of anything that a neighbor had said or done amiss, she instantly put on her bonnet and went at once to the person, and told what had been said, and who said it, and asked if it was true." Those who follow this rule, we opine, will seldom have occasion to execute it. They who smile at scandal, or listen to it complacently, obey not the injunction of the wise man. He who pours scandal into my ears gives me just occasion to be angry. He offends my good sense by presuming that I wish to make my head a lumber-room instead of a storehouse of useful knowledge; he offends my good taste by presuming that I love gossip; he offends my piety by thinking that I will "rejoice in iniquity." I am justified by the wisest of men in "looking him out of countenance."

Conflagration of the Globe.

It is the teaching of divine revelation that the earth in its present state and form is not only to have its last day, but that on its last day it is to be subjected to the ordeal of fire. That there is no obscurity or impossibility in the thing predicted, even without the interposition of a miracle, Dr. Green shows by deductions from the science of geology.

From observations made in more than three hundred places in different portions of the globe, it was found that the degree of internal heat increased as you descend at the rate of about one degree of Fahrenheit for about every 45 feet—Supposing it to increase in the depth of 24 miles, the heat would be sufficient to melt iron, or any known substance. And this natural heat, he the cause what it may, is the source of all the great changes occurring on the surface of the

earth, and sufficiently accounts for the volcanic strata which are found 3000 feet above other rocks on the tops of mountains. The mountains thrown up by volcanoes in South America, Lyell estimates as equal to 363 millions of the largest of the Egyptian pyramids, and displaced beneath the surface of the earth an amount of matter that could not be replaced by all the sediments from the Ganges in 1800 years. A single eruption of the volcanic mountain of Jokul, in Iceland, threw out a stream of lava 90 miles long, and on an average 15 miles broad, and 150 feet deep, and would have covered to the depth of 40 feet 7000 square miles. As a conclusion from these, and many other like facts, Mr. Lyell says that the earth thus undermined must ultimately cave in. If the earth then be a great voltaic pile, feeding its own fires by chemical decomposition, and the water of the ocean is decomposed into its own elements of oxygen and hydrogen, when the final conflagration comes, it will be only the result of agencies which are now at work in the earth, and Mr. Lyell might well exclaim in the words of Pliny, that it is a wonder a single day should pass without a universal conflagration.

THE NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

We gather from the New York papers the subjoined details of the news from California, brought to that port by the steamer Prometheus, from San Juan.

The dates from San Francisco are to the 15th July, which is the most rapid transit of intelligence from California that we have had, being only a little more than twenty-nine days in reaching New York.

The "Alta California" furnishes the following summary of events on the Pacific side of the Union since the departure of the previous steamer:

Since the departure of the mail steamer on the 1st of the present month, the only event of moment which has transpired in our city has been the trial, conviction, and execution of a felon known as Jim Stuart, by the Vigilance Committee. He was tried for a multiplicity of offences, and, by his own confession, voluntarily made, was a villain of the most desperate character.

A Spanish woman was hung in Downville, in the Sacramento Valley, for murdering a man named Cannon, on the 7th inst.

In Sacramento, Marysville, Stockton, and elsewhere, the citizens have felt themselves compelled to act in their own behalf, the laws having proved so utterly inadequate in themselves, and their administration by the properly constituted authorities so lax.

Men have been executed for offences of a criminal nature in this city and in Stockton. The recent execution of Stuart in this city produced a temporary excitement among those who entertained opinions antagonistic to the action of the committee; but it appears to be subsiding. His honor Mayor Brenham has issued a proclamation desiring all good citizens to withdraw from the Vigilance Committee, or associations of a like character, and Judge Campbell, of the Court of Sessions, on the 12th inst., charged the grand jury for the county, that all those concerned in the execution of Stuart had been guilty of murder, or were *particeps criminis*.

The Vigilance Committee still continues to exercise its powers, and is using its utmost endeavors to rid the community of the villains who have so long infested it. Their acts are sustained by a majority of the citizens. Organizations of a similar character have sprung up in almost all the prominent places of California, and the Courts have been forced, by the expression of public sentiment, to pay stricter attention to the administration of the law.

The intelligence from the north is by no means pleasant. The Indians in the entire vicinity of Rogue's river and the Klamath region have exhibited the utmost hostility against the whites, and, being armed with guns and pistols as well as bows and arrows, are a most formidable adversary. Several parties of whites were in arms and in pursuit of those who had committed depredations, at the last accounts.

The Indians are still troublesome in Sacramento Valley, and refuse to come in at the place specified by Dr. O. M. Wezner, one of the Indian Commissioners. Col. McKee, also of the Commission, is at Benicent preparing to prosecute his mission in the region of the Klamath and Trinity rivers. Col. Barbour is in the vicinity of Los Angeles, intending to visit again the Indians in the Tulare Valley, who have recently exhibited a disposition to break their treaty of peace and amity. The Commission are totally without funds, and utterly unable to prosecute their mission to a successful issue without additional supplies.

In Sacramento City a most aggravated highway robbery was committed on the 9th inst. in broad daylight. Impatient of the law's delay, the people, by their united expression, induced the court and the lawyers selected to defend the prisoner to go into a trial immediately, and at last accounts one of the party was before the court on trial.

The intelligence from the mines continues to be extremely encouraging, and a general spirit of contentment seems to prevail among the miners. The effects of the late fire in this city are yet perceptible, but the energy and enterprise of our citizens appears to be unabated. The "burnt district," although not entirely rebuilt, is pretty thickly studded with tenements of all descriptions, and brick and stone buildings of the most substantial character are in process of erection in all parts.

LYNCH LAW IN CALIFORNIA.

The most exciting intelligence by this arrival is the account of another trial and execution by the Vigilant Committee of San Francisco. The victim of this summary judgment in the present case was James Stuart, a convict from Sydney, who, according to his own confession, was a notorious villain, who had been engaged in crime from his boyhood. It was only a few months since that he narrowly escaped hanging by the mob for a murderous assault upon and robbery of Mr. C. J. Jansen, which was effected in company with others. These comrades in guilt were regularly "tried by the people," who finally

yielded them to the courts, by whom they were convicted and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. In a very brief space of time, however they escaped and began again to prey upon the community. Stuart was at length arrested for new crimes, taken charge of by the Vigilance Committee, and, after a long and patient investigation, was sentenced to pay the forfeit of his crimes. Before his execution he made a confession, from which it was ascertained that he had been connected with nearly every large burglary or robbery perpetrated in and about San Francisco for months past. The confession and evidence prove him to have been implicated in the murder of a Mr. Moore, at Dobbin's Ranch; in the murderous assault on Mr. Jansen; in the robbery of Mr. Mintura's safe; in an attempt on Mr. Macdonald's, and in the great robbery at Monterey. No criminal more daring or successful, more reckless or cold-blooded, ever harassed a community. The California papers state that, in order to further the ends of justice, they are obliged to suppress for the present the names of many individuals in the community who are implicated in the crimes developed, and who are being perseveringly tracked by the committee. Their time will come presently, and the public will then cease to wonder that, with such an organization, crime of every dye has reigned so long triumphant in San Francisco. They assert that it will be seen that the ramifications of this association of thieves, burglars, assassins, and incendiaries extended throughout the entire State; that perjury was one of the commonest expedients to achieve the impunity of the criminal and to baffle the working of the law; that the burning of the city was several times resolved upon in revenge; and that life was not regarded as a straw's value when money was to be gained by murder, &c.

The following Letter, copied from the Journal of Commerce, gives a concise account of the proceedings connected with the trial and execution of Stuart:

SAN FRANCISCO, JULY 14, 1851.

California, and this city in particular, is passing through a fiery ordeal, resulting from the determined efforts of our citizens to rid themselves of the organized bands of thieves, robbers, and murderers who have so long infested this community. Your readers have before been apprized of the execution of "Jenkins," by the Vigilance Committee, on the night of 10th June. Since then their numbers and efficiency have been constantly increasing and strengthening. They now have nearly seven hundred members, who by turns are on duty night and day; most of them are our first merchants, bankers, &c., in whom the public have confidence. The Committee have spared neither expense, time, nor trouble to arrest and punish the guilty. They have publicly offered a reward of \$5,000 for the arrest and conviction of any person engaged in firing buildings, and have caused the same to be published extensively in three different languages. They have collected the past week the sum of ten thousand dollars, and paid the same to the sheriff of the city and county, (in whom they have confidence,) for the completion of the county jail—a building, by the way, upon which the city authorities have already appropriated and expended \$200,000, without even completing the basement or a single cell.

They have examined many known villains; and when the proof has warranted, they have driven by force some half dozen "Sydney convicts" back to the place from whence they came. In one place they publicly whipped a thief. "Last, though not least," they have, after a long faithful, and patient trial and examination, convicted and publicly executed the leader of crime—i.e., Jim Stuart." Our papers are filled with accounts of his confession, trial, &c., by which many well-known citizens, who have heretofore maintained fair characters in their professions, are deeply implicated in crimes of the blackest dye. During the progress of this investigation by the committee, Franklin M. Pixley, the City Attorney, sued out a writ of *habeas corpus* from the Supreme Court, demanding the body of Stuart to be delivered to them. The Sheriff duly served the papers on three individual members, who swore they had not the man, neither had been in their possession or under their control. Not being able thus to accomplish their object, Pixley quashed those proceedings, and sued out a new writ, ordering the sheriff to produce the man Stuart and bring him before them, wherever he could be found or by whom held. This also failed to accomplish the object intended. During this time the committee were quietly pursuing their investigations, in spite of the threats and insinuations of such men as—

—, and the like, who held a meeting and passed a resolution that they would not suffer any man to be hung, or whipped, or banished from the country, without due process of the law—These resolutions they themselves refused to sign, wishing the Judges and other officials of the city to do it for them. These resolutions appeared in the newspapers on Friday morning, July 11th, without signature, simply as the proceedings of a meeting.

At 9 o'clock of the same day it was whispered about town that Stuart had his trial, confessed his guilt, and would be publicly executed at half past 9 o'clock. The fresh upon the Plaza was fired, which was at once responded to by another fire-ball in a distant part of the city, and the firing of cannon from a schooner in the bay. In a moment the city was in commotion. Thousands ran to the vicinity of the "committee room," expecting to see or hear some great thing. It was but the well known signal of the committee to assemble *en masse* to pass judgment upon the prisoner. Thousands remained in the street fronting the committee room until 2 o'clock P. M., when Col. John D. Stevenson, a member, came out and publicly proclaimed the result of the deliberations, and that Stuart was to be executed within one hour. He made a brief statement of his crimes as confessed and proved, and asked the people for their approval or disapproval. It is said that the response of approval was unanimous with the exception of three dissenting voices. The prisoner was offered the services of a clergyman, which he refused to accept, though one was in attendance for an hour. The prisoner's arms were bound with a rope, securely fastened round his

body; and his wrists were manacled, his hands being clasped. In this way he was marched out of the committee room into the street, preceded by about one hundred members, eight abreast. The prisoner was guarded in line, and followed by some four hundred members of the committee, all of whom marched in solid column, eight abreast, with a single file each side; and it is said that every member had a revolver with five shots each.

As they passed down the pier, and approached the scaffold, the column was opened in front, and the prisoner marched through to the fatal spot, the line being closed in regular military order. All was still and silent as death, save the sound of the death-like tramp of the thousands there assembled. The prisoner walked with an apparent firm step, and for a few moments conversed in a low tone of voice with a member of the committee. A "shudder" passed over him as the rope was thrown over his head, (with the knot behind.) All having been previously prepared, at the cry of "off hats" all were uncovered, and he was in an instant hoisted into the air. Not a struggle was visible, except two heavings of his chest. He died with great apparent ease, and was wonderfully composed throughout. He was dressed in a black frock coat, patent leather gaiters, and a brown California hat, which was blown off after he had been drawn up a few minutes. After hanging in the air for twenty-five minutes, his body was taken down and removed in a boat by the Coroner, when the Committee, "right about face," retraced their march (two by two) to their rooms, every man being obliged to give his "pass" signal in the ear of those stationed at each side of the door. Thus ended the chapter.

Now follow the confession, trial, &c. of the prisoner, with the Mayor's proclamation. The voice of the people is that of approval. Nineteen twentieths of our citizens feel as though the course pursued by the Vigilance Committee was perfectly justifiable under existing circumstances, and the Committee being thus persuaded, are now in hot pursuit of others of the like character.

The reader will be surprised in reading the narrative to see the names of some hitherto respectable men implicated in the commission of some of the recent robberies, and with pocketing the spoils, while other names are omitted, as the Committee are in pursuit of them. The result will be that they will probably be forced to leave the country, while others more guilty will suffer after the manner of Jenkins and Stuart.

The verdict of the Coroner is as follows: "The deceased came to his death by strangulation by hanging, at the hands of a body of men styling themselves the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco."

Judge Campbell, at the opening of the Court of Sessions, convened the Grand Jury, and stated that every person who in any manner aided, abetted, or assisted in taking Stuart's life, or conspired or encouraged his death, is undoubtedly guilty of murder, and closes his charge as follows: "Upon your fearless and faithful discharge of the sacred trust confided to you depends in a great measure the future peace, order, and tranquility of the community!"

MORE LYNCH LAW.

The Sacramento Transcript records the hanging of a woman at Downsville, under the authority derived from the Lynch code. It says: "The act for which the victim suffered was one entirely justifiable under the provocation.—She had stabbed a man who persisted in making a disturbance in her house, and had greatly outraged her rights. The violent proceedings of an indignant and excited mob, led on by the enemies of the unfortunate woman, are a blot upon the history of the State. Had she committed a crime of really heinous character, a real American would have revolted at such a course as was pursued toward this friendless and unprotected foreigner. We had hope that the story was fabricated. As it is, the perpetrators of the deed have shamed themselves and their race. The Mexican woman is said to have borne herself with the utmost fortitude and composure through the fearful ordeal, meeting her fate without flinching."

DAVID HILT, from Cortland county, New York, has been executed at Sonora, but the account before us does not say for what crime.—We copy from the Sonora Herald:

"About 6 o'clock Hilt was led forth to execution. A large number of accomplices and other villains had collected from various camps. After the prisoner was placed on the stand, he made a few remarks, describing his life as one of crime, and warning others against following his course. He also said that he had robbed and stolen, and done many other acts of crime, but had never shed blood, and he threw himself upon the mercy of the people. The question was then put, 'shall he be hung?' A large number answered 'Ay,' but an equal number responded in the negative. Immediately some hundreds of pistols were drawn, and a universal stampede occurred. Horsemen plunged through the crowd and over them, and the people ran in every direction. Order being partially restored, several persons spoke for and against the execution, until at length George Work arrived by himself and asked to be heard. He then pledged his own life that the prisoner should be forthcoming at the District Court, if they would deliver him into the hands of the civil authorities. His remarks were responded to by the cries of 'Thornly!' 'Thornly!'

"In the excitement, the prisoner was taken from the stand, his hands all the while pinioned behind him, and he was thrust into a wagon, which immediately drove off at a rapid rate for Sonora. The Sheriff and one other person were also in the wagon, and several others accompanied them on horseback.

"News of the result having reached here shortly after the rescue, D. L. Edwards, accompanied by E. Linberg, with a gang, passed through the city and called a meeting of the people instantly in front of Mr. Holden's store. Mr. Edwards then addressed the crowd in a short but very effective speech, referring to the escapes of criminals, horsefists, and the danger of our citizens while such thieves and rascals were permitted to escape. He proposed to take the prisoner as soon as he might arrive in town and hang him. There was not a dissenting voice.

"The crowd then prepared with weapons to meet the sheriff and the prisoner at the entrance of the city. They came in a wagon, with two persons alongside on horseback. But all was of no avail. The men in that crowd were not to be frightened. They followed the wagon, driving at a rapid rate, until it struck a post, it being dark. George Work then jumped out with the prisoner, holding him by the collar, and both ran at full speed for the jail, plunging through the array, while the crowd behind were shouting, 'Stop him in front—we are afraid to shoot lest we may kill our friends—stop him in front!'

Mr. Linberg soon caught the prisoner behind and hung on to him, compelling him to drag him along, and thus impeding his progress. Col. Cheatham also ran ahead at full speed to the jail, and, planting himself before the door, cocked his revolver, and as George Work and the prisoner came running up, he placed one hand on the prisoner. Others by this time came up, and one party taking George, and another the prisoner, (no shots were exchanged), the rescue was made. Two persons threw a rope over the prisoner's neck, and away he was led to execution. The place selected was the limb of a tree behind the El Dorado. A minister was requested, and fifteen minutes allowed, the prisoner being surrounded by a ring of firm men, who were cool and determined in the work before them. A large crowd was gathered round, but all was still as death. The fifteen minutes having expired, the signal was given, and in an instant the wretched man was hanging by the neck. There was scarce a struggle."

From the Vicksburg (Miss.) Whig.

Our Union.

The blood that flowed at Lexington, and crimsoned Lake Champlain, Streams still along the Southern Gulf and by the lakes of Maine; It flows in veins that swell above Pacific's golden sand, And throbs in hearts that love and grieve by dark Atlantic's strand.

It binds in one vast brotherhood the trapper of the West, With men whose cities glass themselves in Erie's classic breast; And those to whom September brings the freshest And those to whom December's brow enwreathed with gorgeous flowers.

From where Columbia laughs to greet the smiling western wave, To where Potomac sighs beside the patriot hero's grave, And from the streaming everglades to Huron's lordly fens, The glory of the nation's past thrills through a kindred blood!

Wherever Arnold's tale is told it dyes the cheek with shame, And glows with pride o'er Bunker Hill or Moultrie's wider fame; And whoso'er above the fray the stars of empire gleam, Upon the deck o'er the dust it pours a common stream!

It is a sacred legacy ye never can divide, Nor take from village urchin, nor the son of city pride; Nor the hunter's white haired children who find a fruitful home Where nameless lakes are sparkling, and where lonely rivers roam!

Greene drew his sword at Eutaw, and bleeding Trod the march across the Delaware amid the snow and sleet; And lo! upon the parchment where the natal record shines The burning page of Jefferson bears Franklin's calm serene lines!

Could ye divide that record bright, and tear the names apart That erst were written boldly there with plights of hand and heart? Could ye erase a Hancock's name, or'en with the sabre's edge, Or wash out with fraternal blood a Carroll's double pledge?

Say, can the south sell out her share in Bunker's hoary height? Or can the North give up her bones of Yorktown's closing fight? Can ye divide with equal hand a heritage of graves, Or rend in twain the starry flag that o'er them proudly waves?

Can ye cast lots for Vernon's soil, or chaffer 'mid the gloom That hangs its solemn folds about your common Father's tomb? Or could ye meet around his grave as fratricidal foes, And wake your burning curses o'er his pure and calm repose?

Ye dare not! is the Alleghian thunder-toned decree; 'Tis echoed where Nevada guards the blue and tranquil sea; Where tropic waves delighted clasp our flowery Southern shore, And where through frowning mountain-gates, Nebraska's waters roar! J. E. C.

Can the Absent be Forgotten.

TO S. A. G.

Can the absent be forgotten? Can their memories ever die? Were they loved to be remembered As a shadow on the sky? Can the tender ties that bind us Like to morning dreams depart? Forbid it heaven! then will cease All truthfulness of heart.

Can the absent be forgotten? Can the lips that we have kissed— The hand that we have pressed in ours, Be lost, and not be missed? Can the heart that throbbeth to our heart's throbs, The cheek that sought our breast, As the swallow, wearied from afar, Seek in vain its chosen nest?

Can all then be forgotten As a footprint on the sand, The dew upon the hawthorn leaf We brush off with our hand? Oh, no, there is a faith in love, When its impulses are pure, That, like the eternal mountains, God Created to endure. M.

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, Newborn 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 wool. 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 24th, 1851 632-13.

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

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

The South American Republics.

In the Christian Review for July—quarterly publication by the Baptist denomination, edited by Rev. S. S. Cutting—there is an intelligent and interesting account of the several small republics of South America, from the pen of G. S. Arnold, Esq., who has travelled extensively on that continent. The New York Commercial makes the following condensation of his principal parts, which we transfer to our columns, knowing it will prove interesting to our readers:

URUGUAY.—Uruguay originally belonged to Brazil, but when in 1816 La Plata declared her independence of Spain, it formed one of the united provinces of that confederation. In 1825 Brazil and La Plata went to war for the possession of Uruguay, which resulted in the independence of that province. In 1830 a constitution was formed, under which Rivera was elected President for four years. Oribe was his successor in the Presidency. Rivera returned to his military command, from which he was soon removed for misconduct. Thereupon he raised a rebellion, and drove Oribe from power. The latter fled to Buenos Ayres, where Rosas employed him in suppressing revolts in La Plata. He returned to Uruguay with an Argentine army, and, aided by Rosas, sought to recover possession of the country. Rivera was driven out in his turn, but at this point the European powers interfered, and as guarantors of the independence of Uruguay would not allow Rosas to force Oribe upon the country as President. In this condition are its affairs at this day. Saurez, Vice President under Rivera, is acting President, and is so recognized by all foreign powers. By the terms of the constitution he retains office until a new election, which cannot be held until peace is restored.

Buenos Ayres.—The Argentine Confederation, composed originally of thirteen states, known as the United Provinces of La Plata, has become practically consolidated and merged in Buenos Ayres, which being the only state possessing a seaport, and enjoying an extensive commerce with other countries, was charged by the other provinces with the foreign relations of the confederacy. Of course this gave her a controlling power; she increased, while the other provinces decreased, and the people became divided into two parties—the Federals and the Unitarios. At this juncture Juan Manuel Rosas raised his standard, and subdued the whole confederated provinces to his sway. Though nominally only Governor of Buenos Ayres, his influence is felt to the remotest province. While all must condemn, as cruel in the extreme, the severities of the early part of his administration, he has subsequently attracted, says our author, (who is no friend of his,) the attention and won the respect of the Western world by the firmness with which he has opposed European intervention in the affairs of La Plata. The reviewer adds:

"Refusing to acknowledge any right on the part of France or England to interfere, he has practically announced and sustained the famous Monroe doctrine against the combined forces of the two most formidable powers in Europe. The schemes of diplomacy, the effort of threats, and the trial of arms have all failed to subdue the intensely American spirit which seems to yield a point at the instance of European dictation. Diplomacy he has met with its own weapons. Talleyrand himself might be at fault before the ability and cunning of Rosas. To force he has opposed force with varied success, although the guerrilla warfare of South America is no match for the disciplined soldiery of Europe. But Rosas knows well enough that the nature of the country, and the vast expense of maintaining a large army at so great a distance from home, are certain guarantees against a serious invasion.—Threats and actual blockade are rather ridiculed than feared by the people, whose quiet perseverance has already worn out many a blockading squadron. The moral courage displayed by Rosas in this protracted resistance to foreign encroachment, in the face of so formidable a coalition, challenges our admiration, and would secure our respect, could we divest our minds of the remembrance of scenes which bespeak the ferocious spirit of his government."

PARAGUAY.—Paraguay has maintained its independence for many years, though Brazil alone has acknowledged her as a sovereign state. It was originally one of the thirteen states of the Argentine Confederation, and is still claimed as a constituent member by Buenos Ayres. Paraguay has made overtures to France, England and the United States, to have her independence acknowledged, but hitherto Rosas has contrived to defeat these movements. The principal products of Paraguay are yerba, a variety of lix, from which tea is made, and a very delicate kind of tobacco. The people are simple, ignorant, inoffensive race. The policy of the country, over which Lopez is President, is that of an almost Japanese exclusiveness and non-intercourse. Rosas, our author says, could soon reduce Paraguay to her former allegiance, and it is to her isolated position and insignificance that she owes any claim to existence as a separate nationality.

BOLIVIA adjoins Paraguay on the north-west, occupying a vast region in the interior of South America. It possesses a limited sea-coast, no good harbor, and but one small port, approached through a fearful desert of great extent and across stupendous mountains, but has three large rivers which flow into the Parana, and thus afford an outlet for the valuable productions of the country. These are aromatic herbs, spices, fruits, and flowers; silver, copper, and gold. These, however, are mainly conveyed to the Peruvian ports of Africa, or to Cobiya, a twelve days' journey from Potosi, across a desert. Such impediments greatly limit the exports from Bolivia. Large convoys also avail themselves of the route to Matto Grosso, on the frontiers of Brazil, but this outlet is mainly taken advantage of by the people of the Central Provinces. Bolivia has had many opportunities of becoming a prosperous republic, but the ambition of rival chiefs has involved her in civil wars and distracted her without cessation, and the commercial advancement of the State has been sacrificed, and its political importance reduced to the lowest scale.

CHILE.—The Republic of Chile, our author says, has with more success than any of the Spanish American states tried the experiment of self-government. It is the only state where political parties are divided on fixed principles, although even there, persons, not principles, too often form the nucleus of party organization.—This state has great natural advantages—great length of territory, and a salubrious climate, with domestic animals of rare value. It has also considerable mineral wealth. The people, too, are physically a superior race, there having been a liberal admixture of foreign blood from the Central and Northern portions of Europe. Mental

ly and morally, also, the Chilenos are much in advance of their South American contemporaries. Their system of education is represented as being unequalled out of New England, surpassing even that of Prussia. The constitution of the Republic put many restrictions upon the franchise.—Their judicial system is very minute.

PERU.—Peru, about which name clusters so many romantic historical associations, "is a country of large landed proprietors." Our author intimates that a strong desire to return to monarchical institutions is growing up in the republic, and contends that the hereditary sovereignty of one family would insure a greater security to the nation, and prosperity and happiness to the people. This may be the fact, but if so, it is one of the things hard to be understood. The chief productions of the country are grain, wool, Peruvian bark, coffee, &c., and precious metals.—The country is almost destitute of forests. The political system of Peru is theoretically ultra democratic; practically, however, its administration is restrictive to a very remarkable degree. In the interior the passport system is enforced with rigor. Nine-tenths of the people are Indians of half-breeds. The constitutional term of the President is six years; but his actual term depends upon his own skill and success in putting down attempts at revolution. General Castilla, the present incumbent, having by his energy sustained himself against repeated attacks, may, our author says, probably present the unique spectacle of a Peruvian President retiring from office in the mode recognised by law.

COLUMBIA.—The Republic of Columbia, at one time very promising, was broken up in less than ten years by intestine wars, and the three States composing it, Ecuador, New Grenada, and Venezuela, are now independent States. Of these, Ecuador is the smallest. It has a rich, alluvial soil, in one region producing cocoa abundantly, and some of the finest fruits in the world. In other portions, mountains and volcanoes abound. Quito, the largest city of Ecuador, is believed to contain a larger number of the old titled families of Spain, than any other in South America. The political and moral condition of Ecuador is discouraging. The country is in constant commotion from rumors of invasion by Flores, the former President, and attempts to overthrow Roca, the present incumbent.

NEW GRENADA.—New Grenada, next to Chile, has the best and most stable government, and has, throughout surrounding commotions, maintained the purity of its republicanism. Its geographical position is favorable to the development of its resources, it having nearly a thousand miles of territory on the Pacific coast, and a still greater on the Caribbean sea. Its emerald mines and other mineral treasures seem to be inexhaustible. Slavery still lingers in some parts of the republic, but it is dying out. The present constitution was adopted in 1831.

VENEZUELA.—Venezuela was the first state to declare her independence of Spain. It has long been distracted with intestine difficulties, but is believed now to be settled down into a more established government.

Such are the South American republics, and we have to thank Mr. Arnold for full information respecting them. We have more than once been perplexed with the conflicting statements from these states, and with the ever changing names of the men who rule them. Mr. Arnold's paper in the Christian Review explains much that it was before difficult to understand. It has given us a panoramic view of the South American continent that will be of great service in guiding us, and all who consult it, to a correct interpretation of the wars and rumors of wars that so frequently reach us from the South American republics.

The Height of Impudence.—The Washington Union of Aug. 6th, devotes two columns to denunciation of the Administration, because the two wings of the Whig party in New York had united. The Union of the day before has a column of extracts from New York Locofoco papers, showing that the two wings of the Democratic party in New York had united, and declaring that by that union, the State was recovered to the Democracy. Yet the Union has not one word of denunciation for the united democracy! Not a word to say against a coalition with Martin and John Van Buren and the abolitionists who support them!

It is a crying sin for Whigs to unite, even when they avow their willingness to support the Constitution and obey the laws, but it is all right for Democrats to unite with the vilest abolitionists, without declaring any principles at all, except the necessity of obtaining power! Such seems to be the opinion of the central organ, and the little organs all over the country strike up to the same tune. Yet these papers, thus insulting the intelligence of the people, call themselves Democratic!—*Fayetteville Observer.*

For the Patriot.

Preamble and resolutions introduced and adopted at the quarterly meeting conference held at Randolph county, Randolph county, N. C., August 29th, 1851:

Whereas, there are various reports in circulation in this country in regard to the sentiments and practices of our church, which are absolutely false, and well calculated to mislead the public mind in regard to our true position as a church.

Resolved, therefore, 1st, that we are a law abiding people and that we are not disposed to advance any doctrine nor establish any usages contrary to what is secured to us by the bill of rights and constitution of this great republic as well as by the laws of this State.

Resolved, 2d, that the cry of amalgamation as charged upon us is false and untrue, that we have no sympathy with any such outrage against the laws of this State, nor with any persons practicing any such abominations as we conceive it to be.

Resolved, 3d, that our position is anti-slavery in its character, but that it is not of our purpose to interfere in any way, either publicly or privately, with the slave population of this State, and that we will have no sympathy nor connection with those that do interfere unlawfully with the same, as we conceive that the rights guaranteed to all should be preserved both of a civil and religious nature.

Resolved, 4th, that a copy of the above preamble and resolutions be forwarded to the editors of the Greensboro' Patriot for publication.

DANIEL WILSON, Pres't.

Alford Vestal, Sec.

MORE DRUGS.

Fresh supply at the New Drug Store.

Every article warranted to be fresh and genuine, and will be sold on as reasonable terms as the same articles can be purchased in this section of country. Also a new supply of very superior Cigars.

All orders promptly attended to, and particular attention paid to packing.

T. J. PATRICK.

Greensboro' July 18th 1851.

CARDS—for Wool Carding Machines—a superior article—for sale by May, 1851. (6327) JAMES MEYER

The American Enemies.—Berenger has a song of "Vivent nos amis les ennemis." There are folks among us who may well sing it.

We have heretofore pointed out various identities of doctrine and co-incidences of action, between the Abolition men and the Chivalry; as, for instance, the following:

Both are opposed to the Compromise generally and have threatened resistance to it.

Both swear it is fatal to all the principles that are dear to their hearts:

Both hold it to be a total violation of the Federal Constitution:

Both denounce it as embodying violations of State Rights:

Each declares that it sacrifices every thing to the other side:

Both have urged the people to fly to arms against it:

Both insist that its provisions are all null and void:

Both aver that if it is to be a condition of the Union, they are for Disunion:

The one of these parties set on foot the annexation of Texas; the other virtually forwarded it: for

Both thought it would be certain to bring about a dissolution of the confederacy:

The one of them procured the nomination of the Texas and pro-slavery candidate, Polk; the other knowingly voted, so as to insure his election:

In Congress, it has generally been the remark as to votes there, "As the Abolitionists go, so go the Disunionists."

Thus the two Senators from this State, Mason and Hunter, and its locofoco delegation in Congress; except Mr. Edmonson, voted generally against the Compromise, and did their best to defeat it: a fact which gave occasion for that pleasant saying of John P. Hale, when he was asked how he dared to visit Richmond, and answered, "I saw that your two Senators and your Delegates in Congress could come here without being mobbed; I did not see, therefore, why I should be."

It is clear that, on the same motives which made them desire alike the annexation of Texas, they must again sympathize strongly in the project of the Fillibusters. For though, thanks to the Compromise, Disunion, as a consequence of the Mexican war, missed fire, yet Cuban annexation would be likely to have much better luck. If that be only got to go off, the Union will be blown quite as sky-high as the patriotic souls of either of these amiable and most deserving parties can desire.—*Richmond Whig.*

LINE-KILN FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber having determined to remove to the West, offers for sale the well known Quarry of Limestone together with the tract of Land on which it is situated containing 150 acres. This property lies on Zephyr's Creek, in Stokes county, adjoining the lands of James M. Covington and others. There are many conveniences combined together for making the Lime.

Should the premises remain unsold, I shall offer them to the highest bidder, on a credit of six months, on the 13th day of September next, on the premises. My post office is Walnut Cove.

JOHN J. ABBOTT.

July 21, 1851 640-4w.

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 price is an object, we invite particularly the attention of buyers to this stock, as we think 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 kindness, and hope by a strict attention to business and an upright course of conduct to maintain their confidence, and at no distant period 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.

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 in his line made to order on short notice. Why send to the North, when you can procure an article equally durable and elegant at home? Call on the proprietor—he is always ready to show or to sell his Furniture. His prices are greatly reduced below his former rates.

Asheborough 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:—English Branches, \$10 00 Languages, 15 00 Contingent fund, per session, 50

Asheboro' is an uncommonly healthy place—in remarkably free from temptations, vice and immorality, and has many other advantages as a situation for a literary institution. Students are prepared to enter 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

NEW GOODS.

RANKIN & McLEAN have now received their stock of Goods for the

Spring and Summer trade, which is much the largest and most desirable lot of Goods they have ever purchased, embracing almost every article kept in this section of the country; and as their business has grown up to such an amount, they can and will sell goods for a less profit than they have heretofore been able to do. Try us, and we think you will believe it.

April, 1851.

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'.

JUST RECEIVED a handsome lot of gentlemen's Saddles of all qualities. Also, a lot of SADDLE BAGS and TRAVELING TRUNKS—every superior.

W. J. McCONNEL.

40 bbls. Superfine Flour.

For sale by J. R. & J. SLOAN.

FIRE!

THE Anna 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. Milton, N. C.

August 20, 1850.

COLOR PHOTOGRAPHIC LIKENESSES.

THE subscribers respectfully announce their preparation to execute SUPERIOR LIKENESSES, (of all sizes) in every style of the art.

Their reputation in N. Carolina is too well known to need bolstering up by the humbugging system of purchased pulls, pretended editorials, "Vory Daguerotypes," &c.; and other similar devices to deceive the unwary.

Ladies & Gentlemen are invited to call and see specimens whether they wish to sit or not.

Rooms at Dr. Mebane's new building opposite Gott's Hotel. J. W. F. WILDE & DAUGHTER.

July 26, 1851.

CALL AND SETTLE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Morehead & Willis are particularly requested to call and settle up by August Court, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

Leather.—A large stock of various kinds of Leather on hand for sale—low for cash.

MOREHEAD & WILLIS.

Aug. 5, 1851. 638tf By E. WILLIS.

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

June, 1851 633tf

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

Greensboro', N. C., August 17, 1849. 18f

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

April, 1850.

The Medical Society of Guilford County, will meet at the Drug Store of Dr. D. P. Weir, on Thursday morning the 28th inst. at 10 o'clock. At which time there will be an essay read on Anæsthesia by Dr. Weir. EDWIN WATSON, Cor. Sec.

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

May, 1851. W. J. McCONNEL.

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.

BOLTING CLOTHS.

J. & R. LINDSAY, having received, select stock, offer for sale all numbers from 1 to 11, of the genuine Anchor brand.

April, 1850.

PATENT BUGGY!

ANY person wishing to buy either county, shop or individual rights in the new patent buggy, during my absence from Greensboro', will please apply to James or John Sloan, who are duly authorized to dispose of the same. Apply soon, while rights to this excellent improvement are to be had.

July 24, 1850 637-1f W. J. McELROY.

RUN HERE QUICK, SOME BODY!

A good Coachman can find constant employment and liberal wages by addressing SMITH & WAYNICK, Wadesboro', N. C. Best of reference given.

July 7, 1851 636-6

CIGARS, SNUFFS, TOBACCO.—A few boxes left, of a choice lot of Principe and Regalia Cigars.

Scotch and Macaboy Snuffs. Spencer & Penn's choice chewing Tobacco. Sign of the Golden Mortar.

May, 1851. D. P. WEIR.

HANDS WANTED.

FROM 30 to 40 laborers can get employment by the month or year, to work on the Railroad. ALSO—a liberal price will be paid for the purchase of able bodied Negroes. Apply to W. J. McCONNEL.

Aug. 8, 1851. 638-9. Greensboro', N. C.

THE WATSON FARM.

THE subscribers wish to SELL or RENT the well-known Watson Farm, 84 miles west of Greensboro'. It is a desirable place for any enterprising, industrious man who understands the management of a first rate farm.

W. A. WINBORNE, JESSE WHEELER.

Aug. 8, 1851. 638tf

Water Melons.

A LARGE LOT of fine Yadin Water Melons for sale. For information, apply to Cooper & Wharton, Clemmunsville. WM. CLOUSE.

July 22d, 1851. 637-4

500 Lbs. Rice.

1 Hhd. Porto Rico MOLASSES.

For sale by J. R. & J. SLOAN.

Bibles and Testaments.—BIBLES, from 25 cents to \$12.50. Testaments from 64 to \$22. For sale at the Guilford County Bible Society's Repository. J. R. & J. SLOAN.

Chair Factory.

CALL and purchase a neat set of Chairs. A hang some lot now on hand for sale by the subscribers. Also, HOUSE PAINTING done at the shortest notice. Feb. 14, 1850. J. R. & J. SLOAN.

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

Sept. 1850.

MR. BEATTY'S HOUSE to rent. And a carry all for sale. Apply to D. C. MEBANE.

June 26, 1851 633tf

MACHINE CARDS.—On hand and for sale, for Wool Machines, cards in sheets and filled ting.—Emery of different numbers, Cleaning Card and Comb Plates. J. & R. LINDSAY.

April, 1850.

IRON.—We have just received and expect to keep constantly on hand a large quantity of Iron, from the Rolling Mills of W. E. Rose Esq., of Gaston county,—consisting of Tire, Band and Horse-shoe iron—round and square bars of all sizes.

RANKIN & McLEAN.

Just received at the New Drug Store 1 doz. Silver Cautic Holders. Farnstock's Tonsil Linct.

THE PATRIOT

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1851.

POSTAGE.—"Pay your own postage." It is insisted that this injunction ought to be established as the twelfth commandment.

The pre-payment of postage should be insisted upon in all the didactic strength of prose and fascinating eloquence of poetry—

Precept upon precept,
Line upon line;
You pay your postage
And I will pay mine!

Elections.

ALABAMA.—If our accounts from Montgomery and other parts of the State are to be relied upon, only two "Southern Rights" candidates for Congress have been elected, out of the seven members to which the State is entitled, and the State Legislature will be composed of a large majority of Union men. The "Southern Rights" candidates in this State, it should be remembered, do not advocate or sustain the doctrines of the Disunionists of South Carolina. The following is believed to be a correct list of the Members elected to the next Congress:

1. John Bragg, "Southern Rights" Democrat.
2. James Abernethy, Union Whig.
3. Sampson W. Harris, "South. Rights" Dem.
4. William R. Smith, Union Democrat.
5. George S. Houston, Union Democrat.
6. W. R. W. Cobb, Union Democrat.
7. Alexander White, Union Whig.

Hon. Henry W. Collier is re-elected Governor of the State without regular opposition. In many of the counties he was supported by the almost unanimous votes of both the Unionists and Southern Rights men.—*Nat. Int.*

TENNESSEE.—William B. Campbell, Whig, is elected Governor, by a considerable majority, over Trousdale the present incumbent and Democratic candidate for re-election. The Whigs have also secured a majority in both branches of the State Legislature, which will ensure a Whig United States Senator in the place of Mr. Turney, whose term of service has expired. The Congressional Delegation will stand as follows, being a Whig gain of one member, as compared with the last Congress:

- 1st dis. Andrew Johnson, Democrat, re-elected.
- 2d do Albert G. Watkins, Whig, re-elected.
- 3d do Josiah M. Anderson, Whig, re-elected.
- 4th do John H. Savage, Democrat, re-elected.
- 5th do George W. Jones, Democrat, re-elected.
- 6th do James H. Thomas, Democrat, re-elected.
- 7th do Meredith P. Gentry, Whig, re-elected.
- 8th do William Cullum, Whig, gain.
- 9th do Isham G. Harris, Democrat, re-elected.
- 10th do Fred. P. Stanton, Democrat, re-elected.
- 11th do Chris. H. Williams, Whig, re-elected.

INDIANA.—The Delegation in the next Congress will consist of two Whigs and eight Democrats, as follows:

- 1st District. Andrew Lockhart, Dem.
- 2d do Cyrus L. Dunham, Dem.
- 3d do John L. Robinson, Dem.
- 4th do Samuel W. Parker, Whig.
- 5th do Thomas A. Hendricks, Dem.
- 6th do Willis A. Gorman, Dem.
- 7th do John G. Davis, Dem.
- 8th do Daniel Mace, Dem.
- 9th do Graham N. Fitch, Dem.
- 10th do Samuel Brenton, Whig.

KENTUCKY.—Telegraphic despatch to the Baltimore Clipper: "Louisville, Aug. 16.—The returns are all in, and Dixon, the Whig candidate for Governor, is elected."

Telegraphic despatch to the Baltimore Sun:—"Louisville, Aug. 15.—We have returns to-night, official and unofficial, from 98 counties, which give Lazarus W. Powell, Democrat, 500 majority over Archibald Dixon, Whig, for governor. The counties of Leitcher and Johnston are yet to be heard from."

THE PRESIDENT AT WHITE SULPHUR SPRING. VIRGINIA.—President Fillmore has arrived at White Sulphur Springs, Va., where he met with a most cordial, hospitable and hearty reception, as he had done through all the Valley of Virginia, in passing to that point. He was addressed on his arrival at White Sulphur by Hon. John Barney, of Baltimore, a meeting having previously been held, on the 9th inst., and a committee of reception appointed. Col. Robert G. Hazle, of Florida, presided at the meeting, and resolutions offered by John S. Peyton, Esq., of Stanton, were adopted, declaring that they could not "consent that the occasion shall pass without testifying their admiration and regard for the eminent qualities which distinguish the President as a man and for the impartiality, ability and fidelity with which he has discharged the arduous and responsible duties of his high office."

Petersburg Intelligencer.

The President was greeted with the warmest cordiality at the several towns through which he passed in Virginia. In his address to the people of Stanton, on the occasion of his reception there, he said:

"It has been remarked by a wise man that no one's biography should be written until he is dead; and a prudent man should leave his public acts to be judged by others. My past acts are the only 'judges' I can give of what my Administration is hereafter to be. I have no promises to make, except that in all I do I shall take the Constitution for my guide, and will assume all the responsibilities it imposes, whatever the sacrifice may be; and while that flag floats (pointing to the national flag suspended from the hotel) I will maintain that Constitution and the Union it secures, at any and every cost." [Great applause.]

President Fillmore arrived at the White Sulphur, Va. Springs, on Tuesday last. The South Carolinians who were present, refused to unite with the visitors in extending a welcome to him.

NEW CONSTITUTION OF INDIANA.—The new constitution of the State of Indiana has been adopted by a popular majority of 23,000, and the clause which provides for the exclusion of free negroes from the State is adopted by even a larger majority. This clause is in the following words:

"Sec. 1. No negro or mulatto shall come into or settle in this State after the adoption of this Constitution."

"Sec. 2. All contracts made with any negro or mulatto coming into this State contrary to the foregoing section shall be void; and all persons who shall employ, or otherwise encourage such negro or mulatto to remain in the State, shall be fined in any sum not less than ten dollars nor more than five hundred dollars."

"Sec. 3. All lines which may be collected for a violation of the provisions of this article, or any law which may hereafter be passed for the purpose of carrying the same into execution, shall be set apart and appropriated for the colonization of such negroes and mulattos, and their descendants, as may be in the State at the adoption of this Constitution, and may be willing to emigrate."

"Sec. 4. The General Assembly shall pass laws to carry out the provisions of this article."

Now, those very righteous philanthropists in Indiana, and in other States where the same condition of popular sentiment exists, ought first to "prepare the hearts of the people" in their own States to entertain the negroes in a style befitting their tall ideas, before they come preaching abolition in the States of the South. It must appear to any one, but a stark fanatic, the very height, depth, length, and breadth of absurdity, to ask the States of the South to do a thing which the free States make express constitutional provision against!

The large vote shows conclusively that the steady popular sentiment of Indiana is not to be judged of by the noise which we hear of in that quarter on the nigger subject. And other northern States are in the same category.

DISCONTINUANCE.—We regret to see the announcement of our friend, R. H. Brown, that he will discontinue the publication of his paper, the Ashboro' "Herald." In setting forth the reasons for the relinquishment of his paper, he describes in language but too true, the difficulties with which village newspapers in North Carolina have to contend. His observations enlist the sympathies of others of the craft, who are engaged in "common dangers and sufferings." It is among the saddest evidences of the lack of progress among our people, that they will not read. We have frequently had occasion to note, with a regret which we think is not altogether selfish, the almost impossibility of introducing a newspaper beyond the pale of a certain very limited circle of intelligent men. It will be a great work, beyond the power of newspapers, we fear—to stir up the inert mass of mind around us to thought—inquiry—energy—progress.

Our friend of the "Herald" says in his valedictory:

After a mature consideration of our business and prospects we have concluded to discontinue the publication of the North Carolina Herald. For four years we have published a weekly paper; during the first three we sustained losses, and the profits of the present, if we succeed in collecting our dues, will but little more than cover those losses. We are now convinced that publishing a weekly paper in a country village, is by no means an inviting business. Though many have made a living by it, few have done more. Of the labor necessary to furnish a good newspaper, but few persons entertain anything like a correct notion. Village editors cannot get large lists of subscribers, and yet their labor is equal to those of towns and cities who issue their thousands. Now when we sit down and write what we consider one of our best articles, we have the sad reflection that it can only reach the eyes of a few hundred persons. A sadder reflection still comes; we can barely make enough to pay necessary expenses and support our family. These are the realizations of a village editor. What encouragement is there for an enterprising man to continue in such business? In our own county the people do not read much, nor do we think they are in a way to do so soon. Four-fifths of the families read no paper at all, and they cannot be induced to do so. Many of those who do read, choose to subscribe for papers published in Northern cities. We could continue the "Herald," and perhaps live at it; but under the circumstances, we do not choose so to do. We can do better in other business, and we hope, thereby be more useful to the public generally. A public man should certainly labor where he can best serve the public and promote his own interests.

We have still another reason for our course. We are publishing the Evergreen, a monthly, and the two periodicals require too much labor for any man to do both justice. Our prospects with the Evergreen are decidedly cheering, and by devoting all our energies to it, we hope to make it a journal that will be liberally patronized by the people of the State. Its objects are more pleasing to us than a political field, and we intend to make it a valuable journal for all classes—a work expressly devoted to the instruction and amusement of families.

We hope that Mr. Brown may find his "Evergreen" a more profitable enterprise than the "Herald"—looking, as it does, to a much larger scope of country for support.

THE WESLEYANS.—Though these people owe us no good will, we give them the benefit of their disclaimer of sentiments and doctrines which they say have been charged against them. By the way, we never heard before that they were charged with amalgamation. We hope they will henceforth stick to their resolution to abide by the laws, in letter and spirit—for those who are so disposed may violate the spirit of the laws, to the great detriment of the rights of others, while they ostensibly hold to the letter thereof;—and that they will so demean themselves that the great Abolitionist convocation at New York may find no occasion to parade their "success" here in their next annual report, nor to boast of the numbers of negroes that have been enticed away by means of emissaries who have, under one pretense or other, been sent into the South. Let these people now quietly attend to their own business—take care of and provide for their own households—bring in no preachers from Ohio, or any where else, whose main object is abolition agitation, while the Gospel is in their hands but an humble and secondary means to effect the fanatical purposes they have in view,—then mischief and disturbance on this head will cease in the country.

CALIFORNIA.—The news from California, in this paper, exhibits a dreadful state of affairs. It seems that some of the great rascals from the English convict colony at Sidney have found their way into society in California, and, together with the numerous emigrant rascals from other quarters of the world, have proved too much for the laws of the State and the forbearance of the more order loving citizens. Society there—as one of itself, Mississippi, Texas, &c.—will eventually purify itself, though the process may be a terrible one.

FROM CUBA.—By an arrival at Charleston the Courier of that city has advices from Havana to the 8th instant, six days later than before received.

On the 5th instant intelligence was received at Havana respecting the movement of Lopez, which caused great excitement, and all the Spanish vessels of war and steamers were ordered out immediately to cruise along the coast.—The Courier says:

"Full files of the *Pero Industrial* up to the 7th instant, inclusive, throw but little light on the progress of events in the Island. We perceive therein addresses from the officials of Cienfuegos, Trinidad de Cuba, Puerto Principe, and Villa Clara, stating that the disaffected were surrendering themselves, and that many prisoners had been taken. The very tenor, however, of these addresses tends to demonstrate that the aspect of affairs is more serious than they would have the people of the island imagine, and that an organized revolution is in existence. But, notwithstanding the political troubles, strange to say, commercial matters seem unaffected by them."

Boston August 18.—By an arrival from San Juan we have Cuba dates to the 5th of August. All was quiet, and the disturbances were not supposed to amount to much.

A SAD WARNING.—A young man of this county, named Carden, died a few days since, from the effect of an accident on the day of the Railroad celebration, the 11th ult. He was returning home from this place, on that day, with a company under the influence of liquor. The deceased and one of the company had a time or two run their horses along the public road. The third race, it is said, was for a quart of liquor, and while running down a hill, poor Carden's horse fell, dashing the rider to the ground and fracturing his skull. The accident happening a mile or two from the Poor-house, he was taken in there and nursed until his death. A sad warning to the company with him and all who are in the habit of "frolicking" home from public places, under the influence of that terrible foe to human peace and life, "good liquor."

BOARD OF SUPERINTENDENTS.—The County Court this week elected Lyndon Swain a member of the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools for Guilford county, in place of Jesse H. Lindsay, resigned,—and he was also chosen Chairman of the Board at a meeting subsequently held by that body.

THE REACTION IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Greenville (S. C.) Patriot of the 8th draws the following contrast between the present state of public sentiment in the State of South Carolina and that prevailing within its borders several months ago:

"It is indeed amazing to see what changes take place in public opinion in the short space of a few months. Last fall the whole State seemed to be for secession. Now, if it was left to a vote of the people, a majority would be found opposed to it. Six months since, there was not a newspaper in South Carolina that did not advocate disunion and secession. Now we have the Southern Patriot, Hamburg Republican, Charleston News, Southern Standard, Columbia Transcript, and Erskine Miscellany, all opposed to secession."

"Not a whisper was heard when the Legislature met of any popular expression against secession. Recently Hamburg has, with great unanimity, declared herself in the opposition. Four thousand persons, at Greenville Court-house, on the 4th of July, expressed themselves by the preamble and resolutions adopted, hostile to secession. Horry District did the same at a public meeting on the same day."

"Last fall there was not heard a single voice from the leading men of the State in opposition to secession, except from Col. Grayson, Mr. Poinsett, General Hamilton, and General Thompson. Since that time we have seen letters opposing, with great ability, the separate action of the State, from Judge Cheves, Judge Butler, Judge O'Neal, Col. Preston, Dr. Lieber, Judge Withers, Dr. Dickson, Col. Hurt, Col. Chesnut, Col. Orr, Mr. Barnwell, Col. Brooks, Col. Boyce, Col. Owens, and many others."

"This looks pretty well for the beginning of an opposition to secession. But it is not all.—Last fall associations were formed in almost every district of the State for the purpose of agitating and controlling public opinion, as was done in France with so much success during their bloody revolution. But now these Jacobin clubs are dying in Charleston and elsewhere, and they have in a great measure ceased to meet.—The members have withdrawn, and in many instances are ashamed to acknowledge their membership."

Introduction of Rice into Carolina.—A lady correspondent of the Charleston Evening News, gives the following account of the introduction of Rice into Carolina, which must have taken place about the year 1693:

"A brigantine from the island of Madagascar touching at this town on her way to Britain, came to anchor off Sullivan's Island. The Landgrave, Smith, on an invitation from the Captain, paid him a visit, and received from him the present of a bag of seed rice, which he had seen growing in eastern countries, where it was deemed excellent food and very productive. The Governor most thankfully accepted and divided the small quantity between Stephen Bull, Joseph Woodward, and some other friends, who agreed to make the experiment; and planted each his parcel in a different soil; it answered their highest expectations. Some years after that, Mr. DuBois, Treasurer of the East India Company, sent a bag of seed Rice to Carolina, which is supposed by some to have led to the introduction of red and white; others believe it to depend on culture."

THE MOBILE DISTRICT OF ALABAMA.—The Editor of the Mobile Advertiser, the unsuccessful candidate in this District, bears his defeat well. He says, in his paper published two days after the election:

"The returns from the district, as far as received, indicate very clearly that 'all is lost except honor,' and the indomitable will to contend for the rights of the South, in the Union, while life is spared. Adverse circumstances will never damp our ardor in the advocacy of what we conscientiously and honestly believe to be for the best interest of our chosen South and our common country. But while the shouts of victory are going up from our opponents, we have the satisfaction of knowing that the real secessionists and disunionists in the district are worse defeated than we are, and this election has rung their death-knell. They were forced to assist in nominating and electing a man who had never been with them, and to declare themselves before the election better Union men than the Union nominees were. So far, then, as secession and disunion are concerned, the election may be claimed as a Union triumph."

Mr. Stanly's majority, in the eighth congressional district, is 270.

For the Patriot.

Davidson College.

Messrs. Editors.—I believe your paper is open for any literary notice, and I esteem it a proper medium and this quite a fit period for saying a word about those who have lately visited this Institution with the efforts of genius.

The Commencement exercises passed off last week in a very agreeable and entertaining manner. Wednesday until noon was taken up with the Valedictory, Response, and Anniversary Oration before the Eumenian Society, together with Professor Rockwell's Inaugural Address—an able and learned discourse, which deserved the commendation of all who heard it. In the afternoon the Valedictory, Response, and Anniversary Orations were delivered before the Philanthropic Society. And all these speeches were listened to with great respect and attention, especially the Anniversaries by Messrs. Barringer and White. But the Annual Address delivered by Ralph Gorrell, Esq., of Greensboro', before both Literary Societies, received such attention and met with such applause as to prove conclusively the superiority of the production, as well as that clear, lucid perception of human affairs which so plainly characterizes the practical life of the man who delivered it. His happy allusion to Judge Ruffin as an example of our literary agriculturists—his beautiful expression and heartfelt wish that it might be long ere the sons of Carolina should struggle in a struggle at home upon the tented field, struck a sympathetic cord in the bosoms of his audience, that vibrated with responsive feelings throughout the dense mass which crowded the aisles of the chapel. The effect of the speech, when read, will no doubt be happily felt. Others will then judge it. And we believe that all will acknowledge it to be an able, learned, patriotic discourse. Such at least is the humble opinion we have taken the liberty to express.

On Wednesday evening the Representatives from the two Literary Societies again met the audience and acquitted themselves in a very handsome manner. On Thursday the graduating class delivered their speeches—those who took the highest distinction coming first, except Mr. Chambers of S. C., who cast lots with W. E. Dick, of S. C., and Jesse R. McLean, of Guilford, N. C., for the distinction, it being the highest, and the Faculty not being able to make any distinction between the merits of these gentlemen.

The degrees were then conferred—the Baccalaureate heard and the audience dispersed, convinced that this Institution, like the distinguished men who have lately visited it, will yet do much good for the country. And so thanks your obedient servant.

Montcliff, Aug. 1851.

Hon. T. F. Marshall.—We learn that the Hon. T. F. MARSHALL, who is elected to the House of Representatives of Kentucky from Woodford county, made a speech on the night of his election, in which he gave notice that he dissolved all connexion with the Democratic party, and from thenceforth resumed his old position as a Whig. The circumstances of the avowal, as they have been related to us, are characteristic and amusing. Mr. Marshall has been acting for some years with the Democrats. In this race, however, he ran as an independent candidate, and was supported by many Whigs; but doubtless he owes his election mainly to Democratic votes. After the result was known on Monday night, Mr. BARNES, his competitor, made a short speech, in which he said that he considered it no disgrace to be defeated by a man of Marshall's splendid abilities. After Mr. B. concluded, Mr. Marshall spoke and paid some beautiful and eloquent compliments to Mr. Barnes. He then said he wished to make out an account current with the Democratic party.—He acknowledged that he owed his election to them, and he set himself down as debtor for that. But he had supported Mr. Polk, and otherwise done the party some service; for that he claimed a credit, and called upon the Democrats present to say on which side the balance stood. Some of them cried out, "Oh, we're indebted to you." "Well," said Marshall, "I forgive you the balance; square the account, close the books, and from henceforth I am a Whig forever."

We congratulate the Whigs upon the return of so gifted a son to his old political faith.—*Kentucky Commonwealth.*

German Emigration to America.—The average annual emigration of Germans to the United States from 1815 to 1830, was 12,000; from 1830 to 1845, it was 40,000. Since 1845, it has been annually not far from 100,000. These, with their descendants, would make up a population of some 3,000,000. So says the *Kirchenfreund*.

Centre.—The geographical centre of the United States, at the present time, is in the Indian Territory, 120 miles west of Missouri. The present centre of our representative population, which is constantly moving westward, is ascertained, by actual calculation, to be just about at the city of Columbus, Ohio.

Death of M. Daguerre.—The death of the celebrated discoverer of the daguerrotype took place suddenly at Brie, a village near Paris, recently.

The First Act of War.—The Southern Republic, a paper published at Camden, S. C., gives us a definition of what will constitute the first assault upon South Carolina by the General Government, constituting an act of war, that is, the application of force to keep South Carolina in the Union. "The 'first assault' will be the retaining of the forts about Charleston. Unless the United States withdraws all its force from the posts and surrenders them at once to the new sovereignty, that will be an 'act of war.' South Carolina will proceed to attack and take them; that will be an act of defence."

Unfortunate Affair.—We learn that in attempting to arrest three runaway negroes, below the Warm Springs, a few days since, one of them was shot and instantly killed, and another wounded, by a young man named Williams. The third one surrendered, and is now lodged in the jail at this place. The boy that was killed, is said to have belonged to a gentleman in Georgia.—*Asheville News.*

Famine Apprehended.—The West Alabama, published at Carrollton, Pickens county, Ala., says that the drought in that section of the State is unparalleled, and that apprehensions are entertained of a famine in consequence of it. A public meeting has been called to take the subject into consideration.

Patents.—The number of patents issued from 1821 to 1850, inclusive, a period of 30 years, was 16,067. The smallest number granted in any one year was 117, in 1823. The highest number were granted in 1849—being 1076.

Dogs.—It is estimated that there are three and a half million of dogs in the United States, and that the expense of keeping them is equal to that of twenty millions of sheep, or two millions of cows.

The Orange trees of Florida.—All accounts concur in stating that the Orange trees are recovering from the desolation caused by the coccus insect. The promise for the coming season is flattering.

NOTICE.

AFRICAN Wheat for sale. Would spare 150 bushels of the above fine variety for seed; early applicants most certain to get supplied.
JOHN A. FOULKES.
August 19th 1851. 641-3w.

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

TO the following Colonels:—You are hereby commanded to appear at your usual places of mustering, on the following days, with your Regiments armed and equipped as the law directs for general review and inspection, to wit:

Col. Dillard, commanding 91st Regiment, at Moxley's Old Field, on Friday the 3d day of October next.
Col. Balesley, commanding 67th Regiment, at Reidsville, on Saturday the 4th day of October next.
Col. Mastin, commanding 66th Regiment at Winston, on Saturday the 11th day of October next.
Col. Balesley, commanding 65th Regiment, at Crawford, on Monday the 13th day of October next.
Col's Scott, Boon, Sherwood, and Sloan, at Greensboro' on Saturday the 18th of October.

By order of
JOAB HIATT,
Brig. Gen. 8th Brig. N. C. Militia.
O. SMALLWOOD, Aid de Camp.
JOSEPH MARTIN, Brigade Inspector. 641-4w.

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

TO Lieut. Col. Robert Stewart:—You are hereby commanded to hold an election for Colonel Commandant of the 58th Regiment of N. C. Militia, on Saturday the 18th day of October next, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Col. C. A. Boon, which will take effect that day.

By order of
JOAB HIATT,
Brig. Gen. 8th Brig. N. C. Militia.
O. SMALLWOOD, Aid de Camp.
JOSEPH MARTIN, Brigade Inspector. 641-5w.

TO CAPITALISTS.

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

NOTICE.

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

JOHN A. MEBANE, C. M. E.
August 15th, 1851. 640-1f

STILLS-TIN WARE.

CALL at the Old Tin and Copper Shop in Greensboro' and buy new Stills for fifty cents per lb. and Tin Ware at wholesale prices by retail—cheaper than ever sold in this town.

A quantity of new Copper on hand—Repairing done at the shortest notice.
As for Tin Ware, the reduced prices by retail will surprise you—a heavy stock on hand—call and take it away.
BENJAMIN CHURCHILL.
July 1851. 638-8w.

JUST received at the New Drug Store,
2500 papers Smoking Tobacco,
2 boxes Old Virginia Chewing Tobacco.
For sale by
T. J. PATRICK
March, 1851.

FLLOUR—A large lot for sale by
RANKIN & McLEAN

8 Hhd. Molasses—new crop.
For sale by
J. R. & J. SLOAN.

FOR RENT—2 or 3 Houses. Apply to
Feb. 1. RANKEN & McLEAN

CHAIRS.—Male chairs, a handsome article—For sale by
RANKIN & McLEAN.

COMMON SCHOOLS.
THE BOARD OF SUPERINTENDENTS of Common Schools for Guilford county are notified to meet, agreeably to adjournment, on Saturday the 30th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.
Aug. 20, 1851. 641-1

BARRELS Linseed Oil for sale at the new Drug Store of
T. J. PATRICK.
Aug. 21.

PROPOSALS for carrying the mails of the United States from the 15th day of February, 1852, to the 30th of June, 1855, inclusive, in North Carolina, will be received at the Contract Office of the Post Office Department, in the city of Washington, until 9 a. m. of the 8th of December, 1851, (to be decided by the 18th day of the same month) on the routes and in the manner and time hereinafter specified, viz:

NORTH CAROLINA.

2985 From Jefferson, to Richard Gentry's, on New River, 12 miles, and back once a week.
Leave Jefferson every Monday at 1 p. m.;
Arrive at Richard Gentry's (Gap creek) same day by 5 p. m.;
Leave Richard Gentry's (Gap creek) every Monday at 6 a. m.;
Arrive at Jefferson same day by 12 m.

2986 From Mount Airy, via Jadesville, to Gap Civil, 30 miles, and back once a week.
Leave Mount Airy every Wednesday at 7 a. m.;
Arrive at Gap Civil same day by 6 p. m.;
Leave Gap Civil every Thursday at 7 a. m.;
Arrive at Mount Airy same day by 6 p. m.

2987 From Statesville to Mount Ulla, 15 miles, and back once a week.
Leave Statesville every Wednesday at 1 p. m.;
Arrive at Mount Ulla same day by 6 p. m.;
Leave Mount Ulla every Wednesday at 7 a. m.;
Arrive at Statesville same day by 12 m.

2988 From Jonesville to Jadesville, 30 miles, and back once a week.
Leave Jonesville every Tuesday at 7 a. m.;
Arrive at Jadesville same day by 6 p. m.;
Leave Jadesville every Monday at 7 a. m.;
Arrive at Jonesville same day by 6 p. m.

2989 From Sugar Grove, via Cove Creek and down Roan's Creek, to Taylorsville, in the State of Tennessee, 40 miles, and back once a week.
Leave Sugar Grove every Friday at 8 a. m.;
Arrive at Taylorsville same day by 8 p. m.;
Leave Taylorsville every Tuesday at 6 a. m.;
Arrive at Sugar Grove same day by 8 a. m.

2990 From Moxley Hall, via Jericho, to Strabane, 20 miles, and back once a week.
Leave Moxley Hall every Tuesday at 1 p. m.;
Arrive at Strabane same day by 7 p. m.;
Leave Strabane every Tuesday at 7 a. m.;
Arrive at Moxley Hall same day by 12 m.

2991 From Statesville, via Taylorsville and Lenoir, to Jonesboro', in Tennessee; 150 miles, and back once a week.
Leave Statesville every Tuesday at 7 a. m.;
Arrive at Jonesboro' next Saturday by 7 p. m.;
Leave Jonesboro' every Tuesday at 7 a. m.;
Arrive at Statesville next Saturday by 7 p. m.
Bidders to name all intermediate offices.
Proposals for an additional trip will be considered.

2992 From Union Institute, in Randolph county, by Fair Grove, to Midway, in Davidson county, 25 miles, and back once a week.
Leave Union Institute every Saturday at 8 a. m.;
Arrive at Midway same day by 4 p. m.;
Leave Midway every Friday at 8 a. m.;
Arrive at Union Institute same day by 4 p. m.;
Proposals to omit Fair Grove will be considered; also, proposals to embrace Penfield and Abbott's Creek, and extend to Walter's Mills.

Form of a Bid.

I (or we) of _____, propose to carry the mails on route No. _____, from _____, agreeably to the advertisement of the Postmaster General, dated 9th August, 1851, and by the following mode of conveyance, viz: _____
for the annual sum of _____ dollars.
Dated _____ Signed _____

Form of a Guaranty.

The undersigned undertake that if the foregoing bid for carrying the mail on route No. _____, accepted by the Postmaster General the bidder shall, prior to the 15th day of February next, enter into the required obligation to perform the service proposed, with good and sufficient securities.
(Signed by two guarantors.)
Dated _____ Signed _____

Form of Certificate.

The undersigned, postmaster _____, certifies that he is well acquainted with the above guarantors and their property, and that they are men of property, and able to make good their guaranty.
Dated _____ Signed _____

Notice and Instructions to Bidders.

1. Seven minutes are allowed to intermediate postmasters for assessing the mails when not otherwise specified by the schedules.
2. The bids will not be made for trips not run; and the deductions for failures to perform the same may be increased to three times the contract pay therefor if a sufficient excuse be not sent in. Fines may be imposed for arrivals after time; also for failing to take or deliver the entire mail.
3. The Postmaster General may annul the contract for repeated failures, for violating the post office laws, or for disobeying the instructions of the Department.
4. The Postmaster General may discontinue or curtail the service, and the pay accordingly, on allowing one month's extra pay on the amount dispensed with. He may also increase the length or number of the trips at pro rata pay, the contractor having the right to relinquish the contract, on giving timely notice, if he prefer it to the change.
5. Additional pay will not be made for excess of actual over advertised distance (should any such case occur) if the offices are correctly named.
6. Proposals without the prescribed guaranty, or postmaster's certificate of the sufficiency of the securities, or not received in the time specified by the advertisement, or combining more than one route in the same sum, cannot be accepted.
7. Bids for the service as advertised are entitled to preference, but those proposing changes therein will receive consideration.
8. Offices established during the contract period within a quarter of a mile of the route are to be supplied without extra pay; those further off at a pro rata compensation.
9. Bidders should specify the mode of conveyance intended to be used. When this is not done it will be understood to be horseback.
10. If the accepted bidders fail to execute contract, or to commence and continue service agreeably to their proposals, they, or their guarantors or securities, will be liable to a suit for the damages resulting from a retelling of the route.
11. Contracts are to be executed by the 15th day of February, 1852.
12. The bids should contain the bidder's name and residence, and, if a company offer, those of each member of the firm, and should be addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster General, and endorsed "Mail proposals in

The Bloomer.

Ye muslin dresses, white and thin,
With tiny girdles and apaches on,
I fear your day has passed away
Since women put the breeches on.
Ah! well-as-day, and hard may say,
Shall one bestow his kisses on
A shameless maid who's not afraid
To put a pair of breeches on.
She'll make him feel, from head to heel,
Whatever else he hitches on.
He has no right, by day or night,
To put a pair of breeches on!
We always see the Graces three
Without a rag the witches on.
But O! gad zooks, how would it look
Should each one put the breeches on.
When woman's wit is stirred a bit,
The first reform she pitches on,
Is how she may, with least delay,
Just draw a pair of breeches on!
Knickerbocker.

Que of the Hifnesses.—The late J. S., a man of infinite wit and humor, and who had probably seen as much of life in America as any one, used to tell the following story, which is too good to be lost, though probably no one but he could do such full justice to it. If we err not, it ran somewhat thus:

What railroad stock is in the east, steamboat shares are in the West, and as almost everybody owns more or less, it is almost impossible to procure a judgment against any company for injury, carelessness, or even loss of life. Such suits are very frequent, and give rise to some strange counterfeits.

Not long since, it seems, a steamboat called the "Old Kentucky," blew up, near the Trinity, at the mouth of the Ohio, where it is a well established fact, that a great many of the "musquitos" will weigh a pound, by which accident, a lady rejoicing in the name of Mrs. Jones, lost her husband and her trunk, for both of which an action was brought.

There was, strange to say, great difficulty in proving that Mr. Jones had been on the boat at the time of the collapse, that worthy having notoriously been very drunk on the wharf-boat just as the steamer left Trinity.

Many witnesses were examined to prove the fact, until finally a Mr. Dietzmar, a German, was placed on the stand. Our friend J. S. was attorney for the boat, and elicited from Mr. Dietzmar this testimony:

"Mr. Dietzmar, did you know the Old Kentucky?"
"Yah, I was blown up mit her."
"Were you on board when she collapsed her due?"
"When she bust de bile? yah, I was dere."
"Did you know Mr. Jones?"
"To be sure—Mr. Jones and I took passenger together."
"You did? When did you last see Mr. Jones on board of the boat?"
"Well! I didn't see Mr. Jones aboard de boat last time."
J. S. fancying his case was safe, with a most triumphant glance at the jury, said,
"You did not? Well, Mr. Dietzmar, when last did you see Mr. Jones?"
"Well, when de schmoke pipe and de was going up, we met Mr. Jones coming down!"

A Western Judge.—A paper published somewhere out West gives the following report of a Judge's sentence lately passed on a criminal.—Brunley was doubtless a hard case; but what kind of a case the Judge was, our readers may determine after reading the following: "Brunley, you infamous scoundrel! you are an unrepentant villain—you have a single redeeming trait in your character—your wife and family wish we had sent you to the penitentiary. This is the fifth time I've had you up before me, and you have put me to more trouble than your neck is worth. I've exhorted and prayed over you long enough, you scoundrel! Just go home and take a glimpse at your family, and be off in short order: don't let us hear of you again. The Grand Jury have found two other indictments against you, but I've discharged you on your own recognizance, and if I catch you in this neck of woods to-morrow at daylight, I'll sock you right square in jail, and hump you off to Jeffersonville in little less than no time—you infamous scoundrel! If ever I catch you crooking your finger at a man, woman or nigger, I'll sock you right square in the jug. Stand up, you scoundrel! while I pass the sentence on you!"

A Pun that was no Joke.—A Frenchman, near the Canada line, in Vermont, sold a horse to his Yankee neighbor, which he recommended as being a very sound, servicable animal, in spite of his unprepossessing appearance. To every inquiry of the buyer, respecting the qualities of the horse, the Frenchman gave a favorable reply—but always commenced his commendation with the depreciatory remark—"He's not look ver good." The Yankee caring little for the looks of the horse, which he could judge for himself, without the seller's assistance, and being fully persuaded, after minute inspection, that the beast was worth the moderate sum asked for him, made the purchase, and took him home.

A few days afterwards he returned to the seller, in high dudgeon, and declared that he had been cheated in the quality of the horse. "Vat is de matter?" said the Yankee. "Matter enough—the horse can't see—he is blind as a bat!" "Ah!" said the Frenchman—"Vat I was tell you? I was tell you he was not look ver good—be gar, I don't know if he look at all!"

The Swansea Herald gives the following lines, which appear as an epitaph on a head stone in St. Michael's Churchyard, Aberystwith, to the memory of David Davies, blacksmith, late of that town:

"My Sledge and Hammer lay reclined,
My Bellows, too, have lost their wind,
My Fire's extinct, my Forge decayed,
And in the dust my Vise is laid;
My Coal is spent, my Iron gone,
My Nails are drove—my Work is done."

"Which of these roads leads to Waterford?"
"Any one on 'em."
"Which of these roads is the best, boy?"
"Aint nary one on 'em best."
"Which is the nearest?"
"Aint nuff difference."
"Which do you think I had better take?"
"You may take any one on 'em, before you get half way that you'll wish you had tuck toth'er on."

A Hit at Somebody.—Bugar Woman—Pleaser, sir, give me a penny to keep me from starving.
Gent—Can't stop—in a great hurry—I've got to make a speech at the Society for the Relief of the Destitute.

Close Farming.—"Talk about getting a good deal out of a little piece of land!" exclaimed Simpson—why, I bought an acre of old Mr. Ross, up at Gause Fair, planted one acre of it with potatoes and other with corn—
"I thought you said you bought only one acre, Simpson!" remarked a listener—"how could you plant two?"
"Very easily, sir—I stood it up on the end and planted both sides of it."

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, ten, eleven, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-five, 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, seventeen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-nine, and thirty-two (except the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter) in township TWO, of range SIX.

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 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 southwest 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 section thirty-two in township THIRTY-FOUR, north of range eight east of the third principal meridian.

Fractional sections thirteen, fourteen and twenty-three, north of Lake Kalamuck 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.

The offering of the lands will be commenced on the days appointed, and proceed in the order in which they are advertised, with all convenient dispatch, until the whole shall have been offered, 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 twenty-eighth day of April, 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 tracts claimed; otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

J. BUTTERFIELD,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

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.

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.

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,
629...13w. Commissioner of the General Land Office.

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 POULNESS,
IT CLEANSES;

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.

For sale, wholesale and retail, at the New Drug Store in Greensboro, by
T. J. PATRICK.
July 5, 1851, 634-2m.

RICH FARMS FOR SALE.
THE subscriber offers three farms for sale, lying in Guilford County, to wit: One Farm containing 285 acres on the main waters of Brush Creek. This farm comprises what is called the Benbow, J. E. Lloyd and Robeson Edwards lands—well improved with three good dwellings, Barn and Stables, &c., with all other necessary out-buildings; well watered, there being 2 wells of most excellent water on the premises, and a spring which cannot be surpassed for purity and coolness; about half cleared land, most of which is now in cultivation, of which there is about 40 acres of Bottom Land, these lands are suited to the production of Tobacco, Corn, Wheat, Rye, Oats and Grass—and is situated within half a mile of the main public road leading from Greensboro' to Bruce's X Roads, and 7 miles distant from Greensboro'.

One farm containing 551 acres, lying on each side of the main waters of Reedy Fork, and containing 200 acres of wood-land. This farm is well improved with a good Double Log-Dwelling, Kitchen, Smoke-House, Barn, Stables, Blacksmith Shop, and all necessary out-buildings—an excellent, chrysanthemum, cold water-spring near the dwellings; a good apple-orchard. The soil suited to the production of tobacco, Corn, Wheat, Rye, Oats and Grass. It is situated on the main public road from Greensboro' to Bruce's X Roads, and 9 miles' distance from Greensboro'.

One farm, 300 acres, known as the Jonathan Clark farm, and adjoining the last named tract of land and lying on the north side of Reedy Fork, said main waters being its boundary on the South; well improved with a large and comfortable dwelling, Kitchen, Smoke-House, Barn, Stables, and all other necessary out-buildings; a good well of water in the yard; several small streams of water running directly through this farm; good apple and peach orchards; all the cleared land on this farm is under cultivation; about 100 acres of wood-land and about 75 acres of Bottom Land; mostly well drained by ditching and is, this year, cultivated in corn. This land is suited to the production of Tobacco, Corn, Wheat, Rye, Oats and Grass. This farm is under a highly improved state of cultivation, and is situated on the east side of the main public road leading from Greensboro' to Bruce's X Roads, and 10 miles' distance from Greensboro'.

The lands are all situated within one mile of the well-known Grist and Saw-Mills of James T. Morehead, on the waters of Brush Creek. These lands are all healthy locations; there is and has been, for several years, general health in the country around these lands as much so as in any section of Guilford county. And in regard to the soil, these lands perhaps surpass in richness any lands in the county, where so great a number of acres is thrown in one farm.

Good fences. The subscriber offers these lands at private sale and would solicit those wishing to purchase good lands to give him a call and look at such farms, as it would do them good to see if they don't buy. I will take pleasure in showing these farms to any who may wish to look at them. These farms all being situated within a short distance of Greensboro', one of the most prominent points of the Great Central North Carolina Railroad, and which bids fair to be a connection of a Railroad from Danville to Greensboro', at a day not far distant, all of which advantages will be almost incalculable to the interest of the farming community, and render such lands as are now offering of much value to holders. Let me say to all I am determined to sell it bargains can be an inducement to those who wish to purchase. My terms of sale I will make easy to suit purchasers. My address is, Friendship, Guilford county, N. C. where I can always be found.

ALEXANDER M. LINDSAY.
July 12, 1851. 636-13

JUST RECEIVED 2 Bbls. new crop Molasses
Also, 1 choice new crop Rice.
Feb. 1, 1851. RANKIN & McLEAN.

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 Keith, 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 G. Wick, 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 pupils will not be crowded in the dormitories. 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 central part of the State makes it easy of access.

Attention is paid to the manners of the pupils and every accomplishment desirable for a young lady to acquire will 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 \$8; for French or any other modern language taught, \$5.

CHARLES F. DEEMS, President.
June 4, 1851. 30-4f

New-York Importers and Jobbers,
FREEMAN, HODGES & CO.,
58 Liberty-street,
BETWEEN BROADWAY AND NASSAU-STREET, NEAR THE POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK.

WE ARE RECEIVING, BY DAILY ARRIVALS FROM Europe, our Fall and Winter assortment of RICH FASHIONABLE FANCY SILK AND MILLINERY GOODS.

We respectfully invite all Cash Purchasers thoroughly to examine our Stock and Prices, and, as INTEREST GOVERNS, we feel confident our Goods and Prices will induce them to select from our establishment. Particular attention is devoted to MILLINERY GOODS, and many of the articles are manufactured expressly to our order, and cannot be surpassed in beauty, style and cheapness.

BEAUTIFUL PARIS RIBBONS, for Hat, Cap, Neck, and Belt.
SATIN AND TAFFETA RIBBONS, of all widths and colors.
SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS, and UNCUT VELVETS, for Hats.
FEATHERS, AMERICAN AND FRENCH ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.
PUFFINGS AND CAP TRIMMINGS.
DECORATIVE TRIMMINGS, large assortment.
EMBROIDERIES, CAPES, COLLARS, UNDER-SLEEVES AND CUFFS.
FINE EMBROIDERED REVERIE AND HEM-STITCH CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.
CRAPES, LISLES TABLETTS, ILLUSION AND CAP LACES.
VALENCIENNES, BRUSSELS, THREAD, SILK, AND LINSLE TREAD LACES.
KID SILK, SEWING SILK, LISLE THREAD, MERINO GLOVES AND MITTS.
FIGURED AND PLAIN SWISS, BOOK, BISHOP, LAWN AND JACONET MUSLINS.
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AMERICAN AND ITALIAN STRAW GOODS.
July, 1851. 637

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 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 Anomonia, 25 cts.
Iodine Potassium, 62 1/2 cts.
Wistars Balsam Wild Cherry, bot. 75 cts.
Ayre's Cherry Pectoral, 87 1/2 cts.

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

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

Physician's prescriptions and family medicines compounded and dispensed at any hour, day or night. His personal attention is given to this branch of the business.

May, 1851. 623-4f

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. &c., with full sets of Regalia, Jewels, Seals, &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.

Bake's Fire and Water Proof Paint
NOW is the time to prepare against fire when an opportunity is offered. You hear of heavy losses by fire every day—many of them no doubt could have been prevented by two good coats of this wonderful Paint. The subscriber has a large lot on consignment. The price is low. Try it, and our word for it you will not be disappointed.

May, 1851. 624-4f

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. &c., with full sets of Regalia, Jewels, Seals, &c., and on as good terms as any house in this section of the country.

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May, 1851. 624-4f

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; and to cap all, one of the best Fisheries on the Yadkin.

Land buyers would do well to come and see for themselves, for the half has not yet been told. 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.

Silham, Surry, N. C., May 27, 1851. 634-5m

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 at 3 o'clock A. M., giving passengers going North an opportunity to take the cars next morning at 9 o'clock. And leave Wilmington on Tuesday, Friday, and Sunday 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