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## The Song of the Snow Spirit.

BY MRS. E. R. COOK.

In the polar seas, where the wild waves freeze,  
Congealed in their billowy night,  
And the iceberg rides o'er the gleaming tides,  
In the flush of the Northern Light.

Pale goss embossed with a silvery frost,  
Are the spray of the glittering brine,  
And the jeweled strand by that fairy land  
Yields a part of its wealth to thine.

The gift I bring on my broad, white wing,  
And it falls in a feathery snow,  
When dense clouds lie in the loon's sky,  
And the turf is brown below.

When, stripped and bound, on the bare hills round,  
The shivering trees complain,  
And the slumbering stream in a mourning dream  
Still gnaws at his icy chain.

Wan Autumn grieves o'er the golden leaves,  
The hoard of a life of care;  
But, looked from sight in a misty white,  
I will keep them for his heirs.

Though the merry Spring is a spendthrift thing,  
In the flush of her youthful hours,  
And the gathered gold will be pledged and sold  
By her, for a wreath of flowers;

Yet the precious trust of the hoarded dust  
Shall be safe beneath my wing;  
From the eagle's nest on the mountain's crest,  
I will watch for the fair young thing.

Till, bursting again from his silver chain,  
The brook leaps high to the shore,  
And the trees rejoice at the welcome voice  
Of their feathered friends once more.

Till the violet waves o'er the sodded graves  
Where the mourner knelt in prayer,  
And hope springs up, like the crocus cup,  
From the wreck of an old despair.

From the National Intelligencer, Sept. 18.

## The Hebrews.

The Jews of this city, being about to cele-  
brate their new year by a fast and festival,  
to commence on Friday, it may not be inap-  
propriate to insert a few extracts from a  
correspondence which took place in August,  
1790, between the Hebrew Congregation of  
Newport, Rhode Island, and President Wash-  
ington.

After an allusion to the days of difficulty  
and danger through which the great Chief  
had passed, the Address continues:

"Deprived as we have heretofore been of  
the invaluable rights of free citizens, we now  
(with a deep sense of gratitude to the Al-  
mighty Disposer of all events) behold a Gov-  
ernment erected by the Majesty of the Peo-  
ple; a Government which to liberty gives  
no sanction, in persecution no assistance,  
but generously affording to all liberty of  
conscience and immunities of citizenship—  
deeming every one, of whatever nation,  
tongue, or language, equal parts of the great  
Governmental machine. This example and  
extensive Federal Union, whose base is phi-  
lanthropy, mutual confidence, and public  
virtue, we cannot but acknowledge to be the  
work of the Great God, who ruleth in the  
armies of Heaven and among the inhabitants  
of the earth, doing whatsoever to him seemeth  
good.

"For all the blessings of civil and relig-  
ious liberty which we enjoy, under an equal  
and benign administration, we desire to send  
our thanks to the Ancient of Days, the  
great preserver of men, beseeching him that  
the Angel who conducted our forefathers  
through the wilderness into the promised  
land may graciously conduct you through  
all the difficulties and dangers of this mortal  
life. And when, like Joshua, full of days  
and full of honors, you are gathered to your  
fathers, may you be admitted into the heav-  
enly paradise, to partake of the water of life  
and the tree of immortality."

To which President Washington, after ac-  
knowledging the cordiality of the welcome  
given him by all classes of citizens, says:

"The citizens of the United States of A-  
merica have a right to applaud themselves  
for having given to mankind examples of an  
enlarged and liberal policy—a policy worthy  
of imitation. All possess a like liberty of  
conscience and immunities of citizenship. It  
is now no more that toleration is spoken  
of as if it were by the indulgence of one class  
of people that another enjoyed the exercise  
of their inherent natural rights; for happily  
the Government of the United States, which  
gives to bigotry no sanction, to persecution  
no assistance, requires only that they who  
live under its protection should demean  
themselves as good citizens in giving it on all  
occasions their effectual support."

Those who possess the most real excel-  
lence say the least about it.

## The Check Rein.

When Steppyd harnesses his horse for  
dragging brick up a grace, the horse's head  
is pulled back towards his tail and anchored  
there by the senseless and merciless check  
rein. The arrangement is unnatural; the  
animal is constrained by it. He must in-  
evitably lose strength by it, for it disturbs  
the vital force and induces an unnatural action  
in the muscles of the neck, head, shoulders,  
and mouth. There are actually less energy  
and vigor left for the limbs and chest than  
there would be if the stupid contrivance were  
jerked off and thrown over the nearest fence.  
If reason cannot teach this promptly to any  
man, just let him try the experiment by put-  
ting a martingale upon himself and go to  
wrestling, or putting a check in the jaws of  
a boxer that shall extend down his back to  
his heel.

Who besides the British use the check  
rein, saving their free-trade slaves and gen-  
eral imitators, the Americans? The French  
do not use it; the Germans do not; the In-  
dians and Spaniards of South America, who  
literally live on horseback and are perfect  
horsemen, do not; the Spaniards of Europe  
do not, nor do the Turks. The most observ-  
ant and most natural people in the world  
are free from this mischievous error. It is  
strange to us that the English and ourselves  
did not, years and years ago, reason upon  
the constantly witnessed fact that when a  
check rein was loosed at a tavern stoop or in  
a stable the poor horse *always* stretched out  
his neck and hung down his head. That was  
his language for saying that the strap  
hurt him and wearied him, and that he was  
heartily glad to be relieved from it.

The genius that first proposed the me-  
chanical feat of lifting himself up by the seat  
of his breeches must have been the author of  
the theory that the check rein held the horse  
up and kept him from falling. The me-  
chanical action in the two cases must be pre-  
cisely the same. If the reader will reflect  
for a moment he will see that no suspending  
power can be derived except from without  
the animal. A post, tree, or beam is just as  
indispensable to the support of a horse as is  
the support of a man intent on suicide. A  
horse can't hang himself up in the air by  
the terrets on his back any more than a man  
can by pulling upwards at his neck handker-  
chief.

The check rein should be abolished. It  
wastes motive power. Its use is unhealthy,  
for it disturbs the otherwise naturally and  
equally distributed vital forces. It shortens  
the life of the horse. It diminishes his speed  
and lessens the free and quick action so es-  
sential to the animal's safety and that of his  
driver. It is of no use, and cannot confer  
dignity or grace to an animal that was made  
by the Lord. Had man got up the horse,  
check reins and all sorts of contrivances  
would have been allowable not only, but per-  
haps necessary; but the work of the Great  
Artist cannot be improved upon.

Brethren of the press, let us emancipate  
the horse from the British check rein.

Buffalo Democrat.

## Franklin and the Wigs.

On Franklin's arrival at Paris, as Plen-  
ipotentiary of the United States, during the  
Revolution, the King expressed a wish to  
see him immediately. As there was no going  
to the Court of France in those days  
without permission of the wig-maker, a wig-  
maker, of course, was sent for. In a few  
minutes, a richly dressed Monsieur, with  
his arms folded in a prodigious muff of furs,  
and a long sword by his side, made his ap-  
pearance. He was the King's wig-maker,  
with a servant in livery—a long sword by  
his side, too, and a head of sweet scented  
hand boxes, full of "de wigs," as he said,  
"de superb wig for de great Doctor Frank-  
lin." One of the wigs was tried on—a  
world too small! Band-box after band-box  
was tried, but with ill-success. The wig-  
maker fell into a most violent rage—to the  
extreme mortification of Dr. Franklin, that  
a gentleman so belecked with silks and  
perfumes should, notwithstanding, be such a  
child. Presently, however, in all the trans-  
port of a great discoverer, the wig-maker  
cried out that he knew where the fault lay  
—not in his wig, as too small; "Oh, no!"  
said he "my wig not too small, but de Doc-  
tor's head too big—great deal too big, by  
gar!" Franklin, smiling, replied that the  
fault could hardly be there, for that his  
head was made by Almighty God himself,  
who was not subject to err. Upon this, the  
wig-maker took in a little; but still he con-  
tended that there must be something the mat-  
ter with Dr. Franklin's head. It was at  
any rate out of "de fashion." He begged  
Dr. Franklin would "please for remember  
dat his head had not de honor to be made  
in Patee. No, by gar! for if it had been  
made in Patee, it no been more dan half  
such a head. None of de French Noblesse  
have anything like this.—Not de great Duke  
D'Orléans, nor de Grand Monarch himself,  
had half such a head as Dr. Franklin; and  
I do not see what business any body has  
wearing a head more big dan de head of de  
grand monarch!" Pleased to see the poor  
wig-maker recover his good humor, Dr. Frank-  
lin could not find it in his heart to put a  
check to his childish rant but related one  
of his fine anecdotes, which struck the wig-  
maker with such an idea of his wit, that, as  
he retired bowing most profoundly he shrug-  
ged his shoulders, and with a most signifi-  
cantly arch look, said: "Ah, Doctor Frank-  
lin! Doctor Franklin! I no wonder your  
head too big for my wig. By gar, I find  
your head too big for all de French nation!"

## Game in the Arctic Regions.

Among the interesting features of the voy-  
age of the *Investigator* into the Arctic re-  
gions is the quantity and description of game  
found by the daring explorers. The crew of  
the *Investigator* killed from the 1st of  
October, 1850, to the 8th of April, 1853, the  
following, mostly during the spring of the  
present year: 7 musk oxen, 110 deer, 169  
hares, 486 grouse, 193 ducks, 29 geese, 2  
wolves, and 4 bears; total 1,065. The  
musk oxen averaged 275 lbs. each, and the  
deer 70 lbs. The deer were found to be very  
wild, and the gunners had to exercise great  
caution to obtain a shot. The moose they  
adopted was the following:

"They secreted themselves in various  
parts of the ravines, or behind the sand hills  
and listened with breathless silence until  
they heard the deer tap the snow off the  
willow with their feet in order to eat the her-  
bage. When the air was frosty and the  
weather calm this tapping could be heard at  
a distance of about two hundred yards, and  
by listening and observing minutely, the  
gunner easily detected the position in which  
the prey was located. As soon as this was  
correctly ascertained, a person was sent a  
considerable distance round the deer, and a  
slight noise having been made at their back  
they immediately ran off, probably pass the  
gunner. It was in such instances where the  
chances of 'akill' occurred. One hun-  
dred and ten deer were thus killed; and as  
they will run long distances after receiv-  
ing wounds, it is fair to suppose that  
many more would have been secured if the  
crew had been accompanied with a brace  
or more of deer hounds."

The musk ox was found to be a very fer-  
ocious animal, and great danger necessarily  
attended an attack. In a country of fine  
green valleys, extensive plains, lakes, and  
woods, and where kindred game is found,  
there is a certainty of finding wild fowl of  
every description. If Sir John Franklin has  
ever reached this distant part of the globe,  
great hopes may reasonably be entertained  
of his safety, as it is not very probable that  
man could ever want in such a land,  
evidently possessing every thing that nature  
can desire.

## What Causes the Gulf Stream.

Mr. Stanton Shoaies, an experienced na-  
vigator, gives it as his opinion that the waters  
of the Gulf Stream are nothing more or less  
than the waters of the river Amazon. This  
great father of waters is bedded more than  
one thousand miles immediately under the  
equator, and all its tributary streams, for  
many thousand miles, are constantly pour-  
ing their hot water into this mighty reser-  
voir of water. As these waters are gather-  
ed in under the burning sun of the equator,  
it is extremely warm; far more so than the  
Atlantic Ocean waters under the equator.  
The great body of heated water shoots out  
into the Atlantic more than a hundred miles  
in the face of the eternal trade winds.

The Amazon is sixty miles wide. After  
being belted in its irresistible course, it cur-  
ves off to the left, and sends off before the  
strong trade winds till out of their reach.  
Driven along with great force, it takes its  
course round the great lay formed between  
the two continents of North and South A-  
merica. Dashing along the Northern coast  
of South America, and passing to the leeward  
of the West India Island, it leaves the  
shores of Cuba, and proceeds along the shores  
of Florida, the capes of Virginia, and the  
south coast of North America, and passing  
the shores of Newfoundland, and ends its  
mission among the icebergs which float of the  
Northern Ocean. Cut off the Gulf Stream,  
and it would not be many years before the  
North Atlantic would be filled with icebergs  
that would be very destructive to navigation.  
But a wise Providence has provided an eternal  
reservoir of hot water constantly rushing  
around over the back of the cold Atlantic to  
its destination, where after spending away  
by a new supply of native warm water from  
the great Amazon. Seamen can always tell  
when in or out of the Gulf Stream by dip-  
ping the hand in the water alongside.

Undoubtedly this view will be new to some  
readers, but what I have written is from ex-  
perience, and was seen while I was roving  
upon the mighty deep. The Gulf Stream, I  
repeat, is nothing more or less than the wa-  
ters of the great Amazon of South America.  
I have crossed it in many places, and for  
many years have gilded through its warm  
waters, always pleased to have it a stern.  
The most violent storms, from whatever quarter  
they may come, never change its course or  
its current, but it continues to move on in  
that irresistible power which was given to it  
in the beginning by the Power above.

**Buildings.**—The progress of improvement  
here, is truly astonishing, for buildings are  
springing into existence with the rapidity  
with which Aladdin constructed his palace,  
although they go up without the aid of the  
magical lamp. One day even produces re-  
markable changes in the appearance of things  
along Main street. Westward "the tide of  
empire" is coming, and it is a tide which we  
hope will know no ebbing.

The very dry weather about here just now

## From the New York Commercial.

### The Perils of Camphene.

Within the last fortnight there have been,  
we believe, four or more cases in this city of  
death from burns by camphene, and numer-  
ous houses have taken fire from the same  
cause. The reports of the inquests are usu-  
ally very brief, but Wednesday an investi-  
gation was held at Brooklyn by Coroner  
Balls, when a number of witnesses were ex-  
amined thoroughly, among others Mr. Robert  
Haynes, a dealer in camphene, who testi-  
fied as follows:

"I deal in camphene and burning fluid;  
I sometimes make the burning fluid; cam-  
phene is spirits of turpentine purely distilled;  
it is not a dangerous article to use for burn-  
ing, if used with care; always to fill and  
trim the lamps in the morning—on no ac-  
count to fill them while burning; a lamp  
should be perfectly tight; the tubes soldered  
tight; I have seen lamps used with one  
tube out; if a lamp has more than one tube,  
and only one tube used, the wick should be  
in both tubes, and not used with one wick  
out; it is not so safe to carry glass lamps  
filled with fluid about a house as metallic, as,  
in case of falling, they will break, and then  
an accident is very likely to occur; under  
certain circumstances fluid will explode; it  
must become highly heated before it will  
explode; if I should unscrew a lamp while it  
is burning, and hold the lamp in one hand  
and a can filled with fluid in another, and  
commence pouring into the lighted lamp,  
the cold fluid might drive the heated vapor  
out of the lamp and cause an explosion. I  
believe that to be the cause and the manner  
in which explosions take place; I never sell  
a lamp of this kind without cautioning par-  
ties in this respect; I would not do it myself  
for a hundred dollars; I am now speaking  
of the ordinary purposes and camphene for  
lighting stores; there is no difference as re-  
gards danger between camphene and fluid;  
one is no more likely to explode than another  
there is no difference as to danger between  
mixtures 1, 2 and 3. In the manufacture of  
fluid I simply pour the two articles together  
and shake them up.

"To a juror: I should in all cases recom-  
mend Britannia lamps for carrying about."

The whole argument in defence of the use  
of camphene is, that it will not explode "if  
used with care." The same may be said of  
gunpowder. Until fire is put to it gunpow-  
der is as harmless as sand, but when brought  
in contact with fire it explodes, and is peri-  
ous to life and property.

## "A Man among the Women"

A remarkable trial came off lately in Or-  
ange county, New York, wherein a man  
named Ringland was plaintiff, and certain  
brethren of the Methodist persuasion were  
defendants. The suit was instituted by the  
Plaintiff to recover damages from Defen-  
dants for pitching said Plaintiff out of meet-  
ing. The facts were these in brief: Ring-  
land, in company with his wife, and another  
female friend, went to an evening prayer  
meeting at the Methodist Church at Garden-  
town, and took his seat in the rear of the  
room by the side of his wife and friend. An  
ancient custom in that church forbids males  
and females from sitting together during  
service, and soon it was circulated through  
the congregation that "a man was among the  
women." The Plaintiff was requested to go  
on the "man's side," but he remained se-  
ated. One of the Trustees—after the Plain-  
tiff had explained that it was his wife who sat  
by his side—consented that he might keep  
his seat, provided he would behave himself  
and keep quiet. Other members, however,  
protested against such infraction of their  
time honored rule, and five of them insisted  
that the Plaintiff must "go to the other side,  
or go out of Church." The Plaintiff would  
not leave the women, and thereupon com-  
menced a free fight. Two defendants each  
grasped a leg, another two each seized an  
arm, and another carried the head. The  
Plaintiff squirmed and kicked, the defendants  
tugged and pulled, the men and women got  
thoroughly mixed up, the lights were exting-  
uished, the stove and pipe tumbled down,  
the plaintiff was carried out "feet foremost,"  
and the defendants were decreed to pay \$50  
for an assault and battery. But the man  
stuck to the women.

## "More Copy"

A Buffalo editor, hard pressed for "copy"  
during the late drouth, as well of news and  
ideas as of rain, thus gave expression to his  
feelings:

"The poorest blind horse, in the most un-  
compromising bark mill, has his moment of  
relaxation. To him the sound of the tam-  
bore bell announcing noon, is a tocsin of  
joy, and he looks forward with grateful an-  
ticipation to the prandial oats and mill-feed.  
The wearisome round is stopped; the un-  
lubricated gudgeons quaver out a last squeak  
and cease their complaining; the trace-  
chains rattle over the animal's back, and he  
even attempts a youthful canter as he moves  
off, a happy horse. With him there are no  
anticipatory woes; he works in a circle, but  
a certain number of turns are sure to bring a  
respite. But with the editor it is otherwise:  
his life is, as Mr. Mantelini feelingly remarks,  
"one dead grind;" his machine never stops.  
Hot weather, head aches, sickness at home,  
are no relief to his perpetual gourd, for the  
paper must come out and "copy" must be  
furnished."

## Places of Amusement.

The many low and vulgar shows and ex-  
hibitions that are itinerating through the  
country, have become a corrupting nuisance  
to society, and are exerting an unwholesome,  
deleterious influence in community. They  
are not worthy the name of popular amuse-  
ments, far to the refined mind the character  
of their performances is so stale, flat and  
vulgar as to disgust instead of afford any ra-  
tional or agreeable pastime. And yet some  
men will go to such places to see others play  
the fool and blackguard, which were they to  
attempt such vulgarity in their own domestic  
circle, they would kick them out without any  
hesitation; but, strange to say, they will  
take their sons there, and, and their daugh-  
ters too! to witness ridiculous monkey an-  
tics, to listen to coarse, vulgar wit, and  
learn to rattle the bones and sing negro  
songs!

Aside from the immoral and degrading  
tendency of such things, it involves the expen-  
diture of money, which passes into the hands  
of men who carry it out of the country, and to  
this extent impoverishes the community  
from whom it is received. Another curious  
fact attending these things is, that "hard  
times," or "tightness in money matters,"  
do not affect their receipts at all. A man  
will stop his paper, for which he pays one or  
two dollars a year, because money is scarce,  
but will spend two or three times as much  
in one night for a few hours waste of time at  
a negro show or vulgar circus. Economy  
demands retrenchment in his expenditures  
for mental and rational improvement and  
amusement for himself and family; but the  
profitless and unrefined, it must be gratified  
at all hazards, and at any expense.

This ought not to be so. If you will spend  
your time and money thus unprofitably, let  
the silly thing pay its own expenses; but  
do not, for the sake of a single evening's  
amusement, deprive yourself of the means  
of enlarging your knowledge. It is a good rule  
to try and get at the real value of a thing be-  
fore we buy it. If a man asks you a half  
dollar to make you laugh an hour or so, bar-  
gain with him if you choose, but if somebody  
else will make you think a whole evening for  
the same money, and besides this, fill your  
mind with truths which will never die from  
your memory, but which will elevate and  
gladden your soul while you live, it will be  
much better to bargain with him.

## Improvement in Stringed Instruments.

The violin, which has long maintained  
undisputed sovereignty over all other mus-  
ical machines, was first introduced to the  
scientific world by an Italian, some two and  
a half centuries ago. Its collateral, the  
viola, violoncello, and contra-bass, came  
forth probably about the same time; prior  
to which the "viol"—an instrument fur-  
nished, like the guitar, with frets—held an  
elevated rank in the orchestral family. The  
removal of these obstructions from the  
finger board raised the viol, by its new  
name, "violin," to that upper sphere in the  
universe of melodic art which it has since  
continued to occupy, and in which it is still  
exhibiting such wonderful progress.

Countless efforts, for more than two hun-  
dred years, have been made by curious  
European artists, to alter for the better the  
shape of organization of this imperial piece of  
mechanism. No one, however, has yet suc-  
ceeded in any of those experiments. And  
to this day, amateurs and professor have  
rested quietly under the conviction that  
every such further undertaking must in-  
evitably fail; for that, whereas, the violin,  
like every other monarch, had reached the  
highest possible point of perfection.

Nevertheless, and notwithstanding this  
deep-rooted impression, a very important im-  
provement has been recently offered, by an  
accomplished mechanic in our own country,  
which bid fair to out rival the famed pain  
attachment contrived a few years since by  
the late Mr. Coleman. This new invention  
is applicable alike to the whole series of  
stringed instruments requiring the action  
of the bow. It consists, mainly, of the  
substitution of a cylindrical tube, composed  
of thin, sonorous metal, spreading at the  
top, into a trumpet flared mouth, in place  
of the present dead wood portion, or neck,  
(independent of the finger board, which is  
not to be disturbed) of the several instru-  
ments in question. The body, or shell, re-  
mains unchanged, as does also the conforma-  
tion of the neck and finger board; so that no  
variation is required in the mode of playing.

The inventor of this ingenious apparatus  
is Mr. Sewall Short, formerly of this State,  
now resident in New London, Connecticut.  
Doubtless he will soon present to the public  
ample opportunity for testing the practical  
utility of his improvement.

An amative young man sent the following  
lines to a paper, to be inserted with the notice  
of his marriage:

Love is the union of two hearts,  
That beat in softest melody;  
Time with its evanescent impacts  
No bitter fusion to its ecstasy.

The type was drunk, and rendered it thus:

Love is an onion of two heads;  
That beat is soft and mellowing;  
Time with its cabbages in carts,  
No better feeding for an extra day.

The consequence was, the editor was cow-  
bird—almost.

## Death.

Death seems to have awoke in his full  
strength, and like a lion coming forth from  
his lair, he came from his dark arsenal, and  
spread his deadly wings over our City! His  
visit to our city will long be remembered.  
He came as a ruthless enemy—he came as a  
thief in the night watches—he came like  
the swelling wave—he came as a skillful an-  
cher—he came like a wild hurricane, sweep-  
ing through the forest, bowing to the earth,  
the monarch Oak, with the tender brambles  
that grow by its side he came as a conquer-  
comes! At morn, at noon, at eve, at mid-  
night's solemn hour, was heard the mourn-  
er's wail because this Monster was hurrying  
loved ones off to people that dark re-  
gion—the "dreary night of the tomb." He  
sought the home of the sable man of color,  
nor passed him by! The daughter of ease,  
comfort, and accomplishments, and poverty's  
children—the votaries of science, and  
the sons of ignorance—the man of business,  
and the idler—the profligate inebriate, and  
the temperate Church going man—all, all  
quailed before this mysterious Destroyer! He  
entered the haunts of crime, where the  
spirits of darkness hover—he laid low the  
drunkard; and caused the blasphemer with  
a curse on his lips, to enter eternity! He  
bade the aged sire "come away," and pluck-  
ed the sweet bud of infancy from the em-  
brace of the fond parent. He withered the  
cheek of beauty, and blasted the rose of promise.  
The gallant Army Officer, who faced  
wide pride the ranks of a disciplined soldiery  
for twenty years, whose sturdy heart, fright-  
ened not, when facing the cannon's mouth,  
nor quailed when breasting a sea of glitter-  
ing bayonets, chilled and died at his ap-  
proach. He laid them all to rest in one  
boundless cemetery—the bosom of mother  
earth. Oh! how witheringly, we looked  
upon the Mother and Daughter, as wand-  
ering in consigning them both to one grave! How  
witheringly we looked upon the brave war-  
rior, as he was laid to rest in a quiet grave!  
Who could avoid shedding the tear of sorrow  
over such a bier! To think that the night  
winds are to be their dirge, in all coming  
time; is enough to change the reveler's  
song to sorrow-swell! Cold and unfeeling  
must be the heart, that could gaze upon these  
scenes, and not weep.—*Knoxville Whig.*

A good many good stories of Tennessee  
judges are told, and here is one of the best  
of them:

A *Shifty Judge*.—A short time since  
they had a queer case for a Circuit Judge in  
the Western District of Tennessee. He was  
a good lawyer, but cared nothing for appear-  
ance and less for dress. The latter he knew  
nothing about, it being left entirely to Betty,  
his wife. His Betty, was absent from home  
once when he started around on the circuit,  
leaving the Judge to pack his clothes for the  
trip. He did so, but instead of finding his  
shirts, he seized a pile of his wife's what-  
s-you-call-em, used for a like purpose. A  
learned brother who roomed with him, was  
much amused a few mornings afterwards, at  
the queer appearance of the Judge; nothing  
being in sight but his head, arms and feet,  
his look of bewilderment and his sotto voce  
reflections, which were "I wonder what on  
earth made Betty eat off my sleeves? I  
don't see." It is probable that he heard the  
reason the next time he saw Betty, but not  
before, as the bar kept dark on the matter  
(to him) that round.

## Japan.

The negotiations between the U. S. Squadron  
and Japan terminated on the 1st of March, and a  
treaty was drawn up and signed.

Its terms are much more favorable than we had  
anticipated they would be. They were willing  
to give us two ports to trade at, agreed to furnish  
coal for our steamers, and promised to protect our  
samen who might be shipwrecked on their coast.

The Japan expedition has thus terminated its  
mission successfully; dissipating the expecta-  
tions of those who said it would accomplish nothing,  
and realizing the hopes of those who thought  
well of it. It has done more than any nation has  
been able to do for the last two centuries. It has  
thus done at small expense and without shedding  
a drop of blood, that which cost the English to do  
in China, great loss of life, and millions of treas-  
ure. It has entered a wedge which in time, will  
be the means of opening the Empire to the whole  
civilized world, and of removing the restrictions  
that characterize the policy of this exclusive peo-  
ple. The peaceful manner in which all this has  
been effected, and the energy and firmness with  
which the instructions of our government have  
been carried out, well deserve the admiration of  
the world.

The work to which Miss Dix devoted her  
life was defeated by the *acts* of Franklin  
Pierce. The Insane Land bill had passed  
Congress, but was quashed when it came to  
him. One would have thought that the pre-  
sent Administration might, at least, have  
some fellow feeling for the *insane*. But they  
have no bowels; as *Cicero* says, "not a  
d—d bowel."—*St. Louis Intel.*

The Chicago Times says that there are one  
hundred boys in that city engaged regularly  
in the business of thieving.

There are a thousand men in that city  
who will steal any one's negro they get hold  
of, and ten thousand more who will stand by  
and see it done. When their sons steal, it  
only illustrates the force of example.

*Louisville Journal.*



## Experiments in Flour.

We publish below the result of an investigation made by Mr. Gideon B. Smith, as to the cause of the difference in the prices in flour in South America, Australia, California, &c., and why the flour of the Richmond mills stands the voyage through a southern climate better than any other. The result of this investigation is important, and shows the necessity of having wheat perfectly dry before grinding, especially if it is intended for shipment. We give Mr. Smith's report, as furnished to the Baltimore Patriot:

"I have often been surprised on reading commercial news from South America, Australia, California, &c., at the difference in the prices of flour in those parts. Some brands always selling at considerably higher prices than others, and always being preferred by purchasers even at these advanced prices. A few days since, an opportunity offered, and I availed of it, to try some experiments with a view of ascertaining whether there was any intrinsic difference in the value of these celebrated brands and other brands, or whether it was possible that mere fancy or prejudice actuated the purchasers. I could not believe in the latter, because people are not apt to allow more fancy or prejudice to operate against their interest for so long a time, as would be the case with the bakers and consumers of flour; if there were no other reasons of their preference. And yet the millers of the whole country have access to the same wheat, and can use the same means of manufacture, as those who make the favorite flour; and why do they then not command the same favor for their flour? But to the experiments:

I had access to a lot of nine barrels of most select and excellent flour; 4 of family flour, four of extra and one of superfine, all made of new wheat, at six different mills, in Pennsylvania, Northern Virginia, and Maryland. I suppose a finer or better lot of flour could scarcely be found in America. I took a fair specimen of each barrel and also applied to the proprietors of each of the mills in Richmond whose brands are so celebrated in South America, for a specimen of their flour; which they promptly sent me, saying it was a sample of their flour ground four weeks ago from new white and red white mixed, such as they are grinding every day for exportation to South America, Australia, California, &c.

My first experiment consisted in ascertaining the exact quantity of water in each barrel, and the result was: Five of them contained 12 1/2 per cent., four 12 per cent., and one, the parcel from Richmond, eight per cent. of their weight in water. Here was found the cause of the difference. The best flour used by the bakers in Paris, (where the best bread in the world is made,) only contains 10 per cent. of water; and ever that flour cannot be safely sent to those Southern markets. How then, can it be expected that flour containing 12 or 12 1/2 per cent. of water can be kept sweet on such a voyage, and in such a climate? That water is the cause of the souring of flour is an unquestionable fact, added from the well known principles of fermentation, which require the presence of water, heat and air, in all cases. The absence of either of which elements will absolutely prevent fermentation. And that it is to fermentation that the souring of flour is due need not be insisted upon; it being admitted on all hands.—Now this fermentation can only be prevented if the flour be moist, (or contains too much water) by keeping it quite cold; and if this be impracticable, as in a South American voyage or climate, the flour must be comparatively dry. There is no other alternative. Druggists know full well (and practice upon that principle,) that all vegetable powders that are made to be kept any length of time even in our climate must be perfectly dry, or they will soon spoil. The parcel of flour from Richmond that contained but eight per cent. of water, will not only keep better on the voyage and in these hot climates than the other parcels, but it is intrinsically worth more by four to four and a half per cent. to the consumer, making from 12 to 13 lbs. more of bread to the barrel. The other nine parcels, although they will sell at the highest prices in our markets, and make the very best of bread, would be spoiled before they had made half the voyage to California.

The experiments were continued. The water required to make the first nine parcels into biscuit dough was 40 to 41 per cent. of their weight and for the last four 44 or 45 per cent. The Richmond parcel required 46 per cent. to make biscuit dough; and 51 per cent. of its weight to make loaf bread. Eight of the parcels retained their proper consistency in a state of dough, one became "slack," and the Richmond parcel became much more firm, and this latter also exhibited a most excellent quality, as it indicates that it would have absorbed even more water, thus increasing the quantity of bread. The quantity of water required to make loaf bread by the Paris Bakers, is 40 lbs. to the 100 lbs. of flour, and that is about the common proportion required in this country; but "strong" Southern flour, such as all these parcels under the present experiment, requires considerably more. In taking all the water from the flour in these experiments, the bulk of the flour was reduced exactly in the ratio of their weight, so that 100 lbs. of the anhydrous, or perfectly dry flour would readily pack in the same space or barrel that would be required by the undried flour. So that a barrel of anhydrous or perfectly dry flour would still be 100 lbs., but it would be exactly equal to the consumer to 224 lbs. of such flour as the above five parcels. The anhydrous or dry flour was then made into biscuit dough, and it required in addition to the quantity of water required before drying, exactly that that had been extracted from it. Thus, that which lost 12 1/2 per cent. in water, required at first but 40 per cent. of water to make dough, and after the water had been extracted it required 52 1/2 per cent. So that the bakers in South America and who are willing to pay a higher price for certain brands than for other, understand perfectly what they are about. They know that the former contains actually more real flour in a barrel than the other brands do, though they both contain the same weight, and that the former will make more bread to the barrel. Besides this, they know it will keep sweet and sound, and not liable to spoil on their voyage, and this latter is of no less value to them than the other quality. It is the opinion of the writer that flour may be rendered perfectly anhydrous, either before or after grinding and before it is packed, without any injury to its good qualities, and why it is a mystery. If this were done, the barrel of flour would be enhanced in value one-eighth; and the incidental advantages, saving one-eighth the freight, insurance against spoiling, &c., would more than repay the expense of rendering it anhydrous.

In a practical point of view these experiments show that any merchant who is about to send a cargo of flour to South America or California, or Australia, can very easily have it dry, and thus ascertain its capability of withstanding the effects

of such a voyage. The Inspector's brand cannot show this.

I have prepared the above for public information solely, not having the most remote interest in any milling or commercial operations. The object being to ascertain certain inherent properties of flour, I have not thought it necessary to name the mill or proprietors of the several specimens examined, my object being to select the best brands of each grade without reference to the maker.

GIDEON B. SMITH.

## Twenty-six Hours on a Raft—A Thrilling Narrative.

Peter McCabe of Ireland, who was rescued from the raft and brought to New York, publishes a letter, in which, after stating that he remained on the Arctic until the water reached the main deck, and the vessel commenced sinking, says:

I left the deck, and got upon the raft, which had been partially constructed from the spars we took from the vessel. A great many persons were trying to get on the raft. Some were clinging to it with one hand, and although it was already crowded, others were striving to get a foothold. Among the number who were upon it I saw four ladies. Their names I did not know. Altogether, there were seventy-six persons on the raft.—The sea, though not strong, was rough, and the waves, as they dashed over it, washed away a portion of its living freight. I shall never forget the awful scene. There we were, in the midst of the ocean, without the slightest hope of assistance, while every minute one or more of our unfortunate fellow passengers were dropping into their watery grave from sheer exhaustion. Those who had life-preservers did not sink, but floated with their heads above the surface, reminding those who still remained alive of the fate that awaited them.

In the midst of all this, thank Heaven! I never lost hope, but retained my courage to the last. One by one I saw my unfortunate companions drop off; some of them floated off, and were eaten and gnawed by fishes, while others were washed under the raft, and remained with me till I was rescued. I could see their faces in the openings as they were swayed to and fro by the waves, which threatened every moment to wash me off. The raft at one time was so crowded that many had to hold on by one hand. Very few words were spoken by any, and the only sound that we heard was the splash of the waters or the heavy breathing of the poor sufferers as they tried to recover their breath after a wave had passed over them. Nearly all were submerged to their armpits, while a few could with great difficulty keep their heads above the surface. The women were the first to go. They were unable to stand the exposure more than three or four hours. They all fell off the raft without a word, except one poor girl, who cried out in intense agony, "Oh, my poor mother and sisters!"

When I was about eighteen hours on the raft, there were not more than three or four left. One of these gave me what appeared to be a small nap, but which I understood him to say was a sort of tithe-land to his property. In a few moments after I took it, he, too, unlocked his hold, and was added to the number that floated above the raft. I endeavored to get the paper into my pocket, but found this impossible, on account of my cramped position, so I placed it between my teeth, and held it there till it was overwhelmed by a wave, when I lost my hold of it, and it was washed away. Another, who had an oil silk coat on, called on me for Heaven's sake, to assist him as his strength was rapidly failing, and he must fall off if not relieved. As he was about four or five feet from me it was difficult to reach him; but, after considerable exertions, I succeeded in doing so, and helped him with one of my knees until I became quite faint, when I was obliged to leave him to fate. Poor fellow! he promised me, if he ever got to New York alive, he would reward me well. He clung with terrible tenacity to life; but he, too, dropped off in his turn.

I was now left alone on the raft; not a solitary being was alive out of seventy; but still my hope continued strong. The night of the second day was about closing on me, and during the whole time I had been in the water I had not eaten a particle of anything or drunk a drop. My strength, I found, was beginning to give way, and my sight had become so dim that I could not perceive objects a few feet off; even the ghastly faces of the dead, that looked up at me from under the raft, were hardly discernible. I determined on making one more effort for life; I missed myself on my knees upon the raft, and through the dusk of the evening I saw, or thought I saw, a vessel. My strength seemed to revive, and in a few minutes I heard the voices of persons in boat approaching me. Ten minutes more, and I, too, would have gone; but Providence had mercy on me, and after twenty-six hours' exposure, I was, by its mercy, preserved from a watery grave.

Mr. McCabe is lying in a low condition in New York, and seems at times partially deranged. Since taken from the raft, large eruptions have taken place on his limbs, which, as well as his hands and arms, are very much swollen—from the effects, as is supposed, of being immersed in the water so long.

## Douglas at Home.

Senator Breese, of Illinois, has commenced a furious war upon his colleague Douglas. And what, the reader will ask, is the foundation of a quarrel between two such thorough Locofosses? The Southern admirer of Douglas will of course conclude that it is all about Nebraska. But let him hear Judge Breese, and his opinion of the ability of Douglas to the South and to the Union may be somewhat shaken. In a public speech at Springfield, Illinois, he said:

"Judge Breese opened a merciless attack on Senator Douglas. He denounced him as a traitor to the Democratic party of Illinois, in that he has recommended, and caused to be appointed to the best offices in the State, noisy and hated abolitionists—men who had borne aloft the infamous banner of Abolitionism in former political contests, thus proving themselves enemies of the Democratic party, and traitors to the country. He alluded to District Attorney Hynes, the chief of these scandalous abolition appointments, and spoke of such Democrats as Manning, Purdie, &c., who had been put aside to reward this abolition demagogue, Hynes.

"Douglas, he said, had lit a fire which threatened to burn down the fair temple of American Liberty, but he trusted in God that it would end in consuming himself only! Judge Breese spoke about an hour, and the foregoing is a sample. He was immensely cheered. Col. Dick Taylor, an old line Democrat, gave Douglas a terrible scourging. And at night, Judge Trumbull, next to Douglas the ablest Democrat in the State, opened a powerful and destructive battery on Douglas and the repeal of the 'Missouri Compromise.'"

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## THE PATRIOT.

GREENSBOROUGH:  
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1854.

## Guilford Superior Court.

Has been in session this week—Judge Bailey on the Bench. No case of exciting interest has been tried. There was one capital case on the docket—the State against Peter Johnston, removed from Rockingham, which was continued at the instance of the prisoner.

Judge Bailey is mild, courteous, patient and faithful, and administers the law with ability and impartiality.

Mr. Ruffin, the new Solicitor, appears to perform his duty to the State in a manner quite able and creditable to himself as a prosecuting officer.

## Death of our County Register.

Robert T. Woodburn, Register for the county of Guilford, died in this place on Saturday night last. It is seldom a citizen dies, whose loss is so universally lamented as that of Mr. W. He was most emphatically a good and useful man.

Mr. James E. Thom was appointed to act as Register till November Court, when an election will be made to fill the vacancy.

## Hon. John Kerr.

The Representative for this District, the Hon. John Kerr, addressed a large crowd of his fellow citizens in this place on Thursday evening last. He spoke about an hour and a quarter, with his usual fervid eloquence, and was listened to very attentively by the people. We desire to give the more prominent points made in his address; but our engagements will not permit us to do so today. We were pleased to see Mr. K. in the apparent enjoyment of fine health.

## Fall Distribution of School Money.

We learn from the Standard that there will be distributed for Common School purposes the present Fall, the same amount, ninety thousand four hundred and twenty-five dollars and four cents, that was distributed in the Spring.

## Sale of State Bonds.

The Register says—"The opening of Proposals for the sale of State Bonds took place on the 20th inst., as advertised. The whole of the thirty years Bonds were taken at an average premium of from 1 1/2 to 2 per cent. A portion, only, of the ten years Bonds were taken. All the bids were from North-Carolina."

## Special Election in New Hanover.

An election was held in the county of New Hanover, on the 19th inst., to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons, occasioned by the resignation of S. J. Person. The democratic majority in the county is some 10 or 12 hundred. Immediately on the resignation of Col. P., the party met and nominated Dr. Peter M. Walker to fill the vacancy. Pretty soon after the nomination, some little dissension on the part of democrats, was discovered; but the Journal forthwith raised its voice against the rebellion, dubbing those members of its own party who showed any disposition to bolt by the contemptuous phrase of "Rascals!" with the hope, no doubt, of driving them back and keeping them in the party harness. Thus the canvass progressed with but one candidate in the field until the very day of election; when lo! and behold! Mr. Donald McMillan is brought forward to the surprise of every body, himself included, is elected by a majority of two to one. The vote stood, when the polls closed, McMillan 676; Walker 456.

The Wilmington Herald says Mr. McMillan, the elected Commoner, is a Democrat—a man of sound practical sense, esteemed for his many good qualities, and will doubtless serve the county faithfully as its Representative.

The Journal, as might be expected is very much upset by this election. Among other things it says—

"We do not pretend to disguise the fact that we regret the result. It renders it painfully apparent that there is a deep—and, we fear, permanent split in the ranks of the Democratic party in New Hanover county. This has been too manifest for some time past."

"We have heard Ralph Gorrell, Esq., of Guilford, remark, that he was both a lawyer and a farmer—a lawyer from necessity, but a farmer from choice. And from some specimens of sweet potatoes which he left in our office, we are led to believe that he is not the worst farmer in the county, 'by a few.' Notwithstanding the dry fall, we have had the pleasure of demolishing some very fine potatoes."

We learn verbally that Charles F. Fisher, Esq., has been elected to the State Senate for the District of Rowan and Davis, in place of John A. Lillington, deceased.

## North Carolina State Fair.

The second Fair of the North Carolina Agricultural Society, was held in Raleigh last week, commencing Tuesday and closing Friday. Every thing appears to have passed off well. Those who attended from this region speak of the Exhibition as far exceeding their most sanguine anticipations. The Raleigh Star, of Thursday morning, says that "every hole and corner of the godly City of Raleigh is full to overflowing. A crowd beyond the expectations of all has come in; and but for the dust, every thing would be pleasant and agreeable, so far at least as could be expected on such occasions."

On Thursday, pursuant to appointment, an Address was delivered by Hon. Kenneth Ryner, of Hertford. The Standard says, "the speaker occupied some two hours in its delivery, and during all that time he kept the earnest attention of the immense assemblage. It was—as such Addresses generally are—of rather a theoretical, discursive character; but it was equal, in every respect, as a composition and as a specimen of eloquence, to the expectations of the audience."

The Register of Saturday contains Mr. Ryner's Address. It is quite lengthy. We have not as yet had an opportunity to peruse it.

A correspondent of the Petersburg Express gives the subjoined notice of the first day's proceedings:

RALEIGH, 17th Oct., 1854.

DEAR EXPRESS—It is now 9 o'clock. The day has closed, and has been a grand day for old Rip—and yet, it is but a commencement!

Hargett street, for a mile in length, has been thronged with carriages, hacks, carriages, horsemen and foot passengers, wagons loaded with articles for exhibition—all, and every body, pushing for the Fair.

The number of articles of every description on exhibition is double those of last year. The number of tickets issued for five stock alone is two hundred—and a better collection of horses, cows, hogs and sheep, has never been seen in the South. The show is gorgeous in the extreme—eighty coops on exhibition, of every variety known in this country.

Floral Hall, decorated by our dear girls, is literally crowded with rich specimens of needle work, paintings, drawings, fruits, preserves, pickles, and pretty fancies to watch over them.

Plumbers' Hall presents any quantity and variety of the products of the soil, put up in the most tempting forms.

Mechanics' Hall presents specimens of rare merit; and "all our doors" the old field is spread with machinery of every name.

I think the number of wagons crunched in the suburbs of and about the city, with those near the Fair grounds, cannot be much less than three hundred.

Their fires to night present a novel appearance, whilst the voice of some mellow young man on the front street assures us that this is a public time.

## State Agricultural Society.

The State Agricultural Society held a meeting each night, during the time of holding the State Fair at Raleigh. These meetings were held in the Commons Hall, and were numerously attended by members of the Society and others, and are spoken of by our friends who attended, as very interesting meetings. No set speeches, we gather, were made; but a promiscuous and free interchange of sentiment between the intelligent farmers there assembled; and which cannot fail to advance the cause of agriculture.

On Wednesday night the officers for the ensuing year was elected as follows:

President, Thomas Ruffin, of Abbeville.  
Vice Presidents, A. W. Venable, of Granville; Dr. W. R. Holt, of Davidson; Dr. E. M. Crump, of Franklin; R. R. Bridges, of Edgecomb.  
Recording Secretary, Dr. J. F. Tompkins, of Wake.

Corresponding Sec'y, T. J. Leamy, of Wake.  
Treasurer, Tabius J. Hutchins, of Wake.  
The Standard says—

Mr. Bridges, of Edgecomb, being called upon, gave his experience as a practical farmer upon the importance of manures, and detailed his experiments in the making and using of ashes, which satisfied him of their superiority to stable manure as a permanent fertilizer.

Mr. Elliott, of Cumberland, corroborated Mr. B.'s statement as to the value of ashes. He considered oak ashes fully equal to lime in equal quantities. He advocated agricultural education, and regretted that so much prejudice existed against "book-farming."

The Hon. Thomas Ruffin, of Abbeville, spoke warily of fear of raising funds to establish an experimental farm—and for profit, but for making experiments which it is impossible for private individuals to do. He then explained the effect of animal and vegetable manures, and stated no general rule can be depended on—each individual must trust to his own judgment in making deductions from general principles. For twenty years he had raised at least fifteen thousand pounds of pork annually upon corn-field pens only; and he drew attention to the great value of pens as a fertilizer.

The President, Mr. Smith, supported the views of Judge Ruffin on this subject.

Mr. Burgwyn, of Halifax, followed upon the importance of deep ploughing; after which an interesting discussion took place between Mr. Venable and Dr. Crump as to whether agriculture is a science or an art. After some remarks from Dr. Tompkins on the importance of establishing life-memberships, the Society adjourned.

On Thursday night the committee appointed to memorialize the Legislature on the subject of dogs, presented their report and a copy of the memorial, which, being read and approved, on motion of Dr. Holt two hundred copies were ordered to be printed and distributed among the members of that body.

The committee appointed to examine the Treasurer's books, reported that the sum of \$1,386 was in his hands to the credit of the Society. Report accepted.

The committee on the subject reported against changing the time for holding the annual Fair;

which, after some discussion, was approved by a large majority.

The subject of raising funds to place the Society on a permanent footing was then taken up, and after considerable discussion the names of the counties were called alphabetically, and the following sums pledged for the purpose: Edgecombe \$1,000, Wake \$500, Cumberland \$500, Davidson \$500, Granville \$500, Halifax \$500, Hertford \$500, Chatham \$500, Bertie \$500, Abbeville \$500, Nash \$250, New Hanover \$500, Northampton \$500, Orange \$500, Sampson \$500, City of Raleigh \$500, Warren \$500, Washington \$500, Caswell \$500.

Delegates were then appointed to attend the Virginia Fair, after which it was resolved that all delegates from other Societies be admitted as honorary members and invited to participate in the proceedings of the Society.

A committee of three for the reception of visitors at the next annual meeting was then appointed, after which the Society adjourned to Friday evening.

The election of Judge Ruffin as President, is an event of interest and importance to the Society. He will add much to it by his general ability and by his knowledge as a practical farmer.

## The European War—Premature Rejoicings.

Since our last reference to the war between Russia and Turkey, in which England and France have entered in behalf of Turkey, the U. S. Mail Steamship Baltic has brought news from Liverpool. Upon the authority of a dispatch from *Ozer Pacha* it was at once thrown upon the ears of Europe and America's reading millions that a great battle had been fought in the Crimea—that Sebastopol had fallen, and the city was in flames—10,000 French and English, and 18,000 Russians were slain—20,000 Russian prisoners and one thousand guns were captured by the Allies—Prince Napoleon, belaying gallantly, had two horses shot under him, &c. &c.

Such news, of course, caused universal rejoicings in England and France, and it was reasonably inferred that "feeling the reverse of this prevailed throughout Russia." This joy was, however, soon checked, and the supposition of this sorrow dispelled. From the arrival of the European steamer *Africa*, the National Intelligencer learns that Sebastopol has not been taken—the report of the destruction of the Russian fleet is false—and that the dispatch purporting to have come from *Ozer Pacha* was a forgery. There was, however, from a despatch of the *Austrian General at Odessa*, a struggle between the belligerent armies, and it is not improbable that the next intelligence will show that the great victory announced was only reported a few days in advance of veritable history.

While we do not promise our readers a minute description of all the battles that may be fought between these contending powers, we will give such a synopsis as will keep them advised of the general and most interesting points in the hostile movements of these great nations.

## Collision on the Central Road.

A collision took place on the Eastern wing of the Central Rail Road, about 10 miles east of Raleigh, on Tuesday the 17th. The passenger train from Goldsboro; (says the Register,) heavily loaded with persons on their way to the Fair came into contact with a barthen train and locomotive. The train had been employed in the construction of the road and was proceeding towards the station for the purpose of making way for the passenger train. Its water gave out and it was forced to stop in a short curve. The engineer sent a negro on to warn the other train of the obstruction of the way, but the negro sat down and fell asleep. The engineer of the passenger train did not perceive the other, until it was so near that it was impossible to prevent a collision. He and the Conductor did all they could and just as the two trains came together the former jumped off and saved his life.

Several gentlemen, and two negroes, were much injured, though none of them seriously so.

## The 34th Congress.

Notwithstanding the overwhelming majority that Pierce had in the House of Representatives in the commencement of his administration, his party will, from present indications, be in the minority long before its close.

The following is the result for members of the next (34th) Congress in the States where elections have been held, compared with the present (33rd) Congress:

	34th Congress.		33rd Cong.	
	Dem.	Opposition.	Dem.	Whig
Arkansas,	2	0	2	0
California,	2	0	2	0
Florida,	1	0	1	0
Maine,	1	5	3	3
Vermont,	0	3	0	3
Missouri,	1	6	3	4
Pennsylvania,	5	29	16	9
Ohio,	9	21	12	9
Indiana,	0	11	1	10
Iowa,	1	1	2	1
S. Carolina,	6	9	6	0
Total,	16	67	48	38

Opposition majority, 48; democratic majority in 33rd Congress, 10; anti-administration gain in 34 members elected, 58.

There are 148 members yet to be elected from twenty States; an equal number, viz: 74, to be chosen from the slaveholding, and the same from the non-slaveholding States.

## South Carolina.

All the Representatives in the present Congress from South Carolina, have been re-elected, viz:

John McQueen, Preston S. Brooks, Wm. Aikin, James L. Orr, Lawrence M. Keitt, Wm. W. Boyce.

Mr. McQueen was opposed by J. D. Wilson, and Mr. Brooks by A. C. Garlington.

## Agricultural Meeting.

See the communication of the Secretary of the Guilford Agricultural Society in another column. Previous to its being handed in, we had been requested by others to call a meeting of the farmers of the county, to be held on Tuesday of November Court, the time suggested by Mr. Westbrooks.

## North Carolinians Scattered Abroad.

The Fayetteville Observer remarks,—"What a migratory people ours must be! There are natives of North Carolina in every State and Territory in the Union, from Maine to Minnesota.—By the Census of 1850 it appears that no less than 283,577 natives of North Carolina were living in other States and Territories. They had scattered themselves as follows:

In Maine	27	In Louisiana	2,922
New Hampshire	10	Texas	5,115
Vermont	7	Arkansas	8,772
Massachusetts	184	Tennessee	72,927
Rhode Island	76	Kentucky	14,279
Connecticut	95	Ohio	4,897
New York	672	Michigan	812
New Jersey	98	Indiana	33,175
Pennsylvania	469	Illinois	13,851
Delaware	18	Missouri	17,099
Maryland	225	Iowa	2,589
Dist. Columbia	190	Wisconsin	322
Virginia	7,443	California	1,027
S. Carolina	6,173	Minnesota	6
Georgia	37,522	Oregon	201
Florida	4,597	Utah	92
Alabama	28,521	New Mexico	33
Mississippi	21,187		

What a deal of wealth has our State lost by the departure of so many of her native born citizens! How has her improvement been retarded! How education obstructed! How her political power curtailed!

But her influence has been, we know, happily felt in other States, especially in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee.

## Dividends.

The Cape Fear Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable at the principal Bank and Branches, on and after the 1st of November.

The Farmer's Bank of North Carolina has declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable on the 1st of November. [See notice in another column.]

The President and Directors of the Raleigh and Gaston Road have declared a dividend of six per cent. for the last twelve months. The gross receipts for the past year, we learn, amount to \$175,000, that being a much larger sum than was ever received by the road in the same length of time, and the business is certainly increasing. The President and Directors of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road have declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent., payable on the 10th of November.

The Directors of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road have declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. This has been done during the dull half of the year, after paying unusually heavy current expenses for repairs, and still leaving upwards of \$2,300 to be carried to the Reserve Fund. The receipts for the next half year will of course be materially larger. The tolls for the six months ending Oct. 1, 1854, amounted to \$13,109.95; for the same period in 1853, \$11,451.03—increased \$1,658.92. It is stated that the Road is now in good order.

## Discovery of Sir John Franklin's Remains.

A telegraphic despatch from Montreal says—"A despatch from Dr. Rae, dated York Factory, August 4th, has been received by Sir George Simpson, Governor of the Hudson Bay Territory, narrating the discovery of Sir John Franklin and his unfortunate companions. They were starved to death in the spring of 1850, to the northwest of Fox River."

This news was at first doubted; but later information corroborates it. In confirmation of the truth of the above despatch, it is stated there were found in possession of the natives, various articles of European manufacture which had been in possession of whites, such as telescopes, silver spoons, forks, &c., on some of which is engraved, "Sir John Franklin, K. C. B.," while others have emblems and initials on them which identify the officers as having belonged to the ill-fated expedition.

## The National Intelligencer remarks—

"How sadly will this news fall upon the hearts of the whole British nation and of humanity everywhere! The memory of the gallant Admiral and his heroic wife will be cherished alike in after years and live in perennial freshness. What solace has lost in his death cannot now be estimated, but what the world has gained in a sublime example can be more easily appreciated."

"We learn that the track-hyers on the western end of the Central Road, are through the entire county of Cabarrus, and are now laying the iron in Rowan, with every prospect of reaching that town before Christmas. How it would buy us all up, were the road so near reaching Greensboro!"

Important to Postmasters Everywhere.—The Washington Star says, it should be recollected that the quarterly returns of all the Postmasters, for the quarter ending on the 30th of this month, are to be made out under the provisions of the act passed on the 22d of June last. This information should be sent once republished in every paper in the United States.—Lynchburg Virginia.

"At the recent election in Pennsylvania, the vote was taken for and against a prohibitory liquor law. As far as heard from, the majority against prohibition is 2,935, and four counties to be heard from. Pretty close voting, considering the large number of votes polled."



## Rosseter's Paintings.

We are not accustomed to indiscriminate puffing, and especially in favor of the various exhibitions offered to the public. Some of these make persons who witness them neither wiser nor better, and humbug the spectators to the extent at least of the exhibition fee. Not so with the painting of "Noah and his family in the Ark,"— "The Captive Israelites,"—and "Miriam, the Prophetess, exulting over the destruction of Pharaoh's Hosts." These splendid paintings, the work of Mr. Rosseter, an American Artist of high distinction, have been exhibited for several days this week in the "Young Men's Hall," in this place. We have had the pleasure of examining them; and while we do not profess to have a natural taste for the fine arts, or to have been favored with any special opportunities of acquiring rules by which to decide upon their merits, we must be allowed to express our high admiration of these beautiful specimens of art from a Master's hand. One striking excellency of these paintings, and we think superiority to any we have ever seen, is the prominent and lifelike manner in which the various figures stand out from the canvass. The fact that quite a large number of our people in town and country, as well as the schools in this place, pleased and profited themselves by visiting the place and examining the paintings, was complimentary to their good taste, and doubtless pleasing to Mr. Wilbur, the very interesting and polite gentleman who has them in charge. We hope that such places as may yet be favored with a visit from Mr. Wilbur, will afford him a liberal patronage.

## Sons of Temperance.

The Grand Division of North Carolina Sons of Temperance, held their annual meeting in Raleigh on the 16th instant, and was attended by the rise of 100 delegates, from some 50 Divisions.

It was reported that \$1651.52 had been contributed the past year, to employ lecturers; and that after paying those employed, there is still remaining on hand \$878. A committee was appointed to solicit additional contributions, and to employ at least two lecturers for the next year.

The following Officers to the Grand Division were chosen for the ensuing year, viz:

Daniel S. Hill, of Lenoir, G. W. P.; John Q. DeCarteret, of Raleigh, G. W. A.; A. M. Gorman, of Raleigh, G. Scribe; W. M. Johnson, of Alamance, G. Treas.; M. S. Davis, of Chapel Hill, G. Con.; R. P. Toney, of Granville, G. Sen.; Rev. R. N. Davis, of Lincoln, G. Chap.

The following were elected as Representatives to the National Division, to meet in Charleston, South Carolina, on the first Wednesday in June 1855, viz:

P. G. W. P.'s D. P. Weir, J. H. Ennis, S. W. Whitting, Lake Blackner, Charles P. Deas, G. W. A. John White, G. W. Patriarch, Daniel S. Hill, G. W. Associate, John Q. DeCarteret.

The sum of \$150 was appropriated to defray the expenses of the Representatives to the National Division.

It was with great unanimity Resolved, That there be appointed a Committee of seven to memorialize the next session of the Legislature of North Carolina, to enact a law giving the privilege to the voters in each School or other District, to say whether intoxicating liquors shall be sold, in any quantities, in said District.

The next annual session of the Grand Division will be held in the town of Charlotte on the 4th Tuesday in October, 1855. The Rev. C. F. Deems, L. Blackner, esq., and Prof. Sterling were appointed to deliver Addresses at the next session.

## A "Ramshackle" Victory.

In these stirring times of unexpected and extraordinary victories and defeats in the political armies of this Government, and the more bloody engagements between the Czar of Russia and his formidable allies, on reading of the above victory the uninitiated would be likely to conclude that a few more States had wheeled into line against the Administration, or that Nicholas had broken the grand European alliance into fragments, or vice versa. While we have tried to keep posted up in political technicalities, we confess that we are behind the times upon the subject of *Ramshackles*. When left to our own resources, or the help that all Dictionary makers, national, State or county, Democratic, or Whig platitudes, can afford us, we confess our inability to enlighten the readers of our paper upon the nature of these successful beligerents, whose victory is announced in the *Wilmington Herald* of the 20th instant.—The *Herald* gives us some light, however. It is not that Russia has crushed Turkey, despite the protection of England and France. Nor have these great powers of Europe silenced the growling of the big bear by the "noise and confusion" of their scientific boasting or the thunder from their combined navies. No, nor has the last hope of President Pierce been crushed by other States following the astounding example of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana.

If none of these, what is it? From the *Herald* we learn that it means the defeat of Dr. Peter M. Walker, the regular nominee of the Democratic party to fill the vacancy in the Legislature occasioned by the resignation of Judge Person. This defeat was unlooked for by the Dr.'s friends and foes, but is nevertheless a great and unexpected victory. The day of the election *Dupont de Nemours* was proposed as an opposing candidate. He was a Democrat. Nobody knows or seems to know who was responsible for the nomination. But such a result! The Republicans "Ramshackles" did the work. Two to one against the regular Democratic candidate, and that too in *New Hanover*? Surely the "uncon-

quered" and invincible Administration phalanx in North Carolina is beginning to give way. At last, when the Whigs, Know Nothings, &c., &c., have been withstood, and the line remained unbroken, the Republican and its co-laborers have succeeded in routing "horns, feet and dragons" by concentrating the force of the "Ramshackles" against it. We hope our Wilmington friends will keep these chaps away from us, unless they will promise to always shoot in the right direction.—Let us fight with Democrats, Whigs, Know Nothings, or almost any body else, but deliver us from the power of the "Ramshackles"—that which in one day's fight wreaths success from a six-week's canvass of the Regulars in this "Gibraltar" Democratic County.

## Congressional Appropriations.

The official list of appropriations made by Congress at its last session is published in the *Washington papers*. The following is a summary:

Civil, diplomatic, & miscellaneous,	\$15,914,832 41
Army, fortifications, military Academy, &c.,	11,373,568 20
Indian department, naval, re-colonization, and other pensions,	3,984,686 12
Naval service,	12,510,808 36
Post Office Department,	11,293,909 63
Treaty with Mexico,	10,000,000 00
<b>Total,</b>	<b>\$65,107,825 62</b>

Besides this, the indefinite appropriations are estimated by the *Intelligencer* at five millions more.

Seventy millions in one year, (or, omitting the Mexican treaty, sixty millions,) is a pretty large sum to be spent by a party which makes such loud pretensions to economy. Though possibly it may not be too large for our present extended country. But suppose the Whigs were in power, and this amount of money were used up in one year, what an awful howling would be raised from Maine to California, by the locusts orators and presses of the country!

## Roman Catholic Belief.

We find in some of our exchanges, a notice of a sermon recently preached in Kentucky, by a Roman Catholic priest, in which he attempted to prove that a Republican Government was wrong in principle, in practice, and in morals; and that it was contrary to the laws of God and of Nature—ruinous to the interests of the true Church, (the Roman Catholic,) and that all who were members of that Church should do every thing in their power to break down and destroy any such government.

That this is the real sentiment of the Roman Church, no one acquainted with the past history of that Church will for a moment doubt; though their priests do not always have the boldness to publicly proclaim it in this country. But if they ever have the power, they will most assuredly show by their acts, that the Roman Catholic Church is intrinsically opposed to Republicanism, and that no free government can long exist in any country where they have the ascendancy.

## Ohio Delegation.

There is not, according to the statements of the Ohio papers of both parties, a single Administration candidate elected to Congress from that State. The opposition ticket has succeeded in every district, the majorities in most cases being unusually and unexpectedly large. The following are the names of the Representatives elected:

1 Timothy C. Day,	12 Samuel Galloway,
2 J. Scott Harrison,	13 John Sherman,
3 Lewis D. Campbell,	14 William Bliss,
4 M. H. Nichols,	15 Wm. R. Sapp,
5 Richard Mott,	16 Edward Hall,
6 James R. Emrie,	17 Chas. J. Albright,
7 Aaron Huston,	18 Benj. F. Lester,
8 Benj. Stanton,	19 Edward Wadsworth,
9 George K. Watson,	20 J. R. Giddings,
10 Oscar F. Moore,	21 J. A. Bingham,
11 O. V. Culver,	

In the present Congress, there are 12 Democratic representatives from Ohio.

## Know-Nothing Convention.

A State Convention of the Massachusetts Know-Nothings was held in Boston on the 18th inst. Over 2,000 delegates were in attendance. It is said the convention was quite stormy, and the claims of several candidates proposed for Governor were discussed. Finally, it is supposed, the following ticket was agreed upon. For Governor, Henry J. Gardner, of Boston; for Lieutenant Governor, Simon Brown, of Concord. Mr. Gardner is a merchant at Boston; a young man, and has heretofore acted energetically with the Whig party. Mr. Brown is editor of an agricultural journal, and has not taken active part in politics.

## Wretched Occupation.

The National *Intelligencer* says the overwhelming reverses which the Administration has recently experienced, have set the Washington "Union," the President's organ, to "calculating the chances of the continuance of the Federal Union." This is a wretched business for any journal, but worse than all for the official journal and organ of the Government. Blighted ambition has driven many a man to treason, but we entreat our official neighbor to leave all calculations of the value of the Union, and all speculations upon the nature of the events which are to destroy it, if they shall ever occur, to inveterate *unifiers* and *abolitionists*, who "pant for the dissolution of the Union as the little path to the water works." We hold it little less than treason even to "imagine the death of the Union."

All accounts agree that the apple crop this season is abundant. Prices at Albany from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per barrel.—*Exchange paper.*

All accounts in this part of the country agree that there is not a half crop from the products of the orchard; and what apples there are, we fear, will not keep sound long.

Dr. John E. Tompkins, of Wake, Editor of the *Farmer's Journal*, has been appointed Assistant to Prof. Emmons in the Agricultural and Geological Survey of the State, now going on. Dr. T. succeeds Dr. McClellan, of Chatham, resigned.

The trial of Reuben F. Samuel, for the murder of Reuben Southern, and which was expected to come off last week at Stokes; was removed, on the affidavit of the prisoner, to the county of Rockingham, and will probably take place next week.

VERMONT SENATORS.—Hon. Jacob Collamer, who has been elected U. S. Senator for the long term, and Hon. Lawrence Brainerd, free soil Democrat, for the short term, by the Legislature of that State.

## Great Emancipation.

William Richards, one of the Norman "Saints," lately deceased in Utah, leaves twenty widows who are emancipated by his death. Wonder which they would prefer to be united in wedlock the second time, with a married or single man?

READING OUT OF THE PARTY.—A correspondent of the *Wilmington Herald* says—

"It having been publicly rumored on the day of the election, by the adherents of the old clique, that the Millen and his supporters would be read out of their party, you will confer a favor by ascertaining from the *Journal*, when the ceremony comes off, as there are several 'Ramshackles' desirous of being present to witness the fun?"

John Broadway, one of the members elected to the Commons from Anson county, has resigned his seat in consequence of indigibility—he being a minister of the gospel. An election will be held on the 10th of November to fill the vacancy.

The following advertisement appeared in some of the Raleigh papers. It was not ordered to be published in the *Patriot*, but we will give it one insertion, gratis, for the benefit of such of our young friends as may entertain an idea of presenting themselves to the members of the next Legislature, as applicants for office.

*By order of the*  
ROLLY CLICK.  
[Pr. Adv. 80,21] It

A COURTEOUS GENTLEMAN.—"I do not wish to say anything against the individual in question," said a quiet man, "but I would merely remark, in the language of the poet, that, to him, truth is stranger than fiction."

## Communications.

For the *Patriot*.

## Railroad Meeting.

Pursuant to public notice, a Railroad meeting was held in Leasville, by a portion of the citizens of Rockingham, N. C. and vicinity county, Va., on the 21st October, 1854.

On motion of Dr. A. B. Johns, the Rev. B. Field was appointed Chairman and John M. Reynolds, Secretary.

After a brief statement of the objects of the meeting by the Chair, and Dr. A. B. Johns and a pretty general interchange of views, by gentlemen present, a motion by Dr. A. B. Johns prevailed, that it is the opinion of this meeting that an extension of the Railroad from Charlotte to the valley of the Roanoke and the Dan would greatly promote the agricultural, mineral and other interests of this section of North Carolina, and that it is proper that we should be represented in the Railroad Conventions to be held in Norfolk on the 24th November and Yanceyville the 16th November; and that the Chair appoint said delegates.—Whereupon the following gentlemen were duly appointed and respectfully and earnestly requested to attend said Conventions:

Delegation to Norfolk.—Col. A. S. Ward, Col. J. P. Dillard, Dr. R. B. Robinson, Col. O. Smallwood, Thos. Hamilton, Jr., Dr. T. W. Egan, Capt. John Strong, Wm. R. Strong, Wm. F. Brodnax, Samuel P. Wilson, Wm. R. Columbus, Hughes Millard, Esq., Maj. Wm. P. Terry, Jno. M. Seales, Col. J. T. Hinton, Geo. Hinton, Sen., and on motion, the Chairman was added to the list.

Delegates to Yanceyville.—Dr. A. B. Johns, Geo. S. Allen, C. Hamilton, Jno. M. Reynolds, Maj. G. W. Martin, Jno. Noir, Dr. T. W. Egan, John H. Dillard, Thos. Burton, Jr., R. H. Smith, J. M. Galloway, J. W. Ruffin, Robert Moir, C. Glenn, Dr. J. W. May, R. W. Lawson, R. B. Watt, R. Galloway, T. S. Galloway, J. J. Seales, Col. J. M. Seales, Dr. Patrick, J. H. Cardwell, Wm. B. Carter, Dr. Carter, Daniel Arvey, Wm. F. Carter, Dr. B. Galloway, M. J. Hampton, Allen Price, J. P. Grogan, Maj. Wm. Bethel, W. P. Watt, Dr. J. Kewey, Capt. Thomas Pratt, Dr. Curry, Col. Geo. D. Boyd, Thos. Settle, Jr., J. W. Nash, Galloway, Col. J. T. Hinton, Stephen Dillard, Wm. F. Terry, John M. Seales, Capt. R. G. Lammie, A. M. Seales, Jr., E. T. Starling, Dr. Richard H. Seales, Dr. W. M. Smith, R. Galloway, Joseph Holderly, W. Norman.

On motion, of Daniel Arvey, the following gentlemen were appointed to obtain signatures to a memorial to the Legislature of North Carolina for a charter for said Railroad, Daniel Arvey, J. W. Burton, Dr. A. B. Johns, Dr. T. W. Egan, Jno. P. Grogan, W. B. Carter, Dr. J. Hawley, Joseph Holderly, B. Field, John Strong, Dr. Richard H. Seales and Wm. Noel.

On motion, of Dr. Johns, the Secretary was directed to send the proceedings of this meeting to the *Greensboro' Patriot* and *Danville papers*, for publication. B. FIELD, Chairman. J. M. REYNOLDS, Secretary.

## FOR THE PATRIOT.

MEANS. Editors.—In the *Observer* that came to hand this morning I find a long article upon the subject of revenue and taxation. I concur with the writer in most of his conclusions, but regret to see that he, with many others, are disposed to complain of the tax levied and collected on money loaned at interest. The article in the *Observer* is worded in such a style as to convey the idea that money at interest is taxed higher than the same amount in land. This is not correct. Land owners in every portion of the State pay more on their land, whether it be productive or not, than their money loaned at interest. Nor is this all; the tax on land as far as the counties are concerned, is not a fixed tax. The County Courts have the power to tax it for County purposes, and to any extent they please; and in some of the counties they lay it on without stint or mercy, and as they are independent of the people, instances are not wanting when some of these independent tax leviers have exercised their power in this line, to break down some of the liberal minded Representatives of the county who have ventured to vote for appropriations to various kinds of improvements in the State. Let the Constitution be so amended as to have all who levy taxes on the people elected by them, and it will do much to elevate the character of the Representative. As matters now stand, they have to answer on the stump for all taxes levied and collected. And thus extravagant magistrates of a county have it in their power to break down liberal Representatives, and hasty legislation on the County Court benches has, and I fear will long continue to break down liberal and humane legislation in our Legislatures. Free Suffrage is not all the reforms we need in the Constitution. Nor is any one yet taxed too much. As to delinquencies in giving in land and polls, we regret to admit that there is good ground of complaint against a great number of free holders; but not so much against money lenders. Many of them have consciences hard enough to digest a violated oath—without sustaining any injury whatever. Under these circumstances we think the next Legislature should be careful to amend our laws in such a manner as to have all delinquencies punished promptly and with severity. This thing of wilfully committing perjury to steal a small pittance annually from the State is a crime in the sight of God and man too disgusting to mean longer to be borne. Let a law be passed in proportion to the enormity of their crime—without partiality or distinction.

## A FREEHOLDER.

For the *Patriot*.  
Old Guilford awake! Sleep no longer.

Let not one member of the body politic of old Rip Vanwinkle be asleep while the old gentleman himself is arousing from his *beloved slumbers*.—Noelburg, the birthplace of American Independence, was not only awake then! but she is fully awake now—her citizens are energetically engaged in every scheme of improvement that can enhance her general interest. Then why should not old Guilford be wide awake again; whose history is so eminently connected with our revolutionary struggle at Old Martinsville? Then sons of Guilford awake to your interest and let us not merit the epithet that Guilford is the *lizard* in our improvement that will make her citizens more happy, wealthy or wise. Now fellow citizens consider this matter well and come to the general conclusion to come from every portion of the county to Greensboro' on Tuesday of next November Court; not for the purpose of being marshalled into an army to carry on a war with the sons of Great Britain, but for the purpose of gathering up the scattered troops and officers of the last agricultural campaign, and to beat up for volunteers to form a regular agricultural army, for the purpose of fully demolishing every enemy to our farming interests. Come forward then fellow-citizens. Let all come and let it not be said that in agricultural enterprise at least, that Guilford county is the most dishonored member of Old Rip's body. By the request of many citizens,  
S. W. WESTBROOKS,  
Recording Sec. of Ag. Society.

## MARRIED.

In Rockingham, on Sunday the 22d inst. by Robt. Naper, Esq., Mr. G. C. Molay, to Miss Ruth J. Rely.

## DIED.

At Baton Rouge La., on Thursday Evening the 25th Sept. last, Lieut. John A. Mobley, of the U. S. Army. Lieutenant Mobley was borne in the town of Greensboro', N. C., on the 4th February, 1830. He received his preparatory course of education in the town in which he was born, after which he was regularly entered as a Student of the Military Academy at West Point, where he graduated with distinction in June 1850. After having finished his Education he entered the army as 2d Lieut. and spent one year in the service at Fort Cayton on Indian River, in the south west part of Florida, after which he was recalled to West Point as an assistant teacher of mathematics in that institution which has given so many eminent officers to the nation, after being promoted to the office of 1st Lieut. and after having remained for two years as a teacher in the above institution where he gave entire satisfaction by his ripe scholarship and gentlemanly deportment, he was at his repeated and urgent solicitations transferred to his company then stationed at Baton Rouge, where for several weeks previous to his death he had the entire command of the troops stationed at the place. After having for weeks most assiduously and laboriously devoted himself to attending upon the sick and dying, he was taken sick on Sunday the 23d of September and died on the 28th of the same month, from an attack of Yellow Fever, which has proved so fatal a scourge to the Southern Cities during the latter part of the last summer.

It is a matter of great comfort to the surviving friends that he was summoned to meet the King of Errors in a strange land far away from home with no dear tender relation to close his dying eyes he did not die among strangers. His correct, manly, and amiable deportment, his honorable bearing, and his gentlemanly manners had in a short time made friends for him, who having around his sick bed with as much solicitude and tender care as could have been bestowed by a parent, a brother or a sister, and who followed him to the grave with unaffected grief.

It is a matter of still greater consolation that he was prepared to meet his fate. He had made a friend "of the friend of Sinners" and died in peace and in hope of a glorious immortality. Jesus, Jesus my hope my claim! he frequently and fervently repeated till he fell asleep in the arms of Him whose name he so fervently invoked. The Rev. Elijah Guion, Rector of the Episcopal Church at Baton Rouge who ministered unto him in spiritual things during his illness and who attended his remains to their resting place in the Officers burying ground near the Garrison and read the burial Service of the Episcopal Church at his funeral, has written a very consoling letter to the bereaved parents and relations of the deceased in which he says, "Seldom has it been my lot to witness a death so calm, indicative as we trust of the rest and peace he now enjoys in the world of spirits."

Altho we may lament his early death—Altho we may regret that he has been cut off in the very bud of his promising manhood and checked in the career of honorable ambition, and although the

hopes of fond Parents and friends are buried in his grave we feel satisfied in view of "all the bliss that flesh is heir to for him 'to die was gain'" and that he has exchanged Earth for Heaven. What friend or relation of his can regret the change? Who would call him back to Earth again.

In Greensboro', on Saturday evening last, October 21st, in the 51st year of his age, Mr. Robert T. Woodburn. Death claimed his victim after an illness of two weeks, borne as it becometh one who professes to have a good hope through grace that a more enduring happiness than any that this world affords awaits him in another. Mr. Woodburn had been so long a member of the community from which death has just removed him, that even a word may seem unnecessary here. All who knew him, recognized in him "the noblest work of God"—an honest man. Though humble was his sphere in life, kindness, courtesy, and stern integrity marked his character in all the relations he sustained to his family or to the world around him. Some years since he became, by an open profession of Christ, a member of the Presbyterian Church in this place, and has ever since adorned the doctrines of God his Savior in all things. He lived a consistent Christian, and died as he had lived—in peace with all the world and with his God. His family and friends mourn his departure from them, but their loss has been his gain; and if they but use the diligence that he used "to make their calling and election sure," they may yet enjoy his society "where the wicked cease from troubling and where the weary are at rest." He is not dead, but sleeps in Jesus. May we all awake with him.

About twenty-four hours after the death of Mr. W. a nephew, eight or nine years of age, son of Mr. Elial Woodburn of Anson Co., N. C. followed his uncle from the same house to the land of rest. He was on a visit to his relatives here, when the enemy found him and claimed him for his own. He passed early from this world of sin and sorrow to a brighter and a better, where he met, another still younger, from the same family, who, a day or two previous, had departed from the homestead in Anson, to meet an uncle and a brother in that "better land." The old die—the strong man falls—the young even are not spared; then let all prepare to meet their God.

Departed this life, at his residence in the county of Rockingham, N. C., on Tuesday the 10th day of October, 1854, Miss Sallie Mills, relict of Mr. Matthew Mills, deceased in the 60th year of her age.

For a number of years she had been sorely afflicted, but she was never heard to murmur at the will of God, even before she experienced a change of heart, which she did several years since, and all who knew her has the fullest confidence that she was prepared for death. She was blessed with a strong and vigorous mind, and possessed a disposition so noble and generous that she was a favorite with all her acquaintances. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

On Saturday 17th instant, of a congestive chill, Miss Agnes Florida Pugh, daughter of Jesse E. Pugh of Franklinsville, N. C.

The deceased was much esteemed for genuine piety and many excellencies and graces that soften the asperities of life, and died with a perfect assurance of future happiness.

"Tell them that 'tis an awful thing to die—"  
"Twice 'em to that—yet the dread path once trod,  
Heaven lies its everlasting portals high,  
And bids the pure in heart behold this God."

In Elenton, N. C., on the 13th inst., Hugh H. Collins, Esq., in the 43rd year of his age. Mr. C. had been twice elected a member of the House of Commons for the county of Chowan, and was much esteemed as a good citizen.

For Sale.—A pair of seven year old Bay Horses. Sound and kind in harness.  
Oct. 27th 1854. T. J. PATRICK.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, STOKES COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Session, September Term, 1854.

John W. Richardson, Admr. of Daniel S. Reid, vs. John H. B. Reid, Margaret Reid, Elizabeth Reid and Thomas Reid.

Petition to sell Land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John H. B. Reid, one of the defendants in this case is not an inhabitant of this State. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the *Greensboro' Patriot* printed at Greensboro', that he personally appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Session, to be held for the County of Stokes at the Court House in Danbury on the second Monday of December next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or the petition will be taken pro confesso as to him, and he be heard ex parte.

Witness John Hill Clerk of our said Court at office, the second Monday of September 1854.  
JOHN HILL, 804:6w.

Bank Dividend. The Farmer's Bank of N. C., has declared a dividend of six per cent for the last six months, payable on and after the 1st of November 1854, to stockholders in the vicinity of Greensboro' at the Branch Bank in this place. Greensboro', N. C. Oct. 26th 1854. 804:

TEEN DOLLARS REWARD.—Runaway from the subscriber on the 18th inst., a negro man named Wiley Mitchell or Mangum; will answer to either name, about five feet 8 or 10 inches high, black complexion with a large mouth and very thick lips and large flat nose. He took away with him a pair of new pants of blue striped goods, a fancy shirt and plectled bosom, with flowers on it; a cloth frock coat. The above reward will be given for his apprehension and delivery to me at my residence, one quarter of a mile from Centre Meeting House, Guilford county, N. C.  
GEORGE SMITH, 804:4w.

Sept. 25th, 1854.

POCKET BOOK LOST.—I lost on Saturday the 21st October instant, near the 25 mile post, on the Fayetteville & Western Plank Road, my pocket book, containing about \$80.00 cash; a note made to Franklin Davis by Patrick Montague, of Fayetteville, for about thirteen hundred dollars, dated the 22nd of July, 1853. I hereby forewarn all persons from trading for said note, as it was settled on the 16th of October, 1854.

Any person finding said pocket-book, and returning it with contents to me at Fayetteville, or to Jas. A. Stewart or Col. H. C. Dick, of Guilford, will be handsomely rewarded for doing so.  
PATRICK MONTAGUE, 804:2w.

Oct. 24, 1854.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, STOKES COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Session, September Term, 1854.

William M. Moore vs. W. W. Gray & John Walker, Original Attachment Levied on Land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this State; It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the *Greensboro' Patriot*, printed in Greensboro', that they personally appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Stokes at the Court House in Danbury on the second Monday in December next, then and there to reply or plead to issue, or judgment final will be entered against them and the property levied on condemned to the satisfaction of the plaintiff's debt.

Witness, John Hill, Clerk of our said Court at office, the 2nd Monday of September, 1854.  
JOHN HILL, c. c. 804:6w.

Pr. adv. 55.

Rock Island Jeans and Casimeres—Kept constantly on hand and for sale by R. G. LINDSAY

State of North Carolina, ROCKINGHAM COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Session, August Term, 1854.

Martha Whittemore, vs. J. B. Whittemore & others, Petition for Divorc.

In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Clement J. Whittemore, Monroe Whittemore and John T. Duke and his wife Tabitha C. Duke, defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State. It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the *Greensboro' Patriot*, notifying the said Clement J. Whittemore, Monroe Whittemore, John T. Duke and his wife Tabitha C. Duke, that they personally appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the county of Rockingham, at the Court House in Greensboro', on the fourth Monday of November next, and then and there to plead, answer or demur to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to them and heard ex parte. Witness, William M. Ellington, Clerk of said Court at office, the fourth Monday of August, 1854.  
W. M. ELLINGTON, C. C. 800:6w.

Pr. adv. 55.

PINE FRUIT TREES.—20,000 fine fruit trees of all the usual kinds, for sale this season at the Nurseries of Joshua Lindley and Owen Lindley in the counties of Chatham and Guilford.—Those wanting trees will please send their orders in at an early period. Address Joshua Lindley, at New Garden, Guilford county, and Owen Lindley at Cane Creek, Chatham county. Catalogues will be sent to all applicants. JOSHUA LINDLEY, Oct. 20, 1854. 803 3m.

BISHOP ATKINSON, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, will by Divine permission preach in Greensboro' on Wednesday evening 8th Nov.

Notice.—Will be sold on Tuesday the 25th of November next, if not sold before, 120 acres of land lying immediately on the main road leading from Greensboro' to Martinsville, known as Humphrey's & Oak's lands. Terms made known on day of sale.  
J. C. LEACH, 802:3w.

THE ARABIAN HORSESHAKERS—Method of taming Horses.—I will send this receipt by mail to any part of the United States for 25 cts. Address (postpaid) J. W. PRESTON, Ayresville N. C.

2-502

OUR MOTTO IS!—Wholesale and Retail—small Profits and quick Sale. We keep fully informed our friends and the public generally, that we have received the largest and cheapest Stock of Ready-made Clothing, ever brought to this place before. Our Stock consists in part to wit: Cloaks, Over Coats of every description, fine Broad Cloth Dress, frock and Sack Coats, black, fancy, ring striped and striped, Doecins, cassimere and Cassinet pants, black Satins, fancy silk, silk and cotton plush, cloth and cassimere Vest, together with a very large and good lot of, Hungarian, cork sole, water proof and calf Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, Stocks, Cravats, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Collars, white and fancy Shirts, merino Under Shirts and Drawers, flannel over and under shirts, Comforts, Suspensors, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Gloves, and a great variety of other things usually kept in our Establishment, all at goods much and will be sold very low for cash, give us a call before buying



