

have been quite so prompt in accepting his proposals. As soon as the question was put Rebecca said, 'I will go.' With equal propriety he might have said, 'No.' Mr. Alden took a camel instead of a bull. Priscilla Mullins might have declined. They both employed the creature among their own people. We are somewhat inclined to the belief, that in either case, the lady was influenced more by the man than the animal; more by the human than the animal than by the camel.

Five persons killed by a mischievous Chilly.—Upon the Brighton (England) Railway, on the 8th inst., a railway train was precipitated over a bridge into a valley, in consequence of a sleeper having been placed on the track by a boy 11 years of age. His motive is supposed to have been to see the cars crash the sticks. By the accident five persons were instantly killed, three of whom (a widow woman aged 75—her daughter and a laborer) were passengers, and two attached to the train. The jury of inquest deemed the boy too young to be dealt with for his mischievous act. His mother testified that he seemed anxious to see the train go over the bridge, appeared frightened and asked her what they should do.

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.  
FAYETTEVILLE, March 15, 1851.  
Dear Sir: At a meeting of the "Commonwealth Agricultural Society," held in the Court House in Fayetteville, on the Wednesday afternoon of March Term of the County Court, the undersigned was appointed a Committee to procure some one to deliver an Address before the Society at their first Annual Meeting, to be held in the town of Fayetteville, on the Wednesday afternoon of December Term of the County Court, in this year.

In discharge of this duty, the Committee take great pleasure in selecting you, and beg that you will favor the Society with an Address on the occasion.  
With very great respect, yours, &c.,  
DANIEL McLELLAN, Chairman.  
JAMES W. STRANGE, Committee.  
WILLIAM T. SMITH, do.  
HON. ROBERT STANISH, do.

MYRTLE HILL, May 16, 1851.  
Gentlemen: While on the Circuit I received your communication inviting me to deliver an Address before the Cumberland Agricultural Society during the week of our December County Court.  
I have deferred answering till this time, not because I have hesitated at all about complying with your request, but supposing there was plenty of time I have just procrastinated from day to day till now.

I accept, not because I feel that I have the agricultural knowledge which the duty assigned me deserves, but because I feel flattered at being called upon, and will endeavor to learn something by December.

But in sober seriousness, I am rejoiced to find that our farmers are waking up to a sense of the importance of the business in which they are engaged, and to a conviction that skill and information are essential to success in it as in any other pursuit in life, and am glad to avail myself of every opportunity in my power of contributing to what I consider the most important interest of the land in which I live.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,  
your obt' serv't,  
RO. STRANGE.  
Messrs DANIEL McLELLAN, WILLIAM T. SMITH and JAMES W. STRANGE, Committee.

FOR THE OBSERVER.  
WILMINGTON, N. C., June, 1851.  
E. J. HALE & SON.—Gentlemen: The Robeson Institute closed its 2d Session last week. The Academic Hall was crowded to overflowing during the interesting occasion. Nearly seventy students were present, and as far as time would permit, the examination was thorough; but permit me to suggest here, that two days is by no means sufficient for the commencement exercises of such an institution as this. The Mathematical department alone would have nearly consumed the time. The young gentlemen in this department evinced both talent and industry, and reflected much credit on their excellent instructor. We call on the Greek and Roman Classics, and especially the latter, they deserve great praise, as well as for their noble bearing and gentlemanly deportment; and in reference to their fine—very fine—personal appearance, we can only say that it must have been a source of pride to their friends and patrons. The Literary Society (Bacomic), formed a procession on Wednesday night, accompanied by a Brass Band from Fayetteville, which was quite imposing, and an excellent address from Rev. H. McNeill. On Thursday, many select addresses were delivered, some of them in very superior style. But the great treat of all was some eight or ten original Orations, prepared by the young gentlemen for the occasion. Many of these Orations; whether we regard the matter, the arrangement, or the delivery, were certainly excellent, and would have been no disparagement to a graduating class in any of our Colleges. We have no reason to doubt that in the female department, the several classes were equally well prepared; but with the exception of a class in Botany, the students answered the questions proposed to them in a tone so low, that having a heavy ear, we could not well understand them.

Situated in a moral and religious neighborhood, at a distance from town or village, the students have little to abstract their minds from their studies; hence their proficiency and almost unparalleled improvement. A SPECTATOR.

Mrs. Hardin's School for Young Ladies, AT ROSE HILL, Near Fayetteville, N. C.  
THE next Session of this FAMILY SCHOOL, under the immediate charge of Mr. and Mrs. Hardin, will commence on Monday the 21st day of the next, and end on the 25th of December following. Early notice is requested from those desiring places for their daughters or wards, the School being limited in number. The present Session will terminate on the 9th June.  
W. H. HARDIN.  
Rose Hill, May 24, 1851. 73-cow1209

Settlements.  
PERSONS who are indebted to us will confer an obligation if they will settle during the present month. All persons to whom we are indebted will please render their bills for payment.  
July 1. E. J. HALE & SON.

GEN. JACKSON'S PROCLAMATION.  
Some inquiry having been made in this State, recently, in regard to an alleged revocation, by Gen. Jackson, of the doctrines of his famous Proclamation of 1832, which pronounced, as with a voice of thunder, that "SECESSION IS TREASON," we copy the following from the Washington Union, written by the Editor of that paper, Maj. Andrew Jackson Donelson, who was at the time the Private Secretary of President Jackson.

FROM THE WASHINGTON UNION.  
Equally unfounded is the insinuation that Gen. Jackson's proclamation was the composition of federal minds, and was afterwards amended in order to satisfy the scruples of an offended democracy. Gen. Jackson never, by any act of his life, explained away the meaning of his proclamation. The publication authorized by him contains the fullest proof that all assertions to this effect were gratuitous and unfounded. Indeed, the very passages of that document which were misrepresented as being too federal were approved by that portion of his cabinet which were never suspected of a federal affinity. There is not a sentiment in that document which militates against the Virginia resolutions; there is not a word in it which Gen. Jackson ever consented to modify or to change—not one that any member of his cabinet desired to change, either then or since, that ever we heard of. Nor is it true to say that Mr. Livingston was the author of that document. It was put into form chiefly by him, because it was a document to be recorded in the State Department; but its essential features were drawn up immediately under the direction and dictation of the General himself. Indeed, when presented to the cabinet it underwent important changes, and particularly in those features which refer to the manner in which the constitution was formed, and the mode in which it bound all the people under one common and united government.

Gen. Jackson was not a man of words; he straddled not at the phrases of rhetoric and eloquent diction. He pressed straight to the point of duty with his heart in his hand. He was a soldier of the revolution, and knew what was meant by the tyranny and oppression which justified the war for our independence. The right and the duty of resistance, as understood by the great men of that day, he had shed his blood for; and if he were alive to-day he would shed it as freely if the same justification existed. But no false logic would ever induce him to say that such a justification is afforded by the passage of the Compromise of the last session of Congress. The following extract from his message of 1837 to Congress contains, in a few lines, the view he always took of this important right:

"The existence of this right, however, must depend upon the measures which may justify its exercise. It is the *ultima ratio*, which presupposes that the proper appeals to all other means of redress have been made in good faith, and which can never be rightfully resorted to unless it be unavoidable. It is not the right of the State, but of the individual, and of all the individuals in the State. It is the right of mankind generally to secure, by all means in their power, the blessings of liberty and happiness; but when, for these purposes, any body of men have voluntarily associated themselves under a particular form of government, no portion of them can dissolve the association without acknowledging the correlative right in the remainder to decide whether that dissolution can be permitted consistently with the general happiness. In this view, it is a right depending upon the power to enforce it."

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

But we are gratified to state that although many persons failed to get as large contracts as they had hoped to obtain, yet there was general satisfaction; and as reasonable men, bidders submitted cheerfully to a plain necessity. The distribution, we doubt not, was made as equally as it could have been done.—*Sat. Watch.*

A Strange Fire.—A gentleman was in our office on Saturday last, talking about farming, and he had been farming for eleven years, and that he had been tending less and less land every year, and that his crops increased in quantity in the proportion he reduced the quantity of land. He keeps his cattle haltered every night, and says he has some manure piles worth seeing.—*Saturday Watchman.*

Paper Boats.—We observe in one of our exchanges that a paper mill in Georgia is engaged in manufacturing an article of paper for roofing, which is believed to be better and cheaper for that purpose than almost any thing else. This paper is made of the same materials as common wrapping paper, and is a quarter of an inch thick. It is securely nailed to a well-seasoned covering of boards, and then thoroughly tarred, and while the tar is green, a good coating of sand sifted upon it. The roof then becomes as hard as stone—entirely impervious to water—quite as proof against fire as any metallic roof, and said to be more durable than any other in use. We were not before aware that paper had ever been used for such a purpose.

Richmond Whig.  
There is a kitchen in this town covered with cotton sheeting, manufactured at a Factory here, and coated with mineral wool, we believe. It was put on after the roof had been burnt off by fire. [OBSERVER.]

A Rare Company at Dinner on the 4th of July.—A friend of ours yesterday dined in company with four ladies, sisters—whose ages amounted to three hundred and twenty-six years, averaging 81 years and 6 months. The three oldest rode in a carriage to the house of the youngest, and remained until the middle of the afternoon, and returned to their respective homes—they are all comfortably well this morning, and have all resided in Baltimore over fifty years.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

The eccentric Dr. Byles said one day to his servant, "Go and tell your mistress that Dr. Byles has put an end to himself." The girl flew up stairs, with a face of horror at this dreadful news. The astonished wife and daughter rushed into the parlor—and there was the Doctor, calmly talking about with a part of a cow's tail, that he had picked up in the street, tied to his coat behind.

N. C. LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.  
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Institution took place on Monday last.  
The report of the Directors shows that the Company is daily growing in public favor, and that it has taken a standing with the most reliable institutions of this kind in the country—for besides meeting promptly all its losses and defraying all its necessary expenses, it has remaining on hand more than \$46,000, to meet future expenses and losses.

"On the subject of Dividends," says the report, "the Directors have moved with great caution. At the first annual meeting, no Dividend was declared, because they believed the best interest and welfare of the Company dictated such a policy." This year, however, they have declared a Dividend to Life members, of thirty per cent. on the premiums paid in by those who have renewed their policies prior to the first Monday of July. This is a most gratifying evidence of the prosperity of the Company.

The following Gentlemen have been elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz: Dr. C. E. Johnston, C. B. Root, J. F. Jordan, W. H. McKee, W. W. Holden, Seaton Gales, W. R. Scott, H. W. Husted, W. D. Haywood, Perrin Busbee, F. C. Hill, W. D. Cooke and W. H. Jones.

The old Officers of the Company were unanimously re-elected by the Board of Directors.—*Richmond Register.*

Branch Bank of Greensboro'.—The Branch of the Bank of Cape Fear, hitherto not established in this place, has been organized for the transaction of business and the accommodation of the public. The following named gentlemen are the officers:  
Cashier—Jesse H. Lindsey.  
Directors—William A. Caldwell, Wilson S. Hill, John A. Gimer, James Sloan and Edmund W. Ogden.  
Discount Day—every Wednesday.  
Greensboro' Patriot.

North Carolina Notes.—The Albany Evening Journal notices at length a report of Professor Walter R. Johnson on the subject of the Deep River Coal formation in North Carolina, and James W. Johnston as follows:  
"We understand that miners, under the direction of a competent engineer, have already gone on to open the mines, and prepare for active business; and judging from the character and ability of the men who are engaged in this enterprise, there can be no doubt of their success, for they are gentlemen who carry out what they undertake, and do not jump at conclusions."  
"Coal is one of the great sources of wealth to Great Britain, and next to iron is their most permanent reliance. In the United States it is becoming a vast trade, and the demand, especially for bituminous, is continually greater than the supply.—Twelve thousand cargoes of this commodity were shipped from Philadelphia last season, which shows a rapidly increasing demand over prior years; and unless Prof. Johnson is largely mistaken, which is not likely, as he stands at the head of the geological profession, and there can be no better authority, this deposit of bituminous coal is likely to prove invaluable, not only as a fuel, but to the owners of the mine, the quality being unquestionable, while its cost, delivered in New York, is much less than any other coal of the same character."

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FROM THE GREENSBORO' PATRIOT.  
A WORD OF WARNING.  
The good people within the range of our circulation, are quiet Union-loving people—not taking it for granted, in the honesty of their own hearts, we fear, that the stir which they see in the papers about Secession is nothing but noise, such as a few disconcerted spirits are always in the habit of making about something or other, but that there is no real danger afoot. If such is the case, it is time to wake up, and be no longer deceived or careless about the actual state of things. The powerful leaders of the Democratic party of the State, and their newspapers, without a single exception that we know of, are pursuing a course the best calculated of any they could devise to create disaffection to the Union; and the danger is, that the masses of the confiding people who have hitherto followed their lead will be entangled by their sophistry and drawn into support of their unholy schemes. They profess devotion to the Union; but alas! the whole scope of their argument and language betrays the hollowness of their professions. Not a harangue is made, not a letter written, not a paper issued, on national affairs, without an effort, either covert, or open, to make the people dissatisfied with the Government. The main object, of course, is to increase their party capital from the modicum of sympathy for secession which exists in some portions of the State among the whigs. Some, however, are disunionists and traitors *per se.*

"The right of secession" is a favorite theme with the whole tribe—not, as they will tell you, that they entertain any desire to exercise such right; but they have some how, all at once, unaccountably discovered the importance of recognizing such right. The Jesuit—if they can "prepare the hearts of the people" for the right of secession, they know the fact must soon follow, in the lead of South Carolina. And South Carolina, too, is daily deriving "aid and comfort" from the cunning and powerful efforts of the Democratic Secessionists of North Carolina to commit the entire party to the "right of secession," and to imbue the popular mind with disaffection towards the General Government. While telling you that they "comprise" in the compromise measures of the last Congress, they exhaust their vocabulary in epithets of abuse of that compromise and its authors.

While this traitorous plan of operations is mainly carried on by the Democratic leaders, it is not wholly confined to them. A few—and we are glad they are so few—persons of talent and influence who have hitherto had the confidence and support of the patriotic whig party, are engaged in the same unholy cause. We do hope and trust that from whigs, at least, they have received their last honors.

We speak of this thing in the honesty of our hearts, with a pretty full knowledge of the moving of the waters, and of our slandering fellow citizens to awake in them to the dangers which threaten the integrity of our beloved country. "The price of liberty is eternal vigilance." We cry "awful!" because we see the distant glare of his eye balls and hear his hideous growl.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.  
THE "SOUTHERN PRESS."  
The organ of the Disunionists at Washington, in commenting upon the proceedings of the Lancaster Convention, says:  
"The same Convention re-nominated Johnston for governor—who vetoed the bill to repeal the law of Pennsylvania regarding the jails of the State for the detention of fugitives."

We are willing in charity to suppose that this misrepresentation of Gov. Johnston is rather the result of ignorance than of design; but how, in the face of all the miserable clamor which has been raised about the retention of the bill repealing the 6th clause of the Act of '47, the Press could have committed such a blunder, seems to us incomprehensible. According to the Constitution of this State, "if any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within ten days, (Sundays excepted,) after it shall have been presented to him, it shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the General Assembly, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall be a law, unless sent back within three days after their next meeting."

The Democrats, who were in a majority in the Legislature, were actuated in the repeal of the section referred to by a purpose of embarrassing Gov. Johnston. They consequently refrained from action on the subject until the very last hour of the session. Then the bill was taken up in direct violation of the parliamentary rules, and was passed after a joint committee had been sent to notify the Governor that the two Houses were prepared to adjourn, if he had no further communication to make. The object of these extraordinary proceedings was to deny the Governor any opportunity of expressing his reasons for signing the bill, if he approved it, or the consideration which induced him to veto it, if he adopted that course.

The whole movement was a wretched party trick from beginning to end, and its contrivers were no more influenced by friendly regard for the South, as they now claim, when a political purpose may be promoted, than they are by honorable motives in availing themselves of a pretext so disreputable. The Legislature adjourned pell-mell as soon as it performed this security manoeuvre, and therefore the bill remains in the hands of the Governor by the provision in the constitution from which we have cited, until "within three days after" the next meeting of the Legislature.

Common Things Explained.—Mr. R. E. Peterson, a publisher of Philadelphia and Member of the Academy of Natural Sciences, has compiled and published a volume of great value to the unscientific, and therefore much the larger, portion of the community—being a "Scientific Explanation of Common Things." The volume contains 550 pages of nearly 2,000 distinctly articles, furnishing the rationale of an immense number of things in nature which are unaccountable to the unlearned. The price of the volume is only 75 cents, and we understand that as many as 1,000 copies were sold in a few weeks after its appearance.

Mr. Crittenden left this city on Saturday morning upon a visit to Kentucky. His lady is already there, having preceded him by several weeks.—*Nat. Int.*

FROM THE ASHBOROUGH HERALD.  
WHAT IS TO BE GAINED.  
In case South Carolina secedes, as she threatens to do, wherein will her planters condition be improved? Will her planters raise more rice and cotton than at present? In case a negro makes his escape, will they find it easier to capture him? Will South Carolina be more respected abroad as a sole titled nation, than as a part of this great Union? How and wherein her condition will be improved, for the life of us we can't see. For her rice and cotton she can't get more, and certainly she will stand a chance to get less when compelled to pay duties on all she sends to other States. If a negro runs away as soon as he gets into North Carolina he will be in a separate and distinct government, and from that government South Carolina will have no right to demand him. While in the Union, a South Carolina may pursue his slave to any State, even Maine, capture him, and bring him back to labor, and in so doing the laws of the United States will protect him. Not so, when he secedes, and dissolves all political connections that he holds with the Federal Government. He will then stand in precisely the same relation to us as does an inhabitant of Great Britain; in peace a friend, and in war an enemy. His slave will be just as free when he places his foot on North Carolina soil as on that of Canada, and his prospect of regaining possession just as hopeless.

What, then, can our neighbors of the South expect to gain by throwing off all allegiance to the general government? It cannot be, it seems to us, that they have fully counted the cost and consequences of what they propose. The government of the United States has forts, lighthouses, arsenals, custom houses &c. in South Carolina, the shields and trappings of sovereignty. These are essentials to sovereignty, and will be especially so to the little Republic of South Carolina? Will her people drive out the officers and soldiers of the United States, and take possession of these important posts? If they attempted so to do, will they not be trespassing on our rights and property, and thereby furnish just cause for war? Is it probable that the government of the United States will give up their property without a struggle? It cannot, for the President is sworn to execute the laws and support the Constitution. But if South Carolina does not get possession of these forts and arsenals, how can she be sovereign? If the President of the United States shall order the ships of war belonging to the government to guard the ports of this seceding sister, (and we think he would be bound to do so,) how could her people have any intercourse with other nations? How could they send off their cotton and rice to a market? Doubtless some of them have thought of these difficulties, and really we should like to know how they calculate to surmount them. It is possible, however, that there are some things in heaven, and perhaps a few on earth, of which neither their philosophy nor politics has ever dreamed.

FROM THE GREENSBORO' PATRIOT.  
CHARLOTTE, June 30, 1851.  
Messrs. Editors: In your exchanges do you ever come across the "Hornet's Nest," published in our town? I suppose you do. Well, what do you people think of it?—Here it is the organ of Maj. Caldwell; and whilst it indulges in abusive epithets of the whig party and Gen. Dockery, it goes down with suits the palates of our Democratic secessionists precisely. To look at the Hornet's Nest, and have no conflicting evidence, people out of this District would think we here, whigs and all, ardently desired a dissolution of this Government. Rely upon it, such is not the case; it is only for the want of material that the Hornet continues to harp upon this idea.

Maj. Caldwell is endeavoring to ride into office, as our present Governor did, upon a popular hobby, (or hat he thinks it.) But it is a broken reed to lean upon. The people in this country are not to be blinded so by him and the Hornet. In Gen. Dockery they have a man—firm, tried and true;—he is a Union man as Henry Clay or Lewis Cass;—his views are his views, and he does not hesitate to express them in a frank and calm manner; and if they were reported fairly and as they are delivered, they would appear so. But this paper misrepresents him, and seeks by such means to warp the judgments of some who may be thus influenced. Recollect, this same Hornet was once a whig editor; but finding the atmosphere of Mecklenburg rather too strongly impregnated with democracy, doffed his principles, or rather, says he, has, because beyond the limits of Mecklenburg county his paper has little circulation, and within there he must look for "aid and comfort."

Reley upon this, however, that Major Caldwell will be elected to stay at home by a larger majority than he was the last time he went over the course. Talk about Gen. Dockery being illiterate—he has as much sense to-day as Maj. Caldwell, and knows about as much grammar. 'Tis true, he is not a man of splendid elocution; but take a written article of his, and if it don't compare with any thing that ever came from the pen of the erudite Hornet I'll knock under. You may say to your people that Dockery suits the whig trier, and we intend to elect him—the Hornet, the Standard, Maj. Caldwell, &c., &c., to the contrary notwithstanding.

A Modern Farmer's Wife.—A young lady, who perhaps is better acquainted with French than farming, and is more attentive to her piano than her dairy, was recently married to a farmer. In examining her new domains, she one day visited the byre, when she thus interrogated her milkmaid: "By the bye, Mary, which of these cows is it that gives the buttermilk?"  
"What on airth's the matter, you little sarpint?"  
"Why, daw's got drunk, mother's got dead, the old cow has got a calf, Sal's got married and run away with the spoons, Pete had swallowed a pin, and Lu's looked at the Aurora Borax until he's got the delirious triangles. That ain't all, nather."  
"What else upon airth?"  
"Rose split the batter-pot and broke the pancakes, and one of the Maltese kittens has got her head into the molasses cup and can't get it out, and oh, how hungry I am!"

The Hon. Samuel F. Vinton is the Whig candidate for Governor of Ohio.

FROM THE MOBILE HERALD AND TRIBUNE.  
A SLAVE CASE IN MOBILE.  
The case of the State vs. Peter Coleman, tried in the City Court yesterday, was not only an interesting one, but the facts connected with the trial ought to satisfy the North, that our system of slavery, and our treatment of free negroes, are far preferable to theirs. With all their boasted humanity and freedom, there are slaves at the North, and many of their free negroes are in worse condition than our slaves.

Coleman was a free man of color. He was indicted under the statute of 1841, which provided that every free negro who should come to this state since the 1st of February 1832, and shall have been admitted by any sheriff, &c. that he cannot remain in the state, and shall not within thirty days thereafter depart from the same, shall on conviction be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for two years.

It was proved that Coleman had been living in the city since 1826—that he was considered, treated, and acted as a free person,—that he had remained in the state, without having left it, until the summer of 1850—that under the excitement that then took place about free negroes, he left the city with his wife and children, and went to Ohio—that he returned to the city of Mobile in the fall of 1850—leaving his wife and children in Ohio—that on his return, he was admonished by the sheriff to leave the state, and failing to do so—he was indicted.

The indictment was predicated on the fact that his return to the state in 1850 was in violation of the statute of 1841. It was important then to ascertain what intention he left the state. There was proof tending to show that he left with the intention not to return, and to remain in a free state. On the other hand, the defendant showed that he left his property here, and intended to return—that his object in leaving was more to protect his wife and children, whom he purchased, than himself. This was on this point the substance of the testimony, and under the charge of the court, the jury had to determine from the evidence, whether Coleman when he left the state in 1850 intended to abandon his residence here, or whether or not he left with the intention of returning. If he was in the state before 1832, and left the state in 1850, with the intention of returning—then he did not come within the act of 1841—and ought not to be found guilty. If he left the state, with the intention of abandoning his residence here, and establishing himself in another state, and if he afterwards returned to the state—then he came within the act of 1841—and did not protect him.

Other points were made and other charges given, but this one, under the evidence, controlled the verdict of the jury. The verdict was "not guilty."  
An important fact is here disclosed.—Coleman went with his family to Ohio, a free state. He remained there three or four months. According to his own statements, he was not able to get along there. The abolitionists would not give him work to do. Rather than remain there, he was willing to separate himself from his wife and children, to leave a free state, and return to a slave state.

Nor was this all. After he was indicted, he was kindly told by the Solicitor, that if he would leave the state the indictment should be withdrawn. He was advised by his counsel to accept the offer, and to leave the state—and not to run the risk of a conviction and an imprisonment in the penitentiary for two years. His reply was: "I have been,—I can't support my wife and children there—no one cares for me there—the true friends of the slave and the free negro are in the south—and rather than go there and starve, I will risk my trial, and risk being sent to the penitentiary."  
How hard must be the lot of a free negro in the free states, if he is willing, not only to be separated from his wife and children—but to risk the danger of a trial and conviction, and two years' imprisonment in the penitentiary? How strong too must be the free negro's confidence in a southern court and jury—if when liberty and exemption from trial are offered to him, on the condition that he return to a free state, he prefers to remain and to have his rights passed upon by such a court and jury. Here is a fact that ought to open the eyes of the abolitionists. It speaks volumes against the north, and much in favor of the south.

[It is well for the South to publish such cases, and for the North to read them.]  
N. Y. Express.

Another Infernal Machine.—Yesterday, about two o'clock, one of the ugly visitors exploded in the passage way of the freight depot of the Central railroad company in this city, doing considerable damage to the building, and burning, but not seriously, a person who was standing near. Remnants of the apparatus were picked up, embracing the coils in which the explosive material was held, a part of the bottle containing the camphine, and a card on which is written Henry French, with something else not intelligible. The machine was enclosed in a box, and put on board the May Flower at Buffalo, intended, evidently, for explosion on her last passage up. The devil incarnate guiding and directing such proceedings against the lives of innocent people must find their punishment, and we invoke the whole power of the civil authorities to bring them to justice.  
Detroit Free Press, 30th ult.

What they think of Barnum in England.—Some way in an English paper, speaking of Barnum's great success with the Swedish songstress in New Orleans and the West, says the following happy thing:  
"The great showman has reaped a rich harvest in the South and West. Allah! Allah! there is but one Barnum, and Jenny Lind is his—profit!"  
Sympathy.—A French princess being told that the poor in Paris were dying of starvation, said, "what silly people, before I'd starve I'd eat brown bread and nut-ton." The Mayor and Common Council of this foul city, being informed that the whole lower part of the city was filthy enough to breed a dozen epidemics, expressed their unqualified surprise that people should stay in such a disagreeable part of it, when the Fifth Avenue was so delightfully sweet and clean.  
N. Y. Spirit of the Times.

FROM THE LYONBOURG REPUBLICAN.  
ANOTHER DREADFUL TRAGEDY.  
We are called upon this morning to record another most painful tragedy, occurring between gentlemen who may almost be considered citizens of this place. The circumstances which caused it, however, being of the most delicate nature, we shall allude to them only in so far as will be necessary to make intelligible the sad termination of the affair. On Sunday evening last, about dark, Dr. Lorenzo D. Williams, son of John M. Williams, residing just across the river, on the Anhester side, eloped with the eldest daughter of Capt. Richard G. Morriss, who also lives immediately over the river, with the purpose of marrying her. The couple, accompanied by one of W's brothers, and a Mr. Edmund Hill, took the Charlottesville route for Washington City. The family of the young lady getting wind of the elopement accidentally, in a short time after it occurred, Capt. Morriss and his son, Richard G., prepared immediately for a pursuit. They overhauled the runaways in Charlottesville, they having been disappointed in meeting a ready conveyance from that place. The daughter was concealed in the Hotel, but the father and brother got possession of her, and then had Williams and his party bound over in the sum of a thousand dollars each. Both parties left for home, and on Tuesday evening they put up accidentally at the same Hotel, in Livingston, Nelson county. When Williams's party and young Richard Morriss were seated at the supper table, opposite each other, some indignity was offered young Morriss by the other party, when he threw his plate into the face of Williams. Morriss, Williams and Hill then commenced a general shooting, which resulted, after some eight or ten rounds, in the immediate death of young Morriss, and the mortally wounding of Hill, and it is said of Williams also. Young M. was shot in the head and in a vital part of the body, by Williams, it is supposed. Hill was shot by Morriss, in the centre of the breast, and Williams was shot by him in the side or back. When this occurrence took place, the father and daughter were in their room, up stairs. A message was forthwith despatched to the families of the parties, and arrived here at an early hour yesterday morning. The news of so dreadful a tragedy of course created the greatest excitement and regret in this community.

As to the feelings of the unhappy families involved, whose cup of grief has been perhaps forever embittered, we shall not attempt a description. Language would be inadequate to the task.  
As we have gathered these facts altogether from rumor, there may be, and doubtless are, many inaccuracies in them. But there is no doubt about the sad termination of the affair. When we receive the authentic and detailed particulars, we shall give them.

P. S. The report has since reached here, that Hill had died of his wound.

More Authentic.—Mr. Morriss was shot but once, and that through the body. He was not killed in the general melee, but was shot by Williams' brother Robert, after he (Morriss) had shot down both of his antagonists, Hill and Dr. W., and was retiring from the dining room. Dr. W's first cap exploded when he was shot by M. Hill and W. both shot after they were wounded, but without effect. Morriss lived but five minutes, dying in his father's arms, who met him at the head of the steps. Robert Williams has been arrested.

In relation to the above tragedy, the Charlottesville Advocate of Saturday has the following:  
"An Awful Tragedy.—Our town was thrown into high excitement on Monday last by the arrival of a runaway couple from the county of Anhester. First came Dr. Williams and Miss Morriss (the affianced lovers) with two brothers of Dr. W., Mr. and Mr. Hill. Soon afterwards, Mr. Richard Morriss and his son Richard (the father and brother of Miss Morriss) and Mr. Shelton arrived in hot pursuit after the fugitives. The whole of Monday evening was consumed in propositions from one side to the other—Dr. Williams refusing to give up the young lady to the father. Counsel were called in, who decided that there was no law by which Mr. Morriss could recover his daughter.—Threats passed freely on both sides, and young Morriss being told that his sister would not be given up without a fight, drew a pistol upon one of Dr. Williams' brothers, who showed that he was fully prepared for such an emergency, and blood would have been shed had not the bystanders interfered to prevent it. The parties were then arrested, disarmed and bound over to keep the peace. In the course of the evening, Mr. Morriss obtained possession of his daughter, and this ended the affair in Charlottesville."

On Tuesday morning, the Morriss party, with the daughter, set out upon their return home, and a few moments afterwards, the Williams party followed. The Williams party passed the others and arrived at Livingston (Nelson C. H.) first, and it so happened that both parties stopped at the same hotel. Young Morriss and Mr. Hill met at Dr. Williams' house, when something passed at the supper table, and he threw his plate at Hill's head. Hill thereupon drew a pistol and fired at Morriss, the shot taking effect in the region of his heart. Morriss then shot Hill in the abdomen, giving him a severe, and it is thought mortal wound. He also fired at Dr. Williams, the shot taking effect in the spine, and expired in five minutes thereafter.

Miss Morriss is a ravine mannie, and threatens to put an end to her existence if her lover should not survive his wound.—Mr. Morriss proceeded home with his daughter and the corpse of his son, expecting that the dreadful calamities which had befallen them would cause the death of his wife.

Thus has ended one of the most terrible tragedies that has ever occurred upon the soil of Virginia. Nothing is wanting to render it complete—love, misery, madness and death make up the scenes of the bloody drama. We trust that so awful a lesson will not be lost upon the community.

One Month's Immigration.—The total number of immigrants arrived at the port of New York during the month of June is 33,151.  
An attempt has been made to blow up the Railroad Depot at Detroit, Michigan. Two men were seriously, though not fatally, wounded.