

In the passage of the Mexican Preamble resolution and carried out a short time after in the election of the Caucus Trustees, is now the law of the land. Why and how is it the law of the land? Because "millions of Democrats" have said it is right and "millions of Democrats" cannot be wrong.

Carry this system into social life, as it certainly will be ere long, and what is its effect. No friendly recognition will pass between brother and brother, cousin and cousin, or even father and son. Our world would be a Paradise peopled with devils, who would make it by their infernal treacheries and hellish deeds a seat more terrible than that in which Satan reigns supreme.

We trust that the people in the respective counties where such things are attempted will assert their independence by voting for those persons who are best fitted to fill the offices and not for those who claim as their only recommendation, that they will do more work for the party than any one else.—Asheville Spectator.

**THE WASHINGTON RIOTS.**  
A Washington correspondent of the Richmond Whig, writing under the signature of "Justice," gives the following account of the recent election riot in that city, at which some ten or a dozen peaceable citizens were shot down by a band of Irish soldiers:

WASHINGTON, June 8, 1857.  
To the Editors of the Richmond Whig:  
GENTLEMEN—It is not at all surprising that the press throughout the country should join in the hue and cry of denunciation against the Americans of this city, on account of the recent disgraceful and criminal transactions in the 4th ward of the city. I say it is not at all surprising—it is what might be expected from the statements of the facts and circumstances given by the papers of this place, every one of which, sympathizing with the anti-Americans, have given account of the disturbances—riot, if you please—which happened on the day of the municipal election, will be strongly tinged with their own feelings rather than such as accord with the facts; nor have the Americans here a paper through which they can be heard and contradicted the gross and willful misrepresentations indulged in by some of the administration journals, and acquiesced in by others.

That there were some few young men and boys here from Baltimore, who are known as Know Nothings, no one will deny; but their number was small, and so far as I can learn, they came here "upon their own hook" and responsibility; but I am also assured by those upon whose veracity I rely, that there were a much greater number of anti-Know Nothings here from the same city, quite as ready for a riot as those of the other side; but the papers here, whose indignation against the "Plug Uglies" is so exceedingly strong, have not listed a word about the Empire Club from Baltimore. That there was a disturbance at one of the polls of the 4th ward, early in the morning, is not denied; but it was not of that riotous character which has been represented. It was soon quelled and order restored; and at the time the Marines were sent for and came on the ground, I have Democratic authority for saying that there was no disturbance whatever, all was quiet, and the voting was going on peaceably and orderly. There was no disturbance at any time that could not be quelled by a small police force in fifteen minutes. The cannon or small swivel, which about twenty boys brought from the Navy Yard, did not leave the yard until after the Marines were marched off, and it was not fired at all. It was taken by the Marines before they fired upon the people, and consequently before any one was killed. The calling for the Marines by the Mayor is unhesitatingly condemned by some of his own active personal friends, two of whom at least, have declared that the killing of those men near the polls was "murder"; and one of the two added, "without any palliating circumstances—a most atrocious murder."

One would suppose by the outcry that has been raised against the bloody Know Nothings, that they had got possession of the whole city, and were burning the houses and massacring the inhabitants, without regard to age or sex; when in truth, the disturbance was a mere momentary one, and not more threatening than those that very often occur at elections.

I learn to-day that the Secretary of War has taken the rifles from the American Rifle company, upon the pretence that they were not safe in the Armory of this company, which is a room in the City Hall! But I have not learned that he has taken the arms in their possession from the Montgomery Guards, an Irish company, though their armory is in building, part of which is occupied as a livery stable! This is enough to show the animus of the administration toward Americans and Irishmen; and it will show why the request of the Mayor for a company of Marines was made, and so promptly complied with.

I am informed that on the morning of the election day there were but 50 Marines at the Navy Yard, but it is known that 110 were on the ground at the time they fired upon the people. It is said that the number was made up by taking Irishmen out of the workshops at the Yard and putting them into American uniforms! And these are the men to fire upon and kill peaceable, inoffensive American citizens!

**Important Concerning Utah.**  
David H. Burr, the Surveyor General of Utah, has arrived at home in Washington city.

Mr. Burr states, in conversation with his friends, that the Mormon Legion is poorly equipped, and that one thousand United States troops would eventually overcome them. Before he left Utah, the Mormons had not heard of the intention of the Government to send a force thither, but they frequently laughed at the idea of the Government's compelling them to obedience to the Federal laws, they citing the failure to put down the disturbances in Kansas as an evidence of its inefficiency. He supposes that one-third or one-half of the Mormons, who are disgusted with Young's tyranny, would rise against him were they protected by the United States troops.

Mr. Burr does not apprehend that the Mormons will show fight. It is the duty of every good Mormon to obey the Church.

as a higher law, and hence the opinion entertained that Brigham Young may leave the Territory with a large force of his devoted followers, provided he can find some other seat for his government. Mr. Barr says that Salt Lake is the nearest settlement he ever beheld, everything having the appearance of abject poverty. Young's word is law, and the oppressions of the Mormons are cruel and without remedy from their present rulers. There are about fifty "gentiles" only in the Territory who are objects of bitter persecution.

## Patriot and Flag.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.  
FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1857.

FOR CONGRESS  
**JOHN A. GILMER,**  
OF GUILFORD.

**APPOINTMENTS.**  
Messrs. Puryear and Seales will address their fellow-citizens at the following times and places:  
Wentworth, Monday, June 12  
Kenneawish, Wednesday, June 24  
Pittsboro, Thursday, June 25  
Spotswood, Friday, June 26  
Tom's Creek, Saturday, June 27  
Francisco, Monday, June 29  
Mount Airy, Tuesday, June 30  
Ligon, Wednesday, July 1  
East Ford, Thursday, July 2  
Monticello, Friday, July 3  
Mocksville, Saturday, July 4  
Yadkinville, Sunday, July 5  
Chapel Hill, Monday, July 6  
Fork Church, Tuesday, July 7

**FIFTH DISTRICT.**  
By reference to the list of candidates under our editorial head, it will be seen that Steven E. Williams, Esq., of Alamance, is the Democratic candidate for Congress in the fifth district. Mr. Williams was the elector for his district last year, and is a gentleman of talents and fine oratorical powers. He will give Mr. Gilmer his hands full on the stump, and we hope will poll him at the ballot-box.—Raleigh Standard.  
Hurry for Steph: we knew the leaders of his party could not hold him off much longer; we saw some weeks ago, that he was bound to run or burst his—Wonder if he will repeat round the district that same shingle story? Mr. Williams is an aspiring youth, and there is no telling what he may come to yet.

**A SUPPLY OF CORN.**  
It will no doubt be gratifying to the citizens of the county, to learn that James Sloan, Esq., the accommodating and indefatigable agent appointed by the county court of Guilford, has just made a purchase of 2500 bushels of corn in the city of Norfolk, which will be received and deposited at the different Stations along the Rail Road in the county, in the early part of next week. The county has been particularly happy in the selection of an agent for the important and responsible duty of supplying the necessities of the people, in this time of great scarcity, and no more suitable person than Mr. Sloan, could have been selected, or one who would have devoted more time and attention to the matter. In a time of such universal want, it would be a matter of surprise, if there was no grumbling at the agent, let him act with whatever judgment and discretion he may—for in times of distress, we naturally become selfish, and every one is apt to think himself entitled to be relieved before another, but those who know the manner in which Mr. Sloan has discharged his duty, are aware, that his office is no sinecure, but that on the contrary, he has sacrificed a great deal of valuable time, which might have been more profitably employed, so far as he was personally concerned.

Mr. Sloan, together with this last purchase, has bought for the county, 5,000 bushels of corn, about 2500 of which has been disposed of. While in Norfolk, Mr. Sloan received the assistance of Messrs. A. M. McPeeters & Co., and Messrs. Anderson & Reynolds, free of charge, for their kindness, we, in the name of the citizens of Guilford, make our grateful acknowledgements, and feel satisfied that our people will hereafter remember them in their business transactions with the city of Norfolk. Dr. William Hawkins, President of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, and Mr. Wilson, President of the Seaboard Rail Road, were also very kind and attentive to Mr. Sloan, kindly proposing to convey our corn on their respective roads at half price. We record this fact with pleasure, though we must confess, that it is attended with some modification, that we cannot make the same statement, as to the liberality of the North Carolina Road, which passes through the very section of country, for the relief of whose citizens this corn was purchased. We would also mention in this connection, that the Wilmington and Weldon Road has heretofore made the same liberal offer.

**Matron for the Insane.**

The Commissioners of the North Carolina Asylum for the Insane had a meeting last week, a part of the business of which was the selection of a Matron for the Institution. The Standard says, "There were eighteen applicants for the office. The letters of the applicants, with their testimonials, were all read; and each applicant received the most respectful and attentive consideration. Miss Minerva T. Menckhall, of the county of Guilford, was selected to fill the office. Miss Menckhall, it is believed, is peculiarly qualified for the laborious and responsible duties of the office."

We think the authorities of the Asylum have been very fortunate in the selection of a Matron. From a personal acquaintance with Miss Menckhall, we feel confident that she will fully meet the expectations of her warmest friends.

**TAX ON RAILROADS.**  
It is well known that in Stokes and Rockingham counties, there are valuable coal fields and great quantities of iron ore, but that for the want of facilities to market, this great source of wealth is locked up and must remain perfectly valueless so long as the present state of things continues. Before the meeting of the last Legislature, internal improvement meetings were held in the county of Stokes, a memorial drawn up and resolutions passed, setting forth the great value of the coal and iron interests of that section of country, and the claims which they had upon the State for aid to enable them to construct rail roads, in order to develop their great mineral resources.

What attention was paid to this appeal of the citizens of Stokes and other neighboring counties, we leave to them to answer, and hope that they will learn from Mr. Seales, what he did for them in this matter, and get him to explain how it was that he voted to appropriate \$1,200,000 to the improvement of the Deep River company for the benefit of the Chatham coal-fields, and yet never voted one dollar for the building of a road to aid in developing the coal fields of Stokes county. But why talk about Mr. Seales, being in favor of a rail road for the benefit of Forsyth, Stokes, Rockingham and other western counties, when at the same time he advocates the doctrine of levying a tax of 25 cents upon every passenger and every ton of freight which passes over the road? Is it not perfectly idle to expect to get the stock taken in a road thus encumbered and crushed down with taxes? It is adding insult to injury to pretend to be our friends, to come forward and with State aid offer to help us build a road and yet at the same time lay such a tax on the road as they feel well assured will prevent its ever being built. Let the people of Forsyth and Stokes then recollect, that Mr. Seales advocates the doctrine, that as soon as they build a rail road to develop their coal fields and to convey their produce to market, that they shall be taxed 25 cents upon every ton of freight and upon every passenger that may be transported on the road—and let them also recollect that the Sentinel says that in this Mr. Seales is right, for that the State aids in building these roads, they ought to be taxed.—How provident the State would be, to spend millions, in aiding private citizens to build roads, and lay a tax upon them that would break down the road and ruin the stockholders? Mr. Seales improves on acquaintance, and we every day see more and more cause to admire the wonderful skill and ability displayed by him as a financier during the last Leg's term. But the citizens of Stokes may rest satisfied that he has originated and advocates a system of taxation, so far as roads are concerned, that will for the next quarter of a century give a quietus to all improvements for their benefit.

**THE RAIL ROAD.**

It must not be forgotten that on Tuesday next is the day set apart by the friends of the chartered Rail Road, leading from High Point via Salem, Winston, Germantown, Danbury, and on to, or near the Virginia line, to meet in this place, for the purpose of adopting some plan, to secure the charter and build the Road.  
So pressing has been the scarcity of provisions of all kinds, both for man and beast, that almost every thing, except bread and hay has been neglected. But let the friends of the Rail rally again. The prospects, though they may appear gloomy, at this time, may yet brighten. The old maxim, that a good resolution is always half the battle, is very true.—"The Road can and ought to be secured, and doubtless it would be one of the greatest blessings that we as a community could enjoy."—Winston Sentinel.

We trust that the people will bear in mind the above, for it is a road much needed, and would be of great interest not only to that section of country through which it is proposed to run, but would also be of great benefit to the public—and would moreover be an important feeder to the North Carolina rail road. Let the people then be roused up to this matter, let them be thoroughly roused up, and let them at no distant day have a large meeting, and pass strong resolutions, against the doctrine advocated by Mr. Seales and the Sentinel of laying a tax of 25 cents on every passenger and ton of freight that may pass over the road when completed—unless Mr. Seales and the Sentinel are properly rebuked in the advocacy of such an odious and ruinous doctrine, it will be impossible ever to get the stock taken. The Sentinel seems to be greatly in favor of the road, and we hope it will suffer itself to be persuaded to lay aside this heavy tax.

**The Carolina Statesman.**

We welcome to our table a new paper bearing the above title, the first number of which is before us—published at Winston, N. C., by Messrs. Westmoreland & Collins. It is of good size, neatly printed, and displays tact and talent in its editorial columns. We feel confident it will deserve, and we hope it will receive, a liberal support. Its extensive circulation will tend to build up and strengthen the American Whigs in the Western part of the State. It enters into the support of Col. Puryear for Congress with zeal and ability.

**Educational.**

William W. Holden, Esq., Editor of the Standard, has been selected to deliver the Address before the Educational Association of the State, which meets at Warrenton on the 20th instant.

**STATE BONDS.**—The Treasurer of this State advertises for sale \$267,500 of Cotton Bonds, running 30 years from July 1, 1857.

**DIVIDENDS.**—The Bank of the State of North Carolina has declared a dividend of 51 per cent. (the 4 to pay the State Tax) for the last half year. And a further dividend of 5 per cent. out of the accumulated "Surplus profits."

We clip the above items from the Fayetteville Observer, of June 8th and we desire our readers to scan them carefully, and then consider them in connection with the Revenue bill of the last Legislature, the offering of Mr. Seales's great modern financier. State Bonds are now we understand about 8 per cent below par at the North, the credit of the State having been seriously injured by the act of the last Legislature, authorizing the North Carolina rail road to issue bonds bearing eight per cent. As a matter of course then, our State bonds cannot be sold in a foreign market, but must find purchasers at home. But where is the money to come from, to buy them? The above paragraph explains, and makes it plain who will be the purchasers. Just as the bonds of the State are to be sold, the State Bank declares a dividend of 101 per cent on its capital, which will be over \$100,000 to the stockholders to invest in State Bonds, which are free from taxation; and this dividend it will be recollecting is only for the last six months, equal to 203 per cent. per annum, on the whole capital, after paying all expenses. Now this is the Bank, which Mr. Seales voted to tax only 25 cents on the share, while all other banks pay 75 cents, and while Mr. Seales voted to lay a tax of 25 cents upon every passenger and every ton of freight, which should pass over our railroads, notwithstanding they are all heavily in debt, and one of them borrowing money at 8 per cent. Thus we see, that the Bank not only pay but very little tax but that their business is so profitable that they are enabled to buy up all the State bonds which are not taxable, and thus not only their capital is free from the burdens of the State, but they are enabled to invest their dividends in such way, as that they too become free from taxation. By the time another sale of bonds is advertised by the Treasurer, another dividend will be declared of 101 per cent, and the end will be that the Banks will own all the State bonds, and the State will be completely in the power of these moneyed corporations,—while land and negroes will be left to bear and groan beneath the last accumulating taxes which will be required to pay the interest on these bonds.

Now will Mr. Seales please tell us why he was not willing to vote for Mr. Seales's amendment, requiring the State Bank to pay a bonus of \$50,000, for a renewal of its charter, when at the same time he voted to increase the tax upon money loaned at 6 per cent, and also to increase the tax upon lands and negroes. Mr. Seales may be right, but we should like to hear his reasons, if he will be so good, condescending and obliging as to favor us with them.

**The Beauties of Democracy.**

The Kansas Nebraska bill is not a test question of Democracy—and a man can be a good Democrat and vote either for or against the bill—so said President Pierce. Franklin Pierce is an old lawyer has been true to the South—so says the Sentinel.  
Col. Puryear, for voting against the Kansas Nebraska act, is a traitor and affiliated with black Republicans—so says the Sentinel.

Milton, a Virginia Democratic member of Congress, voted against the Kansas bill—yet he is true to the South, and is no traitor—so says the Sentinel.  
Then if Pierce and the Sentinel both tell the truth, a man can be unfaithful to the South and affiliate with Black Republicans and still be a good Democrat—and whether a man is a traitor or not for voting against the Kansas act, depends entirely on the question whether he is a Whig or Democrat.

**A Few Babies.**

One of the good ladies in this place, who officiates in such matters, during the past week, was called to attend the birth of only eight infants. This, considering the scarcity of provisions, will do tolerably well. After wheat harvest, and grain shall become a little more abundant, it is presumed the aforesaid good lady's business will be a little more brisk.

**Death of Capt. Thomas B. Wheeler.**

We inadvertently omitted sooner to record the death of Capt. Thomas B. Wheeler, which occurred a few weeks ago at his residence in Wentworth, Rockingham County, North Carolina. Capt. W. was pretty extensively known over the State, having served for a number years as Door Keeper to the Legislature. He was also Clerk of the County Court of Rockingham for several years. He was never married, living the latter portion of his life with his nephew. He was a generous, open-hearted, kind neighbor.

**Death of Wm. T. Shields.**

It is with regret that we are called upon to record the death of William T. Shields, Assistant Teacher at Oak Ridge Institute. He departed this life on Monday morning the 8th inst., of measles. He was a young man of literary acquirements, greatly beloved by the community where he resided. His loss to the Institution with which he had long been connected will be serious.

**Stokes County Court Clerk.**  
We find the following notice in the last Winston Sentinel:

**Democratic Convention.**—A Democratic Convention will be held at Danbury, Stokes County, on Saturday, the 4th July, for the purpose of nominating a Democratic Candidate for County Court Clerk, in place of John Hill, who declines a re-election.

**Mr. Seales and the Patriot and Flag.**  
Mr. Seales, in his speech at Danbury, attempted to be very severe on the Patriot and Flag. The medicine begins to work, does it friend Seales? Well, we feel considerably encouraged; we thought we had poured in about enough pieces to make the worms begin to squirm. Just hold on, Mr. Seales, take it as quietly as you can, and for your encouragement we would say, that we are very faithful and attentive to our patients, and that we never quit them until we get them entirely clear of grubs.

For the Patriot and Flag.  
**MINES AND MINING.**  
No. 1.

Since the days of Phœnicia, when her vessels ploughed the waters of the Mediterranean, Westward in search of the precious and rare metals to enrich her people and give to her markets that artistic skill in the manufacture of cunning devised implements—useful as well as ornamental, little can be said of mining, until the conquest of South America by the Spanish race, which gave an impetus to other nations. Britain, Germany, Russia and Austria, then entered the arena, impelled, however, more from avarice than with a view of developing that rich and substantial source of nature, and thus give to mankind that hidden knowledge enshrouded by the wisdom of the Creator.

Spain's history in the past is a dark and cruel one, and we have only to turn our eyes, and with sorrow more than animosity, to hold her as she now is, steeped in degradation and poverty—a fearful retribution for the many wrongs and cruelties inflicted by her on a humane and industrious people. Charters granted by her kings to adventurers are still in existence, and we have only to turn to Mexico, where these instruments of the royal prerogative are still preserved, to see the results and ends for which they were given.

Our own country has also entered the arena, and though the last born of nations, owing to the ingenuity of her people, obstacles have been surmounted in mining operations that have caused astonishment to those that have been engaged for the last three or four hundred years in mining, and we have only to consider it as a legitimate branch of business to reap the most beneficial results to ourselves, instead of giving a fictitious and speculative zest that eventually redounds in disappointment to all engaged.

The great difficulty that has hitherto existed, arises not from fear that our mines are not as good as those of other lands, but simply from the fact that we have placed too much confidence in the assertions of others who have spent their entire lives in this business in Europe. They are too apt to consider that if the indications for a mine in this country do not coincide precisely with those that they have always been accustomed to in their own, that they (the mines) are of no value. How was it with the mines of Lake Superior, from whence those large masses of native copper were and are now extracted? Why, some of the first miners and geologists from England visited them and condemned them, asserting boldly that "they would not pay"—"as native copper never yet made deep." And why were these assertions so confidently made? Simply from the fact that in mining for the ores of copper in Cornwall, fragments and isolated pieces of native ore were occasionally met with, and because they were not abundant, the Lake Superior mines were at once condemned as unworthy of trial, on the most fallacious grounds. The copper mines in New England, as also many of the Middle States, have been condemned as nothing more or less than "deposits" or branches of ore that never make deep and invariably give out, resulting in disappointment and loss to the adventurer. Doctrines, however erroneous in themselves, will gain the attachment of many, and particularly so in this instance, when we consider the results that have been arrived from the failure of oft repeated trials. The fountain head in nearly all the aforesaid States will one day be found, to the surprise and mortification of those very sanguine individuals who condemn an entire mining region on account of "deposits," &c. Each mining engineer, miner and geologist has his own theory in relation to the formation of ore or metal in a vein, and I believed or thought that such theoretical ideas were limited.—The disposition of ore in veins by electric force is its followers; also the same by volcanic action; but I had yet to learn from a "German Professor" lately in this State that the depositions of ore in veins were caused by the "attrition of water." The formation of a "gin cocktail" by "attrition of water" I will not dispute, but I do most emphatically deny the agency of water in the formation or ejection of ores in veins.

The mining engineer (I speak of the practical man) who has closely and carefully examined the mining regions of various countries, contrasting one with the other, is fully aware that what may be considered of the utmost importance in one region to

wards producing a good mine, may in another region, be productive of different results and have a very decided tendency towards detracting from the productiveness of the other. Take North Carolina, for instance, as regards the superficial indications attendant throughout her vast mining region, and compare it with that seen in South America, West India, Lake Superior and other States North, and what is the difference? Simply an entire dissimilarity to the others. Copper mines here are found with and under the gold formation—indications that we find in South America, the West Indies and Cornwall specifically, are here from twenty to one hundred and fifty feet deep subterraneously.—At Gardner Hill the indications for copper ores are seen nearly at the surface. At Conard Hill they are seen in abundance, of the finest order at 115 feet; at Gold Hill to a very limited extent alternating at various depths, and at the North Carolina Mine from 30 to 80 feet uniting with iron in quantities. The very natural conclusion, therefore, is, that from the indications (which are ever attendant on the ores of copper) being found below the surface alternating from 10 to 150 feet deep, we are necessitated to go much deeper in North Carolina to arrive at productive results, than we should at any other mining region hinted at. Old John Taylor, of Cornwall, an excellent mining engineer, would follow such inclinations to China if he could.

The moment a gold mine, which, with a blind horse, Chilian mill and rocker, has been in the habit of making handsome returns, gets into the hands of a Northern company, this old horse is either sold or turned out on the Nebuchadnezzar plan; the Chilian mill and rocker are transferred to some very obscure corner as monuments characterizing the deficiency or want of brain in the original proprietors; and as a substitute, a superb engine and other machinery for the separation or amalgamation of the ores, (justly entitled the inventor to the first place in a lunatic asylum for such unknown principles in the construction of machinery, take their place; the stock goes up to unheard of prices (and eventually declines unheard of) the captain of the mine is paid "in lie," and if falsehood is fully entitled to compensation, he earns it. Time rolls on, and the next thing we see the sheriff on the premises. Such has been the fate of many mines in this State, owing to wild and delusive speculations.—It ends no more. The actual loss or injury is inflicted on the State, as such proceedings naturally debar others from engaging in legitimate mining who might feel even so inclined.

**Supreme Court of North Carolina.**

The summer term of this Court commenced in this city on Monday last. That day and yesterday were devoted to the examination of applicants for licenses in the Superior and County Court. In the former the following gentlemen were licensed:

Messrs. J. A. Englehard and D. W. Husted, Raleigh; John D. Shaw of Richmond county, W. L. Saunders of Chapel Hill, and Messrs. Clerk, Schenk and MacDugald, whose places of residence we could not learn.  
In the County Court, licenses were granted to the gentlemen whose names comprise the following list:  
James B. Averitt, Cayven; John W. Graves, Caswell; John A. Hampton, Yadkin; Leonidas J. Merritt, Chatham; Joseph E. Carter, Hertford; Hugh F. MacDugald, Bladen; Thomas W. Costen, Gates; James T. D. Dix, Mecklenburg; Robert B. Davis, Hertford; William J. Montgomery, Montgomery; Jacob T. Brown, Guilford; C. W. E.orton, I. r. n. H. H. J. Carter & Co.; Wake, Cary Whitaker, Halifax; James A. Wright, New Hanover; William C. Elam, Cumberland; Betsy McNaair, Richmond; Joseph W. Stevens, Craven; Edward H. Plummer, Warren; James G. McNabb, Anson; Julius A. Robins, Randolph.—Raleigh Register.

**Commencement at the University.**

The exercises of the annual Commencement of this institution were commenced on Monday evening by an able and impressive sermon by Right Rev. Bishop Oley, of Tennessee. On Tuesday morning the Rev. Dr. Hawks addressed the Historical Society, repeating his eloquent and interesting lecture upon the Mecklenburg Declaration. On Wednesday morning a crowded audience was interested and entertained by Henry W. Miller, Esq., of Raleigh in a very eloquent address to the two Literary Societies; and in the afternoon the Hon. Warren Winslow addressed the Alumni of the University in a masterly speech of two hours, abounding in valuable statistics. The addresses of Mr. Miller and Mr. Winslow, we understand, will be published by the two Societies for distribution.  
After the address of Mr. Miller, the Alumni Association was called to order by Walter L. Steele, Esq., of Richmond, when an election was gone into by the Association for a President for the ensuing year, and Paul C. Cameron, Esq., of Orange, being put in nomination, was elected by acclamation.

The Graduating class consisted of sixty-nine members, and showed, we understand, many specimens of high scholastic acquirements and promise of "real life usefulness."  
We were present only a part of two days but were greatly gratified to see the large attendance of visitors, and that everything passed off quietly and in good order, and highly creditable to the institution.—Hillsboro Recorder.

**Hog Cholera.**

This mysterious disease has appeared at the Allegheny city (Pennsylvania) poor farm, where of forty hogs belonging to the farm at the time the plague appeared, two weeks ago, only six remain—thirty four having already died.

Be just and fear not.

**FREMONT.**

The N. Y. Tribune has disposed of a late candidate for President.—"The chance of eluding the duty which the white man has to perform, is missed forever." "The rule in politics than elsewhere; the candidates are rarely or never chosen from among polished politicians. Neither of them serve nor any other, or any party—chooses a candidate on account of its services; it asks not 'what can he do for me?' but 'what can he do for his country?' Well, we doubtless that we are pleased to see this quickly shelved, so utterly unworthy of the great office of President of the United States. In this instance, however, the candidate was worthy of the office, yet unworthy of the party, and the organ of that party does not measure its 'has he done it?' but with a self-interest hardly any one out of New York would be willing to avow, it asks 'what can he do for us?' What offices can he be given? What contracts? How can we get the treasury under his administration?—Fry, Observer.

**Washington Riot Victim.**

The Washington Herald gives the following account of the inquiry into the cause of the death of Cornelius H. Alston, Esq., who was killed on Monday last: "The Jury summoned, sworn, and adjourned to inquire into the cause of the death of Cornelius H. Alston, Esq., who was killed on Monday last, at the residence of his death by a pistol shot from the Northern Liberties (recently his place of business) from a (truly excellent United States Marine, under the control of the Mayor of Washington; and the jury do farther find the concurrent testimony of all the witnesses that the firing by the Marines was a question to the obtaining possession of a swivel." J. L. HENSHAW, Foreman.  
Six of the jurors were Democrats and seven were Americans.

**Chinese Sugar Cane.**

We learn from one of the New York papers, that the experiment of cultivating the Chinese sugar cane is being carried on by some in Ocean county, in that State. We hear of it also in other sections of New Jersey. At the annual meeting of the Boston Natural History Society, on the 10th ult., Dr. A. A. Hayes read a paper on the Chinese sugar cane, in which he concluded that the sorghum cultivated in this country does not secrete cane sugar, or a true sugar, but a carious matter being purged of its sugar, and left for a few days for purposes, nearly four pounds of sugar would be required to equal one pound of sugar; but as a raw material for the production of spirit, and as an addition to the crop, the plant may be found to be of high economical importance. Prof. J. S. Bacon confirmed the results at Dr. Hayes had arrived. He was able to obtain any crystals of sugar made from sorghum.

**A HEALTHY PLACE.**

The Clinton Independent says it believes that Clinton is one of the healthiest places in the world. In a population near 800 we scarcely average three deaths per year.

Truly a healthy place must Clinton be, if the average life of its inhabitants reaches to two hundred years, which may be the case if there are only three deaths per year in a population of six hundred. We have been in the habit of boasting of the health of our village; but we do not think that our citizens can safely calculate upon a life much exceeding one hundred years. Indeed, it is very probable that half of our hundred years will in some measure be the busy through which now cultivate our streets.—Hillsboro Recorder.

**C. S. Presbyterian Assembly.**

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church (Old School) closed its session at Lexington, Kentucky, on the 6th of June. It is stated that great interest prevailed on all subjects under discussion. The missionary element was prominent. The seminars of learning and the beauty of the church are all prospering and moving forward in the accomplishment of the great work. It now has a Presbytery in India, one or two in China, one in West Africa, one in California, and one in the West Indies. The Assembly declined sending delegates to any of the English Associations, on account of the disposition to meddle with the subject of slavery. The Hon. John C. Breckinridge—whose two uncles are prominent clergymen—was a daily attendant on the Assembly, and entertained the members with great hospitality at home.

**Caution About Railroads.**

It is the duty of the conductor or the road to stop his train at every depot where a passenger may be waiting to get out, a sufficient time to permit this to be done in a convenient manner; and in particularly important to passengers on the road or out where the cars are in motion. An old lady on Thursday, 4th inst., went to get in the cars at West Newton, Worcester (Massachusetts) road, which were in motion, and was only saved from instant death by a gentleman who stepped from her car by her dress and caught her up. Such incidents are constantly occurring. If conductors are obliging to passengers, reasonable, these accidents need not so frequently occur.

**The Nicaragua Filibusters.**

The following interesting details are said to have been given by the late General and closing of Walker's expedition: "It is estimated that, during the course of 1,500 enlisted or holding certificates under Walker, about 1,000 were killed or died of wounds or sickness, 700 were discharged, 430 were on the 1st of May, and 89 in various ways on the 1st of May, and 89 in various ways leaving 44 unaccounted for."  
It is positively known that the troops were not less than five thousand recruited in the United States, and as only 1,000 of these are accounted for by the desertion, capture and surrender, the others must have starved or been killed or died of disease.  
Innocence is a flower which withers when touched, but blooms out again though watered with tears.