

The Greensborough Patriot.

VOLUME VI.

GREENSBOROUGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, NOVEMBER 16, 1841.

NUMBER 33.

Published Weekly BY SWAIN & SHERWOOD.

PRICE, THREE DOLLARS A YEAR,
OR \$2.50, IN ADVANCE, WITHIN ONE MONTH AFTER THE DATE
OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Failure on the part of any customer to order a discontinuance within the subscription year, will be considered indicative of his wish to continue the paper.

ADVERTISEMENTS
Inserted at the rate of one dollar per square, (fifteen lines,) for the first week, and twenty-five cents for every continuance. A liberal deduction allowed in favor of those who advertise by the quarter or for a longer period.

THE HERMIT.

At the close of the day, when the sunset is still,
And mortals the sweets of forgetfulness prove,
When nought but the torrent is heard on the hill,
And nought but the nightingale's song in the grove;
'Twas thus, by the cave of the mountain afar,
While his harp rung symphonies, a Hermit began;
No more with himself, or with nature at war,
He thought as a sage, though he felt as a man.

"Ah, why, all abandoned to darkness and woe,
Why, lone Philomela, that languishing dove,
For spring shall return, and a lover bestow,
And sorrow no longer thy bosom intrude,
But, if pity inspire thee, renew the sad lay,
Mourn, sweetest companion, Man calls thee to mourn;
O sorrow-lorn, whose pleasures like thine pass away,
Full quickly they pass—but they never return.

"Now gliding remote, on the verge of the sky,
The moon half-extinguished her crescent displays;
But lately I marked, when majestic on high,
She shone, and the planets were lost in her blaze,
Roll on thou far off, and with gladness pursue
The path that conducts thee to splendor again;
But mine's faded glory what change shall renew?
Ah, fool! to exult in a glory so vain!

"Tis night and the landscape is lovely no more;
I mourn, but ye woodlands, I mourn not for you;
For morn is approaching, your charms to restore,
Perfumed with fresh fragrance, and glittering with dew,
Nor yet for the ravage of Winter I mourn:
Kind Nature the early-blossom will save,
But when shall spring visit the mouldering urn?
O when shall it dawn on the night of the grave!"

"Twas thus, by the glare of false science betrayed,
That leads to bewilder, and dazles, to blind;
My thoughts went to roam, from shade onward to shade,
Destruction before me, and sorrow behind.
'O pity, great Father of light!' then I cried,
Thy creature, who fain would not wander from Thee!
Lo, humbled in dust, I relinquish my pride;
From doubt and from darkness Thou only canst free."

And darkness and doubt are now flying away;
No longer I roam in conjecture's fog;
No breaks on the traveller, faint and astray,
The bright and the balmy effulgence of morn;
See Truth, Love, and Mercy, in triumph descending,
And Nature all glowing in Eden's first bloom!
On the cold cheek of Death smiles and roses are blending,
And Beauty immortal awakes from the tomb.

DR. BRAYTIE.

The Feast of Belshazzar.

This is the subject of an inimitable painting by the late Washington Allston, of Boston. The artist was engaged upon it for several years, and brought it to a state of perfection which entitles him to a rank with the first painters of any age.

"The impression on first beholding this painting is that of profound admiration, wonder, & awe. A solemn grandeur pervades the whole, as if some grave and hallowed religious rite was being performed in the most holy and reverential manner. So harmoniously combined are the various portions: so sublime and imposing; so startling and truthful is the general effect; so august, moveless, silent, and yet so full of life is the scene before us, that it seems as if we were in the actual presence of a real, living auditor, which was listening with rapt attention to those awful revelations that announced the dreadful, inevitable, and speedy destruction of the mighty Babylon.

"Near the centre of the figures in the foreground stands the inspired Daniel, draped in a plain tunic of a sombre tint, over which is gracefully disposed an ample and appropriate mantle of a dark blue color. His face is turned toward Belshazzar, and with his left arm elevated he is pointing toward the inscription, 'over against the candlestick, upon the King's palace.' In his high, broad, perpendicular, and massive forehead; projecting brows; full, dark, and soul-penetrating eyes, radiant with celestial intelligence; and in his composed, dignified, and commanding attitude, we behold the self-collected, undaunted, and majestic prophet of the living God. There is the firm and undoubting expression of absolute confidence in his divine inspiration, and an entire belief that unshaking credence must be given to the appalling truths which he has been called upon to utter, under the solemn and high responsibilities incident to his exalted station, both as the chief of the governors over all the wise men of the empire, and as the recognised herald of the fates of Jehovah. His serene aspect and lofty bearing indicate an upright, just, and fearless man, who is neither actuated by vindictive passion nor enticed by desire or hope of anticipated revenge for the accumulated wrongs which had been inflicted on long-suffering Judah and his enslaved countrymen. Calmly, and even with apparent scorn and commiseration, he announces the startling interpretation of those blazing and incomprehensible words which, when the King saw, written by the fingers of a man's hand, his countenance was changed and his thoughts troubled him, so that the joints of his loins were loosed and his knees smote together."

Germany.

From the New York Express.

The Prussian Army—The German Confederation—Political History of the Germans, &c.

BERLIN, JULY, 1841.

The Prussian army under its present is one of the most efficient of any of the European governments. The Standing Army is above 100,000 men, 122,000 of whom are in actual service. Two-thirds of the troops are infantry of the line. If need be, the army may be increased to 157,000 men under a Reserve or Militia system called the first and second summons. By the first 230,000 troops may be raised beyond the standing army, and by the latter 180,000. There is no escape from the military service in Prussia. From the age of 26 to 32 every man is liable to the first summons, and belongs to the first divisions of the *Landwehr*, or militia of the country. From 32 to 40, he ranks in the second division, and from 40 to 50 he is enumerated in the *Landsturm*, or what is called the army of emergency. The Spartan law prevails, though somewhat mitigated at times in regard to military service. No substitute can be procured as in other governments, and the highest nobleman, as well as the ploughman, is expected not only to serve in the army, but to serve in the ranks as a private soldier. Sometimes a superior education will change the term of service of the soldier from three years to one year in the ranks. After this service the soldier is transferred to the first division of the *Landwehr*, representing in some respects the militia of the States at home. In case of war, the first division perform the services required of the troops who are to defend their country abroad, while the second division occupy the fortified posts at home. The standing army of course is always in pay of the Government, but the addition to it only when in service, which is always I believe for some brief portion of the year. The expenses of the army absorb about one half the entire revenues of the Government, another evidence of the burdens of such an establishment even in one of the most enlightened of the European governments.

The army of the German Confederation, all told, is in time of peace but three hundred thousand men, forty thousand of whom are cavalry. These troops are apportioned to Austria with 360,000, Prussia with 130,000, Saxony and Wirtemberg with a million and a half each, to the seventeen Duchies and Grand Duchies, four principalities, and four free towns, which make up the German confederation and the many partitions into which the revolutions of Europe have metamorphosed the German people. The Confederation has probably bound the people much more strongly together than any other bond of alliance could have accomplished. All are pledged to maintain the independence of one another, and to constitute or re-establish legislative assemblies where revolutions have broken them down or they have had no existence. While the Confederation recognizes more kingdoms, duchies, principalities and towns in Germany than one can well remember at a time, and while the political importance of the German people has been impaired by these alliances, there is perhaps more personal freedom and more public security than when the people were politically more united. It is curious to trace the political history of the Germans down to the act of Confederation. A people whom the Romans could never conquer, but who were victorious over that vast Empire which had been victorious over all the world besides, easily subdued themselves by intestine wars. Though Caesar twice crossed the Rhine, his people were soon compelled to request it. Tiberius reached the Elbe, but neither he nor Varrus, nor the courageous Germanicus, the nephew of Tiberius, had skill or strength enough to maintain their ground. The northern Germany of olden time was more extensive than the Germany comprised in the Federal Union of the Congress of Vienna. It stretches from the Baltic to the Vistula, and from the Danube to the Rhine, and embraces Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Prussia upon the other. Subsequent conquests made the Germans triumphant in Spain, England, France, Italy, and all through the intermediate territory. The early German tribes were nearly as much assimilated as the Germans are at present, and all were believed to have a common origin, which most men now attribute to Asia. Freedom from the beginning was deemed the greatest boon man could be blessed with, and to maintain their independence the Creator had endowed them with a capacity not only to endure cold and hunger, but heat and thirst. Dissipated in time of peace, they knew no luxuries in time of war. There was a resemblance of person, language, and form of government among all the tribes, the government being with many of the tribes as democratic as our own. The public assemblies receive all youth at a proper age, and here leaders were chosen, peace and war declared. The military power was in obedience to the civil power in time of peace, and there were for the time checks and balances to control and regulate the machinery of government, which were truly astonishing. There was no truly religious worship to enlighten the people, no art, nor writing, nor agriculture, nor any of the late acquisitions of civilization, to improve a people whose understandings were so darkened as to adore the sun, moon and stars, fire and earth, and all the elements of creation, rather than the Creator of whom they knew but little. Curious is the history of the German people from their origin till now. What Charlemagne here accomplished, Napoleon here again attempted, and with a success so flattering that but for the Russian campaign, where a hundred thousand Germans found a grave, his ambition might have been gratified. Napoleon indeed produced the revolution which accomplished the independence of the German States and that political union, which upon the whole has proved for Germany a wise experiment.

Justice.

Themistocles once declared, in a full assembly of the people, that he had a project to propose of the greatest public utility; but that he could not communicate it to the citizens at large, because the success of it depended much on the secrecy with which it was executed. He therefore requested they would appoint a person to whom he might explain himself without any danger of discovery. Aristides (who was so much distinguished for his integrity that he received the glorious surname of the Just) was the person fixed upon for that purpose by the whole assembly. They had so great a confidence in his prudence and honesty, that they referred the matter entirely to his opinion. Themistocles, therefore, having taken him aside, informed him that the project he had conceived was to burn the fleet of the Grecian states, which then lay in a neighboring port, called the Piræus; adding that by this means Athens would become absolute mistress of the sea and the empire of all Greece. After this explanation Aristides returned to the assembly, and assured them nothing could be more beneficial to the Republic than the project of Themistocles, but, at the same time, nothing could be more unjust and dishonorable. On hearing this the people unanimously voted that Themistocles should desist from his project. This story is the more remarkable, as it was not a company of philosophers, but a whole state who issued an order by which they deprived themselves of a very considerable advantage, because the means of obtaining it were not agreeable to the rigid dictates of justice.

The Christian's motto ought ever to be that of his Great Master: "To this end was I born, and for this cause came I into the world, that I should bear witness unto the truth." The champion of the cross has to do with exhibiting truth—not with exhibiting error. The true Christian philanthropist, as he sees a world benighted and oppressed with darkness will be led to spend his energies, not in complaining of the darkness, or blaming this one or that one for producing it, but he will take the lamp of eternal truth in his hand and press on through the wilderness, heeding not the complainers about him, and only showing the path.

TO A FLIGHT OF WILD GESE.

BY MISS LUDIA JANE PIERSON.

Dark wing'd couriers of the sky,
Riding on the stormy air,
Shouting forth your clarion cry,
Winter comes! prepare! prepare!
Tell me! ye who ride the waves,
Ye who burst the thunder storm;
Issuing from the Northern caves;
Saw ye Winter's icy form?
Time's and season's mystic lore,
How did ye, wild birds, attain,
Which Astrologers of yore
Peril'd souls to find, in vain?
Read ye on the page of Heaven
That which wandering planets write?
Are the flaming meteors given
Signals for your time of flight?
Or do spirit voices come
From the night cloud's drifting car,
Whispering through your summer home
Of a lovelier land afar?
Do ye, on your mighty sail,
Float majestically forth,
When the current of the gale
Rolls its billows from the North?
Tell me, oh ye free and strong,
Shouting thus upon the air,
Where ye love and rear your young?
Where your summer dwellings are?
Lie they where some lonely lake
Looks to heaven with dimpling smiles,
While its whispering wavelets break
Round the feet of airy isles—
Rich with spirit haunted bowers,
Where the languid South wind comes,
Dreaming through the noon tide hours,
Cradled by the balmy blooms—
Where as soft as angels' dreams
Lie the lingering twilight hours;
And the moon's pearly beams,
Steal like spirits through the bowers—
Where the richest grasses spread
Every where beneath your feet,
And the wild rice bends its head,
Offering a delicious treat!
Round these islands of delight,
Fearless of the threatening gale,
Throng'd upon the ripples bright,
Did ye like fair galleys sail?
Trac'd ye many a lovely shore
By the foot of man untrod,
Where the robe that nature wore
Was the handwork of God?
Whither wing ye now your way?
Will ye pass the wintry hours,
Where the placid Southern Sea
Sighs along enchanted shores?
Beautiful and winged with might!
Free as Freedom's mountain wind,
Headless ye pursue your flight,
Leaving trace, nor voice behind!

TO COLUMBUS DYING.

FROM THE GERMAN OF GOETTERLEUCHTER.

Soon with thee will all be over,
Soon the voyage will be begun,
That shall bear thee to discover
Far away a land unknown.
Land, that each alone must visit,
But no tidings bring to men,
For no sailor, once departed,
Ever hath returned again.
No carved wood or broken branches
Ever drift from that far wild,
He who on that ocean launches
Meets no corse of angel child.
All is mystery before thee,
But in peace, and love, and faith,
And with hope attended, sailst thou
Off upon the ship of Death.
Undismayed, my noble sailor,
Spread, then, spread thy canvass out;
Spirit! on a sea of ether
Soon shalt thou serenely float.
Where the deep no plummet soundeth,
Fear no hidden breakers there,
And the fanning wings of angels
Shall thy bark right onward bear.
Q. Now, full of heart and comfort,
These Azores—they are of earth;
Where the rose clouds are parting,
There the Blessed Isles loom forth.
Seest thou now thy San Salvador?
Him, thy Saviour, thou shalt reach,
Where no storms of earth shall reach thee,
Where thy hope shall no more fail.

Reward of Honesty.

The Cardinal Farnese, who was very properly named the Patron of the Poor, gave public audience once a week to indigent persons in his neighborhood, and distributed his bounty among them according to their wants. A woman of genteel address, but in a dejected forlorn condition, presented herself one day with her daughter, a beautiful creature about fifteen years old, before the liberal ecclesiastic.

"My lord," said she, "the rent of my house (five crowns) has been due some days, and my landlord threatens to turn me out into the street, unless he is paid within the week. Have the goodness, my Lord Cardinal, to interpose your sacred authority, and protect me from this dreadful outrage, till by our industry we can satisfy the demand of our persecutor."

The Cardinal wrote a billet which he put into the petitioner's hand, and said—Go to my steward with this paper, and receive from him five crowns. But the steward on her presenting the document, paid down fifty. The woman absolutely refused to receive more than five, alleging that his eminence gave her to expect no more; and that it must be a mistake. Both were so convinced of acting literally according to order, that it was mutually agreed to refer the matter to the Cardinal himself.

"It is true," said he, "there must be a mistake. Give me the paper, and I will rectify it." He then returned the billet, thus rectified to the woman, saying, "So much candor and honesty deserves recompense. Here—I have ordered you a thousand crowns. What you can spare out of it, lay up as a dowry for your daughter in marriage, and regard my donation as the blessing of God on the upright disposition of a pure mind."

Lawyers and the Law.

Of all professions, this is the most vilified; and yet no other, not even the Medical Faculty, is so necessary to society, nor exercises such universal influence. Throughout all the active relations of government, trade and commerce, he is the first authority invoked in every case of doubt or difficulty. Yet he is sure to be grossly slandered by at least one party in the dispute. Nor does even his well-earned elevation to the Bench secure him from censure and even obloquy, particularly in England, where his duties are often political as well as judicial. Yet few, even of discontented clients, would subscribe to the character drawn by *Justice* himself, if not a lawyer in practice, yet deeply law-read and learned. Hear what he says, in a letter addressed to Lord Mansfield:

"As a practical profession, the study of the law requires but moderate abilities—the learning of a pleader is usually upon a level with his integrity—the indiscriminate defence of right and wrong, contracts the understanding, while it corrupts the heart. Subtlety is soon mistaken for wisdom, and impunity for virtue. If there be any instance upon record, as some there are undoubtedly, of genius and morality united in a lawyer, they are distinguished by their antiquity, and operate as exceptions."

This is harsh censure, even from one whose disposition to abuse rendered him disgracefully celebrated. We pass to another writer, a severe satirist too, at times, Holcroft, and present his portrait of the legal practitioner. In answer to foul slander and trade against the law he says:—"Still the law, and the lawyers—poor and threadbare sarcasm. Laws are imperfect—lawyers but men, subject to catch the passions, nay, the vices, with which it is their miserable lot to be in daily contact. Their temptations are innumerable—their failings not a few. But what are the clients that tempt them? Many are honest—but many are tyrants, that would crush the helpless—wretches devoured by avarice—fools blinded by anger—knaves, the dupes of their own cunning villainy, that trample down the boundaries of every social compact, and triumph most when most they are destructive; they come hot in project, bent on revenge, eager after mischief—and the lawyer's ear is assailed, bewildered, tormented by their passions, follies, fears, falsehoods and depravities; that which Omnipotence attempts not, they require of him—to change the nature of eternal right, and make the worse the better cause; or he and his profession must suffer all the obloquy which baffled rage and malice can impute."

dupes of their own cunning villainy, that trample down the boundaries of every social compact, and triumph most when most they are destructive; they come hot in project, bent on revenge, eager after mischief—and the lawyer's ear is assailed, bewildered, tormented by their passions, follies, fears, falsehoods and depravities; that which Omnipotence attempts not, they require of him—to change the nature of eternal right, and make the worse the better cause; or he and his profession must suffer all the obloquy which baffled rage and malice can impute."

Arrival of the Hibernia.

The steamship Hibernia, Capt. Ryrie, arrived at Boston on Saturday night. She left Liverpool October 19, and brought out 112 passengers. Her news is not of much importance.

The demand for cotton throughout the week had been considerable, and the quantity offering was large. Prices, however, had been reduced to within one-eighth of a penny of the lowest price of last year.

The money market continued buoyant, and the rate for railway investments as great as ever. There had been more incendiarism in the agricultural districts in the vicinity of London.

Louis Philippe terminated his visit on the 14th, and the next day reached Calais by way of Dover, where he was enthusiastically received by the people. The Queen, who had been anxiously awaiting his arrival at Treport learning his destination met him at Calais.

Mr. Everett, the American Minister, who had been absent for some time on the Continent, had returned to England.

Dr. Worr—This reverend gentleman, who left England for Bokara, to ascertain the fate of Colonel Stoddard and Captain Conolly, is himself in custody, and his life is in imminent danger. One of his letters gives this gloomy account of his position:—"I am in the greatest danger. I cannot stir out of the house without a guard of three men. Dil Uassa Khan, the fellow sent with me by the Assof Adaula, has shamefully robbed, deceived, and outraged me. The Amer is now at Samarcand and I am here awaiting the most fatal orders from the King daily to reach me. It is true that poor Stoddard professed openly Christianity after he had made a forced profession of Mohammedanism. Do for me what you can, as far as the honor of England is not compromised. All the inhabitants wish that either Russia or England would take the country. Do not believe any former reports of my speedy departure, for I am in great danger." Another account, which states that the Amer had furnished him with money and a horse, is deemed unworthy of credit.

A Titled Baptist Preacher.—On the evening of the 13th inst. Lord Teynham, late Right Hon. R. Curzon, preached at the new Baptist Chapel, corner of Myrtle street and Hope street, of which Rev. James Lister is the minister. His lordship is a distinguished preacher among the Baptists, and is on his way to Ireland. The chapel was densely crowded in every part.

New Free Church in England.—A "New Free Church in England" has just sprung up in Exeter. It is announced that it is an Episcopal establishment, which will, however, allow of no Bishop in its concerns. Two Church of England clergymen, named Shore and Bullell, are promoters of this scheme.

Railway to the Lakes.—The poet Wordsworth has protested, in a sonnet in the Morning Post, against the projected Railway connecting Kendal with Windermere. In a note to the sonnet, he has brought prose to bear against the unpicturesque destruction of the "Lake" District. But capitalists and are sore levelers, and know nothing of the refinement of feeling unconnected with the pocket.

There are forty projected lines of Railway, extending over a distance of 2,173 miles and involving an estimated expenditure of £29,095,000. The slave-trade to the Brazils has greatly diminished since 1839. In that year, 30,230 slaves were smuggled; in 1840, 14,910; in 1841, 8,370; and in 1842, 8,891.

American Year Clock.—The year clock, manufactured by Mr. Crane, of Newark, United States, has excited some attention in England, from the elaborate description of the machinery which appeared in many of the papers.

We learn from Parma that the theatre of the ancient city has just been discovered at a considerable depth in the earth, and in a remarkable state of preservation. The Government has ordered researches to be made and has purchased several houses which stood in the way of the operation.

LORD ROSE'S LEVIATHAN TELESCOPE.—The Editor of the Liverpool Standard received the following letter from Sir J. Smith, dated Observatory, Kingston, September 17:

"Sir: With delight do I communicate to you the fact that the levathan telescope, on which the Earl of Rose has been toiling in his demesne at Parsonstown now upwards of two years, although not absolutely finished, was on Wednesday last directed for the first time to the sidereal heavens. I very much regret not being present on this occasion, but experiments on which I have for many years been employed rendered it impossible for me to leave home. The letter which I have this morning received from its noble maker in his usual assuming style, merely states that the metal, only just polished was of a pretty good figure, and that with a power of 500, the nebula known as No. 2 of Messier's catalogue was even more magnificent than the Nebula No. 13 of Messier, when seen with his lordship's 3 feet diameter and 27 feet focus. Cloudy weather prevented him turning the levathan on any other nebulous object. Thus, then, we have, thank God, all danger of the metal breaking before it could be polished overcome. Little more, however, will be done to it or with it for some weeks, inasmuch as the noble earl is on the eve of quitting Ireland for England, to resign at York his post as President of the British Association, and to visit his noble relatives at Kilnwick and at Brighton. This done, he returns to Ireland; and I look forward with intense anxiety to witness its first severe trial, when all its various appointments shall be completed, in the confidence that those who may then be present will see with what man has never seen before. The diameter of the large metal is 6 feet, and its focus 54 feet. Yet the immense mass is manageable by one man. Compared with it, the working telescope of Sir W. Herschel, which in his hands conferred on astronomy such inestimable service and on himself astronomical immortality, were but playthings."

TEXAS.

We find in the New York Sun a letter from Texas, from which we extract the annexed paragraphs: From our Texas Correspondent.

"Jones the President elect—The Boundary Question.—The election of Anson Jones as President of Texas will change very materially the prospects of the young Republic. He will not consent to annexation at all if he can help it; and if the popular voice—so omnipotent in Texas—compels him that way he will make a beautiful speculation out of it for his fund and scrip-holding friends.

"The public debt of Texas is nominally not far from fifteen millions, but as her paper was issued far below par—some of it at 12 and 11 cents per dollar—if honestly settled, as Presidents Tyler and Houston had arranged it in case of annexation, five millions would have paid it fairly and liberally. Now Jones is exactly the man to insist upon the whole face of this debt being paid; if the settlement becomes the affair of the United States, though if Texas remains independent, her regular paper will be good for exactly what our continental money was—to light pipes.

"If annexation does take place, there is but one way of meeting the question of the public debt of Texas. Ask her keep her public domain, settle her own land claims, and pay her own debt. If Uncle Sam meddles with either the old gentleman will get egregiously cheated."

"Whether western Texas, the Eden of the Mississippi valley, is to be abandoned to the Indians by this administration as it was by the last, and the Government to continue robbing the country like a caravan, stopping here and there at the most profitable iniquities, remains to be seen. It was a disgraceful timidity or audacious caprice, to deprive the Government of its own land, and keep Congress begging for shelter from town to town, and a pretence of danger from Indians and Mexicans, after Lamar had held quiet possession for three years."

"Texas pretends to claim to the Del Norte, yet dares not for three—perhaps six years—convene her Congress or Cabinet within a thousand miles of that border; and this at a time when there is no demonstration of active war—no actual preparation for invasion. Such inflated pretensions have brought upon Texas the scorn of every one capable of reading a map, and furnished the enemies of annexation with a keen weapon against it. Well may they laugh at an 'undefined boundary' when they see the Texans claim three times the territory they ever occupied, or even entered except as captives; while their Executive feels constrained to keep a respectful distance, within the so much narrower limits of Texas proper. A people that are not safely at home on the Colorado, to claim beyond it to the Del Norte!"

"The river Nueces was the western line of Texas proper; the Texans have never extended their authority so far, and all they claim west of it belonged to the States Chihuahua, Coahuila, and New Mexico.

"In the matter of boundary, Mr. Jones will be more apt to hear reason, if the United States and Mexico will talk it to him, than Burleson. He would sooner claim Vera Cruz, than give up the smallest fields east of the Del Norte. The boundary question is at the best one of intrinsic difficulty. If by some miracle diplomats were to try the novel experiment of honesty, it might not be hard to settle. They would but have to consent to Mexico and Texas should each keep her own, and the business would be disposed of at once. A prairie desert six hundred miles wide, destitute of navigable streams and useful timber, as unknown and profitless to the white man as the Sahara, presents a clear and well-defined border of separation, between the Mexico-Spanish and Anglo-American races. Neither can pass to the other side except by force or fraud, yet both claim the territory of the other, though it can show no title by settlement, purchase, conquest, or possession. Was there ever a simpler case tried in the court of nations?"

Chief Rabbi of the Hebrews.—The great body of the Hebrew persuasion in London is at the present time much agitated in consequence of the approaching election to the office of chief rabbi of England, which has been for some time vacant by the death of the Rev. Dr. Solomon Herschell, and which is appointed to take place in the course of the ensuing month. The Rev. candidates for the office are Dr. Nathan Marcus Adler who has been chief rabbi of Hanover since August, 1830; Dr. Benjamin Auerbach, who has been chief rabbi of Darmstadt for ten years; Dr. Hirschfeld, who has been for a short time chief rabbi of East Friesland. The whole of these Rev. Gentlemen are celebrated on the continent in the Christian and Jewish circles for their piety and attainments, the three first being doctors of philosophy of eminent foreign universities. Dr. Adler, who possesses high testimonials and recommendations from the late and present government of Hanover, it is expected will be the successful candidate, although the friends of the other Rev. candidates are equally confident of success.

Result of Temperance.—At the recent assizes held at Kingston, Canada, Mr. Justice Hagerman in addressing the jury, remarked that "she was happy to say that in his various circuits through the province he found crime sensibly on the decrease; and that he was confirmed in his opinion by his brother judges. That temperance, the fruitful parent of vice, was of much more rare occurrence in the rural districts than formerly. That these happy results be ascribed to the general increase of wealth and prosperity in the country, and to the more ample means afforded of attending Divine worship. His lordship observed that one great duty of magistrates was to see that no more than a necessary number of tavern licenses should be granted." His honor alluded to the thickly-planted sign posts in Kingston, and had been presiding in the Home District, the same remark would justly apply to Toronto.

Memory.—Memory is the true old Mortality of the heart, wandering sadly through the scenes of the past, and refreshing the tombstones of joys gone forever.

NATURALIZATION.

NATURALIZED FRENCHMEN.—A number of naturalized Frenchmen, residing in the city of New York, have taken upon themselves, to establish a political policy which certainly demands some notice and reflection from American citizens—namely, the right of the soil on which they dwell. The circumstances of the case are these: A meeting of the naturalized Frenchmen of New York was called for Wednesday evening last, with a view to unite the French vote in New York, and to discuss and determine what course should be adopted by them in the Presidential contest. The meeting was held at the appointed time, when it was discovered that the whole affair was a movement of Major Davezac, well known in the political circles, to concentrate the French vote for Polk and Dallas. Major Davezac had all the discussion to himself, addressing them in the French language, and he presented them with various motives, drawn from old country feelings and prejudices, why they should array themselves under the flag of Polk and Dallas.

Who can fail to see that such meetings are pregnant with mischief, and that they inevitably lead to serious consequences? We do not remember that there has ever before been a meeting of the naturalized Frenchmen to discuss among themselves and to decide which party they shall cast their votes for. It is to us a novel event in the political history of America—a new method of organizing foreign nations, and bringing foreign influence to bear against our national government. But the mere meeting of such a body is not the worst feature in the case. Those who obeyed the summons were asked to adopt a decided course in politics—to operate together—to go, one and all, for Polk and Dallas. Major Davezac, a fluent Frenchman, is the ringleader to this assemblage. He addresses them in their native dialect. He appeals to their French prejudices and hatreds—well understanding what they are. He reminds them that if they can only defeat Mr. Clay and break down the tariff they will open a market for more French goods; and this is not likely to prove an inconsiderable argument among French importers. He urges, that, if Mr. Polk is elected, Texas will be annexed to the United States, and probably a war with England will follow—an object of ardent desire of the French people. Now here is a strong appeal to the interests and prejudices of the French voters, all foreign to the prosperity and happiness of the American people, to rally, unite, and vote for certain political candidates, and certain national measures, from motives which no true American citizen, native born or naturalized, could entertain.

Let American citizens reflect upon this during pieces of demagoguery. It is generally true, that those foreigners whom we generously admit to citizenship in the United States still cherish their former prejudices and hatreds and only wait for an opportunity to wage them against us in the basest ingratitude, then our naturalization laws are all a farce, and we are only encouraging and supporting deadly enemies in our midst. The English and German naturalized citizens, but the English and German more particularly—have the same interest in free importation as the French, and thus, by once giving countenance to foreign political demagogues, we should soon have a pretty large number of foreigners arrayed in open hostility to some of the most vital of American interests, and daringly defying the American people at the polls. The argument upon which their organization would be based would not be their interest as American citizens, but as subjects of Louis Philippe, her Majesty Victoria, and other of the crowned potentates of Europe.

Let our adopted citizens beware of such demagoguery, and those who approach them under its garb, for it is pregnant with serious consequences to themselves. No portion of our adopted citizens can place themselves in such a position without encountering a withering rebuke from the American people.—*Philadelphia Chronicle.*

FIVE HUNDRED CITIZENS MADE IN ONE DAY.—Four Judges were employed yesterday in making American citizens, and the reports of three Courts, to be found in another part of our paper, record the summary process by which the work was done. Those who were present at the Courts speak of the scenes presented as humiliating in the extreme. Every American mind and heart must turn from it with disgust, and the more so that the question of naturalization has become almost entirely one of a party character. Just upon the eve of an important election we find more than three thousand foreigners metamorphosed in the twinkling of an eye into citizens. In indecent haste, in a manner satisfactory to no party, but the party who marched them from Tammany Hall to the Court room, without sufficient testimony, without time to hear applicants or witnesses as they should be heard, five hundred citizens are made in a day, and three thousand in the course of a few weeks. What a scene for the country of Washington! How fearful its example, and how pernicious its influences! But we have no time to comment upon the fact now, nor can any course of remark make stronger the facts we publish.—*New York Express.*

SCENE IN THE COMMON PLEAS.—Yesterday noon more than three hundred aliens had crowded about the doors of the Common Pleas in the City Hall. When the doors having been emptied through the windows, the doors were re-opened for fresh admissions, such a scene as was then witnessed has rarely been seen in an American Court room. The doors were violently thrust in, and the avalanche of human beings came onward with such impetuosity as to overthrow everything in its course. Coats were torn off, hats were trampled under foot, men were crowded and jammed until almost lifeless, and in two or three cases half an hour elapsed before they had recovered themselves sufficiently to speak. Outside of the Court room the crowd of foreigners was clamorous for admission, and it required the physical force of six officers to make an opening for one of the Judges. The Court room was filled and emptied not less than four times during the day, and among the crowd who were thoroughly jammed up were female witnesses—well-looking Irish women.—*Express.*

Nine hundred and seventy-two votes have been manufactured in Baltimore, by naturalization, for the purpose, as the Ohio Locofoco organ expresses it, "of selling with fatal effect upon the last hope of economy." Fifteen hundred, it is stated, have been naturalized in Philadelphia for the same purpose, and here in New York the number will exceed three thousand. With such an increase of votes made to order does Locofocoism trust to overturn the voice of the Whigs!

The Foreign vote has overwhelmed the Americans of Pennsylvania, but the Empire State will proclaim in thunder tones that are all but our own rulers.—*New York American.*

INSULTING.—At the French meeting in New York, when native Americans were mentioned, it was received with a general sneer of contempt, and we saw by a New York paper that a large banner has been carried through the streets of

that city, bearing the inscription, "Americans don't rule us." No such banner was ever prepared by American hands; nor was the inscription dictated by a man bearing an American heart. Who can wonder that public indignation is roused by such exhibitions; and that American citizens should rise in their might and thrust back the audacious intruders? As they say that "Americans don't rule us," they no doubt aspire to rule the Americans; but they will discover that the citizens of this country have the spirit and the resolution to assert and maintain their rights, uncontrolled by foreign dictation. If the Frenchmen of New York, who advocate French instead of American interests, and those who designed and had executed the banner above named, are displeased with being ruled by Americans, they have the privilege of returning to the country of their nativity; and they can depart without the fear of opposition; but so long as they remain here they should at least conduct themselves with respect towards the people who have afforded them an asylum.—*Baltimore Clipper.*

UNPARALLELED EFFRONTERY.—We copy the following from Saturday's *Express*. In giving a description of the Democratic procession last evening, it says:

In one respect the procession was novel. The flags of the French, Dutch, and every other foreign nation were displayed, it being entirely in character and feeling with the party. Many of the houses in the lower part of the city, on the North River side, were illuminated, and all kinds of flags, of all nations, were displayed at the windows, according to the birth-place of the occupant. The hostility of the party seemed to be directed towards the Native Americans, or towards the American feelings. On one of the banners of the Sixth Ward was inscribed:

AMERICANS SHANT RULE US.

What we ask, is our country coming to? Are we so far lost to every sense of noble, independent, American spirit, and so completely carried down by foreign desperadoes, as to submit, like so many whipped spaniels, to every indignity that may be heaped upon us? What! Do Americans, who have formed themselves into political processions for the purpose of marching through the most populous city in this Republic, allow banners to be displayed, bearing the above insulting inscription? Alas, such appears to be the fact!

AMERICANS SHANT RULE US!!! Who says that Americans shall not rule America—and what are they? Go to the records of our courts—look at the long list of names who have recently been declared American citizens according to law; and you will ascertain who, and what, these men are, who now throw off the mask, and declare themselves *no Americans*. Their witnesses, Mary Reilly, Lewis Michael, Patrick Burns, Hugh McQuinn, and a thousand others, bearing the like cognomen, took a solemn oath, the other day, that these specimens of *Irish Americans* had expressed themselves, in their hearing, to be favorably disposed towards our government and its institutions. (2) These creatures were then allowed to take the final oath, and swore, upon the Bible, with a cross upon its cover, that they would support our constitution and our laws, and abjured themselves from all fealty to every prince, potentate or power. This farce gone through with, they were dubbed, for their pains, *American citizens*. The laws of our country regard them as such, and treat them as such. They are Americans by law, and should be in heart and principle. But what do they now say?

Why, that Americans shant rule them! Are these men, then, Americans, who are not willing to be ruled by their own countrymen? We say that this cannot be, otherwise no such sentiment could ever have escaped from their lips; or have been even suggested to their minds. We care not by what process of law they have got the name, they are not so in point of fact. Their flesh and blood may be naturalized, or Americanized; but their hearts, yes, their hearts, are as foreign from us, and every thing which we hold dear as American born citizens, as they were three weeks ago, or as they were before they left their own country for this. Our countrymen will find out, ere long, that it takes a longer period than five years to operate upon the heart of a foreigner, and to eradicate old prejudices and old associations—they will find American feelings and American principles, plants of slow growth, when placed in the uncongenial soil of a foreign bosom. If they grow at all, they are but stunted off-shoots in an uncultivated field and are invariably subdued and kept under by the more rank weeds of bigotry and original nationality.

NATURALIZED CITIZENS.—There is so much to approve of in the following dispassionate article from the *Alexandria Gazette* of yesterday, upon a subject which is now attracting general attention throughout our country, that we ask for it the calm consideration of every American—native or adopted:

"The American people have seen with regret, for some time past, the Naturalized Citizens of the Country appealed to by a certain order of politicians as a distinct class of citizens, and arrayed together as *Foreigners*; and they have seen with still deeper regret these citizens brought up to the polls, and encouraged to vote, in a mass, as *Foreigners*. They have also seen with sorrow the emigrants to this country, from the various kingdoms and principalities of Europe, taken under the special care and control of the leaders of one of the political parties into which our country is divided, and their political action moulded and directed by these leaders. And in pursuance of the political system thus adopted, it has also been seen, that religious prejudices are encouraged, and new and dangerous influences, hitherto unknown among us, brought into the consideration of our public affairs. What has been the consequence? We adopt the words of a contemporary and say, by acting as *Foreigners*, and claiming consideration as such, and by loaning themselves to unscrupulous politicians in the country, they force on the reflecting portion of the people a consideration of the dangerous consequences which may ensue hereafter from the extension of the elective franchise to thousands and tens of thousands of emigrants, who, with honest intentions, but in ignorance of the true character of our institutions, may be induced to take part in the Government of the country of their adoption.

"In these feelings the Whig party has fully shared, and the expression of the opinion of the Whig party throughout the country will soon become universal and almost unanimous on the subject. They do not seek to alter or abridge the just rights or privileges of foreigners now in the country, and especially of foreign naturalized citizens, who by law have these rights and privileges now extended to them. But they are opposed, and they will, hereafter, on all proper occasions, show their opposition to the influence of *foreigners*, as a separate and distinct class, with the government and control of the country, and to aid them in effecting this great object, they will generally go for such an alteration of the present naturalization laws as will require a longer term

for foreigners to reside in the country before they can, by their votes, control all its interests, and direct all its movements. In this determination, they know they will receive the cordial support and assistance of the most of the intelligent naturalized citizens themselves, and of the reasonable and well-informed emigrants. The principle contended for is too just and reasonable in itself to be successfully resisted. No harm, by it, is done to any human creature, but an act of great justice is done to our own country. Most justly, it has been remarked, has our country been denominated the asylum of the oppressed from every quarter of the globe, and with God's blessing, we trust it may ever remain so. But, even for the sake of those who may seek it as a place of refuge, for their security, and for its own permanence and prosperity, it ought to be governed by its own citizens, and be, in reality, what it professes to be, an AMERICAN REPUBLIC."

VOICE OF THE PRESS, ON THE RESULT OF THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Since the last number of our paper was issued full returns have been received of the election in New York, showing that the large Electoral vote of that State goes to the Democratic scale, and ensuring, beyond any reasonable doubt, the election of Mr. Polk to the Presidency; for, although it is possible that two or three States not hitherto considered certain for either party, and which are yet to vote or to be heard from, may still give the majority to Mr. Clay, it would, we think, be hoping against hope to look for such a result. Should Providence, indeed, have ordered so great a blessing for our country, it will be all the more welcome, and the more gratefully received, for the present gloom; but we confess it requires more sanguine temperaments than ours to indulge any such anticipation.

The result of this election New York was as unexpected to the Whigs as it was unlooked for by their adversaries. The Locofoco party had indeed done much to obtain success by the multitudes of European emigrants for whom within a few weeks they obtained the rights of citizenship; but this element, great as it was, would have been insufficient but for the co-operation of the Abolitionists of the western countries. It was for some time doubtful which side these fanatics would espouse and it was only on the eve of the election that the course which they had resolved on became known. The following extract of a letter from New York written on Wednesday last, gave us the information only a few hours before its verification:

"Notwithstanding appearances favorable to our cause in the eastern part of the State, it is feared that the Abolition vote in the Western countries will defeat us. Mr. — arrived this morning from Albany, and he says that those fanatics will give the State by some thousands to Polk."

The event is known, and proves the accuracy of the prediction. Of the motives which are stated to us to have induced this course and of its probable effects on all the interests of the country, public and private, it is not our design now to speak. Our present purpose is simply to record facts, not to speculate on consequences. The result of the contest opens a future too portentous to be hastily approached. The brightness of the American constellation pales before the rising influence of the "lone star," the malign influence which wrought Mr. Van Buren's overthrow in the Convention, being now triumphant, menaces the peace of the country; the national prosperity, so suddenly created and now enjoyed by the wisdom of Whig measures, is placed in jeopardy; all social institutions and the harmony at least of the whole social structure is endangered; that ruthless principle, for the first time introduced in this country under the elder Hickory proclaiming that difference of opinion was to be punished as a crime, threatens to be revived even with a fiercer intolerance. These, and even more, may be the disastrous consequences in store, unless averted by a kind Providence; but fully to develop the prospect which is now opened for the country, to survey the probable future by the known past, and look impending evil fully in the face, is the task of time and deliberation. To these we must defer it.

ON looking at the events of the canvass, many things will be discovered which are calculated to excite the fears of all lovers of their country.

In the first place, in the election of Mr. Polk and defeat of Mr. Clay, the principle has been practically asserted, that exalted merit and distinguished public services, give no man a claim upon the first office in the gift of the country, but that, on the contrary, they form a bar to his attaining the chief magistracy of the Nation. Mr. Polk was indebted for his nomination, principally, to the fact, that but little was known of him—that he had no national reputation, and was too insignificant and obscure to have made many enemies. Starting upon this principle, our opponents conducted the campaign in strict conformity with it. Opinions as opposite as the poles, were attributed to Mr. Polk in different sections of the country. The ignorant portion of the people of Pennsylvania were cheated into the belief that Mr. Polk was a friend of their peculiar interest than Mr. Clay, whose whole public life has been devoted to the encouragement of American industry; while at the South, the consistent stand taken by Mr. Clay in favor of Protection, was used against him with fatal success.

The Abolitionists of the north were wheeled by their leader into the ranks of Mr. Polk, on the avowed ground that Mr. Clay, possessing abilities superior to Mr. Polk, would proportionally weaken the influence of abolition on the minds of the people; while at the South, Mr. Clay was charged with courting the Abolitionists, and being ready to surrender the rights of the South, if, by so doing, he could secure the abolition vote and his election. By these modes Mr. Clay has been defeated, and Mr. Polk been elected. Tariff and anti-tariff, Texas and anti-Texas, Abolition and Anti-Abolition, calumny and falsehood constituted the contents of the locofoco cauldron, compared to which, the contents of the witches' cauldron in Macbeth, were homogeneous, and if the country does not derive from their filthy incantations, "double toil and trouble," we shall be most agreeably surprised.

But, for one, we do not concede that all is lost. True it is, that the country is deprived, and forever, of the services of the first man of his time—true it is, that for four years to come, there will be let loose upon the land all the evils of a jacobinical rule; but thank God! our country has a young and vigorous Constitution, and will we confidently trust, survive, in its Government and its Union the assaults of its enemies.

The Whigs, then, have a high and solemn duty to perform. They are defeated—not conquered. They continue a formidable and organized party—and they have the Senate of the United States in their favor. They can therefore, by maintaining their organization in the different States, continue to maintain their ascendancy in the Senate, and be able to mitigate, if they cannot entirely ward off, the evils of a Locofoco administration, while they will be ready to avail themselves of any opportunity that may be presented to place the Government in the hands of those who are competent to administer it. This is a glorious object, and one in every way worthy of the exertions of true Whigs. The Whig party fought not for the spoils of victory, or for the elevation of a mere man. They battled for their country's good, and they are bound by every consideration of sound policy and true patriotism still to fight on and on, and never to surrender while they have the power to maintain the struggle. Already have we heard it said by the Enemy, that the Whig party is dissolved. For one, we tell them that they reckon without their host. Whatever name the Whig party may assume, they will never change their principles; and he who, when the country is in the greatest danger, and more than ever demands his aid, would gloriously lay down his arms, was never a true Whig, but a miserable camp follower, whose only object was to fatten on the offal of the camp.

In our own limited observation, we have as yet seen no Whig who hints at abandoning his colours, but, on the contrary, every one with whom we have conversed, has manifested a stern determination to stand by his arms, and "bide" the time when he may use them with effect on the enemies of the country. This, we are convinced, will be the determination of the Union, and our country will yet be extricated, although it may be torn and bleeding, from the hands of Locofocoism.

It is wonderful, however, that a man utterly unknown, six months ago, even by name, to ninety-nine hundredths of those who voted for him, should be chosen over a man who has been first among the first, for upwards of thirty years, who has served his country wisely and well in all stations; who has twice saved the very Union itself from dismemberment. It is one more evidence of the too apparent fact, that public service, talents, and patriotism are no longer to furnish a passport to office in this country. Let no one hope ever again to see a great man fill our highest offices.—If Henry Clay cannot be elected, who, that is eminent, can? As in revolutionary France, so it is coming to be with us, the higher the qualifications, the more certainly does the possessor become the mark for destruction.

The immediate effects of this election, we fear, will be to impair credit, crush enterprise, and shake the foundations of that prosperity which now cheers nearly every branch of business. What its ultimate effects will be, can only be determined by the development of the policy of the new Administration. The country is in profound ignorance of what that policy is to be—except negatively. When called upon, during the canvass, to state what they were for, the reply was only, "we are for Texas, and against everything the Whigs are for." They are against the Tariff, of course; but let no one suppose that they are going to repeal it, and establish their much talked of Free Trade. That was a humbug, first rate to electioneer upon; but they dare not adopt it. Indeed, if we wished to make those who have elected Polk feel the bitterest fruits of their triumph, we would pray for the adoption of that very Free Trade under which they have been humbugged. Pennsylvania, for this instance, than which no part of the world is more dependent on the Protective system, has given her vote apparently to destroy that system. Who could complain, if the Whigs united with the Southern Locofoco Free Traders, to give her Free Trade, to take off the duties on Iron and Coal, and let her drain to the dregs the cup she has prepared for herself? If Mr. Polk advocates Free Trade in wool, and would make it duty free, why not accommodate the wool growers of New York who have put him in power? Let us have the glorious experiment of breaking down every thing in our own country, and buying every thing from Europe! They work for a shilling a day there, why not here? But no. We have no desire to see any part of the country afflicted, and we would not in such a bitter retaliation for their infatuation or folly. The Tariff will not be repealed, though of course some change will be attempted, to give the appearance of sincerity, and to enable the leaders still further to humbug their followers.

Fortunately, the first two years of the Administration, at least, will be controlled by a Whig Senate, which will prevent the passage of bad laws, and veto the appointment of bad men to office. There is some consolation in that.

FROM THE NEW YORK AMERICAN.

There are some considerations connected with the scenes through which we have just passed that we desire to present to our readers, while the events which suggest them are yet fresh in the minds of all.

Foremost among these is the contrast of the manner in which the contest has been conducted. On the side of the Whigs there has been an entire abstinence from personalities in respect of the candidates—their public acts only have been canvassed, their private habits and tastes have not been dragged into the columns of newspapers. Their inguities and their outgoings, their travels abroad or doings and sayings at home, have not been watched and chronicled by dirty pimps and spies and party scavengers; the gossip of malice or its sheer inventions have been rejected from the Whig army as entirely beneath the dignity of their cause and the laws of honorable warfare.

Far otherwise has it been with our opponents. They have spared neither the hearthstone, around which gather the family and friends of our candidates, nor the altar at which they worship, but, violating alike the sanctity of the one and the other, they have endeavored to present both Mr. Clay and Mr. Freminghuysen under the most odious aspects to the country; the one as a profane profligate, the other as a sanctimonious hypocrite. When reverend clergymen, called from their retirement to bear witness to the characters of their parishioners, have spoken the truth mildly and calmly, they have been assailed with the heresies of Jacobinism, and made to suffer, so far as purity can suffer from calumny, the penalty of "not bearing false witness against thy neighbor."

Another marked distinction has been in the uniform and frank statement in all parts of the country of the issues upon which the Whigs went to the people, and the studied falsification, according to the degree of latitude, by their opponents of the issues which they maintained.

We do not mean to go over the beaten ground of particularizing all these differences. It is sufficient for the proof to cite the case of the Tariff and Texas. In the South Mr. Polk was supported, as he was nominated, for his opposition to protection, and for his pledge in favor of immediate annexation. In Pennsylvania, in New Jersey, and in New York the Polk banner was inscribed with protection; and the great tariff State of Pennsylvania was tied into his support upon that ground.

So of Texas. The Evening Post here denied that Texas annexation was one of the issues—knowing the while that it alone made Mr. Polk and Mr. Dallas the candidates of its party; and thus

the mesh of tender conscience about slavery, who affect that most dishonest paper, and those to whom an open violation of the national faith would be distasteful, found, in this denial, an excuse for supporting Mr. Polk, with all his commitments for slavery and Texas.

Another remarkable and hideous feature in this city particularly was the organization of brute force to overawe elections. The fact of such a club as the Empire Club being taken into the pay, and employed to do the biddings of a party professing respect for the intelligence of the people and regard for the elective franchise, is of itself one that imparts to the struggle just past a new and fatal tendency.

Finally—and this is a topic to which, when the full returns are in, we shall have occasion to return—"the President of the United States of America has been chosen by foreigners, naturalized for the occasion. Men, ignorant of our laws, of our institutions, of our public men—having no stake or interest in the country—no portion in its past glories—no tie nor feeling of kin or kin—and who have received their naturalization papers within the last six months—have decided the choice of Mr. Polk; and thus have determined the policy of the country for years—it may be for all time!"

From this fact will the *American Republican* party derive such strength and permanency as will give to it, we must hope, eventual ascendancy.—*American.*

From the Fayetteville Observer. SYNOD OF NORTH CAROLINA.

For a number of days past the citizens of this place and the surrounding country have been greatly interested in the exercises and discussions of the Synod of North Carolina, which closed its Sessions on Saturday night.

The opening Sermon was preached on Wednesday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Mahan, from New Jersey, in the absence of the Moderator, Mr. Phillips; and the Synod was organized by the choice of Rev. S. Colton, of this place Moderator, and the Rev. Messrs. Burwell and Adams, Clerks.

The public exercises were peculiarly interesting and well attended three times a day—at 11 A. M., 3 P. M., and at candle-light. On Sabbath the Methodist Church was occupied by members of Synod, and in the afternoon a Sermon was delivered expressly to the colored people, in the session house of the Presbyterian Church.

The communion services in the Presbyterian Church were peculiarly solemn. The whole middle block of pews from the pulpit to the porch was filled with communicants, and many seats on the side block; and the impression made by the services of that day cannot be soon forgotten.

The discussions in Synod were of an exceedingly interesting nature, though none of them exciting; a spirit of kindness and brotherly affection pervading all the exercises and all the business.

The Synod determined to carry into effect the Colporteur system, and the works to be commenced speedily; and thereby afford to the reading community an opportunity of being supplied with the Bible, and religious books of an approved character, and at a cheap rate.

On Sabbath night, after the reading of the Report of the Central Board of Foreign Missions, and a Sermon by Rev. Mr. Lucy, of Raleigh, a collection was taken up by the Board, amounting to \$67.37. The public services were closed with an affectionate prayer by the oldest member of Synod, the Rev. John McIntyre, now more than four score years of age.

The Synod was dismissed by the Moderator, with a short speech, in which he alluded in a tender manner to the harmony of the meeting, the kindness of the Brethren in assisting him in the duties of Moderator; and more particularly to the fleeting nature of our days, by which he himself, though but in the meridian of life, was the second oldest member of the Synod.

Upon the whole it has been the most interesting Synod the citizens of this place have in recollection. The next meeting is to be held in Charlotte Mecklenburg-county.

Something Good and Pretty.

RANKIN & McLEAN are now receiving and opening their stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS from Petersburg, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, which will be much heavier than usual, embracing almost every article usually kept in this section of country. They invite a call from all persons wishing to purchase, hoping they will be able to give satisfaction both as to quality and price.

They will generally take in exchange for goods of flannels, corn meal, flour, pork, bacon and lard, and many other articles.

Oct. 18, 1844.

N. B. They have provided a lot with convenient

hitching racks, feeding troughs, upping blocks, &c. adjoining the store.

THE TRUSTEES

OF the Greensborough Female College will meet

on Wednesday the 20th of November next, in the town of Greensborough, for the purpose of receiving the buildings of said College as completed by Messrs. Whitice & Dabbs, the undertakers.

Oct. 1844. GEO. C. MENDENHALL, Pres.

40 or 50 Town Lots for sale.

Will be offered for sale on Thursday the 21st of November, 1844, in Greensborough, on a credit of 12 months with interest from date some FORTY or FIFTY VALUABLE TOWN LOTS. Among them are some beautiful sites for building, and also many well timbered lots. Let all who wish to purchase attend, as desirable bargains may be had.

(J. J. M. LINDSAY, PETER ADAMS, J. REID, E. W. OGBURN, C. P. MENDENHALL, J. A. T. WYCHE.

Oct. 24. 33-1f

GREENSBOROUGH

DRUG AND MEDICINE STORE.

THE subscriber, grateful for past patronage, would respectfully inform his friends of the Medical profession and the citizens generally, that he has on hand an extensive stock of fresh and genuine DRUGS, MEDICINES and DYE STUFFS, which will be disposed of at such prices as cannot fail to please. He would respectfully solicit a call from Physicians before sending North, as he is confident he can furnish them articles at such rates as will make it their interest to purchase from him.

Orders promptly attended to, carefully packed, and sent to any part of the State.

Botanic Medicines.

A full assortment of Botanic Medicines. Those practicing the Thompsonian system will please call at the Drug Store.

D. P. WEIR.

LOST.

In Guilford County, somewhere West of Greensboro on the 30th ult., or the 1st inst., a round silver inkstand, with the name of the subscriber, R. Mitchell, engraved on it; also a pair of spectacles, silver framed, with double glasses, and a black case with the name of the maker, Mr. Davis, of Richmond, labelled on it. Any information concerning the lost articles will be thankfully received.

ROBERT MITCHELL. Greensboro, Oct. 30, 1844. 37-1f.

1 DOZ. copies of Swann's "Road Law" and a box, do "N. C. Executive" for sale at this Office

CHEAP CLOTHING.

WHO will not consult their own interest and CALL AT GILMER'S Clothing establishment on east Street and make a thorough examination before purchasing! Where may be found the finest cloth Cloaks, Beaver, Pilot, and Blanket over Coats, Cassimere and cloth Pants, Vests, Stocks, Suspenders, Collars, Bosoms, Marine Shirts and drawers, Hats, Caps, Uniforms, walking Canes &c. &c. Also an extensive assortment of FRENCH CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES of the latest style, with every Variety of fashionable Vestings.

We don't profess to be more fashionable than any and every body else, but doubt not our opportunities of information as to style and workmanship will compare favorably with any in this section, those not excepted that would seem most solicitous to institute a comparison—still continuing to employ the best Journeymen, and avoiding no other necessary expense of trouble, it is hoped general satisfaction will be given, by their turning out clothing in the most neat and fashionable manner.

WM. S. GILMER. Greensboro, N. C. Oct. 11th, 1844. 28-1f.

LOST.

SOME few weeks since, a calf skin Pocket-Book, considerably worn, containing a note on Rachel Phipps for \$15, date not recollected; a judgment on John McGee for \$2.75; a receipt on Walter Aikin, Colate, Cape, for \$1.00; a receipt given by Captain Hugh Wiley for \$17.75 some Sheriff's receipts and other papers, but no money. Any information respecting the same will be thankfully received by me 7 miles south of Greensborough at Ward's cross roads. Nov. 5, 1844. 32-3 JOHN E. GAMBLE.

NOTICE.

RICHARD CHEATHAM has had registered in Stokes County a paper writing which purports to be a conveyance by me to him, of my interest in the estate of William Boyles, dec'd, late of Stokes County. Said paper writing was obtained by fraud, and I am determined to have it set aside. I therefore forward all persons to whom all persons not to release or convey to him any pretended interest under said paper writing.

THOMAS H. BOYLES.

Stokes County, N. C. 6th Nov. 1844. 32-3

* * The Republican Banner (Nashville, Tenn.) will publish this three times and send account immediately to this office for payment.

NOTICE.

WESLEY W. PEPPER has had registered in Stokes County some pretended conveyances from me for my interest in the estate of William Boyles, dec'd, late of Stokes County. Those conveyances were unlawfully obtained, and I am determined not to abide by them. I therefore forward all persons to whom all persons not to release or convey to him any pretended interest under said conveyances.

J. BOYLES.

Stokes County, N. C., 6th Nov. 1844. 32-3

* * The Republican Banner (Nashville, Tenn.) will publish this three times and send account immediately to this office for payment.

I HAVE the agency for the sale of a Cast Iron Plough, said to be just such an article as will suit the soil of old Guilford and many of the adjoining Counties. The prices run from \$3.50 for one horse to \$6.50 for very large heavy two horse Ploughs. Call and see the ploughs before you buy others.

W. J. McCONNEL.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE LAND.

IN PURSUANCE of a decree of the Superior Court of Equity held for the County of Rockingham, Fall Term, 1844, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, upon the premises on Thursday the 12th day of December, next, on a credit of one and two years, one

Valuable Tract of Land,

belonging to James Allen, lying in Guilford county, at and near Bruce's Cross Roads, containing 135 acres, from 70 to 80 acres of which is cleared (mostly fresh) and in cultivation; the balance in wood, of excellent quality for growing grain or tobacco, and some first rate meadow land. The improvements are, a new unfinished TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE, 44 feet long and 20 feet wide, the wood work done and one chimney built, necessary out houses, &c. Persons desiring to purchase are invited to view the premises, which will be shown by Mr. Bennet, who resides on the place. Bonds with approved security will be required of the purchaser, and the

THE PATRIOT

GREENSBOROUGH,

Saturday Morning, November 16, 1844.

RESULT OF THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Sufficient returns have been received to place the fact beyond doubt that JAMES K. POLK, of Tennessee, will receive the Electoral vote for next President.

This result was unexpected and deeply mortifying to the Whigs, and we have no doubt equally amazing to the Democrats. It has been brought about by means in numerous instances sadly disgraceful to all reputation for truth and honor, and by the most strange combination of local factions ever remarked in the annals of our party contests. The Free Trade-ites of the South rallied together with the Protectionists of Pennsylvania and New York—the Nullifiers of the South and the Abolitionists of the North struck hands—the Roman Catholics—the Mormons—swarms of Foreigners citizenized for the occasion—all lent their influence to a united effort; and each class and faction, doubtless, are led to expect some signal and special favors from the Polk administration! It will, we prophesy, be beyond the power of even the cohesive bond of public plunder to hold together these discordant materials for the space of four years.

Unfortunately for the Whigs, the great battle ground of the parties was in New York. They had to contend with the Abolitionists of the Empire State, led against them by Birney; and they are sufficiently numerous, when induced to go in considerable bodies, to turn the scale of political victory in any election in that State. And they had to contend with the powers of that political tophet, the city of New York. It is the deliberate opinion of those upon the spot, that there were more than a sufficient number of foreigners manufactured into American citizens, just before the election, to carry the State of New York for Polk and Dallas. And we here refer the reader to a mass of matter compiled on the preceding page, corroborative of this fact, and expressing the feelings of the Whigs concerning this outrage upon American generosity. In addition, we here give an extract from the New York Express, one of the ablest and most respectable prints in the United States. It says:

"To this result, then, we must come at last: That fraudulent Foreign votes have given the electoral vote of the State of New York to James K. Polk, and that the same fraud perpetrated elsewhere has given him a majority of the electoral votes of the country. Our enemies cannot conceal this fact. It is beyond dispute. It is seen in the vote of this city. It is seen in the vote of St. Lawrence and Jefferson. It is seen along the river counties, and everywhere where there has been foreign material to make voters of. Most melancholy of all, it has been seen in many of our public courts. FROM NINE TO TEN THOUSAND CITIZENS WERE MADE IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK, WHO NEVER VOTED BEFORE THE ELECTION OF TUESDAY LAST. More foreigners were made citizens by thousands than the majority given to Mr. Polk, and the worst feature of all has been, as we had abundant testimony during the process of naturalization, that PERJURY had as much influence in the manufacture of foreign voters, as the truth itself."

The systematic, unscrupulous, scandalous defamation of Mr. Clay's private character—most loudly indulged by the most notorious hypocrites and liars of the Locofoco party—affected, we know not to what extent, the result. We have been gratified to find the fewest instances of a like mode of warfare carried on by the Whigs against Mr. Polk.

We wish to submit to this important decision with that grace and cheerfulness which we think becomes an American republican. If our defeat has been brought about by unprincipled and low demagoguism, or by means still more foul, let us set about a resolute but dispassionate and legal eradication of the evils by which our country has suffered. Let us never—never—imitate our opponents in the numerous instances of their disregard of the dictates of justice and of law and order.

We have heard some desire, in the bitterness of their spirits, that the United States Senate were Locofoco, that every Whig officer would resign and give the Democracy full swing for four years,—believing that the people would become thoroughly disgusted, demolish the hydra Locofocoism at a blow, and radically establish our beneficent Whig principles. We say not so. We thank the wisdom of our fathers for the balance of power confided to the Senate—that high barrier both against the attacks of Executive power and the waves of popular commotion. Our excellent Whig Tariff will continue in operation, perhaps with such modifications as the Senate may consent to; filling our public coffers—paying our national debt—encouraging the sales of fabrics manufactured by American mechanics and artisans—diffusing its blessings "like the dews of heaven," and doing good to the people in spite of themselves. The Senate will prevent the re-adoption of the odious Sub-Treasury—the re-annexation of Texas—and kindred projects hatched in the prolific brains of Locofocoism and Nullification. And good as all, the fair Spirit of Law and Order will continue to find its abiding place in the Senate chamber, among the august Fathers of the Republic, from whence her gentle emanations will go forth over all the land, blessing the people with contentment and peace.

Mr. William Watson yesterday gave us a big Turnip and a heavy Pumpkin, superior specimens of the kinds—not because he thought them the largest in the country, but out of pure good will and compassion for us. And the fact is, we do love turnips, and likewise good pumpkin pie, as well as if we were rich.

Wish it would become the fashion to present the printers with fine horses, and cows, and pork, and birds of wood—and cash. Always under obligation for small favours—we should be thankful for large ones in proportion.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Returns are published from all but four counties, and stand, for Polk 126,412, Clay 120,302, Birney 1021. Polk's majority over Clay 6,610. In these returns 32 counties are official.

NEW YORK.—Contrary to all expectation this State has determined its heavy Electoral vote in favor of Mr. Polk. Returns from all the counties show Polk's majority to be between 4,000 and 5,000.

NEW JERSEY.—Clay's majority in this State is stated in the New York Tribune at 950.

OHIO.—The State Journal gives returns from 58 counties, showing a Whig gain of 5014 over the Governor's election. The Journal states that Mr. Clay's majority in the State will be about 7,000.

CONNECTICUT.—Returns complete except from one town show—for Clay 31,514, Polk 28,482. Clay's majority 3,029. The Abolition vote is 1,813.

VIRGINIA.—Eighty-six counties have been heard from, and the vote stands thus: For Polk 15,550, for Clay 13,091. Polk's majority thus far 2,569.

RHODE ISLAND.—The complete returns are, for Clay 7,379, for Polk 4,777. Clay's majority 2,502.

MARYLAND.—Clay's majority 3,227, being a gain of 2,097 since the Governor's election in last month.

GEORGIA.—Returns from 68 counties give a Whig gain of 543 for Clay since the Congressional election, when the Locofoco majority was upwards of 2,300. Twenty-five counties to hear from; but the gain is not sufficient and the State must be set down as certain for Polk.

INDIANA.—Returns from 38 counties, out of 88 in the State exhibit Whig gain as compared with the vote for Governor in 1843, to be upwards of 1,700, and we had a majority of only about 2,000 to overcome. The State has probably gone for Clay.

KENTUCKY.—A few returns received exhibit Whig gains over the vote of August. The Louisville Journal says, "whatever other States may have done, Mr. Clay's own State stands nobly by him."

TENNESSEE.—But few actual returns received, but the reports and indications favorable to Mr. Clay.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Gone for Polk by a large majority—of course.

NORTH CAROLINA.—We give all the additional returns received this week, which make our reports nearly complete. Assured of a Whig gain, we deem it unnecessary to go to the trouble of cyphering out the precise amount.

Recapitulation.
The elections in the following States have been heard from sufficiently to authorize the announcement of those States having chosen Electors of President and Vice President, as stated:

CLAY.	POLK.
Ohio : 23	Pennsylvania : 26
Maryland : 8	N. Hampshire : 6
Connecticut : 6	Georgia : 10
North Carolina 11	Virginia : 17
Rhode Island : 4	New York : 36
New Jersey : 7	
59	95

Number of Electoral votes required to elect, 138. Of the States to be heard from, or from which our returns are incomplete, we expect to carry Kentucky, Indiana, Louisiana, Tennessee, Massachusetts, Vermont and Delaware. If we succeed in all these, Clay will only receive 123 votes—not enough to elect him, without a change in his favor by States never claimed or thought of for him.

STATE ELECTIONS.

NEW YORK.—Wright's majority for Governor we have not seen stated. The State Senate will stand 27 Locos, 4 Whigs and 1 Native; the House stands 54 Locos, 36 Whigs and 15 Natives—12 counties to be heard from which elect 21 members. There are two vacancies in the U. S. Senate, occasioned by the necessary resignation of Silas Wright and that already made by Nath'l P. Tallmadge, which will be filled by two true blue Locofocos. Members of Congress elected: 21 Locofocos, 9 Whigs, and 4 Native Americans.

NEW JERSEY.—The Whigs have carried four out of five of the Congressional districts. At the last election it was just the other way—four Locos and one Whig. The Locofoco Legislature, true to the cheating instincts of their party, had divided the State so as to make sure of four of the Congressional districts.

ARKANSAS.—The elections for Governor and Congress from this State have been kept in a fog. There is now however no doubt but that Thomas Drew, the Locofoco candidate for Governor, is elected over both his competitors. Mr. Yell, Loco, is elected to Congress.

We here remark that the State of Connecticut is divided into four Congressional districts; each now represented by a Locofoco. Every one at the late Presidential election gave a decisive majority for Clay.

THE WHIG CLARION.

The publication of this paper has ceased. The soul-stirring tones of the Clarion's merry tantara is no more heard in the political melee—the contest is over—the tilers are at rest—the weapons are sheathed, and the trumpet is hushed.

Maj. HUSTED, the talented and good humored Editor of the Clarion, thus discourses his valedictory, under date of Nov. 6:

"My task is done—my song hath ceased—my theme has died into an echo. What is writ is writ—Would it were weather!"—Child Harold.

This is the last number of the Whig Clarion. It hath been to us a source of some vexation, some pecuniary loss, and, by way of balance thereto, of some pleasure. We engaged in the enterprise with zeal, but with no feeling of unkindness to our political foes—we had none other.

er. A few of them made at us, with arrows dipped in venom. These merely entered our bladder of gall, and let out a few bitter drops, in which we slightly touched the point of our pen editorial. If they are satisfied with the contest, so are we. We will not burden our heart with resentments. If these former friends with whom we have unluckily been obliged to battle somewhat fiercely, choose to nurse their wrath after the contest is over, we cannot help it. Our heart is open to gentle and generous influences. To those whom we may have injured by criticisms and strictures too severe, we offer our hand, and say in the sincerity of our soul—we did not mean it. If any should scornfully reject this overture, publicly made, we say in reply, he may go to—Halifax for ought we care. But "let us part fair foes." To the Whig press without exception, we tender our thanks for their courtesy and kindness. Of the Democratic presses we shall not complain. They have generally treated us as well doubtless as we have deserved. An exception or two shall not poison our heart against the honorable vocation from which we are now retiring. We will not remember even this. It is already blotted out from our memory. To our patrons, we say that we have done our best to earn their approbation and our reward; and most of them have performed their part of the contract like true Whigs and honest men as they are. It is however a contract exceeding as to a few who have forgotten this small matter of the shillings, in the overpowering importance of the cause in which we have been mutually engaged. It is all well. They will remember it now, and our purses shall again swell as the members of our Legislature arrive, charged with our dues. We bid all—our friends and our foes—our brethren of the press, and our kind patrons—farewell. "Cease, Clarion, cease!"

In another part of this last number of the Major's paper we find some prime good advice, which we copy, as follows:

"Now here's a hint, my trusty friend! Come, give a hand of 'em."—Burns.

The storm is over! Twenty-one of the twenty States have closed their polls in the great contest of 1844. Only Vermont, Massachusetts, Delaware, South Carolina and Georgia have still to vote. Let the ascriptions of our party warfare now cease among us. Let confidence between man and man, of whatever politics, be again restored. Let the looks of distrust and defiance, give place to kindly greetings. It was a periodical family broil, in which, Heaven knows, there has been plenty of wrangling and of bitterness; but which we trust is now over—and will be succeeded by a calm, in which the social feelings will again be cherished. The world will still turn on its own axis, as it has done for six thousand years whoever has succeeded. The wheels of the Government will not stop, whether Clay or Polk be President of the United States. There is an elasticity, a recuperative energy in this great country that can stand much more than this. Apprehensions of ruin and woe to our country from either contingency, however honestly indulged and vehemently urged, were weak and idle. The country is not ruined. It flourishes on, and will flourish, we hope, forever. Let us now rally around our good old mother in peace and show that our bickerings are over. In smiting each other, many a cruel blow have we planted in her honest face. Let us now gather together around her altars, and renew our patriotic devotions. Let us swear to stand by our country for weal or for woe, whoever sits at the helm and controls her destinies. Our danger is not from within, if we will only yield to our patriotic impulses. The glorious memories of '76 impel us to cherish the blessing achieved by our fathers, and call upon us to forgive and forget our unhappy dissensions, and to unite once more in the pious task of preserving and perpetuating to our posterity, the fruits of their labors. We are Americans—let us cherish large American feelings. Let us show that we have American hearts.

TURNPIKE ROADS.

The proposition of our Milton correspondent for the holding of a public meeting at Guilford November Court, comes too late before the people to effect the object proposed.

We should be glad to see a general and well devised system of Turnpike Roads commenced in North Carolina, believing such improvements to be cheaper to construct and keep in repair than any other, and more generally convenient and beneficial to our agricultural population. But the State is not in possession of the means to assist in any such enterprise; and we doubt any attempt by company corporations would result like numerous similar attempts, in ultimate failure. But now that our State, by the result of the Presidential election, has lost forever her share of the public land money, she must necessarily depend on her internal resources for the prosecution of improvements. How far these may be developed and made available it is for the genius and enterprise of our people to determine.

AN OLD SERMON.—The Rev. Mr. Caruthers has put into our hands a copy of a Sermon preached before Gov. Tryon and his troops, at Hillsboro', on the 25th of September, 1798, by Geo. Micklejohn, S. T. P., the Preacher of the English Establishment at that place. This sermon is "on the important duty of subjection to the civil powers," and was preached before Tryon and his troops, after their slaughter of the Regulators at Alamance, & on their return from the settlement of the difficulties incident to that affair in the upper counties of the Province. We shall take an early opportunity to transfer this curious body of divinity to our columns. It illustrates the spirit of the English rulers in those days.

JERUSALEM.—For three evenings this week Mr. D. W. SWARTZ has been lecturing before crowded audiences in the Methodist Church on Jerusalem and Palestine. His lectures are illustrated by numerous illuminated panoramic views of the modern city of Jerusalem and scenes adjacent—all profitable to the Bible reader, and interesting to every one who entertains a veneration for the hallowed Past. The lecturer has numerous testimonials of the correctness of his painted views; and if correct, who that saw them had ever before imagined the wild, rugged, romantic reality of the scenery with which the holy city and its environs abound!

NEGROES MOVING.—Thousands of slaves have passed here this season, from our lower counties of Orange, Granville, Warren, &c., for the Southwest. They are still passing daily. The numbers gone are unprecedented by the migrations of any former season.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY of North Carolina will convene next Monday. Many members have passed through this town from the western counties, on their way to the seat of Government—among the earliest on his way was that Mountain Whig, Michael Francis.

There are several pieces of verse in our drawer, received within a month or two past. None of them come quite up to our poetical standard. Possibly we are too precise in our criticisms; but we think where it is attempted to dress a sentiment in poetical language, the versification—measure—rhythm—ought to be as nearly faultless as elaborate application and a nice ear can make it. Otherwise, your thoughts were better put down in plain prose. We are to suppose that a good sentiment will commend itself. It may nevertheless be subjected to ridicule by an awkward attempt to make it look fine. Many a happy conception has been frittered away in a succession of bungling verses, that might have commanded admiration, and exerted unknown influence upon the hearts of men, set down in brief expressive words, without regard to rhyme or metre. There are excellent, and even poetical, thoughts in all the pieces before us; but they are more or less deficient in that correct measure and melodious accentuation necessary to make elegant verse.

THE GYASUTUS!

As this formidable animal is undoubtedly "loose," and as there is no knowing the amount of mischief he may occasion while roaming at large and disturbing the cogitations of those quiet people who know nothing about him, a statement of the particulars concerning his origin and remarkable escape will no doubt be thankfully received by an anxious public.

The story goes, that a couple of Yankees travelling South ran short of funds, and resolved themselves into a committee of ways and means for the purpose of effecting a "raise." They determined to take advantage of the passion for shows which possessed our people in those days, when the elephant, and rhinoceros, and lions, and monkeys, were being exhibited all over the country. One of this worthy couple, it was agreed between them, was to personate a rare beast, for which they invented the name of Gyasutus; while the other was to be keeper or "show-man"—to exhibit the said Gyasutus to the curious spectators, stir him up with a stick, throw him his 'feed,' discourse of his history, capture, qualities, &c.

Accordingly advertisement was made at the next village, to the effect that a rare and interesting specimen of animated nature, called the Gyasutus, would that night be exhibited to the enlightened and generous public of that town and vicinity. This animal, it was set forth, was captured on the Disputed Territory, where his species was found, roving in the wilds of the Aroostook, on the banks of the Penobscot, and over the circumjacent hills of the Passamaquoddy—more ferocious and terrible than the Gnu, the Hyena, or Ant-Eater of the African desert! Admittance 25 cents, children and servants half price.

Curiosity was on tiptoe. Every body crowded the door at the appointed time, where Jonathan the Showman gravely received their quarters and dimes and politely bowed them in. Across a corner of the room was stretched a stout rope and a curtain behind which was stationed Jonathan the Gyasutus. The curtain did not quite reach the ground, and beneath it the curiosity of the spectators was tempted by a partial view of four horrible feet, which to less excited fancies would have borne a wonderful similitude to the feet and hands of a live Yankee, with strips of coonskin sewed around his wrists and ankles! With palpitating hearts they saw those big feet more and flap about, as the showman shook his chain and muttered his discontent in unearthly growls.

The designated moment for opening the exhibition having arrived, and Jonathan having stowed a goodly amount of the shining spoil in the big pockets of his pepper-and-salt coat, he stepped deliberately up to the curtain for the purpose of commencing the performances. "Ladies and gentlemen," said he, "the Gyasutus is not only remarkable for the singularity and ferocity of his appearance, but for the terrible tones of his voice. Before raising the curtain I will proceed to stir him up a little with this here stick, just to let you have a specimen of the music with which he makes his native wilds resound when angry, or about to seize upon and run off with his unsuspecting prey." He accordingly disappeared—the stick was plied upon the Gyasutus—the beast gave a few premonitory grunts; but waxing in wrath, he began to rattle his chain like mad, and roar and growl in most hideous sort, to the unspeakably delightful horror of all present. Expectation, mixed with a portion of apprehension, was wrought up to a high pitch. When just at this juncture, Jonathan leaped out with a mighty bound—his eyes starting with fear—his limbs trembling in every joint—terror in all his looks—exclaiming, "Ladies and gentlemen—save yourselves!—the Gyasutus is loose!"

Pell-mell—hurly burly—fainting, screaming, leaping, crowding—the terrified spectators rolled out; while Jonathan and the Gyasutus retired the back way, with all reasonable expedition, and are now, for aught we know, enjoying the rewards of their adventure among the circumjacent hills of Passamaquoddy.

Murdering English.—A gentleman who had acquired a large property by some other means than by exercising literary talents, but who wished to be considered an adept in the English language, was once describing to a friend the plan of a house he was about to build—"I have employed," said he, "a man who erected many buildings—and he is to erect for me an edifice with a magnificent Porosico in front, a splendid Pizarro behind, a big Buffalo on the top, and a bathing house contiguous."—Boston Journal.

North Carolina Elections.

	CLAY.	POLK.	GRAHAM.	HONE.
Anson	1012	481	1073	506
Ash	m. 45		561	449
Beaufort	982	527	887	489
Bertie	475	439	567	409
Bladen	280	485	271	449
Burke	1234	228	1263	389
Buncombe			875	496
Camden	351	280	335	311
Cabarrus	718	371	751	477
Cherokee	556	101	518	91
Charlotte	m. 391		137	485
Caldwell	508	219	511	290
Cleveland	390	624	336	720
Carteret	431	315	451	332
Chowan	305	106	286	188
Columbus	135	363	180	342
Craven	m. 26		681	622
Cumberland	703	1101	663	1070
Caswell	283	1182	277	1088
Chatham	1136	729	1153	794
Duplin	223	636	246	866
Davidson	1061	610	911	658
Dodge	529	272	508	351
Edgecombe	126	1583	118	1110
Franklin	336	760	361	710
Guilford	2130	515	1920	463
Granville	936	912	976	985
Greene	302	276	253	199
Gates	355	355	359	381
Henderson			565	206
Hertford	300	253	308	293
Haywood			370	328
Halifax	592	456	569	378
Hyde	318	161	401	180
Iredell	1522	330	1527	379
Johnston	505	650	639	585
Jones	203	142	195	153
Lenoir	225	356	198	356
Lincoln	700	1736	911	1773
Martin	140	580	216	523
Montgomery	658	130	585	107
Moore	909	1301	808	1242
Macon	510	500	584	513
Nash	71	894	70	796
New Hanover	382	1122	283	1101
Northampton	519	311	514	362
Orange	1686	1559	1756	1555
Onslow	191	717	178	553
Person	275	649	287	622
Pasquotank	663	232	563	177
Perquimans	411	223	365	217
Pitt	614	476	607	441
Robeson	559	591	559	599
Randolph	1171	312	1082	318
Richmond	802	117	678	113
Rutherford	1307	283	1402	435
Rockingham	430	1022	449	991
Rowan	833	586	809	736
Surry	906	880	1032	1023
Stokes	1081	1133	1105	1165
Stanly	530	48	541	81
Sampson	533	878	461	727
Tyrrell	283	92	311	137
Wake	1044	1371	1073	1271
Warren	128	810	127	716
Washington	329	121	368	136
Wayne	251	911	217	846
Wilkes	1208	181	1333	167
Yancey			310	614

38,131 35,446 42,586 39,433
The above is the "official" vote for Governor.

For the Patriot.

Internal Improvement—Turnpike Roads.

MILTON, Nov. 8, 1844.

Messrs. Editors: Now that the much excited Presidential election is over, would it not be well to turn our attention to the internal interests of our State; and while labor and materials are cheap, commence and carry on a judicious system of internal improvements, that will develop our resources and afford facilities to those engaged in agriculture and manufactures—will stimulate them to an improvement of the soil and increase of manufacturing establishments, the two great and productive sources of wealth to any nation or people? The God of Nature has done much for his bounties—improve them and turn them to the best account, and all will be well; "the wilderness will bud and blossom as the rose and the solitary places become glad and rejoice; the tide of emigration will stop, and our citizens will rejoice in the reflection that "this is my own my native land."

Among the improvements that I would suggest as worthy of our consideration, and to the commencement and successful prosecution of which we should direct our utmost energies, is the establishment of good Turnpike Roads from different portions of the State to connect with our Railroads and navigable Rivers. Turnpikes are the easiest constructed—the most permanent—least expensive, and decidedly the most profitable improvements that can be made. Had the money which has been expended on our railroads and rivers been appropriated to the construction of good turnpikes to our seaport and other market towns, instead of now being burthened with a heavy onerous debt, we might have had an income from them almost if not quite enough to pay the expenses of our own State government, and added to our School fund an amount sufficient to establish permanent common schools in every district.

I would respectfully recommend that a public meeting of the citizens of Guilford and the adjoining Counties be held in Greensborough on the Tuesday of the ensuing County Court to take into consideration the projects of constructing two Turnpike Roads from that place—one to Raleigh, the seat of Government, and the termination of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road—the other to Milton, the head of navigation in North Carolina on the Roanoke and Dan River. Milton is now and will continue to be a considerable market town for tobacco and cotton. Her factories alone will consume a good deal in the course of the year, and the cheapness of bateau navigation, which may ere long be increased to steamboats, from that place to Gaston and Weldon, afford great facilities to the western planters and manufacturers. From Milton to Gaston or Weldon the freight is an average from 163 to 181 cents per cwt. down, and 25 cents up the river. For this road, which might be extended to Lynchburg, there is one of the best natural routes in the State, a dry ridge with few hills, most of the way. Those who are interested in the improvement can take stock and pay for it in labor, and in addition to the income on the investment, enjoy the benefits of a good road in their neighborhood, with the profits derived from travellers. The advantages of a good road to the seat of government must be apparent to all, and will be the means of enabling the State to derive greater benefit from the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, which she will ere long have to take on her own hands or pay a large amount as the security of that Company that they may never be able to reimburse. Those suggestions are thrown out by one who feels much interested in the improvement of his native State, and who will never cease to use his best exertions, feeble and indifferent as they may be to promote the happiness and welfare of its citizens.

I hope you and other Editors in the middle and western portions of the State will make such remarks on the subject of this communication as may suggest themselves as important to wake up public attention.

N. J. P.

(FOR THE PATRIOT.)

It is admitted as an undisputed maxim, that stability is essential to the existence and perpetuity of Government. No Government, however wise its laws and salutary their provisions, will ever march onward to prosperity and glory, unless its interests are controlled and its laws administered by men of sound and uncompromising integrity. Mankind are naturally prone to deceit and crime, and though the path of duty be plain as day, they will incline to that which will be most likely to procure them gain. Time, the reverend fortune-teller and revealer of secrets, has drawn aside the veil which concealed the fortune, and by the results disclosed has exhibited the motives which influenced the prime movers of important events. Then we discover that the efforts of men, having no object in view but the public good and no care but to strengthen our infant nation, originated in motives as disgusting as unworthy.

How then can we arrive at that principle which by its salutary action and hallowed influence will reduce the inconsistent views and shameful designs of demagogues to the calm and dispassionate reason, to the high minded and patriotic motives of the intelligent statesman? Can no certain and unerring standard of political equity be so firmly established, that none need be mistaken, none deceived with regard to their real interest? Cannot the chaos of contradicting ideas and indescribable extravagance be restored to order, harmony and wholesome rule? S. P.

MARRIED.

On the 13th, by Wm. S. Rankin, Esq., Mr. Cornelius Minor to Miss Blanche C. Davis.

DIED.

In this county, on the 11th inst. of congestive fever, Mrs. SARAH YOUNG, wife of Yd. Matthew Young, in the 53d year of her age. Being naturally of an amiable disposition, and having been brought up under the influence of Christian instruction and example, she was characterized by great piety and consistency of deportment in all her relations of life which she sustained. As a wife she was affectionate and kind; as a mother, tender and exemplary; as a neighbor, inoffensive, conciliatory, obliging. Her death will be much regretted by all who knew her, especially by her friends and acquaintances in the neighborhood where she lived; but her loss will be most deeply felt and most sincerely lamented in her own family circle, where, of course, her worth was better known and more fully appreciated. The disease was unusually violent in its attack and extremely severe and painful to the last. Her sufferings were intense, but of short duration; for they had lasted only between three and four days when the mortal torment gave way and the immortal spirit took its flight. She made no public profession of religion; but having had her attention for some time turned to the subject, we trust she was not a stranger to its influence; for she said to her distressed and sorrowing family, as they hung around her bed with aching hearts and tearful eyes, that she was willing to die and that if she was not mistaken she was prepared to go—(Com.)

The Avenger.

A few over the frozen state of feeling in which we found the meeting. Fear, or rather horror, did not promote harmony; many quarrelled with each other in discussing the suggestions brought forward, and Maximilian was the only person attended to by every district. And in particular he offered, as being known to a member of the University, that the students should form the nucleus into a guard, and go out by rotation to keep watch and ward from sunset to sunrise. Arrangements were made towards that object by the few people who remained of possession in their senses, and for the present were separated.

Never, in fact, did any event so keenly try the difference between man and man. Some started up into heroes under the excitement. Some, alas for the dignity of man! dropped into helpless imbecility. Women, in some cases, rose superior to men, but yet not so often as might have happened under a less mysterious danger. A woman is not unwomanly, because she confronts danger boldly. But I have to remark, more than that of men, to be sustained by hope; and that it drops more certainly in the presence of a mysterious danger. The fancy of women is more active, if not stronger, and it influences more directly the physical nature. In this case few were the women who made even a show of defying the danger. On the contrary, with whom fear took the form of sadness, while with many of the men it took that of wrath.

And how did the Russian guard conduct himself amidst this panic? Many were surprised at his behaviour, some complained of it; I did neither. He took a reasonable interest in each separate case, listened to the details with attention, and, in the examination of persons able to furnish evidence, never failed to suggest judicious questions. But still he manifested a coolness almost amounting to carelessness, which to many appeared revolting. But these people I desired to notice that all the other military students, who had been long in the army, felt exactly in the same way. In fact, the military service of Christendom, for the last ten years, had been any thing but a parade service; and to those, therefore, who were familiar with every form of horrid butchery, the mere outdoor horrors of death had lost much of their terror. In the recent murder, there had not been much to call forth sympathy. The family consisted of two old bachelors, two sisters, and one grand niece. The niece was absent on a visit, and the two old men were cynical misers, to whom little personal interest attached. Still, in this case as in that of the Weishaupts, the same twofold mystery enshrouded the public mind: the mystery of the *how*, and the profounder mystery of the *why*. Here, again, no atom of property was taken, though both the misers had hoards of ducats and English guineas in the very room where they died. Their bias, again, though of an unpopular character, had rather served to make them unknown than to make them hateful. In one point this case differed memorably from the other—that, instead of falling helpless or flying victims, as the Weishaupts had done, these old men, strong, resolute, and not much taken by surprise, left proofs that they had made a desperate defence. The furniture was partly smashed to pieces, and the other details furnished evidence still more revolting of the *actum* near which the struggle had been maintained. In fact, with them a surprise must have been impracticable, as they admitted nobody into their house on visiting terms. It was thought singular that from each of these domestic tragedies a benefit of the same sort should result to young persons standing in nearly the same relations. The girl who gave the alarm at the hall, with two little sisters, and a little orphan nephew, their cousin, divided the very large inheritance of the Weishaupts; and in this latter case the accumulated savings of two long lives all vested in the person of the amiable grand niece.

But now, as if in mockery of all our anxious consultations and elaborate devices, three fresh murders took place on the two consecutive nights succeeding these new arrangements. And in one case, as nearly as time could be noted, the mounted patrol must have been within call at the very moment when the awful work was going on. I shall not dwell much upon them; but a few circumstances are too interesting to be passed over. The earliest case on the first of the two nights was that of a courier. He was fifty years old; not rich, but well off. His first wife was dead, and his daughters by her were married away from their father's house. He had married a second wife, but, having no children by her, and keeping no servants, it is probable that, but for an accident, no third person would have been in the house at the time when the murders got admittance. About seven o'clock, a wayfarer man, a journeyman currier, who, according to our German system, was now in his *wandergahre*, entered the city from the forest. At the gate he made some enquiries about the curriers and tanners of our town; and, according to the information he received, made his way to this Mr. Heinberg. Mr. Heinberg refused to admit him, until he mentioned his errand, and pushed below the door a letter of recommendation from a Silesian correspondent, describing him as an excellent and steady workman. Wanting such a man, and satisfied by the answers returned that he was what he represented himself, Mr. Heinberg unlocked his door and admitted him. Then, after slipping the bolt into its place, he bade him sit to the fire; brought him a glass of beer; conversed with him for two minutes; and said, "You had better wait here tonight; I'll tell you why afterwards; but now I'll step up stairs and ask my wife whether she can make up a bed for you; and you may read the book I'm away." So saying, he went out of the room. Not one minute had been gone, when there came a gentle knock at the door. It was raining heavily, and being a stranger to the city, not dreaming that in any crowded town such a state of things could exist as really did in this, the young man, without hesitation, admitted the person knocking. He has declared since—that, feeling, emboldened by the feelings of the moment—that from the moment he drew the bolt he had a misgiving that he had done wrong. A man entered in a herringman's cloak, and so muffled up that the journeyman could discover none of his features. In a low tone, the stranger said, "Where's Heinberg?" "Up stairs," "All him down then." The journeyman went to the door by which Mr. Heinberg had left him, and called, "Mr. Heinberg, here's one waiting for you." Mr. Heinberg heard him, for the man could distinctly catch these words, "God bless me! I see it." Upon this he felt more and more consternation, though not knowing why. Just then he heard a sound of feet behind him. On turning round, he beheld three more men in the room: one was knocking the other door; one was drawing some writing from a cupboard, and two others were whispering together. He himself was disturbed and

perplexed, and felt that all was not right. Such was his confusion, that either all the men's faces must have been muffled up, or at least he remembered nothing distinctly but one fierce pair of eyes glaring upon him. Then, before he could look round, came a man from behind and threw a sack over his head, which was drawn tight about his waist, so to confine his arms, as well as to impede his hearing in part and his voice altogether. He was then pushed into a room; but previously he had heard a rush upstairs, and would like those of a person exulting, as if in a doorway; once it opened, and he could distinguish the words in one voice—*and not that*—to which another voice replied, in tones that made his heart quake—"Ay, for that, say." And then the same voice went on rapidly to say, "Oh, dog! could you hope?"—at which word the door closed again. Once he thought that he heard a scuffle, and he was sure that he heard the sound of feet, as if rushing from one corner of a room to another. But then all was hushed and still for about six or seven minutes, until a voice close to his ear said, "Now, wait quietly till some persons come in to release you. This will happen within half an hour." Accordingly, in less than that time, he again heard the sound of feet within the house, his own bell-rings were liberated, and he was brought to tell his story at the police office. Mr. Heinberg was found in his bedroom. He had died by strangulation, and the cord was still tightened about his neck. During the whole dreadful scene, his youthful wife had been locked into a closet, where she heard or saw nothing.

In the second case, the object of vengeance was again an elderly man. Of the ordinary family, all were absent at a country-house, except the master and a female servant. She was a woman of courage, and blessed with the firmest nerves; so that she might have been relied on for reporting accurately every thing seen or heard. But things took another course. The first warning that she had of the murders' presence was from their steps and voices already in the hall. She heard her master run hastily into the hall, crying out, "Lord Jesus!—Mary, Mary, save me!" The servant resolved to give what aid she could, seized a large poker, and was hurrying to his assistance, when she found that they had nailed up the door of communication at the head of the stairs. What passed after this she could not tell; for, when the impulse of interdicted fidelity had been balked, and she found that her own safety was provided for, by means which made it impossible to aid a poor fellow-creature who had just invoked her name, the generous-hearted creature was overcome by anguish of mind, and sank down on the stairs, where she lay unconscious of all that succeeded, until she found herself raised in the arms of a mob who had entered the house. And how came they to have entered? In a way characteristically dreadful. The night was starlit; the patrols had perambulated the street without noticing any thing suspicious, when two foot-patrols, who were following in their rear, observed a dark coloured stream traversing the causeway. One of them at the same instant tracing the stream backwards with his eyes, observed that it flowed from under the door of Mr. Munzer, and, dipping his finger in the trickling fluid, he held it up to the lamp light, yelling out at the moment, "Why, this is blood!" It was so, indeed, and it was yet warm. The other saw, heard, and like an arrow flew after the horse-patrol, then in the act of turning the corner. One cry, full of meaning, was sufficient for ears full of expectation. The horseman pulled up, wheeled, and in another moment reined up at Mr. Munzer's door. The crowd, gathering like the drilling of snow, supplied implements which soon forced the chains of the door, and all other obstacles. But the murderous party had escaped, and all traces of their persons had vanished, as usual.

Rarely did any case occur without some peculiarity more or less interesting. In that which happened on the following night, making the fifth in the series of impressive incidents varied the monotony of horrors. In this case the parties aimed at were two elderly ladies, who conducted a female boarding-school. None of the pupils had as yet returned to school from their vacation; but two sisters, young girls of thirteen and sixteen, coming from a distance, had staid at school throughout the Christmas holidays. It was the youngest of these who gave the only evidence of any value, and one which added a new feature of alarm to the existing panic. Thus it was that her testimony was given:—On the day before the murder, she and her sister were sitting with the old ladies in a room fronting to the street; the elder ladies were reading, the young ones drawing. Louisa, the youngest, never had her ear attentive to the slightest sound, and once it struck her—that she heard the creaking of a foot upon the stairs. She said nothing, but slipping out of the room, she ascertained that the two female servants were in the kitchen, and could not have been; that all the doors and windows, by which ingress was possible, were not only locked, but bolted and barred, a fact which excluded all possibility of invasion by means of false keys. Still she felt persuaded that she heard the sound of a heavy foot up the stairs. It was, however, daylight, and this gave her confidence; so that without communicating her alarm to any body, she found courage to traverse the house in every direction, and as nothing was either seen or heard, she concluded that her ears had been too sensitively awake. Yet that night, as she lay in bed, dim terrors assailed her, especially because she considered that, in so large a house, some closet or other might have been overlooked, and, in particular, she did not remember to have examined one or two chests, in which a man could have been concealed. Through the great part of the night she lay awake, but as one of the two clocks struck four, she dismissed her anxieties, and fell asleep. The next day, wearied with this unusual watching, she proposed to her sister that they should go to bed earlier than usual. This they did; and on their way up stairs, Louisa happened to think suddenly of a heavy clock, which would improve the coverings of her bed against the severity of the night. The clock was hanging up in a closet within a closet, both leading off from a large room used as the young ladies' dressing-chamber. These closets she had examined on the previous day, and therefore she felt no particular alarm at the moment. The clock was the first article which met her sight; it was suspended from a hook in the wall, and close to the door. She took it down, but, in doing so, exposed part of the wall and of the floor, which its folds had previously concealed. Turning away hastily, the chances were that she had gone without making any discovery. In the act of turning, however, her light fell brightly on a man's foot and leg. Matchless was her presence of mind; having previously been humming an air, she continued to do so. But now came the trial: her sister was bending her steps to the same closet. If she suffered her to do so, Lotchen would stumble on the same discovery, and expose of fright. On the other hand, if she gave her a hint, Lotchen would either fail to understand her, or, gaining but a glimpse of her meaning, would shriek aloud, or by some equally decisive expression convey the fatal news to the assassin that he had been discovered. In this torturing dilemma

far prompted an expedient, which to Lotchen appeared madness, and to Louisa herself the act of a nihil instinct with blind inspiration. "Here," said she, "is our dressing-room. When shall we all meet and dance again together?" Saying which, she commenced a wild dance, whirling her candle round her head, until the motion extinguished it; then, eddying round her sister in narrowing circles, she seized Lotchen's candle also, blew it out, and then interrupted her own singing to attempt a laugh. But the laugh was hysterical. The darkness, however, favoured her; and, seizing her sister's arm, she forced her along, whispering, "Come, come, come!" Lotchen could not be so dull as entirely to misunderstand her. She suffered herself to be led up the first flight of stairs, at the head of which was a room looking into the street. In this they would have gained an asylum, for the last step of a strong hold. But as they were on the steps of the landing, they could hear the hard breathing and long strides of the murderer ascending behind them. He had watched them through a crevice, and had been satisfied by the hysterical laugh of Louisa, that she had seen him. In the darkness he could not follow fast, from ignorance of the localities, until he found himself upon the stairs. Louisa, dragging her sister along, felt strong as with the strength of lunacy, but Lotchen hung like a weight of lead upon her. She rushed into the room; but at the very entrance, Lotchen fell. At that moment the assassin exchanged his stealthy pace for a loud clattering ascent. Already he was on the topmost stairs—already he was throwing himself at a bound against the door, when Louisa, having dragged her sister into the room, closed the door and sent the bolt home in the very instant that the murderer's hand came into contact with the handle. Then, from the violence of her emotions, she fell down in a fit, with her arm round the sister whom she had saved.

How long they lay in this state, neither ever knew. The two old ladies had rushed up stairs on hearing the tumult. Other persons had been concealed in other parts of the house. The servants found themselves suddenly locked in, and were not sorry to be saved from a collision which involved so awful a danger. The old ladies had rushed, side by side, into the very centre of those who were seeking them. Retreat was impossible; two persons at least were heard following them up stairs, something like a shrieking exultation and counter-exultation went on between the ladies and the murderers—then came louder voices—then one heart-piercing shriek, and then another—and then a slow moaning and a dead silence. Shortly afterwards was heard the first crashing of the door inwards by the mob; but the murderers had fled upon the first alarm, and to the astonishment of the servants, had fled upwards. Examination, however, explained this: from a window in the roof, they had passed to an adjoining house recently left empty; and here, as in other cases, we had proof how apt people are, in the midst of elaborate provisions against remote dangers, to neglect those which are obvious.

The reign of terror, it may be supposed, had now reached its acme. The two old ladies were both lying dead at different points on the staircase, and, as usual, no conjecture could be made as to the nature of the offence which they had given; but that the murder was a vindictive one, the usual evidence remained behind, in the proofs that no robbery had been attempted. Two new features, however, were now brought forward in this system of horrors, one of which riveted the sense of their insecurity to all families occupying extensive houses, and the other raised ill blood between the city and the University, such as required years to allay. The first arose out of the experience, now first obtained, that these assassins pursued the plan of selecting themselves well in the house where they meditated a murder. All the care, therefore, previously directed to the securing of doors and windows after nightfall appeared nugatory. The other features brought to light on this occasion was vouched for by one of the servants, who declared that the moment before the door of the kitchen was fastened upon herself and fellow-servant, she saw two men in the hall, one on the point of ascending the stairs, the other making towards the kitchen; that she could not distinguish the faces of either, but that both were dressed in the academic costume belonging to the students of the University. The consequences of such a declaration need scarcely be mentioned. Suspicion settled upon the students, who were more numerous since the general peace, in a much larger proportion military, and less select or respectable than heretofore. Still, no part of the mystery was cleared up by this discovery; many of the students were poor enough to feel the temptation that might be offered by any lucrative system of outrage. Jealous and painful collisions were, in the mean time, produced; and, during the latter two months of this winter, it may be said that our city exhibited the very anarchy of evil passions. This condition of things lasted until the dawning of another spring.

It will be supposed that communications were made to the supreme government of the land as soon as the murders in our city were understood to be no casual occurrences, but links in a systematic series. Perhaps it might happen from some other business of a higher kind, just then engaging the attention of our governors, that our representations did not make the impression we had expected. We could not, indeed, complain of absolute neglect from the government; they sent one or two of their most accomplished police officers, and they suggested some counsels, especially that we should examine more strictly into the miscellaneous population who occupied our large suburbs. But they more than hinted that no necessity was seen either for quartering troops upon us, or for arming our local magistracy with ampler powers.

This correspondence with the central government occupied the month of March, and before that time, the bloody system had ceased as abruptly as it began. The new police officer flattered himself that the terror of his name had wrought this effect; but judicious people thought otherwise. All, however, was quiet until the depth of summer, when, by way of hinting to us, perhaps, that the dreadful power which clothed itself with darkness, had not expired, but was only reposing from its labours all at once the chief jailer of the city was missing. He had been in the habit of taking long rides in the forest, his present situation being much of a seclusion. It was on the 1st of July that he was missed. In riding through the city gates that morning, he had mentioned the direction which he meant to pursue; and the last time he was seen alive was in one of the forest avenues about eight miles from the city, leading towards the point he had indicated. This jailer was not a man to be regretted on his own account; his life had been a tissue of cruelty and brutal abuse of his powers, in which he had been too much supported by the magistracy, partly on the plea that it was their duty to back their own officers against all complainers, partly also from the necessities created by the turbulent times for a more summary exercise of their magisterial authority. No man,

therefore, on his own separate account, could more willingly have been spared than this brutal jailer; and it was a general remark that, had the murderers band within our walls swept away this man only, they would have merited the public gratitude as purifiers from a public nuisance. But was it certain that the jailer had died by the same hands as had so deeply afflicted the peace of our city during the winter? or, indeed, that he had been murdered at all? The forest was too extensive to be searched; and it was possible that he might have met with some fatal accident. His horse had returned to the city gates in the night, and was found there in the morning. Nobody, however, for months could give information about his rider; and it seemed probable that he would not be discovered until the autumn and the winter should again carry the sportsman into every thicket and dingle of this sylvan tract. One person only seemed to have more knowledge on this subject than others, and that was poor Ferdinand von Harelstein. He was now a mere ruin of what he had once been, both as to intellect and moral feeling; and I observed him frequently smile when the jailer was mentioned. "Wait," he would say, "till the leaves begin to drop; then you will see what fine fruit our forest bears." I did not repeat these expressions to any body except one friend, who agreed with me that the jailer had probably been hanged in some recess of the forest, which summer veiled with its luxuriant umbrage; and that Ferdinand, constantly wandering in the forest, had discovered the body; but we both acquiesced him of having been an accomplice in the murder. [To be continued.]

Magical Pain Extractor.

REDUCTION FOURFOLD IN PRICES.—OR, An article that every family must consider indispensable, when they know its power and value, and which has heretofore been sold too high to reach all classes, has now been reduced FOURFOLD in price, with a view that rich and poor, high and low, and all other human beings may enjoy its comfort; and all who get it shall have the price returned to them if they are not delighted with its use. We assert, without the possibility of contradiction, that all *Rheumatism, every external Stomach, cold or fresh, and all external pains and aches, no matter where, shall be reduced to comfort, in five minutes—saying, limb, or scar. No harm can be fatal if this is applied, unless the vitals are destroyed by the accident.* It is truly magical, to appearance, in its effects. Enquire for "Connel's Magical Pain Extractor Solvent," at Connel & Co.'s, 21, Cortland Street. Price 25 cents, or Four times as much for 50 cents, and ten times as much for \$1.

All country merchants are requested to take it to their towns or commissions, as the greatest blessing to mankind that has been discovered in medicine for ages. This is strong language, but you may depend its power will fully justify it. Sold at 21, Cortland Street, where it can be had genuine in New York City.

CAUTION.—Be sure you get CONNELL'S, as our plate with Bailey's name on it has been stolen, and counterfeit and worthless stuff may appear under that name. See that it is direct from Connel & Co. or never touch it. For sale by J. & R. Stone, Greenboro, Dr. N. L. Smith, Raleigh, Dr. H. Hill, Hillsboro, George P. Taylor, Oxford, John P. Moberly, Lexington, and in Salem and Salisbury by Connel & Co.'s Agents: the above are the only Agents.

A DEAD SHOT

FOR WORMS IN THE HUMAN BODY

Dr. Peery & Hamlin's Vermifuge. ITS proprietors have taken much pains to test the comparative merits of the principal Vermifuge preparations of the day, which, numerous as the flies of Egypt, have overspread the land, each claiming for itself the high name of specific; and while we frankly acknowledge, that many of them are often successful, and do great good, were we not assured that the worm-eating vermin, possessed by no other Vermifuge, its introduction at this day would not have been attempted.

The exceedingly small quantity of medicine required to test the existence of worms, or to remove every one from the system; its operating in a few hours, unaided by any other purge, and generally without repeating the dose, together with its great certainty of effect, constitute it one of the most brilliant discoveries of the age. Had we space here, scores of certificates might be adduced, to show its progressive and rapidly increasing reputation for the last three or four years in the South and West; but to promulgate its fame and establish its character, we only ask for a trial. Certificates.—This is to certify that I have aged Dr. Peery & Hamlin's Vermifuge in my family with the greatest success, one of my children having been much afflicted for five or six years. On giving combe-medicine, discharged a large number of the same worm and many pieces of tape worm. Its operation was so gentle, and the child was so entirely relieved, I therefore take pleasure in recommending it to the people. KAMP THOMAS. Wythe County, Dec. 6, 1843.

Jefferson, Tazewell County, Va. 13th May, 1843. I hereby certify about four months since I made use of Peery & Hamlin's Vermifuge in case of one of my children about the age of four years. The child was very low, so much so, that I thought her almost at the point of death. In a few hours she passed one hundred and ninety worms, and in the course of the next day, was entirely restored to her former health. I have given it to others of the family with the same beneficial results. The above vermin is now entirely relieved. I therefore take pleasure in recommending it to the people. ALEX. ST. CLAIR. For sale at the Drug Store, by D. P. WEIR. Greenboro, Jan. 5, 1844.

THE CONDITIONS upon which God has given health to man, is a constant care to keep his stomach and bowels free from all the dirt and unhealthy accumulations. The means to effect this must be those remedies which cleanse the bowels and purify the blood. Dr. R. BRANDT'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS tend to cure all disease, because they are the natural medicine of man; and therefore, only remove the corrupt or vitiated humors—the cause of pain and sickness, leaving the blood in a good and healthy state, to give life and strength to the body. Many have been restored to health and happiness from their use, and the consequence is they are now recommended by the thousands that they are now called, Colic, Influenza, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Head Ache, Scarlet Fever, Jaundice, Fever and Ague, and Bilious Fevers of all kinds.

These Pills are for sale in every county of this State, at 25 cents per box; and by the following persons in this county: J. & R. Stone, Greenboro, Col. Wm. H. Brittain, Broke's Roads, E. & W. Smith, Albemarle, Shelly & Field, Jamestown. 7-ly.

NOTICE.

Public that he is now prepared to entertain travellers. His TABLE and STABLES shall be supplied with the best of the country affords, at the well known stand, by the name of the *Yellow Fork* on the road, eight miles from Lexington, 25 from Greenboro, and 16 from Salem. His house will undergo a repair in the course of the Summer, when he will be prepared to receive boarders for any length of time. 1-ly. ELI HARRIS. Rich Fork, Davidson Co., March 23, 1844.

NOTICE.—Application will be made to the next General Assembly to have the charter of the Guilford Gold Mining Company amended. 29-ly. Oct. 12, 1844.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly for the passage of an Act to prevent the falling of Timber in North Carolina. 29-ly. September 6th, 1844.

DR. JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES.

These medicines are recommended and extensively used by the most intelligent persons in the United States, by numerous Professors and Presidents of Colleges, Physicians of the Army and Navy, and of Hospitals and Almshouses, and by more than five hundred Clergymen of various denominations.

They are expressly prepared for family use, and have acquired an unprecedented popularity throughout the United States, and by the blessing of constantly calculated to preserve HEALTH and cure DISEASE, to families should ever be without them. The proprietors of these valuable preparations received his education at one of the best Medical Colleges in the U. States, and has had twenty years experience in an extensive and diversified practice, by which he has had ample opportunities of acquiring a practical knowledge of diseases, and of the remedies best calculated to remove them.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.

New York, March 1st, 1841. Dr. Jayne—Dear Sir:—Being severely afflicted with Influenza—a hard Cough and Asthma—and finding every means fail of relieving me, Consumption appeared inevitable—I was by using two bottles of your EXPECTORANT, I was restored to perfect health. Respectfully yours, JOHN FALLIS. Late Pastor of the Baptist Church, Stamford, Ct. From the Rev. John Segur.

Lomberville, N. J., April 27th, 1839. Dr. Jayne—Dear Sir:—By the blessing of your EXPECTORANT has effected a cure in me of a most distressing complaint. In December last, I was seized with great severity by a paroxysm of Asthma; a disease with which I had been afflicted for many years past. It was attended with a hoarseness and soreness of the lungs and throat, together with a laborious cough, and complete prostration of strength, and when almost worn out with suffocation, a bottle of your Expectorant was sent to me. At first I thought it was nothing but quackery, but seeing it so highly recommended by Dr. Fong with whom I was well acquainted, I was induced to try it, and in a few days it completely cured me, not have I ever had any return of the disease since. I have now formed so high an opinion of your medicine, that if I had but a few bottles of it, and could obtain no more, I would not part with them for ten dollars each. Yours most affectionately, JOHN SEGUR.

No Apology for Wigs. Please to read without prejudice the following communication, which in addition to hundreds of others equally respectful should remove the doubts of every reasonable person of the uniform and singular efficacy of JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC. From the *Somerville* (N. J.) *Waig*. Some time since I called upon Mr. P. Mason, of Somerville, for Dr. Jayne's celebrated HAIR TONIC, to restore my hair, which was then falling out daily. I procured one bottle, and applied its contents according to the directions. When the bottle was exhausted, I discovered, to my great surprise and satisfaction, that I increased appetite, and sleep, and general health, and that my hair began to grow again. I therefore purchased another, and so on until I had used three bottles, and now, as a compensation, my hair is as thick as ever. And what is more surprising, my baldness was not occasioned by sickness, in which case there is greater hope of restoration—but was hereditary. Jan. O. ROGERS. Methodist Minister, Mount Hope, Somerset Co., N. J.

DR. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE

which is perfectly safe, and so pleasant that children will not refuse to take it. It effectually destroys WORMS, neutralizes acidity or sourness of the stomach, increases appetite, and acts as a general, and permanent Tonic, and is therefore exceedingly beneficial in intermittent and remittent Fevers, Indigestion, &c., and is a certain and permanent cure for FEVER and AGUE. It not only destroys worms, and invigorates the whole system, but it dissolves and carries off the superabundant slime or mucus so prevalent in the stomach and bowels of children, more especially of those in bad health. This mucus forms the bed, or nest, in which worms produce their young; and by removing it, it is impossible for worms to remain in the body. It is harmless in its effects on the system, and the health of the patient is always improved by its use, even when no Worms are discovered.

AMERICAN HAIR DYES.

This dye is warranted, if strictly applied according to the printed directions to change the hair from any other color to a beautiful auburn or a perfectly jet black without staining or irritating the skin like other Hair Dyes. It is prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia. Price 50 cents per bottle. (See) The above Medicines are for sale at the Drug Store by [15] D. P. WEIR.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA, STOKES COUNTY.

Court of Equity—Fall Term, 1844.

Joseph Crews, Jonathan Crews, jun. Charles Pigeon, Elizabeth Pigeon, Ava Pigeon Rhoda Pigeon, Eliza Meredith and Sarah his wife, against Daniel Pigeon, Isaac Pigeon, John Hollingsworth, George Hollingsworth, Phoebe Hollingsworth, Sarah Hollingsworth, Cyrus Hollingsworth, Daniel Crews, Jonathan Crews, sen. or his heirs at law, Hiram Crews, John Riddick and Ursula his wife, Levi Coleman and Phoebe his wife, Benjamin Crews, — Bell and Mary his wife—Defendants.

Petition for Sale of Land.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the persons or parties herein named as Defendants do not live within the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Greenboro Patriot, printed at Greenboro in this State, for six weeks, that unless the said Defendants appear at the next Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Stokes, at the courthouse in Germantown, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday of March next, and plead, answer or demur, or the petition ordered, the petitioners be allowed to have the cause heard ex parte at that term.

Witness, F. Fries, Clerk and Master in Equity, at Office, the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1844. F. FRIES, C. M. E. Oct. 25, 1844. Pr adv \$5 32-6

STATE OF N. CAROLINA, STOKES COUNTY.

Court of Equity—Fall Term, 1844.

John H. Walraven versus Lazarus Shellhorn, Merceda Shellhorn, Rachel Shellhorn, Nancy Shellhorn, Sarah Shellhorn, Polly Shellhorn and other Defendants.

Original Bill. IN this case it was shown to the satisfaction of the Court that the persons or parties herein named as Defendants do not live within the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Greenboro Patriot, printed at Greenboro in this State, for six weeks, that unless the said Defendants appear at the next Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Stokes, at the courthouse in Germantown, on the second Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and answer, plead or demur to Plaintiff's bill, the same will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, F. Fries, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at Office, the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1844. F. FRIES, C. M. E. Pr adv \$5 32-6

NOTICE.—A young man with a small family, who can make a well recommended for sobriety, industry and honesty, unencumbered with any stock, may procure a good situation, to superintend and cultivate a farm with a few hands and already stocked. Call early. None need apply unless they can come as above specified. Inquire at THIS OFFICE. Oct. 22, 1844. 29-ly

NOTICE.—Application will be made to the next General Assembly for the passage of an Act to prevent the falling of Timber in North Carolina. 29-ly. September 6th, 1844.

NOTICE.—Application will be made to the next General Assembly for the passage of an Act to prevent the falling of Timber in North Carolina. 29-ly. September 6th, 1844.

NOTICE.—Application will be made to the next General Assembly for the passage of an Act to prevent the falling of Timber in North Carolina. 29-ly. September 6th, 1844.

NOTICE.—Application will be made to the next General Assembly for the passage of an Act to prevent the falling of Timber in North Carolina. 29-ly. September 6th, 1844.

NOTICE.—Application will be made to the next General Assembly for the passage of an Act to prevent the falling of Timber in North Carolina. 29-ly. September 6th, 1844.

NOTICE.—Application will be made to the next General Assembly for the passage of an Act to prevent the falling of Timber in North Carolina. 29-ly. September 6th, 1844.

NOTICE.—Application will be made to the next General Assembly for the passage of an Act to prevent the falling of Timber in North Carolina. 29-ly. September 6th, 1844.

NOTICE.—Application will be made to the next General Assembly for the passage of an Act to prevent the falling of Timber in North Carolina. 29-ly. September 6th, 1844.

NOTICE.—Application will be made to the next General Assembly for the passage of an Act to prevent the falling of Timber in North Carolina. 29-ly. September 6th, 1844.

NOTICE.—Application will be made to the next General Assembly for the passage of an Act to prevent the falling of Timber in North Carolina. 29-ly. September 6th, 1844.

NOTICE.—Application will be made to the next General Assembly for the passage of an Act to prevent the falling of Timber in North Carolina. 29-ly. September 6th, 1844.

NOTICE.—Application will be made to the next General Assembly for the passage of an Act to prevent the falling of Timber in North Carolina. 29-ly. September 6th, 1844.

NOTICE.—Application will be made to the next General Assembly for the passage of an Act to prevent the falling of Timber in North Carolina. 29-ly. September 6th, 1844.

NOTICE.—Application will be made to the next General Assembly for the passage of an Act to prevent the falling of Timber in North Carolina. 29-ly. September 6th, 1844.

NOTICE.—Application will be made to the next General Assembly for the passage of an Act to prevent the falling of Timber in North Carolina. 29-ly. September 6th, 1844.

NOTICE.—Application will be made to the next General Assembly for the passage of an Act to prevent the falling of Timber in North Carolina. 29-ly. September 6th, 1844.

NOTICE.—Application will be made to the next General Assembly for the passage of an Act to prevent the falling of Timber in North Carolina. 29-ly. September 6th, 1844.

NOTICE.—Application will be made to the next General Assembly for the passage of an Act to prevent the falling of Timber in North Carolina. 29-ly. September 6th, 1844.

NOTICE.—Application will be made to the next General Assembly for the passage of an Act to prevent the falling of Timber in North Carolina. 29-ly. September 6th, 1844.

NOTICE.—Application will be made to the next General Assembly for the passage of an Act to prevent the falling of Timber in North Carolina. 29-ly. September 6th, 1844.

NOTICE.—Application will be made to the next General Assembly for the passage of an Act to prevent the falling of Timber in North Carolina. 29-ly. September 6th, 1844.

NOTICE.—Application will be made to the next General Assembly for the passage of an Act to prevent the falling of Timber in North Carolina. 29-ly. September 6th, 1844.

NOTICE.—Application will be made to the next General Assembly for the passage of an Act to prevent the falling of Timber in North Carolina. 29-ly. September 6th, 1844.

NOTICE.—Application will be made to the next General Assembly for the passage of an Act to prevent the falling of Timber in North Carolina. 29-ly. September 6th, 1844.

NOTICE.—Application will be made to the next General Assembly for the passage of an Act to prevent the falling of Timber in North Carolina. 29-ly. September 6th, 1844.

NOTICE.—Application will be made to the next General Assembly for the passage of an Act to prevent the falling of Timber in North Carolina. 29-ly. September 6th, 1844.

NOTICE.—Application will be made to the next General Assembly for the passage of an Act to prevent the falling of Timber in North Carolina. 29-ly. September 6th, 1844.

NOTICE.—Application will be made to the next General Assembly for the passage of an Act to prevent the falling of Timber in North Carolina. 29-ly. September 6th, 1844.

NOTICE.—Application