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THE CLOUD.

A cloud lay cradled near the setting sun,
A gleam of crimson tinged its braided snow;
Long had it watched the glory moving on,
O'er the still radiance of the lake below;
Tranquil its spirit seemed, and floated slow,
Even in its very motion there was rest,
While every breath of wind that chanced to blow,
Wafted the traveller to the beautiful west.
Lambent, methought, of the departed soul,
To whose white robe the gleam of bliss is given,
And by the breath of mercy made to roll
Right onward to the golden gates of heaven,
While to the eye of faith its peaceful lies,
And tells to man his glorious destinies.

The Family Circle.

Precious, indeed, are the joys of a happy family; but, oh, how fleet! How soon must the circle be broken up, how suddenly may it be! What scenes of delight, resembling gay visions of fairy bliss, have all been unexpectedly wrapt in shadow and gloom, by misfortune, by sickness, by death! The last enemy has entered the paradise, and, by expelling one of its tenants, has imbibed the scene to the rest; the ravages of death have been in some cases followed by the desolations of poverty, and they who once dwelt together in the happy enclosure, have been separated and scattered to meet no more. But religion, true religion, if it be possessed, will gather them together again, after this destruction of their earthly ties, and conduct them to another paradise, into which no calamity shall enter, and from which no joy shall ever depart.

Happy then would it be, for all who stand related by these household ties, if the bonds of nature were hallowed and rendered permanent by those of divine grace. To found our union on any basis which does not contain religion in its formation, is to erect it on a quicksand, and to expose it to the fury of a thousand billows, each of which may overturn the fabric of our comfort in a moment; but to rest it upon religion, is to found it upon a rock, where we shall individually still find a refuge, when the nearest and the dearest relations are swept away by the tide of dissolution.

It is a pleasing reflection, that the domestic constitution depends not for its existence, its laws, its right administration, or its rich advantages, either upon family possessions, or the forms of national policy. It may live and flourish in all its tender charities, and all its sweet felicities, and all its moral power, in the cottage as well as in the mansion; under the shadow of liberty, and even under the scorching heat of tyranny. Like the church, of which it is in some respects the emblem, it accommodates itself to every changing form of surrounding society, to every nation and to every age. Forming with the church the only two institutions ever set up by God, as to their frame work, like its kindred institute, it remains amidst the ruins of the fall, the lapse of ages, and the changes of human affairs, the monument of what has been, the standing prediction of what shall be. Tyrants, that crush the liberties of a state, cannot destroy the constitution of the family; and even persecutors, that silence the preacher, and scatter the congregation, cannot hush the voice of parental instruction, or extinguish parental influence. Religion, hunted and driven by human power from the place of public discourse, would still find a retreat, as it often has done under such circumstances, in the household of faith; and there would keep alive upon the family altar, that holy fire, with which the sacrifices of the temple, under happier auspices, shall be offered. Neither families nor the church of the redeemed shall ever be entirely lost, whatever changes the world may yet have to pass through; "but, blessing and being blest, will of themselves alone one day introduce the millennium." (Rev. J. A. James.)

Etiquet for Ladies.

To receive visitors with ease and elegance and in such a manner that every thing in you and about you, shall partake of propriety and grace,—to endeavor that people may always be satisfied when they leave you, and be desirous to come again—are the obligations of the master, and especially of the mistress of a house.

Every thing in the house ought, as far as possible, to offer solid comfort and true grace.

Perfect order, exquisite neatness and elegance, which easily dispense with being sumptuous, ought to mark the entrance of the house, the furniture, and the dress of the lady.

In a house where affluence abounds, it is indispensable to have a drawing room; if that cannot be afforded, then let the receiving room be the parlor. To receive company in a dining room is not allowed, except among those who cannot bear the expense of furnishing a parlor or drawing room. Simplicity admitted into an apartment of this kind, suited to smallness of means, we cannot but approve, while we regret nevertheless the disagreeable things to which such a residence subjects the parties. But we have, in this respect, an express warning to hold out to people who

give themselves up to it unnecessarily; for it is altogether opposed to the received usages of good society to put yourselves in a situation which you cannot adorn; then you are exposed to receiving twenty visits during dinner, of seeing as many interruptions during the setting of your table, since it is impossible to spread the cloth properly, etc., while strangers remain; finally, of having them witness your domestic cares while removing the remains of a repast, the table cloth, dishes, etc.

After having thus cast a rapid glance into the interior of the house, let us see in what manner it is necessary to receive visitors. When any one enters, whether announced or not, rise immediately, advance towards them, request them to sit down; avoiding, however, the old form of "Take the trouble to be seated." "Come off the door and into the fire," etc. If it is a young man, offer him a chair; or a stuffed one, or if an elderly man, insist upon his accepting the arm chair; if a lady, beg her to be seated upon the sofa. If the master of the house receives the visitors, he will take a chair and place himself at a little distance from them; if, on the contrary, it is the mistress of the house, and if she is intimate with the lady who visits her she will place herself near her. If several ladies come at once, we give the most honorable place to the one who from age, or other considerations, is most entitled to respect. In winter, the most honorable places are those at the corners of the fire place; in proportion as they place you in front of the fire your seat is considered inferior in rank. Moreover when it happens to be a married lady, and one to whom we wish to do honor, take her by the hand, and conduct her to the corner of the fireplace. If this place is occupied by a young lady, she ought to rise, offer her seat to the other, taking for herself, a chair in the middle of the circle.

A mistress of a house ought to watch anxiously that her guests experience no restraint before her. If a door or window happens to be open in the room in the summer time, she should ask visitors if it incommodes them.

If a lady who receives half ceremonious visits, is sewing, she ought to leave off immediately and not resume it, except at the request of the visitor. If they are on quite intimate terms she ought herself to request permission to continue. If a person visits in an entirely ceremonious way, it would be very impolite to work even an instant. Moreover, with friends a lady should hardly be occupied with her work, but seem to forget it on their account.

Reign of Terror.

Macaulay, in his review of the "Memoirs of Barrere," gives the following brief, but striking picture of the Reign of Terror in revolutionary France:

"Then came those days when the most barbarous of all codes was administered by the most barbarous of all tribunals; when no man could greet his neighbors, or say his prayers or dress his hair without danger of committing a capital crime; when spies lurked in every corner, when the guillotine was long and hard at work every morning; when the jails were filled as close as the hold of a slave ship; when the gutters ran foaming with blood into the Seine; when it was death to be great niece to a captain of the royal guards, or half brother to a doctor of Sorbonne; to express a doubt whether assignats would not fall; to hint that the English had been victorious in the action of the first of June; to have a copy of Burke's pamphlets locked up in a desk; to laugh at a Jacobin for taking the name of Cassius or Timoleon, or to call the fifth sans-culotide, by its old superstitious name of St. Mathew's day. While the daily wagon loads were carried to their doom through the streets of Paris, the procressus whom the sovereign committee had sent forth to the departments, revelled in an extravagance of cruelty unknown even in the capital. The knife of the deadly machine rose and fell too slow for their work of slaughter. Long rows of captives were mowed down with grape shot. Holes were made in the bottom of crowded barges. Lyons was turned into a desert. At Arras, even the cruel mercy of a speedy death was denied to the prisoners. All down the Loire, from Samur to the sea, great flocks of crows and kites feasted on naked corpses, twined together in hideous embraces. No mercy was shown to sex or age. The number of young lads and girls of seventeen who were murdered by that execrable government, is to be reckoned by hundreds. Babies torn from the breast were tossed from pike to pike along the Jacobin ranks. One champion of liberty had his pockets well stuffed with ears. Another swagged about with the finger of a little child in his hat. A few months had served to degrade France below the level of New Zealand."

THE SABBATH.—The following is extracted from Blackstone's Commentaries:

"Profanation of the Lord's day is an offence against God and religion, punishable by the municipal law. For besides the notorious indecency and scandal of permitting secular business to be transacted on that day in a country professing christianity, and the corruption of morals that usually follow its profanation, the keeping one day in seven holy, as a time of relaxation and refreshment, as well as for public worship, is of admirable service in a civil institution. It humanizes the manners of the lower classes, which would otherwise degenerate into a sordid ferocity and savage selfishness of spirit; it enables the industrious to pursue his occupation in the ensuing

week with health and cheerfulness; it imprints on the minds of the people, that sense of their duty to God, so necessary to make good citizens; but which would be worn out and defaced by an unremitted continuance of labour without any stated times for recalling them to the worship of their Maker."

Travelling over the Andes.

L. C. Pickett, Esq., United States Charge-d'affaires at Lima, in a letter to the National Institute, remarks:—

"I have travelled five days at a time among the Andes, without seeing a human creature except those with me, and along a track (not a road) which for the most part serpentized over almost perpendicular precipices, or through a forest literally impenetrable, by cutting one's way at every step. Provisions, luggage and everything were carried on men's backs; and my saddle-horse was a stout taulato (part Indian) whom I occasionally mounted when tired of walking. I felt at first a decided repugnance to this sort of equitation, and could not think of using a fellow-being for a beast of burden; but the necessity of the case and the custom of the country got the better of my scruples, as they had of more conscientious men, no doubt; and as the *sillero* (chairman) as he was called, told me it was his occupation to carry Christians over the mountains, and solicited the job, I struck a bargain with him, and the price was \$10 through, I riding about half the time.—This quadrupedal biped, if so he may be called, turned out to be a very surefooted and trusty animal, and carried me in perfect safety to the end of the route. The *modus equitandi* is this: instead of a saddle, a very light chair is used, which the chairman slings upon his back, and the traveller's face, when seated in it, is to the rear, should he be going to the south, and *vice versa*. It is necessary that when mounted he should keep himself very accurately balanced, for there are many places in passing which a false step on the part of the *sillero* might cause a tumble down a precipice, which would be fatal both to the rider and to the rider."

THE GIANTS OF OLD.—In reference to the builders of the Pyramids of Egypt, and to what has been termed Cyclopaean or Titanic construction of these edifices, Mr. Gliddon, in a recent lecture remarked, that it was by these unbelieveabilities of expression, that some veil their belief, that *Giants* erected all the huge buildings of antiquity, without regard to the fact that the very idea *Giant* is an inappropriate translation in our scriptural version. The *Nephilim*, as the Hebrew text of Genesis 6th chap. 4th verse, designates that which we render "there were *Giants* on the earth in those days," as in every other instance where our version speaks of *Giants*, never meant men of unnatural stature, but merely men of extraordinary mental vigor, associated with great wickedness, or with great heroic renown. The far famed Gihon, Anakin, Enim, R-phaim, &c., of the Bible, never meant anything beyond "men of violent passion, fierceness or celebrity," and all our fables about such large men, as the giants slain by "Jack the giant killer," proceed from our own mistakes in translating from the Greek and other versions, *size* different words to mean *giant*, which in the Hebrew text, never had any such acceptance, and which idea is preposterous when understood as applying to men of impossible stature.

ENCOURAGING HINTS.—Don't be discouraged, if, in the outset of life, things do not go smoothly.—It seldom happens that the hopes we cherish for the future are realized. The path of life appears smooth and level; but when we travel it, we find it all up hill, and generally rough enough. The journey is a laborious one; and, whether poor or wealthy, high or low, we shall find it to our disappointment if we build on any other calculation.—To endure it with as much cheerfulness as possible, and to follow our way through the great crowd, "hoping for little, yet striving for much," is, perhaps, the best plan. Don't be discouraged, if occasionally you slip down by the way and your neighbor trends over you a little, or in other words, don't let a failure or two dishearten you. Accidents will happen, miscalculation will sometimes be made; things will turn out differently from our expectations and we may be sufferers. It is worth while to remember that fortune is like the skies in April, sometimes clear and favorable; and as it would be folly to despair of again seeing the sun, because the day is stormy, so it is unwise to sink into despondency when fortune frowns, since, in the common course of things, she may surely be expected to smile and smile again.

The following lines, in which Cowper compares the intelligence of a poor female with that of Voltaire, are full of truth and beauty:

"She for her humble sphere by nature fit,
Of little understanding, and no wit,
Just knows, and knows no more, her Bible true,
A truth the brilliant Frenchman never knew;
And in that charter reads, with sparkling eyes,
Her title to a treasure in the skies.
O happy peasant, O unhappy bard!—
His more refined, her's the rich reward;
He prays for ages yet to come—
She never heard of half a mile from home;
He lost in errors his vain heart prefers,
She safe in the simplicity of hers."

North Carolina—Judge Gaston.

We heartily commend to the perusal of our readers, the following truthful and beautiful extract from Mr. STRANGE's Eulogy on Gaston, lately pronounced before the members of the Fayetteville Bar:

"The dead cannot be benefited by any thing done in their commemoration, but survivors may gather from the grave most useful treasures, as they bend over it in sorrow for a decaying tenant. A judicious dispensation of praise, even to the living, is often eminently useful, not so much to the subject of that praise as to those who bestow and those who hear it. I believe no civilized people under the sun is so sparing of praise, either to the dead or to the living, as the people of North Carolina. We are so accustomed to see every one around us quietly and steadily walking in the path of duty, according to his ability; and our minds are so generally imbued with the Gospel truth, that after all, the most highly gifted and virtuous are but unprofitable servants, that real merit excites in us no surprise; and there is a vein of homely wisdom running through our scattered population, which, in connexion with its sparseness, forbids the excitement by which intellectual mountebanks cheat in the semblance of gold and precious stones with the tinsel glitter of light and shallow accomplishments coupled with bold assumption and confident pretension. Still, praise judiciously bestowed, is like money well laid out—while it enriches others, it benefits ourselves, and gives a wholesome excitement to the intercourse of life. To a State, her sons are her jewels, even more emphatically than to the Roman matron. The value of any thing is more a matter of estimation than of fact; and this estimation is not the opinion of one or two persons, but the general opinion of the community. Much the greater part of every community forms its opinion upon the decisions of others, whose means of judging are better, or supposed to be better, than its own; and seldom is the judgment of each individual brought to bear upon a subject. Hence, when the people of South Carolina or Virginia, or any other State, laud and magnify some favorite citizen, echo brings back the peal from other States, and voices a thousand and ten thousand times compounded, fill the welkin with an irresistible volume of approbation. And when Virgil is praised who does not think of Mantua? And if any city could have established an undisputed claim to have been the birth-place of Homer, would she not have been the first among the cities of Greece? When a State, then, lauds one of her own children, she but pours upon a flood of glory to be reflected back upon herself in more dazzling splendor, and her homely rocks and her lonely rivers glitter and shine in the brightness of his fame—and men are attracted by the blaze, gather around it, and, rejoicing in its brilliancy, that State becomes great and populous. What does North Carolina owe, in her conspicuous and long continued position in this Union, to the fame of Washington, and Jefferson, and Henry, and Madison, and a host of others on whom she had cast the prismatic brightness of her own praises? And South Carolina, by wresting the trumpet from Fame herself, and blowing with unceasing blasts the name of some favored son, has come to be justly honored as the mother of great men. But where are the jewels of our own State? Has she none? And were there never any to whom and from whom she might give and receive this glorious lustre! Alas! although her jewels have been many, she has seldom or never turned up on them the full light of her countenance; and hence, although we who know her well, value her as she deserves, few and faint are those rays of reflected glory that might attract the eye of the stranger, and win him to admire and exalt her. We have been taunted with supineness, with being wrapt in the shadow of an intellectual night, and that for almost an age only the kindling genius of Gaston has shone like a solitary star amid the gloom to mark our existence among the States. Men have gazed upon the brightness of this star, and like the Magi of old, attracted thereby, have been led to inquire of the distant and unknown country on which it rose—and William Gaston has for years past been the very impersonation of North Carolina, and few, very few, have spoken of the one without thinking of the other. But as we have said, that star is now set; and other eyes besides our own have missed it from our sky. The death of Judge Gaston has been mournfully noted in many portions of the Union, and North Carolina hath been honored in regrets for her son. It is not only just, but expedient, that we should mourn him, and in performing this pious duty to the dead, learn something of what is due to the living—and by a future more liberal and just estimation of our own intellectual wealth, assume our rightful position among the sister States.—Praises, too, have in them another value. To praise discreetly we must contemplate the object of our praise; thus will we learn in part to copy what we look upon and admire—and hence perhaps the Benevolent Author of our Holy Religion has made the praises of the Almighty so large a portion of a Christian's duty. It were blasphemy to say, that in contemplating the object of the present eulogy, we should find a faultless model for imitation. But of his faults, if any, (and doubtless he had some,) it is not mine to speak. Let them be hidden from view amid his clustering virtues, and be buried forever with his ashes in his grave."

But let his virtues live after him, and, through them, let him speak to us in paternal admonition and encouragement."

DAYS OF THE REGULATORS.

On the important Duty of Subjection to the Civil Powers.

A SERMON

Preached before His Excellency WILLIAM TRYON, Esquire, Governor, and Commander in Chief of the Province of North Carolina, and the Troops raised to quell the late Insurrection, at Hillsborough, in Orange County, on Sunday September 25, 1795. By GEO. MICKLEJOHN, S. T. P.

DEDICATION.

To His Excellency WILLIAM TRYON, Esquire, Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of North Carolina.

Sir, The kind approbation with which YOU have favoured this DISCOURSE, is as much an Honour as it is a Satisfaction to me; for which I desire Your Excellency to accept my grateful Acknowledgments: And as YOU, with many other Honourable Gentlemen, have, in so particularly officiating a manner, signified Your Desire of seeing it published, I have complied with Your Request; which, indeed, I must own, YOU put it out of my Power to refuse. I heartily pray GOD it may be attended with those beneficial Effects, which YOU seem to entertain so much Hopes of: And if it should be instrumental in bringing any to a just Sense of the great DUTY inculcated therein, and in the religious Observance of it, the Happiness I am sensible YOU will receive Yourself. With My warmest Wishes for Your Excellency's present Felicity, as well as Eternal Welfare, which it will always be a peculiar Joy to me to promote, I remain, Sir, Your Excellency's Ever faithful and obliged Humble Servant, GEO. MICKLEJOHN.

A SERMON, &c.

St. PAUL's Epistle to the ROMANS, Chap. XIII. Verses 1st & 2d.

Let every Soul be subject unto the higher Powers; for there is no Power but of God; the Powers that be, are ordained of God. Whosoever therefore resisteth the Power, resisteth the Ordinance of God; and they that resist shall receive to themselves Damnation.

I am persuaded, that every one who feels the least regard for the welfare and happiness of his country, and the peace and comfort of his fellow-subjects and countrymen, will look upon the subject as highly proper, and seasonable at this time.

For who can reflect upon so many wretched and unthinking men, thus madly attempting to subvert the laws of the kingdom; thus inconsistently involving friends, relations and neighbours, in the most direful calamity, and foolishly bringing upon themselves destruction here, and damnation hereafter—who can look upon so deplorable a scene, without feeling the most earnest desires, that every such rash and misguided person could be made duly sensible of the dreadful impolicy of so daring and wicked an action, as well as of the certain misery that must inevitably be the consequence?

It is possible this alarming consideration may prevail with some persons, when every other more laudable motive fails of its proper influence; and it is to be hoped, that a sight of their danger may bring them to a sense of their duty.

With this view, I have singled out the words of the text for the subject of our present meditation: And though I have the pleasure to think I am speaking before those who stand not in need of the admonition they contain, yet I thought it not improper for us to consider the several arguments which enforce this great duty here enjoined; that we may not only be preserved steadfast in our obedience to it ourselves, but may be able to convince others of the danger, as well as error of their ways; and keep them, for the future, in the paths of duty and allegiance, from which they have lately so unhappily wandered.

You cannot but observe then, in the first place, that this important duty of subjection to lawful authority, is one plain and principal doctrine of christianity. It is here delivered to the world by an inspired Apostle of Christ; by Him, whom our Lord, in a vision to Ananias, honours with the distinguishing title of "a chosen vessel of Honour." He it is, who, thus commissioned from above, gives us, in the name of the most high God, this solemn command in the words of the text; to which we are, all of us, both high and low, rich and poor, wise and ignorant, indispensably obliged to pay the highest reverence and regard; and no rank nor station in life, can possibly exempt any one from the strictest obedience to it. For it is directed to all men in general, without any exception.—Let every soul be subject to the higher Powers;—and it comes to us by the Authority of the same God and Saviour, who has given us every other precept that we meet with in holy scripture.—It comes to us from that sovereign LORD OF ALL LORDS, whose name we have the honour to bear; whose subjects we profess ourselves at present; and whose eternal kingdom we hope to become inheritors of hereafter: Till men, therefore, have renounced Christ, and apostatized from his religion,—till they have despised his sovereignty and dominion over them, and given up all expectations of future happiness from his saviour, they must acknowledge themselves bound, by the strongest ties, both of interest and gratitude, to comply with this sacred injunction, no less than with every other command of his Divine Gospel.

But we may still further judge of the singular importance of this duty enjoined us in the text, from that remarkable stress laid upon it by the great Apostle in several other of his Epistles.—When he is delivering his apostolical injunctions to Titus, and instructing him in the several branches of his duty as a minister of Christ, he gives it him in charge, in a very solemn manner, to put men in mind, to be subject to principalities and powers; to obey Magistrates; to speak evil of no man; to be no brawlers, but gentle; shewing all meekness to all men. These things, says he, I will that thou affirm constantly, that they which have believed in God, that is, they who have acknowledged the truth of that revelation he has made us in the Gospel, might be careful to maintain good works: These things are good and profitable unto men.

And in the first Epistle to Timothy, he carries this request and reverence for the powers that be, he fully set over us, to a still greater height; making it our duty, not only to be subject unto them,

but to improve the favour of Heaven upon them, and the divine blessing on their endeavours for the public happiness and tranquility. I exhort first of all, says the Apostle, that Supplication, Prayers, Intercessions, and giving of Thanks, be made for all men: For Kings, and for all that are in Authority; that we may lead a quiet and peaceable life, in all godliness and honesty; for this is good, and acceptable in the sight of God our Saviour.

Judge therefore in yourselves, my beloved brethren, and beseech others, in the name of God, to consider how dreadful a breach of this duty they must be guilty of, who, instead of praying for the safety of our governors and protectors, presume to threaten their sacred persons with violence, to whom God has commanded us to pay the highest veneration, because they derive their authority from him.

And this leads me to a second very material argument, arising from the words of the text, which strongly enforces this duty, and to which it becomes every one seriously to attend: For surely nothing should more fully convince us of our obligation to pay the most ready obedience to this precept of christianity, than the solemn reason which the Apostle has immediately subjoined: Let every soul be subject to the higher Powers; for there is no power but of God: the powers that be, are ordained of God.

Had this precept been delivered to mankind without pointing out to them at the same time, this particularly awful sanction; yet even then our observance of it would have remained indispensable: For when God commands, man is to obey.

That God, from whom we have received life and breath, and all things, and to whom we are indebted for every comfort and blessing we enjoy—that God, upon whom alone we are to depend for all eternity; and by whom our unalterable fate is to be finally determined;—this great and adorable Being has an uncontrollable right over his dependent creatures, to lay upon them whatever commands his wisdom sees proper for them, without being obliged to satisfy them of the reasons for such his sovereign will and pleasure. But in the case before us, you cannot but take notice, in how very different a manner God has been pleased to deal with us; for while he gives us this command by his holy Apostle, he graciously condescends to inform us of these weighty reasons upon which the duty is founded, and which would be most likely to engage us in a religious observance of it.

We are commanded, therefore, to be subject to the higher Powers, because the authority they are invested with is from HEAVEN: The Powers that be, are ordained of God!—They are God's vicegerents upon earth, and instruments in the hand of his providence, for carrying on the grand purposes of protection and government, and for securing the peace and happiness of mankind.

And though, indeed, they are sometimes unwisely and wickedly used, through the perverseness and wickedness that is in the world, to become unwelcome avengers, to execute wrath upon every one that doth evil; yet are they, in general, the ministers of God to us, for good and for the praise and reward of them that do well.

Was it not for this necessary power which has been committed to them by the ALMIGHTY, every thing must soon be involved in the most dreadful anarchy and confusion. Every man's own will would then be his law; and no language can fully describe those various scenes of misery and horror which would continually arise before us, from the discordant passions and divided interests of mankind. But God, in his infinite goodness, has provided a natural security against all these mischiefs in those different ranks and orders of men, which his wisdom has thought proper should subsist in the world; and in which some are allotted to govern, and others obliged to obey, that so the happiness of the whole community might be more effectually be preserved. And upon these *guardians of the public and general welfare*, God has been pleased to confer a divine authority, to render persons, as well as ordinances, the more sacred and venerable.

It is by him, therefore, that kings reign, and princes decree justice; by him princes rule, and nobles, even all the judges of the earth: And as it is very beautifully expressed in the book of Wisdom, power is given them of the Lord, and sovereignty from the Highest: To the truth of this important point, we have a greater than Solomon bearing testimony; even our blessed Saviour himself; who, when Pilate was boasting of that power he had over him, either to crucify or to release him, puts him in mind from whence he had received his authority; and gives him this mild and instructive answer, Thou couldst have no power at all against me, except it were given thee from above.

Here we learn from the mouth of our Redeemer himself, whence is derived that dignity and sacredness, which belongs to those who are invested with any public power and office.—Here we behold the God of the universe submitting to that supreme authority he himself has conferred upon man; and acknowledging the reverence due to that very power, which was shortly to pronounce the sentence of death against him.

But we have a still more striking and remarkable instance of submission and respect to the Civil Power, which our blessed Lord, upon another occasion, condescended to shew, and which highly deserves every one's serious attention and regard: It is recorded by the Evangelist St. Matthew, in the 17th chapter of his Gospel, that when our Lord was come to Capernaum, they who received the tribute money, which was required of every Jew above the age of twenty, demanded of St. Peter, whether his Master intended to pay it. St. Peter very readily engages for his Lord's willing and cheerful compliance; as he well knew how exact had ever been his observance of every civil, as well as religious duty: But when he came into the house to inform his master of the demand, our blessed Saviour, by an easy similitude, leads him to understand, that he had been too hasty in his promise for him; for surely, if the children of earthly princes could plead a freedom from paying any custom or tribute, (as appeared by his own reply to the question our Lord had proposed) much more reasonably might he be exempted from it, who was himself the Lord of all things, and the Son of that heavenly King, for the service of whose temple this particular tribute was paid. But notwithstanding our Lord might have justly claimed this privilege and exemption; yet, you see, he willingly declines it; and, *Teach us should find them, says he to the Apostle, go thou to the sea, and cast an hook, and take up*

the fish that first cometh up; and when thou hast opened his mouth, then shall find a piece of silver; thy take, and give unto them for thy reward; for they shall eat and be satisfied, and shall praise the name of God!—Who but must be struck with admiration at this amazing instance of goodness, in thus reaching to work a miracle, rather than not satisfy the demands of public authority; lest, by refusing compliance himself, he might countenance others in disobedience and rebellion?—And who is there that will presume to offer insult to the powers that are in authority, or show the least resistance, when he considers how remarkably our Lord was pleased to honour them, by expressing the most cautious fear of displeasing them, and thus wonderfully providing against giving any offence?—In order, therefore, to guard men from incurring the guilt of so heinous a crime, let us, in the third place, briefly consider the dreadful consequences that must attend.—Thus the Apostle gives us, in these few, but awful words, *They that resist, shall receive to themselves damnation*; not only condemnation in this world, but eternal vengeance in the life to come.—And here again, we cannot but observe, the great importance of this duty of submission, from that tender care which the goodness of God has taken to secure our obedience to it. Some precepts are delivered to us without any particular intimation of the punishment attending our neglect: But this was a matter of so much consequence to the general comfort and happiness of the world, that the divine wisdom thought it necessary for us, while we read the sacred injunction, to have before our eyes that future misery which must follow the violation of it: So that, if the love of God, and reverence for his commands, should fail to produce this becoming submission, a regard for our own Everlasting Interest might possibly prevail.

God has therefore, been pleased, by his holy Apostle, to pronounce the sentence of *inextinguishable perdition upon all those who refuse submission to lawful power and authority*; as hereby, they not only show the highest contempt of his positive command, but do all in their power to obstruct the gracious designs of his providence, for the good and welfare of mankind. So that, upon calm consideration, every one must acknowledge, that cannot possibly be offered a greater insult to Almighty God, than thus contemptuously to disregard his will, and despise those sacred powers whom he has ordained and appointed to carry on the best and noblest purposes in the world.—And what wonder then is it, that so terrible a portion is reserved in store for every such bold and presumptuous offender? God is represented in scripture, as the God of Peace and Love of Concord; and we are, for this reason, commanded, in another place, to follow peace with all men; because, without this, no man shall see the Lord.—Every one, therefore, shall hereafter be banished from his presence and glory who dares to disturb, in the least degree, that peace and harmony; or endeavour, in any respect, to destroy that good order and government which it is the intention of HEAVEN should be supported in the world.

But though we are not able to assign any particular reason for this severe judgment mentioned in the text, yet ought it to be a sufficient warning to every rebellious sinner, to find how positively it is there denounced: For what God has so solemnly threatened, he will assuredly inflict.

These then are the principal reasons which enforce the duty enjoined by the Apostle; but there are several others, which, if duly attended to, cannot but add considerable weight to the arguments already offered, and which I shall, therefore, beg leave briefly to mention.

Let it be considered then, that resistance to that lawful power and authority which God hath set over us, can never possibly be productive of any thing but the wildest uproar, and most universal confusion; and, in the end, can never fail of being attended with the most shocking and dismal effects.

Of this we would have seen a dreadful and melancholly proof; and God only knows what consequences might have ensued, had they not been happily prevented by the good conduct of those brave men, who distinguished themselves as remarkably by their HUMANITY, as by the VALOUR, they shewed on that trying occasion.

To their courage and intrepidity will ever be due our warmest gratitude and thanks; which, blessed be God, gave so timely a check to the desperate fury of those rash men who were engaged in that execrable attempt; and to their humanity these very men must ever acknowledge themselves obliged, which bore too long and patiently their repeated and exasperating insults, and treated them afterwards with greater lenity than they could reasonably expect; for where one has not fallen, twenty ought to have suffered.

Last every one learn, that outrage and violence can never answer any other end but to spread slaughter and desolation around us; and to introduce the most wretched scenes of misery and distress: Let them consider further, how impossible it is that any good can ever be brought about by such wicked means; and that tho' some may only meet the ruin their rashness has sought, yet many others must unavoidably become partakers in the calamity, who were never partners in the crime.

The consideration therefore of the present misfortunes, in which many of their fellow-creatures must be involved, as well as the future destruction to which others are exposed by such daring acts of rebellion, will naturally restrain every man from uniting in them who has the least spark of humanity and compassion remaining in his breast.

Another motive which cannot but have great weight with every generous mind, is the reflection that every the least insult offered to magistrates and governors, is an act of the basest ingratitude against those who are, under God, our protectors and guardians, not only from foreign Enemies, but from every domestic foe: To them we owe our security from all that numerous train of mischiefs to which we should be daily liable, from the corruption and wickedness of the world, if under no restraint from human laws, and unwielded by proper authority: To them we are indebted for the safe and comfortable enjoyment of all the blessings of private life, and all the advantages we derive from civil society.—Were there not some who would take upon them the arduous business of public government, the execution of laws and administration of justice, how would vice and iniquity every where triumph! And what must become of the welfare and tranquillity of every individual, were men left at full liberty to plan their malicious schemes against them, and knew they could safely execute them whenever they pleased? What must become of the general peace and happiness of the whole community, when fraud and injustice, oppression and violence, with every other crime that is injurious to society, might be perpetrated with impunity, and without control? How infinitely then are we obliged to those persons who willingly undertake so important a trust, and by whose care, abilities and vigilance, these evils are prevented, and the public felicity preserved? And how very numerous and shocking is the offence, when in the discharge of their laborious office, they are treated

with insolence instead of honour, and meet with threatening instead of civility? But, lastly, there is one remarkable further consideration, which ought to have a peculiar weight with the people of this land, in leading them cheerfully to that submission, which is presented in the text, as the common duty of all men.—I would beg leave to observe, therefore, that for an Englishman to oppose the laws of his country, is an instance of the highest folly and contradiction we can conceive: For such is the singular excellence of our happy constitution, that the laws to which our obedience is required, are, in reality, no other than what we ourselves have been partly concerned in making.

All men must know, that it is impossible for a whole province to meet together for this important duty; and every one, I believe, will acknowledge, that were they so assembled, very few would be found capable of carrying it on:—For as the wise son of Sirac very justly observes, *How can he get wisdom that holdeth the plough, and that glorieth in the yoke; that drieth oxen, and is occupied in their labour; and whose talk is of bullocks? They shall not be sought for in the public council; nor sit high in the congregation; they cannot sit in the judges seat, nor understand the sentence of judgment:* Since therefore, we cannot all be present in this great assembly, wherein the weighty business of public government is transacted, we have this peculiar privilege, and a glorious one it is, of appointing such persons, in whose abilities, understanding, and integrity, we think we may safely confide, to appear for us, in that august assembly; and who are, upon that account, very properly styled our *representatives*.

In consequence then of this choice, which we have the liberty to make, and that full power we voluntarily give into their hands; we not only yield our consent before-hand, to whatever laws they may judge it expedient to enact, but may be justly said to have had a principal share in enacting them ourselves; inasmuch as they are framed by their wisdom, and established by their authority, whom we have appointed for that very purpose.

So that every man, of the most common understanding, if he will allow himself a moment's reflection, may easily see how particularly it is the duty of every one of us, to submit to the laws of his land; and, how absurdly an absurdity it must appear to all the world, if ever we refuse that becoming submission.

How happy would millions think themselves at this hour, who know no other law than the imperious will of some arbitrary prince, could they change situations with us, and taste the singular blessing we enjoy, in being governed by the laws we ourselves have made! Let us take care, we set a due value upon this inestimable privilege; lest, if we slight those distinguished marks of God's favour, and disturb that excellent form of government which his providence has so long preserved among us,—He may be provoked to deprive us of it, and bring upon us the misery which so much ingratitude would deserve.

I shall now briefly sum up what has been said in this discourse, that we may see how many, and powerful, are the arguments we are furnished with, to engage us in a steadfast observance of this duty, and enable us to confute others of their indismissible obligations to practice it.

You find, then, it is a duty which is guarded from violation by all the most sacred and awful sanctions that could possibly be thought of; and bound upon us, by every tie, civil, moral, and divine.—The peace and tranquillity of our fellow-subjects and countrymen demand our obedience to it.—The well-being and happiness of society in general, and the comfort and felicity of our dear relations, friends and neighbors in particular, depend upon it; and without our conscientious performance of it, an universal scene of confusion must soon prevail, and all be involved together in the deepest calamity and horror.

Let all such persons therefore who dare to think of engaging in any act of rebellion and disobedience, be intrusted to contemplate a little these various and horrible miseries they will unavoidably occasion, and that may possibly deter them from it:—Let them listen to the cries of the disconsolate widow;—behold the tears of the helpless orphan; and consider, how they will be able to endure the sad upbraidings of those miserable mourners, who may justly take up against them the lamentation of the prophet *Jeremiah*: *Is it nothing to you, ye that pass by? behold, and see if there be any sorrow like unto our sorrow, which your rashness and iniquity have brought upon us!*

But particularly let them remember, that the blood which may be shed by their means, will hereafter be required at their hands; and that every one of those unhappy souls who shall be brought to an untimely end through their evil counsels and wicked instigations, and sent into another world with all their sins about them, will rise up in judgment against them at the last day, and call for tenfold vengeance on their devoted heads.

Let them be further put in mind, that gratitude to those who afford us a peaceful security from every ill, should engage us in a steady adherence to this duty, at all times and upon every occasion: Should lead us to return obedience for protection, and repay the kind exertion of their abilities and endeavours for the public happiness, with the easy tribute of reverence and affection.

But some men may have neither humanity nor generosity enough in their tempers, to be affected by such considerations as these. To them therefore we must open the sacred page, (which, perhaps, they have never before looked into) and point out the solemn and positive command of God enforcing this great duty; and tho' they may not regard an earthly potentate, yet surely they will stand in awe of the MAJESTY OF HEAVEN: Or, as holy Job emphatically puts the question; *Shall not HIS EXCELLENCE make them afraid? and shall not HIS DREAD fall upon them?*—Show them, moreover, the foundation upon which the reasonableness of this duty is supported: Tell them, that obedience to the civil powers is required of us, not only because God has commanded it, but given us also this very solemn reason, enforcing that command.—*that they were instituted and ordained by Him self.* When they read therefore, that there is no power but of God, beseech them seriously to consider how detestable they must render themselves in the sight of God, instead of submitting to every ordinance of man for the Lord's sake, (as we are taught by another Apostle, in our bounden duty) dare to rise up themselves, and compel others to unite with them, in opposition to any law that has been legally established; or to obstruct the ministers of justice in the execution of that high office they are obliged by oath to discharge, and which has been derived to them from the authority of the Almighty himself.

Nothing, one would think, could so effectually strengthen our obligation to the duty of submission, as this single consideration, that whosoever resisteth the power, resisteth the ordinance of God; and that every such wicked and desperate attempt is not only treason against an earthly

sovereign, but rebellion against the most high God.

As a farther motive to this duty, and because example is more prevailing than precept, bid them turn their eyes upon the meek and blessed Jesus, and behold him in that gracious and condescending act of submission, I mentioned in the former part of this discourse.—Ask them, if they are not sensible, that He who could feed five thousand men with a few loaves and fishes, could have supported millions with the same ease, to have protected him from the resentment of the civil powers, if he had thought fit to have made the least opposition; but instead of shewing resistance, we behold Him here manifesting the most tender concern and regard for the support of their authority; and by that marvellous method he took to pay obedience to it, convincing mankind of the necessity and importance of this great duty.

Shall man then presume to refuse that submission which God himself has thus condescended to pay! This aimable pattern we have before us in the person of our great Redeemer, ought to have an insupportable influence upon all who call themselves by his name; and was, no doubt, intended for our imitation by that gracious Being, who came from Heaven with this peculiar design, to leave us an example that we might follow his steps.

Finally, whereas the more various and powerful the motives are, which enforce any duty, so much more aggravated will be the crime which leads us to break through them: On! beseech them therefore, in the pathetic words of St. Peter, to repent of this their wickedness; and pray God, if perhaps the thought of their heart may be forgiven them. This repentance and contrition, if accompanied with future obedience, may not only procure them pardon at an earthly tribunal, but when they come to stand before the judgment seat of Christ, will be one means of their obtaining mercy from the Lord in that day, and escaping the vengeance which will otherwise fall upon them. And this leads me to the last motive we have, to enforce their observance of this christian duty enjoined in the text; the consideration of that eternal misery denounced against those who neglect it.

If men have no love for their country; if they have no regard for the peace and happiness of those around them; if they have neither humanity nor compassion; neither gratitude nor generosity for their benefactors; if they have no veneration for their king, nor reverence for the best constitution in the world; yet they must have some affection for themselves: And though they may despise the commands of God, and the example of a SAVIOUR, yet they cannot disregard their own everlasting welfare. This motive then may possibly bring them to repentance, and a better mind, when every other has failed of its influence; and let us not omit incessantly, and unprofitably, to urge it upon them.

Warn them of the certain perdition they must inevitably bring upon themselves; and exhort them to consider in time, how fearful a thing it is to fall into the hands of the LIVING GOD! Tell them our God is a consuming fire to such workers of iniquity, and able to destroy both body and soul for ever; and bid them therefore remember, that though they may escape from the sword of justice in this life, they cannot escape the DAMNATION OF HELL.

May the grace of God preserve us at all times from falling into the like crime, that we may never incur so dreadful a condemnation. And as we of this land are peculiarly blessed at this time with one of the most amiable and excellent Governors that ever adorned a province, who has given us his promise, that the felicity of his people shall ever be his principal care; let it be our perpetual study and delight, by every means in our power, and particularly by all dutiful submission to him, and those whom he shall set over us, to render his government as peaceful and happy to our affectionate SOVEREIGN, as he will endeavour to make it to us his grateful subjects.

So shall we secure the blessings of Heaven on ourselves and our posterity; and whenever we are removed out of this troublesome world, shall become members of that blessed kingdom, where universal peace and love, and uninterrupted concord and harmony, will reign for ever and ever. Amen.

MOTHER OF THE SIAMESE TWINS.—The journal of Rev. Mr. Hemmings, Missionary to Siam, published in the *Missionary Herald* for December, gives an account of a visit made to the mother of the Siamese twins, in the course of an excursion which was made by Mr. Hemmings, in company with Mr. Buel through a portion of the Siam country, in December last.

In the progress of a morning walk in the neighborhood of Maklong, the missionaries fell in with a very respectable looking man, who informed them that he was the individual who conducted the Siamese Twins from that place to Bangkok, and delivered them to the Captain who took them out of the country. He also told them that the mother of the twins was still living on the opposite side of the canal, and they therefore determined to pay her a visit before leaving the place. The visit is briefly described as follows:

Early in the afternoon we went in search of the mother of the Siamese Twins, and were so happy as to find a woman who conducted us directly to her house. On learning that we brought intelligence respecting her absent children, whom she supposed to be dead, she gave us a hearty welcome. We assured her they were living when we last heard from America, and that they had recently married sisters in the Southern States. With this intelligence she was much gratified, and expressed much affection for them. As Mr. Buel's relatives live in the vicinity of her children, he offered to communicate through them, any messages she wished to send to the twins. She is of a higher complexion than most Siamese women, and has every appearance of having once had great energy of character. It seems that both of her husbands were Chinamen, and that she herself had a Chinese father; so that the twins are in no sense Siamese, except that they were born in Siam.

HOW THE MONEY GOES.—The following evidence of the expensive tastes of the New Yorkers appear in a New Haven paper.—On the Book-stores of this city an unprecedented number of animals are to be found, some of them as high as \$30. This, for a mere fancy book, is no mean sum. I saw fans to-day in a fancy shop valued at \$9 and \$10 dollars. But Bonaparte has them as high as 80 or 100 dollars. They are beautifully ornamented with precious stones and oblong mirrors of the size of a dollar, and sometimes in addition, a minute gold pencil and ivory on each side of the handle. Muffs are sold as high as 150 dollars, in Maiden Lane; pocket handkerchiefs hang in Broadway windows, at 50 or 75 dollars; a flute of tortoise shell, for 120 dollars, while Black Tomkins & Ball, successors to Marquand & Co., jewelers on Broadway, the day before New Year's, retailed behind their counter fancy goods in their line to the amount of five thousand dollars and ninety cents! So we see. This evening, near the same store, were seen several wretched looking women with emaciated infants in their arms, begging for bread!

RIGHTS OF MARRIED WOMEN.—A bill has been introduced into the Legislature by Mr. Williams, of this county, for the purpose of securing to married women their separate estates, for the benefit of themselves and of their children. We have not seen a copy of the bill, and consequently cannot express an opinion as to its details.—The principle is right, and we should rejoice to see it incorporated into our laws.

There is neither reason nor justice in now clinging to the old common law doctrine, which places every married woman at the mercy of her husband, leaves her and her children exposed to the hazard of his recklessness, extravagance or dissipation, and strips families of their means of subsistence, because the husband and father has been guilty of imprudence or immorality. The principle, that we can readily throw off all injurious customs or features of legislation which are unsuited to the spirit of our people, their condition at a stated period, or the demands of a more enlightened and humane state of society.

The time was when woman was a mere slave; and although we are utterly opposed to running to the other extreme, yet we are anxious to see the remaining marks of her slavery obliterated from our statute book. Woman has been variously treated in different ages—now as a mere "hewer of wood and drawer of water" for him who should have been her protector, and now as a creature for romantic rhapsody, as more than human, a being to be idolized, but not to share with him in his trials and sorrows, his labors and rejoicings. Her true sphere is neither that of an idol, nor a slave. She was intended for a helpmate and a companion; and the laws should place her in her proper position, or be framed on a correct basis.—*Missouri Reporter.*

GROWTH OF LONDON.—We are apt to imagine here in the United States, that the growth of our towns and cities greatly surpasses in rapidity and extent those of any part of the old world. Some facts about London would seem to contradict this notion.

It is stated, for instance, in a recent report to the Government, that in little more than twelve years twelve hundred new streets have been added to London, which is at the rate of 100 streets a year.

These 1200 new streets contain 45,000 houses most of them built on a large and commodious scale, and in a style of superior comfort. With all this wonderful increase, it is said, "that the demand for houses instead of diminishing, continues to increase," and that while in many towns of the interior, the number of unoccupied houses is augmenting, scarcely a new street in London, finished, before almost every house in it is fully occupied.

One great reason assigned for the rapid growth of London, is the extraordinary facility, economy and despatch with which people are now transported over Railroads terminating there. Owing to this cause it is estimated that the daily influx of individuals is five times greater than it was fifteen years ago. London is now about forty miles in circumference, and numbers more than two millions of inhabitants.—*N. Y. American.*

THE UNITED STATES AND CHINA.—There is but little doubt that the United States are destined ultimately to command all the trade in the Indian and China seas. The supply of cotton in the United States, including Texas, is far beyond what the wants of Europe require. The wants of China are, however, such as will absorb almost a limitless quantity. The cotton goods manufactured in the United States already supersede those marketed in the English. The English Government hope, by commanding the exclusive route to China over Egypt, by way of the Nile and the Isthmus of Suez, (to effect which a negotiation is now pending between that power and the Pacific), to obtain new sales weeks sooner than it can be had in the United States; an advantage which will enable her merchants control of the markets. The diplomacy may succeed temporarily in this, but the march of events will ultimately give the U. States the mastery. Her population is pushing, with a rapid, vigorous, and unceasing march, along a line twelve hundred miles in extent, westward, towards the shores of the Pacific. The occupation of the vast territory known as the Oregon, is already going forward, and twenty years will have elapsed before a powerful State will have sprung up on the shores of the Pacific. The great tract of the Oregon is drained by the Columbia river and the San Francisco, which debouch upon the ocean at a point six days, by steamer, distant from the Sandwich Islands—a group the independence of which is guaranteed whose population is 100,000, mostly American; the surface 8,000 square miles; of a soil the most fruitful, and a climate unsurpassed in salubrity. The Islands are situated in the middle of the Pacific, on the great highway from Oregon to China. The great whale fishery of these regions is conducted mostly by Americans, numbering two hundred vessels, whose annual profit is about \$2,000,000. This fleet in the summer months cruises between the islands and the coast of Japan for sperm whale, and carry on a large trade in furs, &c., which are now sold in China, and the proceeds, in part, sent home to the U. States. The whole of this vast trade and that of China, via the Sandwich Islands, will be commanded by the State of Oregon. Those persons are now living who will see a railroad connecting New York with the Pacific and a steam communication from Oregon to China. For the last three centuries the civilized world has been rolling westward, and Americans of the present age will complete the circle, and open a Western steam route with the East.—*Hunt's Merchant's Magazine.*

TEARRIF ENCOUNTER.—The Saint Johns, New Brunswick, paper speaks of a terrific encounter between an Indian and four bears. That paper states that in the back part of the county of Lunenburg, at a place called Chelsea, a party of Indians had encamped for the purpose of catching moose. Accordingly, they prepared a yard and began to call them; finding the moose rather long in coming, they thought it best to separate and drive them into the yard. While one of them was in search of the game, he encountered a party of bears, four in number. He succeeded in killing three, but the fourth was too strong and unfortunately killed the poor Indian. When found by his companions, who went in search of him, his gun was completely bent over, as is supposed, by blows given to the animal, and the poor fellow had grasped his knife in the hope of despatching him. He was considerably mangled.

DEATH.—It is related of Madame de Doffan, that three of her friends brought a card table to her bed side, at her request on her last illness, she taking a hand. As she happened to die in the midst of an interesting game, her partner played dummy for her, and thus the three quietly played it out, and settled the stakes before they called the servants to notify them of the less important demise of their mistress.

THE PREACHER OF A CENTURY.—The venerable individual mentioned here has recently removed from Frankfurt, Herkimer county, New York.

The oldest clergyman in the world is said to be the Rev. Benjamin Hervey, who is now preaching at a Utica, New York. The Observer says of him:

"Mr. Hervey has preached nearly every Sunday since he came into our city. In view of his mental powers, he is probably the most remarkable man living. As he proceeds in a sermon his manner becomes quite spirited—his almost sightless eyes are red with life, and his gestures become animated and graceful. His voice is strong and flexible, and is capable of being heard in the largest churches in our city. He generally speaks for nearly an hour and for deep paths and warmth of feeling, might with profit be followed as a pattern by many younger speakers. His matter is generally well connected, and occasionally he becomes truly eloquent, and his audience are melted into tears. His style is Patriarchal, my children" being his usual mode of address to his audience. He has been a Baptist preacher for about 73 years. With all the infirmities of age, every one is astonished that he

has any mind left, and the wonder is, that he is alive, that he can move, and above all, that he can preach."

This man was 9 years old when Charles Edward made his attempt to recover the crown of England. The account of the battle of Culloden came to him, as the "latest news." He was a man of 34 when Napoleon was born! and at the commencement of the American Revolution was at the maturity of 40! The old French was now buried in the records of long past history, began sometime after he was engaged in the active duties of life. He, in truth, stands between the living and the dead, a living link by which the past and the present are visibly connected.

INFANTICIDE.—A Cretan's Inquest was held on Sunday last, on the dead body of a new born colored infant, found half buried in a ditch, in a frequented part of the city. The verdict of the jury was, that the child was born alive, and inhumanly killed by its unnatural mother, a free woman of color, named Martha Dickinson.—*Rail Register.*

LOUISIANA.—A resolution to instruct the Senators in Congress from Louisiana to vote for the immediate annexation of Texas, was rejected in the lower House of the Legislature, 25 to 25.

EDGEWORTH.

REV. PROFESSOR MORGAN, A. M. PRINCIPAL.

Gov. MOREHEAD, sole proprietor of this Female Seminary, is happy to announce to the friends of education, that he has succeeded in procuring the eminent services of Prof. MORGAN in this institution. He comes recommended by some of the most distinguished literary men in the Union. Dr. ALEXANDER, of Princeton, in writing to his numerous friends in the South, says, "There are few men in this country who have studied the 'important subject of education with more care,' or have enjoyed more advantages to test principles by practice than the Rev. Gilbert Morgan."

After stating his early success as Professor in one college, his acceptableness as a Pastor, and unanimous election to the Presidency of another, he adds—"more recently in teaching numerous classes of young ladies, he has gained for himself a high reputation not only on account of his approved methods of instruction, but because he was able to conduct his pupils much farther than has been common in female schools." Similar letters and testimonials are from the Rev. Prof. HOBBS, D. D. and the Rev. Dr. MILLER, Princeton; Rev. JAMES W. ALEXANDER, D. D. and Rev. J. C. BRIGHAM, D. D., New York; Rev. Prof. BELLONS, author of the Grammars, Rev. J. N. CAMPBELL, D. D. and Rev. Wm. B. SPRAGUE, D. D., Albany; the venerable President NOTT, and Prof. POTTER, Union College; Rev. HENRY R. WOOD, D. D., Wheeling, and Rev. Wm. S. PLEMER, D. D., Richmond, Va., and from professional gentlemen, his neighbors, familiar with his classroom, who witness to his skill and success. Assurances have been received equally satisfactory as to the estimable character, and the qualifications of his Law for the position which she will occupy in Edgeworth.

Teachers, well qualified in their respective departments, will aid the Principal, who will himself impart a large portion of the instruction. The young ladies will reside in the institution, and be at all times under the immediate care and supervision of Mr. and Mrs. Morgan and the Trustees, who will devote their united efforts to perfect the character of their pupils—not only to impart knowledge, but also to refine their taste, to aid them in the cultivation of lady-like manners, and to cherish their religious sentiments and principles.

The Course of Studies will be the following: First DEPARTMENT—Davies' Arithmetic, Bohn's English, Latin, and Greek Grammars, Town's Spelling Book and Analysis, Webster's Syn. Dictionary, Woodbridge and Willard's Geography with the use of Mitchell's Outline Maps, History of the United States, Book of Commerce, Elements of Mythology with Lectures on Jewish Antiquities, Watts on the Mind with Lectures on Self Knowledge and Self Culture, the French Language, the Latin or the Greek, with one of the ornamental branches.

SECOND DEPARTMENT—Davies' Algebra, Legendre's Geometry, Newton's Rhetoric, Lincoln's Botany, Paley's Natural Theology, Ancient and Modern History, Burritt's Geography of the Heavens, Blair's Lectures.

THIRD DEPARTMENT—Moffat's Natural Philosophy with experiments, Critical Study of the English Language as the vehicle of thought—its etymology, lexicography, and history, Abner's chapter on Reason with lectures, as a system of practical Logic, Smith on Natural History with Lectures on Anatomy and Physiology, and Alexander's Evidences.

FOURTH DEPARTMENT—Philosophy of Mind, Astronomy as a Science, Kames' Elements of Criticism, Critical study of Milton, Shakespeare and the Constitution of the U. S., Principles of interpretation to be derived from the practice, Wayland's Moral Philosophy, Guizot on Civilization, and Butler's Analogy. Lectures on the harmony of Truth, or Method, and plan of Self-Education with preparation for graduating.

The stated weekly exercises for each Department are rhetorical reading, recitations, composition, examination of several classes in rotation. A portion of each Sabbath is given to the study of the Bible and Sacred Music.

The following *Regulations* will go to explain this system of instruction:

1. The best class-books will be thoroughly mastered, but they will be used at the same time as mere instruments and opportunities for the teacher to arouse, guide, and discipline the mind of the learner to think orderly and judge correctly. The oral instruction will not be loose, but recorded in a note book in the class room, recited, and transcribed into a manuscript for future use.

2. When the best books are used, still in most branches it remains the province of the Profes-

sional teacher to impart to his pupil Definitions logical and exact, Principles clear and fundamental; to hold up before the understanding the precise object of thought in its parts, distinctions and relations; and most of all, to trace out from the essential elements the true process of investigation.

3. This system admits of but few studies, at most three at a time; it keeps up attention not by the whirl of variety, but by the curiosity and research which win the scholar to the noble love of learning; each study requires a daily recitation, a weekly review, and to be finished in one term. This saves time and money, ensures success, happiness to the pupil, and reputation to her friends.

Students on their first entrance will be admitted into the department nearest their present attainments; and having regularly completed the studies of each department, they will receive ample Testimonials and the honors of the institution. Those who resort to Edgeworth from other schools, prepared to enter in advance, will receive every advantage from their previous attainments without regard to the particular authors. Those wishing to omit any particular study may make a substitute with the approbation of the Principal. In an education truly liberal, one Language besides our own is not only very useful, but in this system is made essential to the finished course.—Those who do not intend to study all the branches ought to pursue them in the order prescribed; still they can be allowed to join a class for which they are duly prepared. Students may enter at any time and pay to the close of the term; but it is of great importance to be present at organizing classes on the first day of the Term. It is an essential rule in all well ordered institutions that no student be withdrawn before the term is closed. Deduction is made for absence in case of protracted sickness and money advanced will be returned in such cases.

A PREPARATORY SCHOOL will be organized in Edgeworth for the reception of daughters from their 7th or 8th year until prepared to enter the First Department. This Select School will be the object of more than ordinary attention; more than one teacher will devote time and skill to render the instruction pleasing and valuable. These children will have their own school room, nursery, and teacher ever with them. They will be cherished with maternal care and tenderness. This school will meet the wants of those who do not wish to separate sisters, or expose the younger to bad habits in beginning.

The year is divided into two Terms of 5 months each. The 1st Term will begin on Wednesday the 29th of May, and the 2d Term, on the 13th of November. The Examination at the close of the 1st Term will be before a committee of visitors appointed for that object, and at the close of the 2d Term, it will be public.

The Expenses are \$75 per Term for board, lodging, washing, fuel and lights, with tuition for the ordinary branches, of which, \$50 must be paid in advance and the remainder of the bill for the term at its close. For girls in the Preparatory Class the bill is \$50 for the Term and \$30 paid in advance. Music on the Piano \$20, Guitar \$15. French Language \$10, Latin \$10, Greek \$10. Drawing and Painting \$10, Wax-work \$10, Shell-work \$5, Silk and Worsted works \$5. Books, stationery and music are kept on hand at moderate prices. Every attention will be given to prevent expense and extravagance, and the purchase of necessary articles will be made under the direction of a Teacher who is competent to estimate the price and quality. All expensive money should be deposited with the Principal, and drawn as needed. Pupils remaining in vacation are charged for board \$1.50 per week.

Education without government is impossible: it may be mild, persuasive, parental; still it must be obedience to unquestioned authority. By mutual agreement the instruction, government and oversight are wholly committed to the Principal. These are his profession. He is not a person in the employ of another; with Gov. Morehead he is engaged in educating the daughters of gentlemen of the Southern States as they intend to educate their own.

A record will be made for each pupil of the recitations and conduct for each day, week and term. From this roll of merit parents can be informed. They are requested to write freely, especially when sending a new pupil, who may need advice on the plan of her studies. The Principal will conduct the correspondence, and letters will be addressed to him,—Edgeworth, Greensborough, N. C.

February, 1845.

has any mind left, and the wonder is, that he is alive, that he can move, and above all, that he can preach."

This man was 9 years old when Charles Edward made his attempt to recover the crown of England. The account of the battle of Culloden came to him, as the "latest news." He was a man of 34 when Napoleon was born! and at the commencement of the American Revolution was at the maturity of 40! The old French was now buried in the records of long past history, began sometime after he was engaged in the active duties of life. He, in truth, stands between the living and the dead, a living link by which the past and the present are visibly connected.

INFANTICIDE.—A Cretan's Inquest was held on Sunday last, on the dead body of a new born colored infant, found half buried in a ditch, in a frequented part of the city. The verdict of the jury was, that the child was born alive, and inhumanly killed by its unnatural mother, a free woman of color, named Martha Dickinson.—*Rail Register.*

LOUISIANA.—A resolution to instruct the Senators in Congress from Louisiana to vote for the immediate annexation of Texas, was rejected in the lower House of the Legislature, 25 to 25.

THE PATRIOT

GREENSBOROUGH,

Saturday Morning, February 1, 1845.

We have too long neglected to express our sense of obligation to Hon. Messrs. REID, DEBBARY, BARRINGER and CLINGMAN, of the House of Representatives, and Mr. MANGUM, of the Senate, for their valuable favors during the present session of Congress.

CONGRESSIONAL.

JOINT RESOLUTION FOR ANNEXING TEXAS PASSED BY THE HOUSE.—Among the numerous schemes for Annexation, the Democracy have at length centered upon one and passed it through the House in the form of a Joint Resolution.

Milton Brown, a Whig of Tennessee, is the mover of the plan. It is said, by those opposed to the measure, to be less objectionable than any others proposed.

The Resolution passed the House last Saturday. It is as follows:

JOINT RESOLUTION declaring the terms on which Congress will admit Texas into the Union as a State.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Congress doth consent that the territory properly included within, and rightfully belonging to the republic of Texas, may be erected into a new State, to be called the State of Texas, with a republican form of government, to be adopted by the people of said republic, by deputies in convention assembled, with the consent of the existing government, in order that the same may be admitted as one of the States of this Union.

Sec. 2. And be it further resolved, That the foregoing consent of Congress is given upon the following conditions, and with the following guaranties, to wit:

First. Said State to be formed, subject to the adjustment by this government of all questions of boundary that may arise with other governments; and the constitution thereof, with the proper evidence of its adoption by the people of said republic of Texas, shall be transmitted to the President of the United States, to be laid before Congress for its final action, on or before the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

Second. Said State, when admitted into the Union, after ceding to the United States all mines, minerals, salt lakes, and springs, and also all public edifices, fortifications, barracks, ports and harbors, navy and navy-yards, docks, magazines, arms, armaments, and all other property and means pertaining to the public defence belonging to said republic of Texas, shall retain all the public funds, debts, taxes, and dues of every kind which may belong to or be due and owing said republic; and shall also retain all the vacant and unappropriated lands lying within its limits, to be applied to the payment of the debts and liabilities of said republic of Texas; and the residue of said lands, after discharging said debts and liabilities, to be disposed of as said State may direct, but in no event are said debts and liabilities to become a charge upon the government of the U. States.

Third. New States, of convenient size, and having sufficient population, may hereafter, by the consent of said State, be formed out of the territory thereof, which shall be entitled to admission under the provisions of the federal constitution. And such States may be formed out of that portion of said territory lying south of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes north latitude, commonly known as the Missouri compromise line, shall be admitted into the Union, with or without slavery, as the people of each State asking admission may desire.

Mr. Douglass asked the gentleman from Tennessee to accept the following as a modification of his amendment, to come in after the last clause:

And in such State or States as shall be formed out of the said territory north of said Missouri compromise line, slavery or involuntary servitude, except for crime, shall be prohibited.

Mr. M. Brown accepted the modification.

The following is the vote on the passage of the Resolution:

YEAS.—Messrs. Arrington, Ashe, Atkinson, Bealy, Belser, Bullock, Edwards, J. Black, James Black, J. A. Black, Blackwell, Bower, Bowlin, Boyd, Broadhead, Aaron V. Brown, Milton Brown, William J. Brown, Burke, Burt, Caldwell, Campbell, Shepherd Cary, Reuben Chapman, Augustus A. Chapman, Chappell, Clinch, Cobb, Colos, Cross, Callum, Daniel, John W. Davis, Dawson, Dean, Dellet, Douglass, Dromgoole, Duncan, Ellis, Farlee, Picklin, Foster, French, Fuller, Hammett, Harrison, Hays, Henley, Holmes, Hoge, Hopkins, Houston, Hubbard, Hubbell, Hughes, Charles J. Ingersoll, Jamison, Cave, Johnson, Andrew Johnson, George W. Jones, Andrew Kennedy, Kirkpatrick, Labranche, Leonard, Lucas, Lumpkin, Lyon, McCauslen, Macley, McClelland, McConnell, McDowell, McKay, Mathews, Joseph Morris, Isaac E. Morse, Murphy, Newton, Norris, Owen, Zimmerman, Payne, Pettit, Peyton, E. D. Pratt, David S. Reid, Reife, Riebt, Ritter, Roberts, Russell, Saunders, Senter, Thomas H. Seymour, Simon, Simpson, Shidelet, John T. Smith, Thomas Smith, Robert Smith, Steenrod, Stephens, John Stewart, Stiles, James W. Stone, Alfred S. Stone, Strong, Sykes, Taylor, Thomas, Thibault, Tucker, Weller, Wentworth, Woodward, Joseph A. Wright, Yancey and Yeot—120.

NAYS.—Messrs. Abbott, Adams, Anderson, Baker, Barringer, Barnard, Benton, Brainerd, Brinkerhoff, Jeremiah Brown, Buffington, Carpenter, Jeremiah E. Carr, Carroll, Catlin, Canine, Chilton, Clingman, Clinton, Collamer, Cranson, Dana, Darragh, Garrett Davis, Richard D. Davis, Deberry, Dickce, Dillingham, Dunlap, Elmer, Fish, Florence, Foot, Giddings, Grogan, Willis Green, Bynum Green, Grinnell, Gridley, Hale, Hannibal Hamlin, Edward S. Hamilton, Hurin, Harner, Horriek, Hudson, Washington Hunt, James B. Hunt, Joseph R. Ingersoll, Irvin, Jenks, Perley B. Johnson, John P. Kennedy, Preston King, Daniel P. King, McClelland, McVane, Marsh, Ed. Daniel J. Morris, Freeman H. Morse, Mowley, Nes Patterson, Phinix, Pollock, Eliza R. Potter, Prescott, Purdy, Hamer, Rathbone, Rayner, Reding, Robinson, Reckwell, Rodney, Rogers, St. John, Sample, Scherck, Severance, David L. Seymour, Albert Smith, Caleb B. Smith, Stearns, Andrew Stearns, Summers, Thompson, Tilden, Tyler, Vance, Venable, Vinton, Wethered, Wheaton, John White, Benjamin White, Williams, Withrop, and William Wright—98.

The following Whigs voted for the Resolution: Messrs. Ashe, Milton Brown, Clinch, Dellet, Newton, Peyton, Senter, and Stephens—8.

The Senate has passed several bills, the most important of which were, the bill making appropriations for the continuation of the Cumberland Road through the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and the bill for the establishment of the

Smithsonian Institute for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men.

In the House, the most important item, beside Annexation, relates to the Postage laws. On Friday, the 24th, Mr. Hardin, from the committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, to which was recommended the bill to reduce the rates of postage and to protect the Post Office Department from frauds, reported an amendatory bill.

The rates of postage, according to this amendatory bill, are on letters and packets:

Single, not exceeding 300 miles 5 cents.

“ over 300 miles 10 cents.

Double, treble those rates; quadruple, or other article or thing over one ounce, quadruple those rates and an additional single postage for each additional half ounce.

Postage to be prepaid or double postage to be charged.

THE DAYS OF THE REGULATORS.

This week we redeem the promise made some time since, by inserting a Sermon preached by the Rev. Geo. Micklejohn, before Governor Tryon and his troops, at Hillsborough, in 1798, after their famous conquest of the Regulators.

This discourse furnishes to the historian a rare illustration of the spirit of the royal party in those days. The preacher of the gospel, clad in the panoply of the law, battled mightily for the “divine right of kings.” That was the way he purchased bread and peace, and ease from “the higher powers.” On perusing this sermon, and reflecting upon its time-honored sophistries, which had been handed down for ages in the “succession” of the church, we may well conceive, what a powerful instrument in the hands of an Executive is an Established Church. How consummate the tyranny, which, to the power of the civil laws adds jurisdiction over the consciences of men— which makes their hopes of heaven depend upon implicit submission to “the higher powers,” though self-installed, or set up in violation of the plain principles of reason and justice! It was this tyrannous principle, more than any other, that involved Great Britain in her sanguinary civil wars in the era of Charles I. and at a later day caused the horrible revolution in France. It was this tyranny that drove the Pilgrims from their fatherland into the wilds of New England, and the Quakers to the shades of Pennsylvania. And its power was exercised for a time over the souls of men even in the New World; but its unholy shackles were shattered, we trust forever, in the convulsions of our Revolution.

With what unctious did the doctrines of this sermon come to the soul of bloated power!

But in the minds of the honest, rude, simple-hearted Regulators, what various emotions, of humiliation, indignation, and doubt, were they calculated to produce. Their unsophisticated minds were imbued with the instinct of self-preservation in the obvious rights of person and property as recognized in their condition of society. Yet for daring to question the authority of the king's clerks, sheriffs and attorneys, who fleeced them of the last shilling of their scanty earnings, they were denounced as *rebels* against “the higher powers.” And nothing was easier to the ministers of “holy church” than to trace the heavenly lineage of those functionaries: the clerks, sheriffs, attorneys, &c. were the vice-generals of Gov. Tryon; Gov. Tryon was the vice-generant of King George; and King George was the vice-generant of God! The King was the Head of the Church, inheriting his sacred office from that heavenly-minded monarch Henry the Eighth, who wrested the said office out of the hands of the Pope because his Holiness refused to permit him to commit adultery!!

The ignorance of the Regulators entitled them to some share of lenity for the errors they committed, from “the higher powers.” But a hard fate was theirs: to be deprived of their property and rights by fraud and violence; for remonstrating and resisting, to be denounced, imprisoned, butchered—and, to cap the climax, the “damnation of hell” thundered against them in learned phrase from the sacred desk!

THE NEW SCHOOL LAW.

The attention of the public, and particularly that of the County Courts, is directed to the fact, that, under the Common School Law, as revised at the late Session, Superintendents are to be appointed in every County at the Court immediately preceding the first Monday in October, and the Committees elected the last Saturday in September. And the Superintendents and Committee men already appointed will serve until that time. Consequently no appointments of the kind will be made the first Court after the 1st January, as was done under the former Act.

SUPERIOR COURTS.

The Judges of the Superior Courts have made the following arrangements for riding the Spring Circuits of 1845:

1. Edenton,	Judge Battle.
2. Newbern,	“ Settle.
3. Raleigh,	“ Dick.
4. Hillsborough,	“ Caldwell.
5. Wilmington,	“ Parson.
6. Salisbury,	“ Baly.
7. Morganton,	“ Manly.

RELEASE OF GOV. DORR.—The Rhode Island Legislature, has passed an act to liberate Thomas W. Corri, on condition that he shall go before the Supreme Court and take the oath of allegiance to the State. The vote in the House stood 49 in favor and 43 against its passage. In the Senate the vote stood 23 to 3. The warden of the State prison is empowered by the act, if Gov. Corri signifies his willingness to take the oath, to conduct him before the Court. The Supreme Court meets at Kingston, on the 3d of February, and at Providence on the 14th of March.

William L. Goggin and John M. Botts, of Virginia, have both declared against the policy of annexing Texas.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the steamer *Cambria* at Boston, on the 24th, from Liverpool, intelligence is brought that Cotton remained firm at one-eighth of a penny advance on former prices.

The President's Message, and accompanying documents on Annexation, with a synopsis of Congressional proceedings on the same subject, had reached England, and become the topic of discussion. Mr. Tyler and Mr. Calhoun each receive their share of animadversion, (or rather, ridicule,) for taking no notice of the rejection of the treaty by the Senate, in their diplomatic correspondence, but continuing to act upon the “legal and constitutional falsehood” that annexation was still pending.

The London Times declares that annexation, under present circumstances, would amount to a formal declaration of war against Mexico. It apprehends that the rashness and incompetency of the men who have the direction of affairs in this country, Mexico and Texas, may bring on a conflict between the Anglo-American States and the ancient Spanish colonies, and says that “such a war would, indeed, prove to the last degree inglorious and disgusting to the world; but its most remote political consequences would not fail to be of the most momentous kind to the western hemisphere.”

THE PATRIOT—having pretty well “done up” the proceedings, reports, &c., of the late Assembly, and not intending to be much cumbered with the prosy Congressional debates on “annexation”—will for a while devote large space to interesting tales, and all that useful and entertaining variety so pleasant in the family circle.

We desire the public shall distinctly understand that we are not “done taking in” subscribers to the *Patriot*; *provident* always, that the same be paid for. It is not too much to ask every friend and customer, to encourage the support of a *home paper* among his neighbors. A large number of additional customers are required to make us feel easy in our laborious occupation. Let us have your names, (and your change.) Ladies and Gentlemen—when we receive enough we will publish a card to that effect!

EDGEWORTH.—The friends of education are referred to the Edgeworth circular in this paper.—The institution has already acquired a character for the advantages it affords in the attainment of a solid female education. Its advantages will be improved upon and its reputation increased by the new Principal, Prof. MORRIS—a gentleman of age and family, who, in addition to much experience in his profession of teacher, evidently possesses a benevolent disposition and mild and agreeable manners. The situation of Edgeworth is healthy and delightful. No where in the South, perhaps, are better facilities afforded to fit a young Lady for life, than those now held out by this institution.

THE VIRGINIA SENATE.—The Petersburg Intelligence notices with proper severity a “sneaking attempt at an unfair advantage” on the part of Locofoco members of the Virginia Senate in regard to the election of a U. S. Senator. What enchanting power has the Spirit of Locofocoism to woo honorable men from their propriety! Even *Virginia gentlemen* stoop down to the foul embrace! The paper above alluded to says:

“We refer to the Legislative columns for the particulars of a movement on the part of the Democratic majority of the Senate, which we are sorry, must survive to have to record, as having been transacted by a body of Virginia Legislators and gentlemen!”

Do we speak too strongly? Note the *facts* and then decide! We appeal to the intelligent, the just, the liberal and the fair of all parties. We make no special appeal to the Whigs.

Thus then the case is. The House of Delegates some weeks ago passed a resolution for going into the election of a Senator of the U. States. [The House *Whig*—the Senate *Democrat*.]

That resolution was permitted, or constrained rather, to lie on the table of the Senate, day after day. It was rumored that the Senate would suffer no election—the *Enquirer* openly took the ground that there *ought* to be no election at this session. Mr. Melton of Page *vaunted* that such was the known purpose of the Democratic party.

But now note the despicable trickery which has been resorted to, to accomplish by stratagem and chicanery, what could not be accomplished openly and above board. Col. Campbell, the Whig Senator from Bedford, lies at the point of death, at the Columbian Hotel, in this city; Mr. Rubins, of Gloucester, a Whig member of the House, lies ill at his residence in that County; Mr. Helms of Floyd, another Whig member of the House, has gone home to attend a sick family.

Discovering this to be the state of things, and that *sickness* had given the non accidental majority for the time, the Democratic majority of the Senate yesterday, *in fine*, without debate or deliberation, adopted the resolution of the House, to go into an election, and resolved to go into it yesterday.

Having determined in *Caucus* for six weeks, to have no election, they determined, summarily to have one, when sickness and absence had given them the temporary and accidental ascendancy.

We shall not express *more*, at least, the scorn and indignation with which a proceeding so illiberal and un-Virginian inspires us. The plot—the sneaking attempt at an unfair advantage, has been circumvented, and will re-act against the actors in it.

MURKELL'S HEAD.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia Saturday Courier says that the remains of the great land pirate, John A. Murkell, were disinterred by Drs. Dixon and Mallon, who are now in possession of his extraordinary head. They are visiting the principal cities in the United States with the cranium, as lecturers on phrenology, &c.

TONACRO.—The price of this article appears to be on the advance. Sale was made in Petersburg, the 21st ult., of 39 hogheads—logs ranging from \$1.45 to \$2.75, less from \$4.30 to \$8.50. The Standard says that on Monday last several hogheads were sold at Henderson, ranging in prices from \$6 to \$7.75 per hundred.

TEXAS.—The new President of Texas has taken offence at something or other said or done by Gen. Green, U. S. Consular Agent in Texas, and has revoked his recognition of that functionary, and repels all further intercourse with him. This incident had highly elated the English and French Charges, who are said to be in the secret, and to have declared that Annexation is impossible for three years to come, (the time for which Jones is elected President.) The New Orleans Tropic says.—“The cause of the flare-up between President Jones and Gen. Duff Green, we understand to have originated in a most insolent attempt on the part of Green to dictate to the President. The latter gently insinuated that when he desired Gen. Green's advice he would solicit it. This answer it seems raised Green's dander, whereupon it is said he had the impudence and want of good sense to threaten the Executive, and intimated that he would make the Executive office a very unpleasant resting place for his Excellency the President. Such conduct could lead to but one result. The President very properly ordered Green from his presence, and cut short his official functions.”

MEXICO.—The latest news from Mexico shows that the report of the battle, and the defeat and flight of Santa Anna, is untrue. He was at the head of his army, within five miles of the city of Mexico, the approaches to which were barricaded by the people and Gen. Parades' army. The result of the impending contest is exceedingly doubtful.

Some intercepted despatches of Santa Anna to M. Rejon, were read in the Mexican Congress. One of them says, “I have just learned the election of Polk to the Presidency of the United States; so we must prepare for war with that Republic.”

NEW YORK SENATORS.—Daniel L. Dickinson and John A. Dix, have been elected U. S. Senators by the Legislature of New York—the former to serve during the remainder of the present Congress, and the latter to fill the seat vacated by Mr. Wright, whose regular term of service extended to the 31 of March, 1849. It is thought that this election will neutralize the vote of the State of New York on the Texas question, should it come up in the Senate this session.

RALEIGH.—The annual charter election took place on the 20th. Weston R. Gales, Esq. was again chosen Intendant by a large majority.

The Registrar states that during the last twelve months there have been 43 deaths in the city: of these 20 were white, and 23 colored.

WEALTHY EDITORS.—In a biographical notice of the wealthy citizens of New York, the worth of Mr. Beach, proprietor of the Sun newspaper, is set down at \$250,000; Mr. Hale of the Journal of Commerce, at \$100,000; Mr. Hall, of the Commercial Advertiser, at \$150,000.

All these men are akin to us—our brethren of the press. Wish their *poor relations* could strike the same vein of luck.

MENULTY.—The defaulting Clerk, has been arrested and held to bail in the sum of \$45,000, by the authorities of Washington.

WHIMSES.

MR. PATRIOT.—Is there any room in your paper that can be rented as a lodging for a parcel of scatter-brain thoughts that give me a great deal of annoyance, and which, (under the seal of confidence, for I do not wish to injure their reputation) I must say I am extremely anxious to get rid of? They run about my brain in such hurry-scurry way, and tumble the old fashioned and solid thoughts about so unconsciously, that it is almost impossible to get a day's quiet in the old homestead. I shall feel very well satisfied if I can get them lodged under your eye, believing that if you see any thing wrong about them you will administer proper correction, and either whip them up to your own humor, or even leave the fustiness to turn them out of doors to suffer the consequences of their folly. I would not have you imagine that their character is really bad, but there is a certain wildness about them, and, they start up so out of time to romp and frolic and cut so many strange capers, that to an old man like me it is very disagreeable. They are just as apt to trouble me asleep as awake, and at all events I must try and get my natural rest. You I am sure can appreciate my condition, for much observation and perhaps I may say experience too have made you familiar with such matters. Can you give me any assistance? Although for my own peace I am thus obliged to dispose of them, I shall still take great interest in their welfare, and desire that their habits be strictly attended to. I shall dress them as well as my means will allow, in order that they may make a good impression, and be received into good society. You have a large acquaintance (and between us) I reckon it is a good deal mixed. Don't let these things have any thing to do with politicians and gruff old quinquines if you can help it, for fear of injury to their morals. I judge too you are sometimes bothered by the idle, and perhaps addled; but then again you are best in being privileged to associate weekly with a large number of intelligent, good, and of course handsome ladies, and here I hope you have some influence. For I want these scapesgraces to be introduced to them; if any thing can save them from destruction, it will be amiable, cheerful female society. They have been my pets so long that I hate after all parting with them; if I could keep them in due subjection, I would not thrust them out upon the world to shift for themselves, but to tell you the truth (again in the strictest confidence) if I do not part with them I am afraid they will take possession of the house and turn out all the quiet part of the family. Give what aid you can to Your sincere friend,

PAUL CLAYTON.

REVIVAL OF THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE BY GREAT BRITAIN.—A cargo of native Africans, numbering one hundred and seventy-eight souls, has arrived at Port of Spain in a British vessel from Sierra Leone and are appointed out to the Planters. This is a renewal of the African Slave Trade by the British Government, under the spurious name of “African Immigration.” Delegations from the principal West India Islands are at Sierra Leone, buying the privilege of transporting these Africans to the British Islands. “Emigrant” vessels, alias slave ships, from Jamaica and Barbadoes, have been very successful in obtaining cargoes. The Missionaries of the English Protestant Church, as well as the Wesleyan Methodist Mission at Sierra Leone, have very decidedly opposed this revival of the Slave Trade, and are exerting their influence against it.

THE LARGEST CHURCH IN THE WORLD.—In a late letter from the Rev. Mr. Coan, of Hilo, Hawaii, Sandwich Islands, is the following graphic account of a scene of the largest Church in the world, comprising more than seven thousand members:

“Once in three months the whole Church meets at the station to eat the Lord's Supper. Our last communion was on the first Sabbath in April. Perhaps five thousand were present, and for want of a convenient house for the occasion, we met in a grove of coconut trees, on the seashore. The assembly was immense, and the scene was overwhelming. Before us was the wide Pacific, heaving its broad breast to the breath of heaven. Behind us were the everlasting mountains rearing their snowy summits above the clouds, and forming an eternal rampart against the western sky. Beneath us was a little spot of earth, once ignited by volcanic fires, rocked by a thousand earthquakes, and more than once submerged with a flood. Above us was the vaulted sky, that glorious mirror, that ‘molten looking-glass,’ spread out and made strong by the hand of Omnipotence. Around was a landscape of inimitable beauty, clothed with verdure, teeming with life, and smiling in lowliness. The softer and sweeter features in nature, blended with the grand, the bold, the sublime, conspired to render the scene enchanting.”

MORE DEAD FISH.—In noticing the mortality among the fish on our shores, the New York Sun says:

“The infected district already embraces the entire coast, from near the east end of Long Island to the capes of Virginia, extending out into the ocean for a distance of one to three miles. We learn from several intelligent citizens, some of them Sandy Hook pilots and captains of coasting vessels, that the shores of Long Island, New Jersey, and Delaware, are lined with millions of dead fish, while thousands are found floating in every direction. The cause of this strange calamity is yet unexplained. It has been noticed that the water in the infected district is discolored, and looks blacker than the ordinary sea water. Immediately on entering the brown water, the fish are seized with convulsions, rise to the surface, and die in a few minutes. It seems to us that our scientific men should investigate this phenomenon as speedily as possible. Many persons fear that on the approach of summer, a pestilence may result from the putrefaction of the masses of dead fish already upon the coast, while the loss and injury to our great fish fisheries, the season of which is approaching, may be very disastrous.”

THE LORD'S PRAYER.—I remember on one occasion travelling in this country with a companion who possessed some knowledge of medicine. We had arrived at a pool, near which we were about to pitch our tent when a crowd of Arabs surrounded us, cursing and swearing at the “rebels against God.” My friend, who spoke a little Arabic turned round to an elderly person whose garb bespoke him a priest, and said—“Who taught you that we were disbelievers? Hear my daily prayer, and judge for yourself.” He then repeated the Lord's prayer. All stood amazed and silent until the priest exclaimed—“May God curse me if ever I again curse those who hold such a belief; nay, more—that prayer shall be my prayer till my hour become. I pray thee, oh Nazarene! repeat the prayer, that I may be remembered and written among us in letters of gold!”—*Hay's Western Barbary.*

A TRUE FISH STORY.—Dr. Gardner—and it is said that he can be relied upon—thus speaks of the fish in Columbia River. It is almost worth a trip to Oregon just to wet a line in such waters. Hear the doctor: “I have ascertained already the existence of six different species of Salmon in the Columbia river; the period of spawning of each is different; they are found to run up to the very sources of this river—rapids and cascades to the contrary notwithstanding.” “It is common,” says the doctor, “to find them in the month of November and December, at the heads of these streams, in such quantities as to choke up the currents and die by thousands.” Further he says, “such are their efforts to ascend, that they not only become emaciated, but actually wear off their noses in the severity of their struggles.”

SERLIME.—It was a lovely evening, nature was hushed in repose—naught was heard to disturb the stillness of the night—the gentle zephyrs fanned the earth from the sunny south to the bleak regions of the north—when my dear Irena, in all her beauty and loveliness, came bounding like a fawn in front of her father's mansion. She stopped, her head bent as if in the act of listening—a soft note of music held her enraptured spirit in an ecstasy of bliss. Her brain reeled—her senses were dumb—it seemed as if she had been wandering in imagination to some fair land of love and fancy, when with one wild spring, she screamed aloud—“Get out, you damned old soul! Rootin' up all our latters!”

A DEER FIGHT.—The Jackson Mississippian states that two negro men in Holmes county while out hunting, came upon two deer locked together by the horns. To all appearance they had been entangled in the morning, and had remained so until they were discovered. In the mean time, one had killed the other; but still they were fast together, and were separated with considerable difficulty. The negroes despatched the survivor, and carried off their booty. One of them had a pair of horns with eight snags on each beam, making in all, eighteen points.

Sir Henry Pottinger, the British Minister who negotiated the Treaty between England and China, delivered a speech at a dinner given him in Liverpool, in the course of which he said, he did not believe there was in any country in the world a more enlightened statesman than the high commissioner Keying, with whom he treated. The extent of trade in China, Sir Henry said, would be deemed incredible by most persons. Especially in Cotton, and the manufacture of cotton, the demand will be unlimited.

As we were strolling down in the Third Municipality yesterday about dark, says the N. Orleans Republican, we were attracted to a bright light through the windows of a low hotel. On approaching we found a poor Dutch woman, reading a *scripture Bible* by the light of a pine knot fire. “Here,” thought we, “is a Bible more luminously shining on the track towards Heaven than any other illuminated Bible ever seen”—Harper's not excepted.

SANTA FE TRADE.—We learn from a letter written by Col. Owens, of Independence, in Missouri, that the total amount of gold, silver received from Santa Fe in 1843 was \$425,000; in 1844, \$375,000; estimated amount for 1845, \$500,000; *St. Louis Reporter.*

CLERICAL GAMENERS.—In the game lists published for Liverpoolshire are the names of between fifty and sixty church of England clergymen licensed to shoot.

ABOLITIONISTS IN SOUTHERN PRISONS.—Such persons from the North are now in Southern prisons for assisting slaves to run away from their masters. Thompson, Work and Burr (formerly students in Dr. Nelson's Mission Institute) are in the Missouri Penitentiary, under sentence for 12 years; Rev. C. T. Torrey, of Massachusetts, in the Penitentiary of Maryland for 6 years; Delia A. Webster, of Ferrisburgh, Vermont, in the Penitentiary of Kentucky for 6 years; Jonathan Walker, of Haverhill, Massachusetts, in prison in the Territory of Florida for years; and a Mr. Boyd, in the Penitentiary of South Carolina, we believe, for 4 years. In addition to these, the Rev. Mr. Fairbank, a Methodist clergyman, is in jail at Lexington, Kentucky, awaiting his trial on a charge of the same character.

GRASS.—Major Nash, in his Messenger, says that Grass is the culture of birds, which has been accumulating for ages in certain islands in the Pacific. It is referred to in Second Kings, vi. 24.

“And there was a great famine in Samaria; and behold they besieged it until an ass's head was sold for four score pieces of silver, and the fourth part of a eub of doves' dung for five pieces of silver.” This doves' dung was purchased for the indigent grass it contained, and the name of Grass is from the Hebrew *gry* *gry*, signifying *gry* valley, as the nature is found to deep pits between the acclivities of rocks. There is nothing new under the sun.

PRESERVATION OF BEAUTY IN DEATH.—A correspondent of the Savannah Republican writing of the old Castle of Quilbenburg, in Saxony, states, that in the vault in the Chapel of the castle, erected in the time of Otto the Great, are the conserved remains of many personages distinguished in the ante-recent ages, the most conspicuous being the body of Mary Aurora, the beautiful Countess of Koningsmark, the lady of Augustus the Strong, King of Saxony, and mother by him of the celebrated Marshal Saxe, who gained the battle of Fontenoy. The body lies in a rich and massive coffin, reposing on crimson grave clothes richly embroidered, and dressed as if for a festival. There it has lain for 117 years, and yet every feature distinctly marked. It has undergone, in the atmosphere of the vault, a drying process, which has quite interrupted that of decay.

FORGIVENESS.—A deaf and dumb person being asked “What is forgiveness?” took a pencil, and wrote a reply containing a volume of the most exquisite poetry and deep truth, in these words: “It is the odor which flowers yield when trampled upon.”

DEATH IN THE PULPIT.—The Rev. Wilson Connor, a Baptist minister in Georgia, fell dead in the pulpit on the fifth Sabbath in June last, after preaching from these words: “Verily, verily I say unto you, the hour is coming, and now is, when the dead shall hear the voice of the Son of God, and they that hear shall live.”

Making a Free.—Married, at Barn stable, by the Rev. John Gates, Mr. John Post to Miss Sophia Reels. If this match don't make a fence of the first quality, we should like to know what stuff will. May they have many little Posts to support them through life.

The Francis announces that the King has sent a splendid doll, worth 10,000*fr.* to the Sultan Abdul Medjid, as a present for his daughter Maime, now four years old.

The Legislature of Vermont have determined that there shall be no more militia training in that State, unless in cases of insurrection or invasion.

It's natural for spiders to spin; but it isn't natural for our modern young ladies to do any such thing.

Thirty thousand copies of Mr. Clingman's speech have been printed in pamphlet form at Washington.

EDITORS, LOOK HERE!

YOU may secure the service of a GOOD PRINTER by making immediate application to the publishers of this paper. He can give well recommended, and will work for a moderate salary. A situation as foreman would be preferred. J. & R. SLOAN. January, 18, 1845.

IN ORDER TO CORRECT AN OPINION

WHICH we fear is entertained by a portion of our customers, that we have abandoned our long established system of transacting business, to wit: making annual settlements, we assure them to the contrary, and insist that so valuable a rule cannot with impunity be neglected. J. & R. SLOAN. January 30th, 1845.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.

CLEAN LINEN AND COTTON RAGS will be taken in exchange for Goods. J. & R. SLOAN. Jan. 30, 1845.

ATTENTION GUARDS!

Attend a meeting of your company at the court-house on Tuesday night the 4th inst. half past 6 o'clock, to make arrangements for the celebration of the 22nd of February. By order of the Captain, J. R. BAILEY, O. S.

CLOVER SEED for sale by J. & R. SLOAN. Jan. 30.

NOTICE.

IN obedience to a Decree of the Court of Equity for a Stokes County, made in the case of Garland Garth and others, I shall expose to public sale, before the court-house (over at Greensboro), on Stokes, on the Second Monday of March next, the TRACT OF LAND purchased by Elizabeth Arnold of D. A. Gwynn, at the price of one \$25,000.

The terms of sale will be twelve months credit; bond with approved security will be required. The land lies upon Dan river, about six miles above Madison, and is a desirable residence. J. M. MOREHEAD, Commissioner. January, 1845 430ds

Garden Seed, &c

JUST received from one of the best Horticulturists in the Northern States a well selected and fresh assortment of Garden Seed, warranted of the growth of 1844.

Also some choice Dublin Roots. Double Hued Holly

