

The Synod of North-Carolina met in Salisbury on Wednesday, the 3d instant, and continued their session until the 16th. The Rev. R. H. MORRISON was chosen Moderator, and the Rev. Messrs. Colin McIver, and James W. Douglass, were appointed clerks. There were thirty-seven ministers present, and thirteen Ruling Elders; and at the Sacrament of the Lord's supper, administered on the Sabbath, there were 400 communicants. The Presbyteries of Concord and Mecklenburg were, at their own request, united in one Presbytery, to be henceforth known as the Presbytery of Concord.

The following is an extract from the report of proceedings, furnished for publication in the Western Carolinian.

On Friday afternoon, Synod spent some time in free conversation on the State of Religion; and, in the course of this conversation, several interesting facts were communicated. A report on this subject has been prepared by a committee appointed by the Synod for the purpose; and will shortly be published in the form of a Pamphlet. All we can at present say, in relation to what it contains, is, that considerable additions have been made during the past year to the number of communicants;—that, in many churches, there has been a pleasing increase of attention to Divine things;—that Christians heretofore lukewarm, have become quickened and animated;—that many of the thoughtless and careless have been awakened to a sense of those things that belong to their peace;—that benevolent and useful institutions are growing in public estimation and receiving increasing patronage;—and that, although in many places vice and immorality are too prevalent; yet the Ministers of Christ have much cause for thankfulness and much ground for encouragement in their arduous labours.

The next meeting of the Synod will be in Raleigh, on the first Tuesday in November, 1828.

The Hon. Hugh L. White has been elected, by the Legislature of Tennessee, now in session, U. States Senator for six years from the 4th of March next.

Southern Review.—A prospectus for a work under the above title, has been issued in Charleston. It is to be published quarterly, and will be edited by Stephen Elliot, Esq. a gentleman whose scientific and literary acquirements are advantageously known to the public. We wish the work, if properly conducted, success; but we are fearful it will be too much influenced by party. It is evident, we think, from the prospectus, that its politics will be those of the "Virginia School;" which are not, in our opinion, correct, nor at all suited to the present circumstances of the country, nor calculated to promote its growth and prosperity, and the development of its vast and hidden resources. But we leave the work to speak for itself, without wishing or intending to prejudice the public against it.

An attempt was made, on Monday night, the 15th instant, to burn the dwelling-house of Dr. William J. Polk, about three miles from town. The house is elevated three or four feet from the ground, and rests on pillars; and the incendiary had inserted pieces of light-wood between the weather boarding and ceiling, to which he set fire, with the intention of destroying not only the house, but the Doctor and his family, who were in it. But fortunately, his atrocious design was frustrated, as the fire was discovered in season to extinguish it, without material damage to the house, although at first it was thought the building could not be saved. The Doctor and his family were preparing to go to bed, when providentially stepping into a closet, he discovered the flames, already having reached the second story, and thus the lives of himself and family were saved. Had the fire been communicated half an hour later, the probability is that all would have perished.

The monster who could even conceive so horrible a design, deserves the faggot; much more he, who not only conceived it, but attempted to put it into execution. We would not have believed, that there existed in our community a being so depraved, as deliberately to attempt the commission of an act so atrocious; but it seems such a monster does exist among us, and it behoves every citizen to exert himself to ferret out the wretch and bring him to punishment.

There is no doubt that the perpetrator of this diabolical act is a negro; and we have strong hopes that he will be discovered and suffer the punishment he deserves.

A reward of \$200 is offered by Dr. Polk for the discovery of the incendiary.

Gen. Saunders and Gov. Kent.—A reply, from Gov. Kent, to Gen. Saunders' letter, has appeared in the National Intelligencer. It is couched in strong language; but it should be recollected, the style of the General's letter was peculiarly acrimonious, and the epithets applied to Gov. Kent as offensive as they well could be. Gov. Kent affirms every word of his former statement to be true, as will be seen from the following extract from his letter to the editors of the Intelligencer:—

"I have just seen the false and scurrilous publication of R. M. Saunders; and until I read it, I did not suppose there lived an individual so devoid of truth and decency, as he has proved himself to be. Deference for public opinion induces me to ask the favor of you to publish the following reply:—

In the month of May last, I wrote a letter to a private gentleman, an old Congressional friend in Frankfort, in reply to one received from him, not designed for publication, as every candid man would at once perceive, as well from its style as its subject, and he has since apologized for a portion of it finding its way into the public journals.

In this letter, in consequence of Gen. Saunders' over-zealous part in the House of Representatives, the preceding Winter, (the lot of all new converts,) I adverted to a conversation he held with me the morning of the Presidential election—every word of which I aver to be the fact; and I throw back upon Gen. Saunders the vulgar epithet he has had the audacity to apply to me.

But a few minutes before the election, Gen. Saunders approached the fire place at the South end of the room, tapped me on the arm, drew me aside, and used the strong language I have ascribed to him; and, farther, I saw no individual, after the election, better pleased than General S. appeared to be, in consequence of being relieved, as I supposed, from the dilemma in which he had considered himself placed.

General S. approaching me in that manner, did surprise me, and caused me to recollect the conversation, (which I repeated to a friend a day or two afterwards,) because, until that moment, I did not suppose he could have been forced to vote for General Jackson. Our acquaintance was as limited as he states, but not more so than I desired, having never made the slightest advance towards an intimacy with him, because I considered him a vain, silly, unhappy tempered man, always the tool of some aspirant, expecting, no doubt, in the event of their success, the full benefit of his intemperate zeal."

Senator Eaton's letter has disappointed his friends. The "note of preparation" led us to expect something; and we supposed he would at least reconcile some of the discrepancies between the General's statement and Mr. Buchanan; but instead of this, he makes the matter worse, particularly on the important point of the date of the communication. Gen. Jackson says it was made early in January; Mr. Buchanan proves that it was on the 30th of December; Mr. Eaton thinks it was on the 18th or 19th of January! Truly, the gentlemen agree wonderfully; but they must reconcile their differences as they can. The controversy is among themselves.

Senator Eaton acknowledges that he loaned Stephen Simpson, the editor of the Columbian Observer, published in Philadelphia, "a sum of money;"—this he could not deny, for the judicial records of Pennsylvania show him to be Simpson's creditor to the amount of fifteen hundred dollars! But he justifies himself by saying, that the loan was made without any "agreement or understanding, expressed or otherwise, as to any political course" which the Observer should pursue; and that it was his "own money!" Would Mr. Eaton, however, have loaned the money, had he not known that the Columbian Observer would continue to support Gen. Jackson? Most certainly not. And does not the fact, that this paper became defunct and its editor insolvent, immediately after the election of Mr. Adams, prove, to the satisfaction of every unprejudiced mind, that the money loaned by Mr. Eaton, was necessary to "sustain" the paper until the election was over? His excuse, therefore, is a most lame one. But to show more clearly that it is so, just reverse the case, and suppose that the Observer was the advocate of Mr. Adams' election, and that Stephen Simpson applied to a Senator from Massachusetts for a loan of money, and obtained it, would not the inference be irresistible that it was to sustain the paper—that it was, in truth, a subsidy? Would not the "combination" papers have blighted it from one end of the continent to the other, and long still longer changes on

the words "corruption, bribery &c." The conclusion, then, which, as it strikes us, every impartial mind must come to, is, that by senator Eaton's own showing, the Columbian Observer was subsidized, to use no stronger term. Whether this evidences an extraordinary degree of political purity in Senator Eaton, and qualifies him to prefer or sustain a charge of corruption against Henry Clay, an impartial and upright people will be at no loss to decide.

The elections in Georgia have terminated in favor of the Troup party. Forsyth is elected Governor, there being, in consequence of the death of Matthew Talbot, no regular opposition to him; and the Legislature, it would appear, will be composed of a large majority of Troup men.

Delaware.—This state is entitled to but one Representative to Congress; and in the recent election, Kensey Johns, the Administration candidate, was elected by a majority of upwards of five hundred over John A. Bayard, the Jackson candidate. Shortly previous to the congressional election, the friends of Jackson succeeded, in some of the hundreds, in electing constables, and Maj. Noah exclaimed, in a tone of triumph—"Little Delaware has a heart large enough for a whole continent. Let the Adams people read the account of the local elections there, and weep!" But sad reverse! in a few days, he found the weeping must be on the other side, and he then had no compliment for "little Delaware." Yet, to hide his chagrin, he lays claim to Maryland—"if we have lost Delaware," says he, "we have gained Maryland!" Indeed! A few more such gains, and his party will hardly have force enough to make a show of opposition.

We hope the combination editors, in their next table of calculations, will place "little Delaware, which has a heart large enough for a whole continent," where she belongs—on the right side. She has done nobly, and deserves the compliment paid to her by Maj. Noah. Let others "go and do likewise."

Another Triumph.—In the second Congressional District of Pennsylvania, which includes the city of Philadelphia, Mr. Sergeant, the Administration candidate, has been elected Representative to Congress, beating Mr. Hemphill, the Jackson candidate, 156 votes. Mr. Hemphill's character, his devotion to the interests and the policy of Pennsylvania, are well known; Gen. Jackson's friends, in selecting him, placed themselves on their strongest ground; and to be thus beaten on it, must be as mortifying to them, as it is gratifying and honorable to the friends of the Administration.

An anti-tariff meeting has been recently held in Yorkville. These meetings seem to be confined principally to South-Carolina. We have little doubt that in less than ten years, the citizens of South-Carolina will become the firm advocates of a system, which they are now taught to believe highly prejudicial to their interests. Truth is mighty, and will in the end prevail against error and misrepresentation.

The Kentucky papers received by the last mail, bring the unpleasant intelligence of the death of Dr. Young, one of the Representatives in Congress from the State of Kentucky. He died on the 19th ultimo, after a few days of painful illness, regretted by all who knew him. Dr. Young was re-elected in August last, as a friend of the Administration. Mr. Calhoun, also friendly to the Administration, and a Mr. Chilton, of the Jackson party, were his opponents, both of whom are now candidates for the vacant seat.

NEW-YORK. The New York Commercial Advertiser, of the 23th ult. says—"The state of New York, despite of all the heartless huzzas of the opposition, will be found clearly and distinctly with the administration. A majority of both branches of the Legislature have been ascertained the present week, to be in favor of the administration; and so it will be with the next. A majority of the delegation to the next Congress, will sustain the administration. In this city the line has been drawn. There will be two Assembly tickets, both selected from the ranks of the old republican party, and if the friends of the national administration do their duty, their candidates will be triumphantly elected."

In the 29 Swiss Cantons there are 120 Cloisters, (39 for Monks, and 61 for Nuns,) and 7 hospitals for Capuchins. To a free and enlightened government this legalized idleness would be a disgrace,

but Switzerland, in spite of her boundless pretensions, is neither enlightened nor free.

Escape from drowning.—A man who lately escaped from a watery grave in Kinderhook Creek, after being in a very perilous situation, exclaimed, on getting upon shore, "Gallows, claim your right!"

The Ohio State Journal says, that the Miami Canal is now filled with water from A Enoch's mill dam, two miles above Middletown, to the locks, near Reading, a distance of about thirty miles. The locks on this Canal are said to vie with any on the Grand Canal of New York, both in point of workmanship and durability.

THE REV. THOMAS CHARLTON HENRY.

"Let me go, for the day breaketh."

Another of the Leaders of the Hosts of Israel is no more! The Rev. THOMAS CHARLTON HENRY is departed and gone from this transitory scene, forever. He died early on the morning of Friday last, the 5th inst. in the 38th year of his age, after a short and severe illness, during which, and particularly as his final hour drew nigh, he gave ample testimony of his having in possession all the cheering consolations that belong to the faithful Herald of the Cross. On this melancholy event, so sudden and unexpected, a gush of feeling gathers around the heart, that allows us little more than to announce the mournful tidings. This afflictive dispensation of Providence, so severe to his bereaved partner, and his fatherless children, has again clothed the Second Presbyterian Church of this city in mourning. The voice of the shepherd that so recently and affectionately called his flock to the fountain of "living waters," is heard no more; nor will his hand again conduct to the "green pastures." That voice is low hushed in death; that shepherd is now in the silent grave. He was buried on Saturday morning, beneath the centre aisle of the church, in which, on the preceding Sabbath, he for the last time raised his heart and his hands in praise of the God, before whom he has so unexpectedly been summoned to appear. His remains lie interred adjoining those of the late Rev. ANDREW ELKINS.

The eulogy of nature is the eulogy of truth;—nor can we offer to the memory of the Rev. THOMAS CHARLTON HENRY, ought that can be held in comparison with the anguished sighs and tears of his numerous, mourning and afflicted congregation. Chas. Courier.

Dr. Chambers' Remedy for Intemperance.

THE Subscriber, on the decease of the late Doct. Wm. Chambers, took into his possession the personal estate of the deceased, and found prepared a large quantity of Doctor Chambers' remedy for Intemperance.

He hereby informs the public, that he has disposed of all the Medicine so found, to Dr. Jas. H. Hart, and Mr. Andrew M. Fanning, of this city.

In making this disposition, the subscriber has been actuated by a due regard to the interest of the heirs of the Intestate, as well as from a wish to give the most extensive use to the virtues of the discovery, whatever they may be—and he can further add with confidence, that the gentlemen who will hereafter be the vendors of the remedy for Intemperance, as prepared by the inventor, have been intimately connected with Doctor Chambers in his life time—have been his agents in compounding the medicine, and are acquainted with its composition. SYLVANUS MILLER, Pub. Administrator, &c.

The Medicine is prepared only by the subscribers, who alone are in possession of the original Recipe of the inventor, at the office of the late Dr. C. in the basement story of Rutgers' Medical College, in Duane street, east side of Broadway, and at the Medical store of Dr. Hart, corner of Broadway and Chamber street, 3 doors from Washington Hall, New-York.

[From the Vermont Gazette.] "We have the pleasure to announce that Doctor Chambers' Medicine for intemperance has been administered to twelve persons in this vicinity, and that in every instance it has had the desired effect of producing an entire disrelish for the use of ardent spirits. It has redeemed them from obvious ruin, and restored them to themselves, relative to, and friends—in health, to industry, to usefulness, and to their proper stations in society."

Beware of imposture!—The almost incredible success which Dr. Chambers' medicine has met with in the cure of intemperance, has brought forth many fraudulent imitations of this valuable remedy. To secure the public against imposition, the directions accompanying the genuine remedy for intemperance are signed in the hand writing of the subscribers, without which none are genuine.

TO EDITORS. In order that the efficacy of Dr. Chambers' Remedy for Intemperance may be thoroughly tested, Editors of newspapers, throughout the country, who will insert our advertisement and aid this article to it, and send us a copy of the paper containing it, shall receive from us, on return of mail, a quantity sufficient to cure one drunkard, which they will be requested to administer to some patient in their neighborhood, and publish the result.

Public Institutions and Philanthropic Societies, by making application (duly authenticated) to the Subscribers, shall receive the medicine at a very reduced price. On enclosing to us the usual price, \$5, postage paid, the medicine can be sent in a letter by mail. To those who are unable to pay, on personal application of the individual to our office, the medicine will be administered gratis.

JAMES H. HART, M. D. A. M. FANNING, Successors to W. Chambers.

A supply of the above Medicine has been forwarded by J. H. Hart, M. D. & A. M. Fanning, warranted to be genuine, to the subscriber, living 9 miles north of Charlotte, of whom it can be had at the New-York prices. A few parcels of the same are deposited with William F. Cowan, merchant, Statesville. It is hoped that those who are disposed to test this highly celebrated medicine, will avail themselves of this opportunity of procuring it genuine; as there are spurious imitations of it imposed on the community, which are neither safe nor efficacious. J. McNITT. Oct. 5, 1827.—4255.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

I wish to sell the tract of Land whereon I now reside, distant 3 miles from the village of Charlotte; containing about 900 acres of the best quality of Sugar-Creek land. Two-thirds of the above tract is woods; the greater proportion of the balance having been opened within a few years, will yield, in ordinary seasons, from 800 to 1000 weight of cotton per acre. On the plantation is a good dwelling-house, and other necessary out buildings. The tract is well watered and has extensive meadows. Intending to remove to another state, the above property is offered for cash or credit, or would be exchanged for Tennessee lands, located within the Middle or Western Districts.

The Land could be divided to suit purchasers. W. M. J. POLK. Mecklenburg county, Oct. 18, 1827.—533f.

Agricultural.

THE following premiums will be competed for at the ensuing annual meeting of the Lincoln Agricultural Society, to be held at Loucolton, the second Tuesday in November next, viz:

- 1. For the best 2 horse plough, \$5 00
2. For the best single horse plough, 3 00
3. For the best horse or mule, not less than three nor more than five years old, each, 2 00
4. For the best piece of plain domestic cloth, mixed of cotton and wool, not less than 5 yds, 2 00
5. For the best piece of twilled, mixed as above, same quality, 2 00
6. For the best Coverlet of cotton and wool, and for the best cotton, each, 2 00
7. The best piece of domestic Flannel, not less than 5 yds, 2 00
8. The best piece of Blanketing, not less than 5 yds, 2 00
9. The best piece of Carpeting, not less than 10 yds. nor one wide, 2 00
10. The greatest quantity of Cotton raised on one acre of upland, 5 00
11. The greatest quantity of Corn on same kind of land, 5 00
12. The greatest quantity of Wheat on same kind of land, 5 00
13. The greatest quantity of Rye, same kind of land, 5 00
14. The greatest quantity of Barley, same kind of land, 5 00
15. The best Straw Cutter, 4 00
16. The best constructed cotton Harrow, 2 00
17. The best constructed Plough for opening water furrows or furrows for manure, 5 00
18. The greatest quantity and best quality of Hay, raised on one acre of upland, 5 00
19. The best Whetstone, to whet English or German scythes, 3 00
20. The best Stones to whet carpenters' or curriers' tools, 3 00

VARDRY McBEE, Secretary. Oct. 15, 1827.—2154.

List of Letters

- REMAINING in the Post-Office at Charlotte, N. C. Oct. 1, 1827.
A. Dr. M. W. Alexander, John Allen, Isaac Alexander, Elias Alexander, Benjamin F. Alexander, Josiah Alexander, Thomas Acock, Susannah Alexander, Calvin G. Alexander, Jeremiah Alderson, Francis M. Alexander, Sarah Alexander.
B. John Bonker, James Brown, Giles Brown, Allen Baldwin, Samuel Blair.
C. David F. Caldwell, Thomas Carter, D. R. Crump, Samuel Conner, William F. Coan, Jesse H. Clark, Powell Cook, Jane Cannon, Job Canon, Cooper & McGinn, W. & J. Cook, William Culverhouse, Thomas Crawford, William Cerragan.
D. Robert Davidson, John Davidson, jr. John Dow 2, George Duckworth, Nancy Davis, William Darnall, Daniel Dulin, Sugar Dulin, Dumkin Daniels 2, Elizabeth A. Daniel, James Davis.
E. Charles Elms, Mrs. Jane Emerson.
F. Elizabeth Flannigan, Simon Fraser, W. Flannigan, David Flankin, Wm. Flinn, Jas. Fyght, William Flannigan, Rachel A. Ford.
G. Mary Glespey, Samuel Givings, Mason Giles, John Goodman, Eli Griffith, James C. Griffith.
H. Rachel Henderson, Andrew Henderson, Henry Hewer, John Hipp, Elender Hood, James M. Hutchison 2, Ann Henderson, Alexander Hodge, James P. Henderson, Maj. John Harbgrove.
J. Jesse B. Johnson.
K. Marcus T. C. Kennedy, William Koughan, Moses Kerr, Robert Kirkpatrick.
L. William Lucky 3, Henry Lewis, Elias Lewis, John Little, John Lees.
M. Daniel McLaughlin, Hugh McDowell 2, John McQuay, Doct. McKeezn, John McCulloch, jr. Rev. Malcolm McPherson, Andrew McNeely, Wm. H. McLeary, Col. Wm. Moore, Henry Marks, Gen. McLeary 3, John Morris, Charles Mason 2, Wm. L. Monteth, John McDowell 2, James Martin, Philemon Morris, John Mathee.
N. James Nantz, Thomas Norton 2, Herman P. Noble.
O. John N. Orr.
P. Col. Wm. Porter, David Parks, Col. W. B. Porter, Maj. John S. Porter 2, John A. Polk, Charley Polk, William Polk, Hannah Peoples, Wm. Porter.
R. Susan Reed, Andrew Ryburn, John Rodgers, Louisa Reed, John Reid, Denrough Roberts, Samuel Riddock, Rufus Reed, James Reed.
S. Henry Stith, Nancy Sloan, Mary H. Smith, John Stewart, Asa Stephens, John S. Shepard, Nancy Strong, Murdoch Steward, David W. Stors, Sheriff of Mecklenburg or Waller and James Miller, Thomas Seary, Catharine Shinn, Robert Stewart.
T. James G. Torrence, Wiley Trexler, John A. Todd.
V. John H. Varner.
W. Thomas Wilson, Samuel Wilson, Rev. John Williamson, John M. Wilson 2, John Williams, Wm. White, John G. Winter.
Y. John Yarbrough, Wilton Yarnile. W. M. SMITH, P. M.