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WHIG STATE CONVENTION!

RALPH, 22^d FEBRUARY, 1848.
At 12 o'clock, the Convention was called to order by Mr. Gilliam, of Granville, who moved that the Hon. RICHARD HIXES, of Wake, be appointed President of the Convention, which was carried unanimously.

The President being conducted to the Chair, by Messrs. Gilliam and Kerr, returned his acknowledgements in a neat Address.
On motion of Mr. Waddell, of Orange, for the further organization of the Convention, the following gentlemen were appointed Vice Presidents, viz: Wm. Albright, of Chatham, N. T. Green, of Warren, N. L. Williams, of Surry, John Blackwell, of Craven.

On motion of Mr. Gales, to complete the organization of the Convention, R. W. Lassiter, of Granville, and Ch. C. Raboteau, of Franklin, were appointed Secretaries.

The roll being called, it appeared that the following Counties were represented by the Delegates named, to wit:

B. aurt—F. d. Gris, W. W. Tripp, W. D. Mill, A. Grist, Thomas D. Shaw, Henry L. Harvey.
Bertie—Stark B. Smith.
Bladen—A. J. Jones.
Brunswick—S. D. Everitt.
Caswell—John Kerr, Th. H. Hatchell, James N. Fuller.

Chatham—N. A. Steadman, Wm. Albright, J. Bynum, Turner Bynum, J. C. Parr, R. N. Faucett, James Taylor, A. M. Bridges, Thos. Whitehead, Thomas Lassiter, J. N. Clegg, John T. Clegg.
Craven—John Blackwell, John Scott.
Catawba—Rufus Barringer.
Cumberland—W. S. Mullins, James Banks, D. Johnson, Dr. M. Kay, Edgewood, W. W. Vick.
Franklin—J. H. Braden, W. B. Foster, James B. Sims, J. H. Davis, Richard Noble, A. McKnight, T. A. Perrow, Sam'l Patterson, Ch. C. Raboteau, B. B. Lewis, D. S. Hill, Joshua Perry.

Granville—C. H. Wiley, John R. Herndon, R. W. Lassiter, R. H. Kingsbury, P. P. Pender, Joseph A. Perrow, R. H. Gilliam, Bartholomew, N. M. Lawrence, Clement Wilkins.
Guilford—L. D. Spragg, H. W. Holcomb, C. A. Gillespie.
Halifax—W. L. Long, Sidney Weller, T. P. Dewart.
Hertford—K. Rayner.
Hills—R. J. Wynne, J. A. Billance, Joseph E. Blyant, David Carter.
Johnston—John McLeod, J. B. Beckwith, Archd. Sanders, W. H. McCullers, S. W. R. Moore, W. H. Sanders, J. T. Leach, Henry Finch, Jas. Hare, Dr. Hackney.
Lenoir—Walter Dunn.
Nash—D. S. Crenshaw.
New Hanover—T. Loring, F. C. Hill.
Northampton—J. S. Calvert.
Orange—Abner Parker, W. W. Guess, H. Edwards, E. Z. Mangum, L. B. Woods, Wm. Lea, H. Waddell, A. Wilson, W. Thompson, S. F. Phillips, Thomas Cameron, J. W. Burr, M. C. Herndon, P. P. Moore, S. B. Durham, Pitt—F. B. Satterthwaite, A. Moye, Jas. Joyner.

Person—John Barnett.
Richmond—J. W. Corington.
Rockingham—Dr. N. Joyner.
Surry—N. L. Williams.
Wake—Richard Hines, W. R. Gales, J. H. Manly, T. M. Oliver, A. Jones, James Irrell, T. J. Lemay, Q. Under, W. J. Fuller, James D. Nunn, G. W. Haywood, R. W. Haywood, S. Birdall, John Prunser, J. R. D. Bunn, Ransom Poulk, K. P. Hill, W. H. Jones.
Warren—N. T. Green, W. S. Ransom, Sam'l E. Philips.

On motion of Mr. J. S. E. Blyant, Mr. Harrison of Washington, and Mr. Langdon, of Carteret, were invited to take their seats in the Convention as honorary members.

The President presented a letter from the Hon. J. H. Bryan, who had been requested to represent *Haywood* and *Cherokee* Counties, regretting his unavoidable absence.

Read and laid on the table.
Mr. Waddell of Orange, offered the following Resolution:

Resolved, That a Committee, to consist of two from each Congressional District represented in the Convention, be appointed by the members from the respective Districts, whose duty it shall be to ascertain the sense of the Convention in regard to the person to be selected as the Whig Candidate for Governor; that the Committee-men from each District, shall reflect the wishes of a majority of the members of the Convention from such District, in the choice of a Nominee; that, in making a report, the members (or member if there be but one) on the Committee from each District, shall be entitled to two voices; and that said Committee report the result of their deliberations to the Convention.

This Resolution was debated by Mr. Satterthwaite, in opposition, and Mr. Rayner in its favor; and the question on its adoption was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Rayner offered a Resolution, which being modified and amended, on motion of Mr. Miller was adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That a Committee of twenty-two to consist of two members from each Electoral District in the State, be appointed by the Chair,

whose duty it shall be to prepare Resolutions expressive of the sense of the Convention, in reference to the political issues now pending, and the more thorough organization of the Whig party of N. C.

The following invitation was received from his Excellency the Governor:

Governor Graham presents his respects to the Whig Convention, and begs that its members, each and all, will favor him with their Company, this evening at 8 o'clock.
Tuesday, February 22^d, 1848.

Which invitation was accepted by acclamation. On motion of Col. Long, the Convention took a recess until 4 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.
The Congressional Districts being called over by the Secretary, the following Committees, to form a Nominating Committee, were reported, namely:

1st District.—Not represented.
2d District.—N. L. Williams.
3d District.—R. Barringer, J. W. Corington.
4th District.—H. W. Underhill, Noah Joyner.
5th District.—John Kerr, Hugh Waddell.
6th District.—John McLeod, D. S. Hill.
7th District.—W. S. Mullins, A. J. Jones.
8th District.—F. B. Satterthwaite, Gideon Scott.
9th District.—S. B. Smith, Samuel Calvert.

On motion of Mr. Rayner, the above Committee had leave to retire, and sit during the Convention.

The Chair appointed the following Committee from the Electoral Districts, to prepare Resolutions, viz:

1st District.—K. Rayner, S. B. Smith.
2d District.—Alfred Moye, David Carter.
3d District.—W. L. Long, H. W. Miller.
4th District.—John McLeod, John Blackwell.
5th District.—J. W. Corington, Thos. Loring.
6th District.—W. Albright, W. S. Mullins.
7th District.—H. Waddell, John Kerr.
8th District.—N. L. Williams, Noah Joyner.
9th District.—Rufus Barringer.

10th and 11th Districts.—Not represented.

Mr. Ransom, of Warren, introduced a Resolution, and being amended on motion of Mr. Banks, of Cumberland was read as follows:

Resolved, That the nominee for Governor is not required to canvass the State, unless the candidate of the Democratic party shall commence canvassing, or be required to do so, by said party.

The Resolution was supported by Messrs. Ransom, Ledell and Banks.

Mr. Wynne, of Hyde, moved that said Resolution be laid on the table; which was carried.

The Chair presented a letter from R. S. Barry, appointed a delegate to this Convention from Brunswick County, who was prevented from attending; which was read and laid upon the table.

Mr. Kerr, from the nominating Committee, reported that they had made some progress, and asked leave to sit again, which was granted.

Mr. Banks moved to take from the table the Resolution in relation to the Candidate for Governor, canvassing the State, which was decided in the negative by Tellers—Ayes 27, Nays 60.

On motion of Mr. Gales, the Convention adjourned until to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 23^d.
The Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Waddell, of Orange, from the Nominating Committee, asked leave to report, which being granted.

Mr. Waddell announced to the Convention, that the Committee had unanimously agreed to report to the Convention, the name of CHARLES MANLY, of Raleigh, as the Whig Candidate for Governor.

The question on agreeing to the report of the Committee was carried unanimously.

Mr. Kerr then moved that a Committee be appointed by the President, to wait on Mr. Manly, and inform him of his nomination.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Long, Satterthwaite and Sedman. Mr. Long from the Committee subsequently reported, that they had performed the duty assigned them, and that Mr. Manly was present in person, to speak for himself.

An invitation Mr. Manly was then conducted into the Hall, and was received with loud applause.

In an elegant and beautiful address, full of the deepest confidence, and of the most cheering sentiments, he responded to, and accepted his nomination.

Having concluded, on motion of Mr. Rayner, Mr. Manly was invited to occupy a seat in this Convention as an honorary member.

Mr. Rayner, from the Committee of 22, appointed to prepare Resolutions, &c., reported the following Preamble and Resolutions:

of the public treasury, their wasteful expenditures in diverting the public land fund from its rightful purposes, their direct and open countenance and encouragement to the violation of law and order; their prostitution of public office to the acquisition of party support, as utterly in conflict with the Constitution, dis-structure of public morals, and tending ultimately to the overthrow of civil liberty.

Resolved, That while our opinions remain unchanged in regard to these old issues, on which we have, for years, combated the party in power, yet, we consider the now perilous condition of the country, growing out of an unnecessary and unconstitutional "a-begun in a spirit of self-ambition, and precipitated in with a view of party triumph, as presenting a new issue, which, for the time being, overshadows and transcends, in importance, all the old questions, which have heretofore divided party, momentous and important as these questions are.

Resolved, That we consider the ordering of the march of the Army of the United States, by the President, JAMES K. POLK, in the face of the pledge which had been given by the American Congress, in the terms of Texas annexation, that the boundary between Texas and Mexico should be settled by peaceful negotiation, as an unwarranted aggression upon the rights of a neighboring nation, and as unbecoming that magnanimity and sense of justice, which should have marked the course of a great and powerful Government towards a weak and distracted one.

Resolved, That even if this country had sufficient grounds for war against Mexico, yet, as the Constitution expressly reserves to Congress alone the power to make war, we view the conduct of the President, James K. Polk, in bringing about and causing to exist a state of war, by ordering Gen. Taylor to invade the territory in dispute, between the United States and Mexico, as a manifest usurpation of the authority of Congress, and as a palpable violation of the Constitution of his country.

Resolved, That this unnecessary, expensive, and unconstitutional war, ought to be terminated as soon as possible, consistently with the honor of the country; that too many of our sons have already fallen; that too much of our treasure has already been wasted; that millions of acres of unoccupied territory cannot compensate us for the loss of one, and the expenditure of the other; and that, in negotiating a Peace, we owe it to our nation among the nations of the earth, not to force harsh and oppressive terms upon a conquered and prostrate foe.

Resolved, That we would prefer that the boundaries of Peace should be established with a view to the establishment of an equitable boundary line between us and Mexico, and the recognition of a safe and convenient harbor on the Pacific; but that we are entirely opposed to forcible seizure from Mexico, by conquest, any portion of her territory.

Resolved, That, while expressing our condemnation of the authors of this war, and those who have in various ways, with a view to conquest, yet we cannot withhold the most ardent admiration and approval of the conduct of those Officers and men of the Army and Navy, who have so gallantly sustained the American Flag; and who have exhibited in an eminent degree the virtues of loyalty and obedience to superior authority, while preserving a warlike system, and for purposes, which many of them, in their judgment condemn.

Resolved, That we view the course of the Administration, in their warfare upon General Taylor and Scott, as evincing a spirit of jealousy and ingratitude, inconsistent with all the high impulses of justice and honor; that we will, as far as in us lies, sustain those gallant commanders against the assaults of malignity and oppression; and will cherish their names as identified with American progress and glory.

Resolved, That the position taken by our Senators in Congress, the Hon. WILLIE P. MANLY and the Hon. GEORGE E. BARBER, in reference to the further prosecution of the Mexican War meets our entire approbation; and that we fully endorse the sentiments expressed by the latter, in his late and unanswerable Speech, in the Senate, on that subject.

Resolved, That our present Governor, the Hon. VILHEM A. GRAMM, is entitled to our highest commendation, and our thanks, for the very able, impartial and satisfactory manner in which he has discharged the duties of his office; and that on retiring from the Executive Chair, he will carry with him the esteem and approbation of us all.

Resolved, That the time has arrived when the Whigs of the Union should put forth every effort; that we think upon their success greatly depends the security of our rights, and the perpetuity of our institutions; that, at this time, above all others, concord, union and harmony should prevail in our councils; that Union is the first great prerequisite to success; and that, therefore, we approve the National Whig Convention to be held in Philadelphia, on the 7th of June next; that we will abide the nomination of said Convention, for the offices of President and Vice President, by supporting its nominees; and that we deem it advisable that the Whigs of North Carolina should be represented in said Convention.

Resolved, That JOHN M. MONROE, of Guilford, and JOHN KERR, of Caswell, be appointed as Delegates to represent the Whigs of the State at large in the National Whig Convention; and that the Whigs of the respective Congressional Districts, be hereby advised to hold District Conventions, with a view to the selection of one Delegate to represent in the forming a Whig Electoral Ticket for the State.

Resolved, That our Whig brethren throughout the State, be and they are hereby appealed to, by every consideration that addresses itself to the heart of the Patriot, to arouse themselves, and make a still more vigorous and determined effort, in behalf of our principles, and our cause; to keep constantly in view the fact, that on the next General Assembly will devolve the election of a Senator in Congress for six years; to complete a more thorough system of Whig organization in the several Counties; and that we do hereby bid adieu to each other, and call on the Whigs of the State, to rally the same, that we will use our most vigorous efforts to secure a Whig victory in both August and November next.

The Resolutions were read, and unanimously adopted.

Mr. Rayner introduced the following Resolution:

Resolved, That our admiration and attachment for the great American Statesman, HENRY CLAY, are unabated; and that we will ever cherish the most profound gratitude for the eminent and distinguished services he has rendered his country.

Which was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Kerr introduced the following Resolution:

Resolved, That we have the highest confidence in the honesty, integrity and patriotism of General ZACHARY TAYLOR, and that we feel profound gratitude to him for the service rendered to his country.

Which was also unanimously adopted.

Mr. Kerr nominated the following gentlemen to compose the Central Committee, namely: W. R. Gales, Alfred Jones, G. W. Haywood, Richard Hines, T. L. Lemay, John H. Bryan, H. W. Hosted, and H. W. Miller.

Mr. Rayner moved to amend the nomination by adding one from each Congressional district, and that five should be a quorum for the transaction of business, which was accepted by Mr. Kerr, and the motion and nomination were adopted by the Convention.

Mr. Banks, of Fayetteville, announced that he had just received a Telegraphic despatch from Fayetteville, announcing that the intelligence of Mr. Manly's nomination had been received with great pleasure by the citizens of that place.

On motion of Mr. Kingsbury, E. B. Dudley and R. B. B. Gilliam were appointed alternate Delegates to the Philadelphia Convention.

The Convention was then addressed by Messrs. Satterthwaite, of Pat, Wynne, of Hyde, and McLeod of Johnston.

Mr. Satterthwaite moved that a Committee of three be appointed by the Chair, to prepare the proceedings of this Convention for publication in the Whig papers of the State.

The Convention then took a recess, until half past 3, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.
The President appointed the following members of the Central Committee, one from each Congressional District, in pursuance of the Resolution adopted this morning, namely, Messrs. N. Woodfin, N. L. Williams, T. S. Galloway, H. H. Barringer, Hugh Waddell, G. L. Housner, K. Rayner, E. Stanley and E. J. Hale.

The President also appointed the following Committee, on the review and publication of the Proceedings of this Convention, namely: Messrs. Rayner, Gales and G. W. Haywood.

Messrs. Banks and Mullins of Fayetteville, Mr. Kerr, Mr. Miller, and Mr. Waddell then addressed the Convention.

The following Resolution was offered by Mr. Kerr, and laid upon the table, to-wit:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be due, and are hereby tendered, to the Hon. Richard Hines, the President of this body, and to the Vice Presidents and Secretaries, for the satisfactory manner in which they have discharged the duties of their stations.

On motion of Mr. Rayner, the Convention then took a recess until half past 6 o'clock, this evening.

NIGHT SESSION.
After a number of Speeches from various members, the Resolution of thanks, &c., was taken up on the table, and unanimously adopted.

The President made a short address, after which the Convention adjourned without day.

RICHARD HINES, Chairman.
R. W. LASSITER, Secretary.
C. C. RABOTEAU, Secretary.

The Witch of Endor.

BY ELIZABETH GALE WHITE.

The unfortunate are always superstitious; just in proportion as the calamities in life impair the freedom of the human mind, do the elements of the dark and mysterious gather about it. The past has been embittered by care and disappointment; and, in the words of Scripture, their "way is hedged up," there is no hopeful vista to relieve the gloom of the present, and they appeal to omens, predictions, and the rude superstitions current among the vulgar.

Too feeble to boldly enter the precincts of Truth, grasping with a strong faith the very horns of the altar; and thus to debar how the temporary yields to that which is eternal; how the partial is lost in the universal, they linger about the threshold, perplexing themselves with dim shadows, and intimations. They pause in the vestibule, where Superstition sits portress, rather than enter to worship Truth herself.

It is the error of their destiny more than their own. The light that was in them has become darkness. The clearness and vigor of perception is lost under the pressure of circumstances, in which human wisdom would seem of no avail, and they yield at length as to an irresistible fate.

The history of Saul, the first king of Israel, is an affecting record of this kind. Raised to the dignity of royal power, by no ambition of his own, but by Divine appointment, in compliance with the will of a people weary of their Theocracy, we look upon him from the first as an instrument, a being impelled rather than impelling.

Painful, indeed, is the contrast of his proud and handsome youth commencing his royal career in the freshness and freedom

of early manhood, when life presented but a long perspective of sunshine and verdure, to that of the stricken man, weighed down by calamities, bereft of hope, bereft of faith, yet manfully marching to that fatal field where death only had been promised him.

From the commencement of his career, the "chosen young man and goodly" seems to have had a leading to the occult, a willingness to avail himself of mysterious power, rather than to arrive at results through ordinary and recognized channels. We find him, commissioned by his father, going forth in quest of three stray asses, which he seeks, not by the hill sides and pastures of Israel, but by consulting the seer, Samuel. The holy man haunts him, king, and gently rebukes him as to the object of his visit, by saying "set not thy mind upon the asses which were lost three days ago, for they are found."

Ardent and impulsive, he now goes up and down in the spirit of prophecy, with the strange men who expound its mysteries, and upon he sends the bloody tokens to the tribes of Israel, rousing them from the yoke of oppression.

Generous and heroic, he repels the foes of his people, and leads the chivalric David with pitiful favors. Yet he with all this, like hidden waters, heard but unseen, turks this dark and gloomy mysticism, that embittered even his proudest and brightest hours. An evil spirit troubled him, which only the melody of the sweet Psalmist of Israel could beguile.

Moses had been familiar with all the forms of Egyptian worship, and all their many sources of knowledge; but, as the promulgator of a new and better faith, he wished to draw his people from the subtleties of divination, and induce them to a direct and open reliance upon Him who alone "knoweth the end from the beginning." No insight to the future is needed by the strong in faith and the strong in action. Hence the divinely appointed legislator prohibited all intercourse with those who dealt in this forbidden lore—inbidden as subversive of human happiness. For the mind loses its tone when over-impregnated with the belief that "the shadows of coming events" have fallen upon it.

The impetuous and vacillating Saul, impelled by an irresistible instinct to this species of knowledge, sought to protect himself from its influence by removing the sources of it from his kingdom. For this reason he put in force the severe enactments of Moses against dealers in what were termed "familiar spirits." Thus betraying the infirmity of his manhood, by removing temptation rather than bravely resisting it.

Vain and superstitious, an "chosen young man and goodly," thou wert no match for the rival found in the person of the chivalric David, the warrior poet, the king minstrel, the man of many crimes, yet redeemed all by the fervency of his penitence, and his unflinching faith in the Highest. Still the poetic and the heroic did never quite desert thee, even when thou didst implore the lofty prophet to honor thee in the presence "of the elders of the people," and he turned and worshipped with thee. A kingly pageant when the sceptre was departing from thee!

Disheartened by intestine troubles, appalled by foreign invasion, the spirit of the unhappy king forsook him, and it is said "his heart greatly trembled." Samuel, the stern and uncompromising revealer of truth, was no more. Unsustained by a hearty reliance upon divine things, Saul was like a reed cast upon the waters, in this his hour of trial and perplexity.

"When Saul inquired of the Lord, the Lord answered him not, neither by dreams nor by prophets." Unhappy man, thy prayers were those of doubt, not of faith, and how could they enter that which is within the veil!

In the utterness of his despair, he consults the Woman of Endor. She might not control events but she should reveal them—Perilous and appalling as his destiny threatened, he would yet know the worst.

There was majesty in thee, O Saul! even in thy disguise and agony as thou didst confront thy stern counsellor brought from the land of shadows—the old man covered with a mantle." When Samuel demands, "why hast thou disquieted me?" we share in the desolateness and sorrow which thy answer implies.

"God is departed from me, and answereth me no more, neither by prophets, nor by dreams, therefore have I called thee, that thou mayest make known unto me what I shall do."

The Woman of Endor! That is a strange perversion of taste that would represent her

hideous in every aspect. To me she seems all that is genial and lovely in womanhood.

So great had been the mental suffering of Saul, that he had fasted all that day and night, and at the terrible doom announced by the seer his strength utterly forsook him, and he fell all along upon the earth.

Now cometh the gentle ministry of the Woman of Endor: "Behold thou has prevailed with me to hearken to thy voice, even at the peril of thy life; now, also, I pray thee, hearken to the voice of thine handmaid, and let me set a morsel of bread before thee, and eat, that thou mayest have strength."

Cati might be more beautiful, more touching or womanly in its appeal? Aught more foreign from a cruel and treacherous nature, aloof from human sympathies, and dealing with unholy and forbidden knowledge?

To the Jew, trained to seek counsel only from Jehovah, the Woman of Endor was a dealer with spirits of evil. With us, who imbibe truth through a thousand channels made turbid by prejudice and error, she is a distorted being, allied to the hags of a wild and fatal delusion. We confound her with the witches of Macbeth, the victims of Salem, and the Moll Pitchers of modern days.

Such is not the Woman of Endor—we have adopted the superstition of monk and priest through the long era of darkness and bigotry, and every age hath lent a shadow to the picture.

"Hearken to the voice of thine handmaid and let me set a morsel of bread before thee." Beautiful picture of primitive and genial hospitality! The Woman of Endor riseth before me in the very attitude of her kind, earnest entreaty. The braids of her dark hair mingle with the folds of her turban; her oriental robes spread from beneath the rich girle, and the bust swells with her impassioned appeal. I behold the proud contour of features, the deep, spiritual eye, the chiselled nostril, and the lip shading the ruby. The cold haughty grace becoming the daughter of the Magi, hath now yielded to the tenderness of her woman's heart.

Woman of Endor! thou hast gathered the sacred lotus for the worship of Isis; thou has smothered the dark-winged Ibis in the temple of the gods; thou art familiar with the mysteries of the pyramids; thou has quaffed the waters of the Nile, even when they well up in the cavernous vaults of the ancient Cheops; thou hast watched the stars, and learned their names and courses; art familiar with the sweet influences of the Pleiads, and the bands of Orion. Thy teacher was a reverent worshipper of nature, and thou a meek and earnest pupil. Thou haddest a more intimate communion with Nature than we of a later and more worldly age. Thou workedst with her in her laboratory, creating the gem and the pearl and all things whatsoever, into which the breath of life entereth not.

There was nothing of falsehood, nothing of diabolic power in this. Men were nearer the primitive man, nearer the freshness of creation, and they who patiently and religiously dwelt in the temple of Nature learned her secrets, and acquired power hidden from the vulgar, even as the learned now, in their dim libraries, and amid their dusty tomes.

Thus it was with the Woman of Endor. She was learned in all the wisdom of the East. She had studied the religion of Egypt, had listened to the sages of Brahma, and had studied philosophy in the schools to which the accomplished Greeks afterwards resorted to learn truth and lofty aspiration; yet even here did the daughter of the Magi feel the goal of truth unattained.

She had heard of a new faith—that of Israel—a singular people, who at one time had sojourned in Egypt, and yet who went forth, leaving their gods and their vast worship behind, to adopt a new and strange belief. Hither had she come, with a meek spirit of inquiry, to learn something more of those great truths for which the human soul yearneth forever.

Hence was it that her wisdom and her beauty became a shield to her when the mandates of Saul banished all familiar with mysterious knowledge from the country.—She was no trifter with the fears and credulities of men. She was an earnest disciple of truth, and guilelessly using the wisdom which patient genius had unfolded to her mind.

All night had she watched the stars, and firmly did she believe that human events were shadowed forth in their hushed movements.

She compounded rare fluids, and produced creations wondrous in their beauty.

There were angles described in the vast mechanism of nature, in the passage of the