MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Greensboro' Patriot. THE PENITENTIARY QUESTION.

MESSES. Eprrons: The announcement in the Pa-triot of September the 6th, of the Buedom of your columns, " to a free and full discussion, pro and con, of the merits of the Penitentiary question," has indu-ced me to submit a few thoughts on the expediency of establishing the penitentiary system in North Ca-rolina. Not that I have the vanity to suppose that I shall be able to shed any luminous rays on this great mestion, but it may be the means of arousing ablerpens to the discussion of its matits. It is a matter of the greatest importance to the future elevation and the greatest importance to the inture elevation and prosperity of our State, that this question should be thoroughly and impartially discussed, previous to our next August elections, when we shall be called on to give our votes for or against the question, in order that we may vote understandingly on it. And the that we may vote understandingly on it. And the only way to arrive at a safe and correct conclusion, is by having recourse to the press. In fact, the press is the greatest and most efficient engine to expose er-ror and detect falsehood, and point out the road to truth and true policy in every department of human knowledge. The public discussion of this question will have the same tendency to purify public senti-ment or it, that the agitation of the waves do the waters of the ocean, or the winds of Autumn the hot poxious vapors of summer. I shall take the affirmative of this question. Let us first examine the advantages that will result from the establishment of the penitentiary system, over our present mode of punishment. What is the object of all penal laws? Is it not for the suppression of crime and the reform-ation of offenders? Does our present mode of punshment effect this? The universal answer will be no. With all the black catalogue of demoralizing and diabolical punishments that disgrace the page of our criminal code, crimes still continue unabated. We whip for larceny, and yet nearly every court cul-prits are arraigned for the same offence. We brand on the hand or check for manulaughter, bigamy, counterfeiting, and some other felonies, and still felo-nies are committed. For perjury we cut off the ears, or inflict some other disgraceful pauishment, and still perjuries are committed. Does this appear like sup-

pressing arime? If it is true that "history is philosophy teaching by example," why is it that this bloody Draconian sys-tem of punishment is still adhered to? In doing so we shat our eyes and close our cars to all the solemn lessons of experience, that the history of successive ages have handed down to us. Does not history teach us that sanguinary laws tend rather to promote than restrain erime? Were not crimes more numerous in the Roman Empire during the reign of her most cruel tyrants, who promulgated their bloody edicts to the bounds of the Empire, than under the milder laws of her most humane Emperors? In England, under the despotic reign of that tyrant, Henry the eighth, were crimes less numerous than during the reign of king Alfred? During the reign of Henry there were some two hundred different offences made punishable by death ; and I believe it is Lord Bacon that says there were seventy-two thonsand public executious for robbery during his reigu ; while under the reign of Alfred there were only three offences capitally punished. And yet the kingto was so clear of felous that Hume says the king way of bravado, hung a pair of golden bracelets by the highway, and no one was found to molest

The different effects of humane and bloody laws,

During the convict's term of confine. Panitentiary, he generally acquires habits ment in the te generally acquires habits of industry and a good trade, and at the close of his configement, he starts anew in the world, a reference man, and a skilfed artist, with the means of obtaining for himself an honest living, and becaming a useful member of It is a settled maxim with Blackstone, Beers

and other eminent writers on criminal jurisprudence, that " crimes are more effectually suppressed by the that "crimes are more ensertianty suppresent of the certainty than by the severity of punishment." Our barbarons laws are in coafflet with this maxim. Their cruelty is so revolting to human feelings, that when a crime is committed, their tendency is to make per-sons shrink from becoming informers, (the odious detestation with which an informer is viewed by the community, is sufficient proof of this,)--when they know that their evidence might doom the father or mother of a large family to the gallows, or if they should escape that, to a cruel and ignominious public punishment. Grand jurors would find it more consonaut to their feelings of humanity, to dismiss com-plaints than to find a true bill, if there is the merest ray of doubt. A jury of twelve men would have many agonizing feelings to encounter, in condemning a person to suffer death for breaking into a ware house or grog shop in the day time, and stealing goods to the amount of two dollars; or in finding a boy of sixteen guilty of counterfeiling a sixpence, when such ver-dict would consign him to eternal infamy, by a brand on the right cheek, or thirty-nine lashes on the naked back ; or in convicting a person of passing a five dollar counterfeit bank note, when such a conviction might doom him to three years imprisonment and thirty-nine lashes on the bare buck. The consequence would be that the most trifling doubt of the testimony the slenderest excuse or the finalest pulation, produces an acquittal. Suppose our laws doomed every such eriminal to hard laborin a Penitentiary,-there would not in jurors be that conflict of feeling with duty, not would they acquit on the most triling excuse, but a certain punishment would be awarded as the price of every crime committed.

I will conclude this head by a pertinent and forci ble quotation from the Committee heretofore referred to. They say, "in every department of law, there are certain fundamental maxims, that truth, experience, and universal assent, render sacred and un questionable. Thus all jurists and legislators adopt the principle, that the certainty of punishment is the prevention of crimes. This was a favorite feature in the writings of Beccarie. It was laid down by Sir Samuel Romily, one of the greatest lawyers which England ever had, that could punishment be reduce to absolute certainty, a very slight penalty, would prevent every crime that was the result of premeditation. And we might well ask, if any offence of consequence, was ever committed where there was not a full conviction, in the mind of the perpetrator, that he should escape the grasp of justice ? The felon does not weigh the gain of his deed with the punshment which the law denounces against him, and strike the balance, but he connects together the acquisition and the belief of eluding justice. Would any man rob the mail of the United States, if he knew death was his certain doom ? Would any man steal a five dollar bank note if he knew that five years inprisonment would be his certain doom ? No one can ationally pretead it." [To be continued.]

No. 4. Const. Manage

WHAT ARE THE WHIGS DOING !

Sleeping-some of them-soundly, sweetly. Others are trying to talk themselves asleep by sitting down,

LIFE INSURANCE.

We have aver been of opinion that Lurs Inev-RANCE was too little regarded in this country ; and that not withstanding some objections which existed against it, every prudent man who is angaged in business, and all who are not certain of leaving their families provided for in the event of death, should avail themselves of the advantiges + to whip every Methodist preacher that passed his offered by Life Insurance Companies to in ure. their widows and children against absolute peterty in the event of their death.

ous in this country than in any other on the ace Spiced that his size and appearance furnished a of the globe ; owing doubtless to the greater en- Setter subject for his rengeance than the attenuaterprise of our people, and to the fact that in the ded frame of the late parson. Uh, what a nice infancy of our country and absence of capital, peating he would have ! He had heard, too, that more of its transactions are based upon cladit some ministers were rather spirited, and hoped than any where else. Gen. DEARBORN, of los- this one might be provoked to fight. Knowing ton, in a paper on this subject, read before the hat the clergyman must pass on Saturday in the Mercantile Library Association of that city de- "fiernoon, he gave his striker a holyday," and monstrated very conclusively from staticics regaled himself on the beauties of Tom Paine, which admit of no question, that ninety sit of Swaiting the approach of the preacher. It was every one hundred persons who embarked in-tier- aot over an hour before he heard the wordscaptile pursuits in the United States, fail ordare . "Ob, how happy are they who their Saviour obey unsuccessful : or in other words, only four per in And have laid up their treasures above," cent. of those engaged in commercial pursaits sung in a full, clear voice; and soon the vocalist are successful ! If this be so, and it admint of jurning the angle of the rock, rode up with a conno question, what merchant who feels a priper tinued smile on his face. desire to guard his family egainst want, caf afford to neglect the opportunity which hife figurance Companies can offer, to accomplish saude- " " I have miles to ride," answered the preacher, sirable an object 1 Then the thousands and tens of thousands of I return."

clerks and others who are dependent on their 2, " Your name is Stubbleworth, and you are the families,-how terrible is the reflection to theme to preach, eb !" that with their life terminates the means of whsistence for their wives and children (And so plied. with the mechanic--whether Biss or Jourgeyman-who is poor, or his fortune, if he has, inc, is not beyond the reach of those contingencies to which all alite are subject. To all such the wife Insurance Companies are open ; and by annually The preacher replied that be had fieard of devoting a small portion of their earnings to the Forgeron's name, but presumed that he did not trifling premiums required, all anxiety in regard molest well behaved travellers. to the pecuainry wants of their family in the event of death, may at once be relieved. Diath is not a pleasant visiter; come when he may i but nothing, nothing can be more herrible that to witness his approach, in the conviction that the hour of his triumph consigns a wife and children go any thing reasonable to avoid such a penance. to wan', or to that cold charity of an unfeeling world with which all become familiar in their observation upon passing events. Give to the dying man the conviction that by his industry or foresight he has guarded those he loves from the horrors of want, and the grim tyrant is not only stripped of half his terrors, but frequently halled as a friend certain to give relief to the trougled spirit, and freedom from all those ills which he flesh is heir to.

This is no picture of the imagination ; but on a solitary day passes even in this city, but some poor man breathes his last, leaving a wife ad children penniless, who by a little foresight, and the yearly appropriation of a small portion of this earning to an insurance upon his life, might brive, The preacher remonstrated, and Forgeron, left them in comparative wealth, and thus sailed himself the severest of all his pange in the hour of death. Even the very selfishness which ion frequently prompte a man to abstain from efficiting an insurance on his life because it requites a de, you won't beat me with this overcost on; it yearly sacrifice of means from which he cannot reap any fruits, should induce him to purch se that consulation in the hour of death which fall must feel who are conscious that by small saftices of unnecessary luxuries or pleasures during life, they have secured those whom they lover against the horrors of that want which is too de quently the parent of crime, as well as of methal and bodily suffering. Reflections such as these, and daily witness ag the sufferings of those whose husbands and fathers, had they been less selfish, might hive shielded them from the cold charity of the world, have long since rendered as the advocates of I ife Insurance. The improvement in Life Insurance Companies has kept pace with the spirit of the age ; and at this moment, instead of being so conducted as to add to the weal h of the wealthy, they are little more than associations of the fich and poor, in which each contributes pro rate to protect the families of all these associated from love," or some other sensation equally new to the evils of want. They are emphatically, Se him, responded lustilygreatest and most important CHARITIES of the Cay in which the money of the rich, the strong, Me enterprising, and the industrious is annually atvested for the protection of the weak and helplins roan, and he munched a bunch of grass and looked --of the widow and the orphan. They fre on as if his master was happy at camp-meeting. SAVINGS BANKS of a higher and holier character than any others ever devised by man; and every things you must promise me, before I let you up." wife and daughter in the land should invoke their husbands and fathers to become a partner tokso noble a charity-a contributor to Widows' and the Orphans' Fund. One of the objections heretofore existing against Life Insurance, was the great danger of a mail's smile on his face, renewed his blows and sungbecoming unable to pay his annual premiums or \$ years. This was remedied by an agreement m the part of certain officers to purchase the pokey in all such cases. The poxt great improvement was the reservation of all the profits on insurance for the benefit of the insured, by the introdic- it !" tion of the mutual principle. And now we have the whole matter perfected, by the establishment in London of a company with a capital of two out a half millions of dollars, which is on the mut al principle, dividing the profits among the assured : which stipulates to purchase at their actual val'te, 'to Pumpkin creek meeting house, and hear me the policies of all who are no longer able to pry : and, fually, which binds itself at all times, to beth to the insured Two-THIRDS of all the money he when the divine resumed his devotional hymn, and may at any period have paid for premiums ? After all that we have written on this all inportant subject we feel bound to add, that the writer is so fully impressed with the value of Life Insurance, that he is one of the parties 'n. I" Now get up and go down to the spring and wash sured in the Company referred to; and be

A STORY OF THE SOUTHWEST. How THE MOUNTAIN BLACKMITS WAS CONregions of Georgia. Mr. Forgeron, a blacksmith, had a great antipathy against all Methodist minsters, in particular. His shop was in a natrow mountain pass, and he declared his determination

eadily consented to go there, and the following lescribes his ride through the mountains :

Marcantile business is probably more pretari- & Forgeron had heard of his now victim, and re

"How are you, old Slabsides ! Get off your horse, and join in my devotion," said the smith. and I havn't time, my friend. I will call when

yearly salaries for the support of themselves and strifting hypoerite the Methodists have sent here

" My name is Stublie worth," he meekly re-

" Dida't you know my name was Ned Forgeron the blacksmith, that whips, every Methodist preacher that comes along !" was asked with an audacious look ; " and how dare you come here ?" "You presume so ! . Yes, you are the most presemptuous people, you Methodists, that ever rod toro leather, any how. Well, what'll you

Je, vou beef-headed disciple you ?" Mr. Stubbleworth professed his willingness to "Well, there's three things you have to do, or "Il maul you into a jelly. The first is, you are to quit preaching ; the second is, you must wear his last will and testament of Thomas Paine next to your heart, read it every day, and believe every word you read; and the third is, that you are to surse the Methodists in every crowd you get the public to Dr. Kocs, adds : pro:" and the blacksmith " shucked" himself tolled up his sleeves and took a quid of tobacco. The preacher, looked on during these novel

they never dreamod of the cause .-Ned looked in the glass and compared his blac eye, from the recent scuffle, to the tambow ship wreck scene-"blending every color into one. perhaps he never read the story, and mutter ed to himself "Ned Forgeron whipped by a Methodist preacher !"

From that time his whole conduct manifested a change of feeling. The gossigs of the neighborhood observed it, and whispered that Ned was silent, and had gone to meeting every Sunday since the accident. They wondered greatly his burning the books he used to read so much. Strange stories were circulated as to the metamorphosis of this jovial dare-devil blacksmith into a gloomy and taciturn man; some supposed. very sagely, that a "spirit" had enticed him into the mountains, and, after giving him a glimpse into the future, had mialed him to a crag, where be had fallen and bruised his face. Others gave the prince of darkness the credit of the change, but none suspected the Methodist preacher ; and the latter having no vanity, to gratify, the secret remained with Ned. " This gloomy state of mind continued until Forgeron visited a camp-meeting. Rev. Mr. Suppleworth preached a sermon that seemed to enter his soul and relieve it of a burden; and the song of

How happy are they who their Saviour obey"

was only half through when he felt like a new man. Forgeron was from that time a" shouting Methodist." At a love feast, a short time subsequept, he gave in his experience, and revealed the mystery of his conviction and conversation to his astonished neighbors, and an appl

The Rev. Mr. Stubbleworth, who had faithfully kept the secret until that time, could not contain himself any longer, but gave went to his feel. ings in convulsive peals of laughter, as the burning tears of juy coursed their way down his checks.

"Yes, my brethren," said he, "it's a fact. did maul the grace into his unbelieving soul there is no doubt." at see if it ad The blacksmith of the mountain-pass himsel became, soon after, a Methodist preacher.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 19, 1845. I dropped in a few days ago at the Apollo Saloon to look at the skeleton of the Mysterious Hadrarchos, or famous sea serpent, of which d think some account has appeared in your paper. It is one hundred and fourteen feet, in length, and the most wonderful fossil remains of a former age that I have ever seen. It is undoubtedly what it professes to be, and Professor SILLIMAN, after expressing his sense of the debt owed by

" The skeleton having been found entire, enclosed in limestone, evidently belonged to one individual, and there is the fullest ground for its genuineness. preparations, without a line of his face moving. The animal was marine and carnivorous, and at his the contrary one of every day occurrence. Not and at the end he repited that the terms were death was imbedded in that aucient sea where Alabadred miles down the Alabama fivet, and touched, at many places. I have had full opportunity to observe. what many geologists have affirmed, the marine and oceanic character of the country. Most of observers ter which, the ceremony being complete, the will probably be struck with the anakelike appearance consecrated IL shop was received inside the chanof the skeleton. It differs, however, most essentially cel and warmly welcomed by his brethren. The trom any existing fessil serpent although it may countenance the popular (and I betieve the well founded) impression of the existence in our modern seas of hugo animals to which the name of sea-serpent has been attached.""" attatt it titter matter to atta "It is the purpose of the proprietor to exhibit this wonderful specimen of antiquity in several of our cities, and then convey it to Europe.,] exceedingly regret that we have no National Museum in which this and other remarkable relics of the antediluvian world can be preserved. with such valuable productions of American genius and art as Mr. Cathin's collections of Indian portraits and other works of a kindred character. The time I sincerely hope is not remote when such a Museum will be founded on a broad basis at Washington .- Na'ional Intelligencer.

ATION OF BISHOP POTTER COL ation of the Rev. Alonzo Potter The as Bishop of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, too place in Christ Church, Philadelphia, on Tues, day, before an attentive and crowded audience The Ledger says :

The chimes rang forth a gladsome peal the appointed time for the commencement the services had arrived, when amid a voluntari from the organ the western door opened and t rom the organ the Bishop, the Right Rev. Philander Chase, of Illinois, appeared at the head of a long line of the clorgy and proceeded up the aisle towards the chancel. B shops Dome, Me Coskrey. Lee, Brownwell, Freeman and Hopking were also present and with the officiating clergy. men took their seats in the chancel. 'The can didate for consecration in his rocket and sin ported by the Rev. Messrs. Morton and Suddarda with the other parts of the Episcopal habit, came after the Bishops and took their seals in the middle aisle in front of the chancel. When all had become seated the choir sang with beau it. effect the soutence. " The Lord is in his his temple, let all the earth keep silence before Ilia t The regular morning service was then read. The sermon followed by Bishop Hopkins. In it he treated of the character and authority of the Episcopal office and the manner in which his functions should be exercised, as well as the obedience due to him from the Prusby:ers of the Diocese. He made reference to the character and virtues of the late venerated Rishop White as a bright example to his successors and all who are vested with authority in the Church, and concluded with a must tervent prover that the candidate about to be consecrated should be endowed with nower from above to perform worthily the duties devolving apon him by virtue of the office for which he was chosen. The text chosen was very appropriate and read as follows :--

" One that ruleth well his own house, having his children in subjection with all gravity ; for it a man know not how to rule his own house, how shall be take care of the Church of God!"-1 'fim

3, iv. and v. The Bishop ciect was then presented by Bishops Doane and Brownell to the Presiding Bishop, who called for the reading of the testimonials --The Rev. Mr. Odenheimer read the testimonial and certificate of the election of Dr. Potter at the last session of that Convention of this diocese .--The certificate of the Standing Committee of the diocese of Pennsylvania was then read by the Rev. Mr. Clark, who stated that he had in his hands similar certificates from the Standing Com. mittees of the other dioceses. Letters were then read from the Bishops of the various dioceses by the Rev. Dr. Dorr, consenting that the consecration of the Rev. Dr. Alonzo Putter as Bishon of the diocese of Pennsylvania should take place. All the requirements of the canon having now been fulfilled, the Bishop elect pronounced in a firm toice the solemn promise of conformity and obedience, to the doctrines, discipline and worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The Litany was then read by Bishop Lee ; after which the usual examination of the candidate in such cases was made by the presiding Bishop.

"The Bishop elect was then robed with the full Episcopal habit by the Rev. Messrs. Morton and Suddards, and the imposition of hands by all the Bishops present followed. The presentation of the Bible as the only guide in the exercise of his new duties was made by the sentor Bishop ; afcommunion was then administered by the senior Bishop to the others, including Bishop Potter, and at their hands it was partaken of by most of the clergy and hity present. The Benediction was then pronounced by Bishop Clusse, and the Assembly dispersed, the chime in the tower, at the time resuming its loudest peals, proclaiming aloud that the rite was complete, and the drocese of Pennsylvania had again a Bishop to oversee its interests and administer to its necessities.

(and certainly the penitentiary system belongs to the first class,) are strikingly illustrated by the contrast of the penal laws of Tuscany with those of the Papal Dominions. History says "when the late Grand Duke of Tuscany ascended the throne, his dominions were overrun by robbers and assassins. Robberies and murders were common, and the wheel, the rack, and the gallows were seen in all quarters. On reading the celebrated work of the Marquis of Beccar a, he entirely abolished capital puni-hments. Au army of executioners with their instruments of death were dismissed, and milder laws rendered Tuscany one of the best ordered States in Europe, and no. where were life and property more safe. Panish-ments were proportioned to the offence, and excented with strictness and certainty. In the Papal Dominions, separated from Tuscany by a small dyke, the severity of punishment was kept up, and crimes con-tinged. Robbery and homicide still continued to be committed. He who robbed, and he who murdered were panished alike. The consequence was that he who was robbed was also inurdered."

And are these sanguinary punishments any more effectual in reforming culprits than in suppressing crime ? If you tie the culprit to the whipping-post and inflict thirty-nine lashes on his bare back, in the open streets of our towns, expessed to the public gaze, of thousands of spectators, who he knows will retail his disgrace to after generations: this only serves to render him insensible to shame, and deadens his feelings to every legal and moral appeal. If you brand him, what inducement is there for reform ? His very features betray the marks of guilt, and attract the scorn of the public eye, which serves only to render him desperate in all his deeds. If you shut him up in prison for years, he is then in one of the best semi naries to become skilled in vice. Perhaps he enters prison only a noviciate in crime-he there graduates in the society of old veteran criminals-and at the close of his term, he walks forth into society skilled in all the arts and mysteries of crime-complete master of his trade-ready to commit new depredations on society.

Concerning the impotency of harsh and cruel punishments, I will give a quotation from the compendious and admirable report on the penitentiary system, of the committee of the city of New York, to which I am greatly indebted for its assistance on this question. They say " the administration of laws, distinguished for their severity, has no tendency to render persons more honest or more serviceable to the public, who had incurred its vengeance. It rather tends to create hardihood, the absence of shame, and the loss of self regard. Solitary confinement may be called a cruel punishment, although it is not entitled to that appellation, however severe its operation may be. But admit its cruelty-to what does it lead ? To reflection, to repentance, to the amendment of the criminal. His features and his limbs remain as God has made them. If he forsakes the ways and devices of the wicked, no external deformity remains, a perpetual mock of public igno-miny, when crime is expisted and quite doue away." Some may say that convicts are not panished by solitary confinement in the Penitentiary. In judicious ly regulated Penitentiaries, the convict is either placed in a solitary cell, cut off from all associations, or he is by night placed in a solitary cell, and by day put at hard labor, under the eye of a vigilant watchthere to eath his bread. That hard labor by day and solitary confinement by night would, in its tendency. reform the convict, there can be but little doubt .-For during the night, his confinement would be as solitary as the cell of the dead, which would cause him to reflect upon the errors of his life, and effect a moral dominion over the mind, wholly nuattainable. by severe corporeal punishment. There, separated from his old confederates in crime, where their voices applauding his andacious hardihood in crime, could not be heard-there he would have to commune with the silent monitor of his heart-his conscience, If there ever can be houses of repentance, these are certainly the ones. He there reflects on the restless days spent in idleness deeply chequered with crime night the mind would have to proy upon itself-to a half dozen other aliases.) a white man from feed on its own resources. He there casts a glance Virginia, was convicted of stealing a Horse, and into the past-the time when he was honored and respected by his acquaiutance when he could not even look upon crime without feelings of horrors-when he first entered the paths of vice-when he was emboldened by the encouraging voice of his associates to the commission of his first crime (per-haps of the mildest feature.) which served but to blugt his moral feetings, and lead him into erime blunt his meral feelings, and lead him into crime of a more odious dye-until crime after crime, from a milder to a severer aspect, spurred him on to the commission of the flagrant and aggravated crime that sealed his doom. Once honored and loved, now a wretched convict of crime-hermelically sealed within the walls of a daugeoo-" unwept, unhonor-ed and unsung," there to exclaim, " hope enters not here !" If these reflections are not calculated to drive the dart of removes to the enters's heart and

with folded arms and cross-legged, taiking one another about what might have been done before the last August Election if they had only known sa-andwhat can be done, and what we must try and do Some of THESE TIMES, before another Election takes place. But no one-save a few Editors-scenes to e doing or saying a single, thing to rouse up the Whigs and prepare them for action. All agree that the sleeping Whigs ought to be aroused-but the mischief is, those who complain (and their name is legion,) of ' Whig sleepers,' are doing nothing to wake them up-one thinks it is another one's business to do it, and what is every body's is no body's business, and so we go. Such Whigs as are not found asleep month or two before the next Governor's Election in this State, will probably hold meetings here and there, and pass resolutions declaring that they are not asleep ! Whig Orators will doubtless be heard at these meetings, warning those who are wide awake against going to slerp !! and doubtless those who are "snor-ing it off" will be advised to " wake up !!!!" but will they hear ?

The Whigs of North Carolina should begin note to fally-note is the time to prepare for action-to hold meetings, make speeches, and pour (as it were) theatrical thunder in the curs of "the sleepers" and wake them up to action. If the work be put off, and put off, until a few weeks before another election, it will be too late. If our principles are worth battling for, let us battle for them gallantly, else cast them aside. Don't look to Whig Editors to do every thing -some of us are poorly encouraged to do any thing at all, towards progressing the cause, farther than vo-ting: We mean, by this, that we are so poorly sustained by our party in the publication of a paper that our spirits-our very heart-feels bowed down and oppressed ; and while we would be firing in the enemy's camp, we are kept grieving over a scanty and inadequate subscription list.

In conclusion, we beg leave again to remind the Whice of this State of the importance of systematic organization-of unity of action-of constant action and we admonish them TO GO TO WORK now and woak on-work Ever. Let us hold meetings every where-let our Orators mount the rostrum, and let the cry be "Awake ! they that sleepest." Milion Chroniele.

LOCOFOCO BOASTING .- A Locofoco editor in this State says. " next Angust we will make a clean sweep of Whiggery." Just so you boasted before the last election for Governor and members of the Legislature, and did you make a clean. sweep? That you didn't-But you made as clean sweep as you will make next August, if you call being decently "licked" a victory. Boasting, gentlemen Locos, will not do. Every body knows it to be your old game, and the best polit-ical stock you are possessed of. We should as soon expect to see the Ohio river change its own course and flow as it never has and never will. as to see North Carolina elect a Democratie Go vernor. The idea is preposterous, and you only pretend to believe it for the purpose of misleading he uninformed. Let the nominee of a State Whig Convention be who he may, he will be triumphantly elected Governor of North Carolina-the boasting of Locoloen braggarts to the contrary, notwithstanding .- Highland Messenger.

SUPERIOR COURT.

At the late Sentember term of Orange Superior Court, Judge Dick presiding, there was an unusual amount of business on the criminal docket to be disposed of. There were three convictions for Grand Larcency, two white men and a free negro, whose trial was removed from Gran-Construction of the second ville to this county.

Moges T. Hopkins, (alias Thomas Jones and having prayed for the benefit of clergy was sentenced by the Court to receive thirty-nine lashes immediately, to remain in prison until Poesday of November court, when he is again to receive thirty-nine, and then be discharged according to law. He has also been indicted for Bigamy, aud is a metorious offender. Green Morrow, a white man, convicted of stealing money ; was sentenced to receive thirt whine lashes, and be discharged according to law. John Mitchell, a free negro, convicted of stealing a Horse, was sentenced to pay a fine of sixty dollars, and to be sold for the fine and costs. here " If these reflections are not calculated to drive the dart of remome to the colprit's heart, and bring him to feelings of repentance, with a resolu-tion to mend his future life, the wretch's depravity most surely be, in the words of Burke, "predesti-mated and incorrigible." dollars, and to be sold for the fine and costs. The remainder: of the cases tried were for misdomeanors; and most of them originated a is generally the case, in intemperance. Hillsborough Recorder. The remainder; of the cases tried were for misdomeanors; and most of them originated as they sugar to

inreasonable, and he would not submit to them. "Well, you've got a whaling to submit to then. I'll tear you into doll rags, corner ways ! Get lown, you cussed long-faced hypocrite."

walking up to the horse, threatened to tear him off if he did not dismount ; whereupon the worthy man made a virtue of necessity and alighted. " " I have one request to make, my friend-that was a present from the ladies of my last circuit, and I do not wish to have it torn." "Off with it, and that suddenly, you basinfaced imp you."

The Methodist preacher showly drew off his overcoat, as the blacksmith continued bie tirade of abuse of him and sect, and, throwing the garment behind him, he dealt Mr. Forgeron a tremendous blow between the eves, which haid that person on the ground, with the testament of Tom Paine beside him. Mr. Subbleworth, with the tact of a connoisseur in such matters, did not wait for his adversary to rise, but mounted him

"Tongue cannot express the sweet comfort," &c. funtil Forgeron, from having experienced " first "Enough ! enough ! enough ! take him off ! But, unfortunately, there was no one by to perform that kind office, except the preacher's old " Now," said Subbleworth, " there are three " What are they ?" asked Forgeron, eagerly, "The first is, that you will never molest a Methodist preacher again."

Here Ned's pride rose, and he hesitated ; and the reverend gentleman, with his usual benign "I rode on the sky, freely justified T, And the moon it was under my feet "

This oriental language overcame the blacksmith. Such bold figures, or something else, caused him to sing out, " Well, I'll do it : I'll do

"You are getting on very well." said Mr. Stubbleworth. "I think I can make a decent man of you get, and perhaps a Christian." Ned groaned, on an would stellan "The second thing I require of you is, to go

preach to morrow." Ned attempted to stammer out some excuse, kept time with the music, striking him over the hace with the fleshy part of his hand.

"I'll do my best," said he in an humble voice "Well, that's a man," said Stubsteworth .--your face, and lear up Tom Paine's testament earnestly hopes that the wives and children of and turn your thoughts on high." And even a he all who are dependant upon the salaries or labors . Ned rose, with feelings he never experienced

wait for his adversary to rise, but mounted him with the quickness of a cat, and bestowed his blows with a controus hand on the stomach and face of the blacksmith, continuing his song where he had left off on his arrival— "Tanana esunot express the sweet comfort." &c. Dunn, by a few reverse passes, restored her to conscionsness. In reply to an observation that she had had quite a nap, she said she had, and that she felt better for it. The tumor having been mentioned, she was told that the physicians had examined it, and had concluded to do nothing more with it at present. She expressed considerable disappointment, and being asked if she would consent next week to be mesmerized, and have it taken out, she answered in the negative, and said that if it became necessary to have removed, she would prefer to be in a state of conciousness. Dr. French asked her if she had experienced any pain or uncomfortable sensation during her sleep. She said she had not, and the Dr. then asked her what she would think if he should tell her that it had been removed. She turned her eyes towards her shoulder, and perceiving a small spot of blood lower down on her dress, with a countenant indicating much anxiety, she asked her husband if it was out. The tumor was now shown to her, and she evinced considerable agitation." The parties this transaction, says the Brooklyn Eagle, are all well known in Hempstead, and their standing and position are such as preclude all idea of deception. Journal of Commerce.

INJUNICIOUS KINDNESS .- The Quincy A from t lates the following instance of mistaken kindness B parent - MAINS 234 010 M GAA 280

"Those children when reproved or punished by others, seldom reflect upon the consequences. The boy who was killed at the depot of the Eastern Kaiload in East Boston, about a week since, had been in the habit of jumping off and on the cars for a long time, and had often been driven away by the super-intendent. A few days before the superintendent drove him with a shingle, with which he struck him two or three blows. The father, instead of reproving the boy, commenced an action against the superin-tendent. This emboldened the boy to continue the dangerous practice until he was killed, and the father is now fell to repent of his folly."

Ahimid WWW watch has just h

ADVICE TO A YOUNG LAWYER. BY HON. JOSEPH STORY.

Whene'er you speak, remember every cause Stands not on eloquence, but stands on laws-Pregnant in matter, in expression brief, Let every sentence stand with hold relief ; On trifling points not time nor talent waste, A sad offence to learning and to taste; Nor deal with pompous phrase; nor e'er suppose Portic flights belong to reasoning prose. Loose declamation may deceive the crowd And seem more striking as it grows more loud ; But sober sense rejects it with disdain, As nought but empty noise, and weak as vain. The froth of words, the schoolboy's vain parade Of books and cases—all his stock in trade— The pert conceits, the cunning tricks and play Of low attorneys, strong in long ar ay, The unseemly jest, the petulant reply, That chatters on, and cares not how, nor why, Studious, avoid - un worthy themes to scan, Phey sink the speaker and disgrace the man. Like the false lights, by flying shadows cast, Scarce seen when present, and forgot when past. Begin with dignity: expound with grace Each ground of reasoning in its time and place Let order reign throughout-each topic touch, Nor urge its power too little, or too much. Give each strong thought its most attractive view, In diction clear, and yet severely true, And as the arguments in spleudor grow, Let each reflect its light on all below. When to the close arrived, make no delays By petty flourishes, or verbal plays, But sum the whole in one deep solemn strain, Like a strong current bastening to the main. CAMBRIDGE, 1832.

A YOUNG MINISTER.

We have had many instances in various pursuits and professions, of what is called precocious talent, but it is seldom permanent. A young preacher of the Methodist persuasion, aged thirteen years, in exciting great interest in England. The Liverpool Albion says of him :

" John Mills of Altringham, preached two sermons at Hotham street chapel, in aid of the Sunday schools attached to the Methodist New Connexion, in that District. When we state that this young gentleman has attained little more ban his thirteeath year, we have said quite enough to show that he has commenced the work of 'pointing the way to heaven' at a very early age. We had an opportunity of hearing his ser-INCESSIOUS RUSE — A watch has inst teen stolen in the pit of the Opera in Paris, when the lover sudden

of any individual, will endeavor to impress upon him that by denving himself a few tempority luxuries now, he will not only guard them sgainer his horse, and took Ned by the hand, and saidwant hereafter, but render his own death bed me of comparative happiness. Let all reflecting ofrsons give their countenance and support to L fe Insurance Companies, because they are in fast, as now instituted, nothing more or less than lacze sums contributed by affectionate husbands and fathers for the sole benefit of their wives and children. Instead of "Insurance Companie " they should be styled as they truly are, " The Widows" and Orbhans' Fund Societies. N. Y. Courier and Enquirer

IT In one of the districts of the Eighth Wa New York, there is not a single grog shop-Church-two doctors, and only one lawyer. It is second, we believe, and think it can hardly be put

before, and went to obey the lavatory injunctions of the preacher, when the latter person mounted " Now keep your promise, and 1'll keep your ounsel Good evening, Mr. Forgeron (111 lock or you to-morrow." 1141 - Y 20 - 2 - 1 And off he rode with the same imperturbable countenance, singing so loud as to seare the

sagles from their evrie in the overhanging rocks. " Well, thought Ned, " this is a nice business. What would people say if they knew Edward orgeron was whipped before his own door and hat too by a Methodist preacher !"

But his musings were more in anorow thin is anger. His disfigured countenance was, of course, the subject of numerous questions that fight, among his friends; to which he motied with a stern look they well understand ague remark that he had met with in scrident. bred, and elletent officer. S1 Beld

It is now just one minute to nine, and if the audience will be good enough to keep profound si-lence for that time, they will hear it strike. The sound is strong, and we shall detest the thief." The pick porket terrified at this proceeding, on deavored to escape, but by his agitation discover d himself. Pancy Bull and Savin Vesting

The Newark Advertiser says that Lieut. STE-PHEN Don, of the U. S. Navy, died suddenly y at Newark on Friday. It is stated that Lient, Dod left his lodginge, at the Park House in ordinary

health on Thursday morning, for a visit to the township of Livingston, and died in his bed at the house of Mr. John Squier about 3 o'clock on the best morning. He returned a few months ince from a three years' cruise in the Meditorranean; and has been many years an able, hon-Sent. 9.

belivered extempore, but it would evidently be going too far to say that it was hot premediated. Nevertheless, even although it may have been premeditated, it was an extraordinary effort of themory, and more particularly when we state that it lasted upwards of an hour. The heads were oldarly divided, the emphasis properly laid the action was good, the several points were effeemed to excite great interest, afforded the fullest antieffiction. If he should continue to progress as he has commented, his success must be very greath His sermin in the evening was upon the immortality of the soul

Never did there exist a full faith in the Divine Werd, by whom light, as well as immortality, was brought into the world, which did not expand the intellect while it purified the heart—which did not multiply the aims and objects of the under-standing, while it fixed and simplified those of the desires and passions. OTAN STRY TA