# Terms of the Carolina Watchman.

the end of the year.

No subscription received for a less time anless paid for in advance.

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TERMS OF ADVERTISING Court notices and Court orders will be charged 25 per ent, higher than the above rates. A deduction of 33 1-3 per cent will be made to those who advertise by the year.

All advertisements will be continued until forbid and charged for accordingly, unless ordered for a certain num-

aid to ensure attention.

#### rom Kendall's Sketches of the Santa Fe Expedition A STAMPEDE.

As there was no wood near our campingground, some half a dozen men pushed on to small piece of timber in search of it. One of them had a wild, half-broken, Mexican horse, naturally victous and with difficulty mastered. His rider found a small, dry tree, cut it down with a hatchet, and very imprudently made it fast to his horse's tail by means of a rope. The animal took it unkindly from the first, and dragged his strange load with evident symptoms of fright; but when within a few hundred yards of camp he commenced pitching, and finally set off at a gallop with the cause of all his uneasiness and fear still fast to his tail. His course was directly for the camp, and as he sped along the prairie it was soon evident that several of our horses were stricken with a panic at his approach. At first they would prick up their ears, snort, and trot majestically about in circles; then they would dash off at the top of their speed, and no human power could arrest their mad career.

"A stampede!" shouted some of the old campaigners, jumping from the ground and running towards their frightened animals; "a stampede! look out for your horses, or you'll never see them again!" was heard on every side.— Fortunately for us, the more intractable horses had been not only staked, but hobbled, before the panic became general, and were secured with little difficulty, else we might have lost half of them irretrievably.

It is singular, the effect that sudden fright has, not only upon horses, but oxen, on the prairies. The latter will, perhaps, run longer and farther than the former, and although not as difficult to "head," because they cannot run so Oxen, I was informed, have been known to run them to go no farther. Not one in fifty of them had seen the least cause for fear, but each ran all the trouble he had given his owner. simply because his neighbor did. Frequent instances have occurred where some worthless of valuable animals. In the instance I have alluded to, we did not loose one, but on a subsequent occasion, no less than eighty-seven were irrecoverably lost by one stampede.

Nothing can exceed the grandeur of the scene when a large cavallada, or drove of horses, takes a "scare." Old, weather-heaten, timeworn, and broken down steeds horses that have nearly given out from hard work and old age-will at once be transformed into wild and prancing colts. When first seized with that indescribable terror which induces them to fly, they seem to have been suddenly endowed with all the attributes of their original wild nature. With heads erect, tails and manes streaming in air, eyes lit up and darting beams of fright, old and jaded hacks will be seen prancing and careering about with all buoyancy of action which characterizes the antics of young colts; then some one of the drove, more frightened than the rest, will dash off in a straight line, the rest scampering after him, and apparently gaining fresh fears at every jump. The throng will then sweep along the plain with a noise which may be likened to something between a tornado and an earthquake, and as well might feeble man attempt to arrest either of the latter.

Were the earth rending and cleaving beneath their feet, horses, when under the terrifying influence of a stampede, could not bound away with greater velocity or more majestic beauty of movement. I have seen many an interestng race, but never anything half so exciting as the flight of a drove of frightened horses. The spectator, who may possibly have a nag among them which he has been unable to get into a canter by dint of spur and whip, sees his property fairly flying away at a pace that a thorough-bred racer might envy. Better "time," to all appearance, he has never seen made, and were it not that he himself is as much astounded as the horses, there might be very pretty betting upon the race.

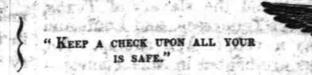
horse was rushing madly along the prairie under the influence of fright, his owner coolly remarked, "I wish I could make that critter go as fast on my own account without hobbles, as he can on his own with them-I'd gamble on him sure?" And so it is. No similie can give the reader a fair conception of the grandeur of the spectacle, and the most graphic arrangement of words must fall far short in describing the startling and imposing effect of a regular

## Fulconer's Horse-A total Wreck.

While upon this subject, I should not, perhaps neglect to notice one of the little private stampedes my friend Falconer's horse was in the habit of occasionally getting up, principally trated form. on his own individual account and to gratify his own peculiar tastes and desires, entirely regardless, all the while, of his master's convenience as well as of the public safety.

referring a walk or gentle trot to a canter :

BRUNER & JAMES Editors & Proprietors.



NEW SERIES, NUMBER 30, OF VOLUME I

# SALISBURY, N. C., NOVEMBER 23, 1844.

and so deep-rooted were his prejudices in favor of the former methods of getting over the ground, that neither whip nor spur could drive him from them. He possessed a commendable faculty f taking most especial good care of himself, which he manifested by being always found where water was nearest and the grass best. and on the whole might be termed, in the language of those who consider themselves judges of horse flesh, a "tolerable chunk of a poney" or a long journey.

He had one bad quality, however, which was onlinually putting his master to serious inconnience, and on more than one occasion came near resulting seriously to all. One day we topped to "noon" close by a spring of water, and had simply taken the bridles from our horses to give them a chance to graze, when he imroved the occasion to show off one of his eccentricities. Falconer had a way, as I have before stated, of packing all his scientific, cooking, and other instruments upon his horse, and on the occasion to which I have alluded, some one of them chanced to chafe or gall the pony. inducing him to give a kick up with his hinder limbs. The rattling of the pots and pans started him off immediately, and the faster he ran the more they rattled. We immediately secured our horses by catching up the lariats, and then watched the fanciful antics of the animal that had raised all the commotion.

He would run about ten jumps and then stop of the King and his chieftains. These gine. Cattle and stock of all kinds are and kick up about as many times; then he isles are but thinly populated. Mangare- accumulating and rapidly increasing unwould shake himself violently, and then start off va and Taravai have not, together, more der a mild climate and unfailing pastures. again on a gallop. Every now an then a culinary or scientific instrument would be detached from its fastenings, when the infuriated pony would manage to give it a kick before it struck the ground and send it aloft again. The quadrant took the direction towards the sun without taking it; the saucepan was kicked into a stew; fast, their onward course it is impossible to stay. the thermometer was up to 100-inches above the ground, and fell to-worth nothing. To forty miles without once stopping to look back; sum it all up, what with rearing, pitching, and and when they did finally hold up, it was galloping about, the pony was soon rid of sadsimply because exhausted nature would allow dle and all other encumbrances, and then went quietly to feeding, apparently well satisfied with

The whole affair was ludicrous in the extreme, defying description. The rattling of the but skittish horse has caused the loss of hundreds | tin, earthen, and other ware, as the pony snorted, kicked and pranced about, made a noise resembling that produced at a charivari. His antics were of the most unseemly nature, tooand the cool philosophy of Mr. Falconer, as he quietly followed in the wake of the vicious animal, picking up the fragments scattered along, completed a picture which would have made the fortune of Cruikshank had he been on the spot to take it down. Some time after this adventure the Indians stole the horse, but they made a bad bargain of it.

## THE CINNAMON TREE.

Mr. Cushing, our Minister to China, in an account of the Island of Ceylon makes the following statement respecting the nature and cultivation of the Cinnamon

First, as to the cinnamon culture. This production in its perfect state is almost a monopoly of the Island of Ceylon, and its growth is confined to a very narrow tract of land on the Southwest side of the Island. chiefly in the neighborhood of Colombo. This does not seem to be the result of political arrangement merely, but to arise from some inappreciable virtue in the combination of climate, soil, and water, and their relation to each other, in this part of it. Some of these peculiarties it is easy to indicate without its being easy to understand why the particular consequence should follow.

The tract of country in which alone the cinnamon grows to perfection, is situated on the sea coast exposed to the air of the ocean. It is in a climate of equable temperature, which is at once hot and moist from the frequency and plentifulness of rains. The general level of the country is low in the midst of fresh water lakes, divided from the sea by a narrow riband of land. And the water in the soil of the cinnamon gardens is of extraordinary punty, so as to be for that reason much in On one occasion, when a closely-hobbled request in the neighboring city as a bevgrage. This exact combination of influences does not occur any where else in the Island, at least not in the same de-

> But the crowning fact is the nature of the soil. It is in great part pure quartz sand of a greyish to a pearly white lustre. A specimen of it being carefully dried by Dr. Davy was found to consist of 98, 1 silicious sand, 0.5 vegetable matter and 1 water. This circumstance impresses one very strongly on visiting the cinnamon gardens, it seems so strange to see a plain of pure quartz sand whitened in the sun, and covered over with a luxuriant growth of trees. In richer soils the aroma is said not to develope itself in the same concen-

Perhaps the name of garden, which is applied to the cinnamon plantations, may lead to an erroneous conception of their nature. The cinnamon tree (laurus cin-He was a short, thick-set, scrubby, wiry nag, height of about twenty feet; but the bark, ugh as a pine knot and self-willed as a pig- which is the only valuable part, is found s.) in its natural state grows to the He was moreover exceedingly lazy, as well as to loose much of its highly aromatic qualto have his own way, and take his own lity in the mature trees. Accordingly, the

only 5 or 6 feet long, and less than an inch thick at the largest end. The bark is then stripped or peeled off in long pieces like a willow bark, scraped carefully to remove cuticle, and laid out to dry, during which it curls up in quills, as they are called, and it is then ready for the market, but improves by keeping a while. The wood is good for nothing but fuel. Owing to the mode of cultivation, this einnamon garden has very much the appearance of scrub oak, the rich bright green leaves of the small trees being strikingly in contrast with the white plain in which they grow.

It is possible that the fragrance of the cinnamon groves may have been sensible to voyagers along the coast of Ceylon; but I do not believe that it often happens; no such fact was perceived on the Brandywine. There is very little of this fragrance perceptible in the gardens themselves; and the idea of its extending out to sea is laughed at in Colombo.

#### THE GAMBIER ISLES.

The Group called the Gambier Isles, of

which France has, it is said, lately taken possession, is situate to the south-east of the Society Islands, being close to the tropic of Capricorn, in twenty-three and a half degrees of south latitude. The four than from nineteen hundred to two thousand inhabitants. The country is moun- the most excellent quality, and at modertainous. The extent of cultivated land is ate prices." very limited, scarcely sufficient, in fact, the same as that of Tahiti and the Mar- Independence to the Wallamette. The quesas islands-viz., the bread-fruit tree. the banana tree, and the sugar-cane. The vegetables of Europe have been imported upon them. A French Missionary Societhe Jesuits in Paraguan. The missionaries when they landed on the shores of Arkamourou, in August, 1834, found the inhabitants of the Gambier Isles given up to every excess, and wallowing in all the vices of savage life. The wretched tribes, abandoned to the horrors of cannibalism, were tormented on one side by famine, and on the other by the fear of serving as provender for their chiefs. When a tempest had rooted up the bread-fruit trees, and destroyed the crops, human flesh became the only food of the inhabitants .-The warriors actually hunted for men, instead of, as usual, for wild animals. At the end of the year the strongest alone survived. The Missionaries arrived at a season of abundance, or otherwise they too might have been devoured! By their exertions, the obstacles thrown in their way by the native priesthood were successively overcome, and the king, together with his chiefs, at length abjured idolatry and became Christians, as did finally all the inhabitants of the four isles. The high-priest himself was one of the first converts. The missionaries have since been employed in instructing the people, and teaching them the erts of civilization, cultivation of the soil, &c. Trades have been taught, and workshops for spinning and weaving established. Cotton abounds in the Archipelago. The hurricanes, however, which are very common, commit great devastation. During one night in May, 1841, all the workshops, houses, and churches, were destroyed by a storm of wind. The French paper from which these particulars are taken condemns the occupation of the Gambier Isles as a new source of expense, without any commensurate advantage being derived to France.

Father Matthew.—The Ipswick (Eng.) Express announces with regret that this worthy man, the great Apostle of Temperance has become involved in pecuniary difficulties, in consequence of engagements contracted by him in connection with the Temperance reformation in Ireland. It was hoped however, that the friends of temperance generally would come forward to the assistance of one who has made so many sacrifices in that good cause and shown himself in every action of his life a thoroughly disinterested and devoted philanthropist.

Kidnapping.—The Louisville Journal says :- "When the Lucy Walker exploded, Capt. Vann, her commander, had 11 negroes on board, of whom 3 were killed, 5 were badly wounded, and 3 escaped unhurt to the Indiana shore. These three were seized in Indiana by two men, who crossed the river with them from New Albany to Portland about ten o'clock that night, and neither the white men nor the negroes have since been heard of."

Sudden Death .- We learn that a Mrs. Phelps, of Person, a few days since on hearing that her son had been imprisoned for fighting, immediately fainted and expired .- Milton Chron.

A father in Indiana lately flogged his daugh-ter to death! The coroner's jury rendered this trees are cut young, when the stems are Death occasioned by tight la

#### News from Oregon and Santa Fe.

The Western Expositer of the 26th ul-

timo announces the arrival of Mr. William Gilpin, formerly of that place, from Oregon. Mr. Gilpin passed the winter amongst the American settlements of the Wallamette and the adjacent seacoast, and he describes them as enjoying prosperity when he left them in April last .-The emigrant party of 1843, which he accompanied, arrived at their destination in November last, "after having braved and overcome unparalleled dangers and difficulties from savages, from thirst, from hunger, crossing parched treeless plains, fierce angry rivers, and forcing their wagons through a thousand miles of mountains declared impassible by the most experienced guides and voyages." This accession swelled the population of Oregon to upwards of two thousand, and they had formed a government, elected officers, established courts, and a record of land titles. "Farms (he says) freckle the magnificent plains; towns are springing up at convenient points upon the rivers; a dozen excellent mills supply lumber and flour for home use and export; the fisheries are not neglected, and the lands are surveyed. A college, numerous schools, and several principal isles are Mangareva, Taravai, churches are scattering education amongst Provisions of all kinds are abundant, of

for the support of this small population, in Bridger & Vasquez on the 19th of August. spite of well directed efforts to cultivate This fort is one hundred miles west of the soil. The produce of the country is Green river, and exactly half way from American trappers scattered amongst the mountains had there collected to meet the emigrants of last spring, an advanced parby the missionaries with general success. ty of thirty of whom, with their wagons Our fruit-trees and vines remain unpro- and cattle, passed on the 17th, two days ductive, in spite of all the care bestowed later than the emigration of the preceding year. Two larger companies behind, unty has recently founded a small Govern- der Gen. Gilliam and Col. Ford, passed ment in these isles, somewhat like that of subsequently, and all in good time to reach the settlements before the setting in of the

New Mexico. - War had broken out between the New Mexicans and the tribes of Eutaw Indians who live around Taos. Early in September six of the Eutaw chiefs accompanied by one hundred warriors, visited Santa Fe to obtain from Governor Martinez restitution for depredations committed last spring on their people, by a trapping party of Spaniards under Partelance, in the neighborhood of the Salt Mountain. The six chiefs being in audience with the Governor in his palace, expressed themselves dissatisfied with the presents offered to them, and the leader seat by the hair; whereupon Martinez, seizing his sabre, killed two of them, and the other four were despatched by the guard who rushed in. The hundred warriors, in retreating to their village, massacred twelve Mexicans, and a brisk war between the two nations was anticipated.

Sandwich Islands.—By three vessels which arrived in the Columbia in May last from Honolulu, accounts were received of great rejoicing in the islands, consequent on the acknowledgment of their independence by the United States and the European Powers. Mr. Record, a young lawyer from New York city, who accompanied the Oregon emigration of 1843, and passed onward to the islands, had been appointed Attorney General of the Sandwich islands by King Tammeamah. The other confidential officers of the King are also Americans, as well as the most enterprising planters and merchants of that flourishing little kingdom.

That Banner, again !—The impudence with which Tom Dick and Harry came out, one after the other, in the Loco Foco papers of this city, and give the lie, in terms, to the averment that a banner containing the words "Americans shall not rule over us," was carried in the procession of Friday night, is truly unsurpassable. One of the persons connected with this office, (and it so happens that he is by no means a Whig,) saw this banner and noted it down. In addition to this proof, we give a list of citizens, with their places of residence, who are ready, if necessary, to swear that they saw it, too. Since those names were handed in to us, others have been furnished as to the same point.

These positive affirmatory averments of what all these unimpeachable witnesses did see, will go farther, as proof in the case, we imagine, that the coarse and angry denials of William Shaler, Capt. Rynders and the editors of the Post, Plebian, and News,-which do but aver after all, that they did not see the same thing.

The fact is there was such a banner in the procession-and in that part of it, ostensibly made up by the delegations from the Sixth Ward.—N. Y. Express.

## THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

It has been mentioned that this monarch had refused to sanction the execution of a man who had attempted to assassinate him. A letter from Berlin gives the fol-

lowing interesting details of the affair: "The sentence passed upon Tschech has caused the Government great embarrassment. The execution of this man, even by simple decapitation, without the horrors of breaking upon the wheel, being ingly interesting nature, though none of them considered impolic, the Ministers have exciting: a spirit of kindness and brotherly afcaused daily applications to be made to fection pervading all the exercises and all the the convict to induce him to petition for a commutation of his punishment, or at least to lodge an appeal before the royal court. Tschech, however, obstinately refuses to do either, saying, 'You may do what you will with my body, but I defy you to bend the resolution of my soul." The question of an appeal ex officio has been discussed in council and would be gladly adopted but it appears that there are technical obstacles which render it impossible. The story of the project of transporting this man to an English penal colony has been formally contradicted by the Government. The King himself is determined that Tschech shall not be executed, saying that he will never suffer blood to be shed for Akena, and Akamourou. The first, which the young. Money has been sent to New an offence which was exclusively personwhich is the largest, forms the residence York for a printing press and steam en- al against himself; and at a council held tice announcing that Tschech still persisted in refusing to appeal, his Majesty declared that, rather than put him to death, he would grant him a free pardon. This being remonstrated against by the Minis- in Charlotte Mecklenburg county .- Fayette-Mr. Gilpin passed the trading fort of ters as a dangerous measure, tending to encourage other enemies of the King to follow the example of Tschech, his Majesty replied: "Well, then, know that, if we cannot find other means of disposing of this man, I shall find myself reduced to do what Bernadotte did ten years ago.'-The following is the circumstance to which the King of Prussia alluded: The Aftenbald, or Evening Journal of Stockholm. published an article, written and signed by M. Lindemann, one of its editors, formerly a captain of infantry, but now director of the Second Theatre at Stockholm, in which he most severely criticised the directors of the Royal Theatre, and even went so far as to accuse them of peculation. As this theatre was directly under the superintendence of the King himself, the article was considered as a personal libel upon his Majesty. Lindemann was tried before the Royal Court of Sweden, found guilty, and sentenced to death. He, like Tschech, pertinaciously refused to make any application for pardon or commutation. His prison doors were left open, with an intimation that if he would make his escape he would not be pursued. But he replied that he would never dishonor his name by a base and cowardly flight. A pardonable manœuvre was at attempted to pull the Governor from his last tried. His approaching excution was formally announced to him for the afternoon of the same day, and a priest was the editor of the Pilot, the Roman Catholic orintroduced to prepare him for death. Still he remained inflexible, and with all devoutness received the consolations of religion offered to him, and calmly awaited his fate. This last means of bending the spirit of this impenetrable man having failed, the King, with the unanimous consent of his Ministers, granted a general amnesty to all political prisoners, in which

> tachments of cavalry." " To the Victors belong the Spoils."-In less than five hours after the news reached here that Pennsylvania and New York had voted for Polk and thus secured his Election, we heard certain democrats threatening all such Whigs as hold office with the gullotine. Gentlemen, the gullotine has no horrors to a Whig-if he is of the true grit, he' will spit in the executioner's face as his head flies from his body and the blood streams. But there are not a dozen whigs in the Union now holding office under the Federal Government: of course you will oust them, " to the victors belong the spoils of office" being your glorious creed; and besides you have a hundred greedy, ambitious aspirants for every office within the gift of Govern-

ment .- Milton Chron.

Perils of the Guano trade .- Some of the crews in this trade have had severe conflicts with the Arabs. Some sailors who were taken the business may be entered into with safety. captives, had their wounds dressed by the Arabs All the establishments are ready, or will be in in a style of surgery which few would relish. a few days, and a very brisk business is in pros-The natives used a rough knife, and burned off pect. The grunters will fall fast now for a few the wounds with a red hot nail. While this months; and what are in the field or pen to day, ppearance in New York, under the name tators were laughing. One of the captives had his skull fractured; they scraped his head very ef is said to be compounded of the doc. lief is said to be compounded of the doc-trines of Christianity, Millerism and Ju-daism.

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

> business. The Synod determined to carry into effect the Colporteur system, and the work is to be con menced speedily; and thereby afford to the reading community an opportunity of being sup plied with the Bible, and religious books of ar approved character, and at a cheap rate.

SYNOD OF NORTH CAROLINA.

For a number of days past the citizens of this

place and the surrounding country have been reatly interested in the exercises and disc sions of the Synod of North Carolina, wh

The opening sermon was preached on W

nesday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Mahan, from

New Jersey, in the absence of the Moderato

Mr. Phillips; and the Synod was organized b

Moderator, and the Rev. Messrs. Burwell an

The public exercises were peculiarly inter esting and well attended three times a day-a 11 A. M., 3 P. M., and at candle-light. On

Sabbath the Methodist Church was occupied by

members of Synod, and in the afternoon a Seri

mon was delivered expressly to the colored peo-

ple, in the session house of the Presbyteria

the choice of Rev. S. Colton, of this pl

closed its sessions on Saturday night.

Adams, Clerks.

On Sabbath night, after the reading of the Report of the Central Board of Foreign Missions, and a Sermon by Rev. Mr. Lacy, of Ra leigh, a collection was taken up by the Board amounting to \$67 37. The public services were closed with an affectionate prayer by the oldest member of Synod, the Rev. John McIr tyre, now more than four score years of age.

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

Upon the whole it has been the most interesting Synod the citizens of this place have in The next meeting is to be held

SHAMEFUL.—The Boston Mercantile Journal quotes the following slanderous attack upon Mr. Frelinghuysen. We presume its effect can be no other than to disgust all intelligent Catholics and to call forth renewed demonstrations from the Protestants in defence of their defamed friend and teacher. Speaking of Mr. Frelinghuysen, the Pilot holds this language:

"In his public conduct, it has been the strenuous endeavor of Mr. Frelinghuysen to identify himself totally and indissolubly with the whims and schemes of the active bigots of this nation -the most noisy and indecent preachers of intolerance, and the most unscrupulous conductors of the most radically intolerant journals."

After undertaking to give a sketch of the docrines of the Presbyterians or Orthodox, he indulges in the following coarse and disgusting language, respecting some of our most eloquer and pious divines:

"The odious principles above developed are not dead nor dormant. Mr. Kirk of this city, a very pretty gentleman, although destitute of brains; Dr. Cox of Brooklyn, a brutal and coarse declaimer, as his own language showeth; Mr. Cheever, "the Gallows Parson" of Ney York, rightly so called by O'Sullivan of the Democratic Review-the three praying chaplains of Philadelphia Burglardom, and Theo dore Frelinghuysen are their champions."

Such is a specimen of the language used by gan of Boston, to prejudice his readers, the Irish population, many of whom see no other paper, against the Whig candidate for the Vice Presi dency-and to promote the election of the Polk and Dallas ticket!

Enormous Assessment of \$15,000 by the Locofocos.—The N. Y. Express says that category Lindemann stood. At that time the harpies of Tammany Hall have this day levied a new assessment, amounting there were only two other political convicts, and they were both officers of the to from five to eight thousand dollars, or army, who were condemned, in default of the officers of the Custom House. This is appearance, to take their trial twenty years | the second assessment made, we believe, within the last forty days. The amount before, and had, during all that time, livcollected thus far is upwards of fifteen ed as refugees in Prussia and Austria.— The publication of this amnesty cost the thousand dollars, and if we put it at twenty thousand, it would probably be nearer State upwards of 200,000 rix dollars, (350,the mark. These collections from the va-000f.;) for, according to the laws of Sweden, it is required to be made in the pub- rious Custom House officers are made in lic market-place of every town in the king- the most barefaced manner. A Mr. Bodom by the heralds, mounted, in full cos- gardus stands with his hook, when the oftume, attended by a band of musicians, ficers appear at the desk for their pay, and also mounted, and escorted by strong de-I lemands the assessed, and very few dare refuse the demand. Officers and individuals have, on former occasions, given if they choose; but now it is a regular thing to levy contributions. The office holder must pay tribute to Tammany Hall. This money, in many cases, is taken from the pockets of the poor and dependent.

Naturalization .- More than One Thou-SAND citizens were naturalized in the City Courts last week, and the week closed with the following number made on Saturday:

Common Pleas, Marine Court, Minors Naturalized,

> Total, 301 [N. Y. Express.

121

Pork Packing.-The business of Packing had commenced at Cincinnati at the latest advices. At one establishment several hundred hogs have been slaughtered. This is quite early, but the weather has turned so cold that

FINE SMOKING TOBACCO for sale HENDERSON & WHEELER. Salisbury, Sept 21, 1844