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From Major Denham's Journals in Africa.

STEPHEN S.

Expedition to the Tchad.—On arriving at the lake Marany left us as he said, to look for the elephants, as he thought had desired him to take me close to them; and I commenced shooting and examining the beautiful variety of water-fowls that were in thousands sporting on the water and its shores. I succeeded in shooting a most beautiful white bird of the crane kind, with black neck and long black bill, and some snipes, which were as numerous as the swarms of bees, and in three shots killed four couple of ducks and one couple of wild geese: these were very handsomely marked and fine specimens. While I was thus employed, Marany came galloping up, saying that he had found three very large elephants grazing to the south east, close to the water. When we came within a few hundred yards of them, all the persons on foot, and my servant on a mule, were ordered to halt, while four of us, who were mounted, rode up to these stupendous animals.

The sheikh's people began screaming violently, and although at first they appeared to treat our approach with great contempt, yet when a little they moved off, excepting their spears, which had until then hung flat on their shoulders, and giving a shout that shook the ground under us. One was an immense fellow, I should suppose sixteen feet high; the other two were female and moved away rather quickly, while the male kept in the rear, as if to guard their retreat. We wheeled swiftly round him, and Marany casting a spear at him, which struck him just under the tail, and seemed to give him about as much pain as when we prick our finger with a pin, the huge beast threw up his proboscis in the air with a loud roar, and from it cast such a volume of sand, that, unprepared as I was for such an event, nearly blinded me. The elephant rarely, if ever, attacks, and it is only when irritated that he is dangerous, but he will sometimes run upon a man and horse, after chocking them with dust, and destroy him in an instant.

As we had cut him off from following his companions, he took the direction leading to where we had left the mule and the footmen. They quickly fled in all directions, and my man Columbus (the mule not being inclined to increase its pace) was so alarmed, that he did not get the better of it for the whole day. We pressed the elephant now very close, riding before, behind and on each side of him; and his look sometimes, as he turned his head, had the effect of

checking instantly the speed of my horse: his pace never exceeded a clumsy rolling walk, but was sufficient to keep our horse at a short gallop. I gave him a ball from each barrel of my gun, at about fifty yards distance, and the second, which struck his ear, seemed to give him a moment's uneasiness only; but the first, which struck him on the body, failed in making the least impression. After giving him another spear, which flew off his high hide without exciting the least sensation, we left him to his fate.

It was soon brought us four or eight elephants at no great distance, and coming towards us: it was thought prudent to chase them away, and we all mounted for that purpose. They appeared unwilling to go, and did not even turn their back until we were quite close, and had thrown several spears at them; the flashes from the pan of the gun, however, appeared to alarm them more than any thing they retreat'd very majestically, first throwing out, as before, a quantity of sand. A number of the birds here called today were perched on the backs of the elephants. These resemble a thrush in shape and note, and were represented to me as being extremely useful to the elephant, in picking off the vermin from those parts which it is not in his power to reach.

On the 10th of February, Major D continues, "I this morning went to the eastward, in order to see the extent of the forest, and also, if possible, to see a herd of elephants." Towards one hundred and fifty elephants, which some of the Arabs had seen the day before, while the camels were feeding. I was no disappointed; I found them about six miles from town, in the grounds usually overflowed by the waters of the lake, where the coarse grass is twice the height of a man; they seemed to cover the face of the country, and, I should think, exceeded the number I had expected to see. When the waters flow over these their pasturages, they are forced by hunger to approach the towns, and spread devastation throughout their march; whole plantations, the hopes of the inhabitants for the next year, are sometimes destroyed in a single night. Nothing however, more ferocious than large antelopes, with a fox and wild hog or two, was to be seen besides elephants.

Just before sunset we came upon a herd of elephants, fourteen or fifteen in number; these the negroes made to dance and frisk like so many goats, by beating violently a brass basin with a stick; and as night now began to cast over us its gloomy veil, we determined on fixing ourselves until morning in a small open space, where a large tree, destroyed by the attacks of the white ant, had fallen, and afforded us fire wood to prepare our supper: to seek it at any distance would have been dangerous at that time in the evening, on account of the lions; and the little grass which was gathered for our horses was furnished by the space within sight of our tents. Our animals were brought as close to us possible, and we kept up fires the greater part of the night; a few roaring salutations, and those principally from the elephant and jackal, were the only disturbance that we met with."

Dancing in the West Indies.—Every Creole female loves dancing as she loves herself. From the quadrille of the lady down to the John-John of the negro, to dance is to be happy. The intense delight they take in it is the natural consequence of that suppression of animal vivacity which the climate and habits of the West Indies never fail to produce. The day is passed within doors in languor

and silence; there are no public amusements or public occupations to engage their attention, and their domestic cares are few. A ball is therefore to them more than a ball, it is an awakener from insensibility locked up affections, an inspirer of motion and thought. Accordingly there is more artfulness, more passion, than is usual with us in England; the soft dark eyes of a Creole girl seem to sparkle such devotion and earnestness of spirit that you cannot choose but melt, and your partner your sweetheart of an hour; there is an attachment between you which is delightful, and you cannot resign it without regret. She is pale, it is true, but there is a beauty, as South said, in this very paleness, and her full yet delicate shape, is at once the shrine and altar of Love, whence breathe

"The melting thought,
The kiss ambrosial, and the yielding smile."
Their dancing is an audacious movement, but they never tire. Upright with infatigable tors, they will hold you seven or eight hours right on end, and think the minutes all too short. At four in the morning my last partner went; she had started at half past seven; she could no longer resist the cavernous yawns of her papa and mamma, but it was reluctantly that she went;

"medium satiatu recessit"
I like a ball in the West Indies better than in England. True it is that you perspire, but then you have not to undress, the triumph of superior frigidity in your partner, she

is in precise analogy with your self, lifts and reliefs the embargo to the quillies, as the Papists say while she, both the orient humor burst forth at intervals upon her ivory cheek, and gravitate in exultant contrabundance to your own. Windows, doors, and jealousies are all thrown open to the breezes of night; flowers and evergreens give life and verdancy to the walls, and the golden moon or diamond stars gleam through the many openings with that rich and sleepy splendor which good men will see hereafter in Paradise. It is my advice not to drink much; restrain yourself till twelve o'clock or so, and then eat some cold meat and absorb a pint of port or up, which is perfectly innocuous to the system, and more restorative to the animal spirit than punch, wine, or sangaree. Above all do not be persuaded to swallow any washy tea; it gives neither strength nor vivacity, but rather impairs both, and makes you excessively uncomfortable. It is important to remark that your shirt collars should be loose round the neck, and the gills low; a mere white stock of thick Holland well starched with arrow root is the best cravat; otherwise with the ordinary apparatus your cloth in an hour becomes a rope, and the entire facade sinks into a state of utter dissolution.

La philosophie est quelque chose mais la Danse!—said the French lady. Dear maids of the Antilles, windward and leeward, it is even so with you! Sweet are ye at your breakfast of yams and plantains, sweet at your dinner of squash and guinea fowls, sweet when ye perpetrate political economy, and urge humanity towards the slaves, but sweeter than your father's sugars are ye, dear heirs of the Caribbs, when ye come brilliant and happy to some like Houris in the moon. Coleridge. Six Month in the West Indies.

The oldest warrior in the world.—There is now living in Edgartown, Mass. the oldest warrior perhaps now in the world, Captain Peter Pharo. He was a cabin boy in the fleet which went with Gen. Pepper in the taking of Cape Breton, in 1745. He has his reason, and is able to walk a mile without resting.

FOREIGN.

The packet ship Queen Mab, Cunningham, has arrived at New York from Havre, and brings files of Etoile and Galignani's Messenger to the 31st of June, the Constitutional to the 14th and Havre papers to the 5th all inclusive.

Preparations were making at the Hotel of the British Ambassador in Paris, for the reception of Mr. CANNING.

The Court of Cassation in Paris have sentenced, severally, Messrs. Charles Dupont, Ferdinand Anglade, de Villeneuve, and Ducourau, editors and proprietors of the literary journal, called La Nouveaute, to three months' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of 300fr. for having treated of political matters in that paper. Messrs. Ader and Beck, editors and proprietors of Le Florentin, were sentenced to five days' imprisonment and fined 200fr. for a similar offence.

RUSSIA—The Emperor Nicholas has issued an Ukase, by which foreigners are permitted to obtain naturalization, and form part of Russian trading companies.

The Austrian Observer announces that the coronation of the Emperor Nicholas is postponed to the middle of August, in consequence of the death of the Empress Elizabeth.

Extract of a private letter of the 14th of June, from L. Paris: "It appears that the Grand Duke Constantine will not attend the coronation at Moscow. Apprehensions are said to be entertained that his arrival would excite passions that might lead to an explosion. It is moreover added, that his presence in the capital of Poland is now more necessary than ever, as fresh commotions begin to be felt in several of the provinces of that Kingdom."

THE GREEK CAUSE—The Frankfurt Journal, of the 6th instant, states that the Colocotroni party has triumphed at Napoli di Romania. Masvencordato quitted the town in the night to escape an ignominious death, and he, as well as Conduriotti, has taken refuge at Hydra.

The National Assembly of Greece has issued a decree temporarily vesting the civil and military affairs of the country in a Commission of Eleven Members.

Five sacks full of the heads and ears of the Greeks who fell at Missolonghi, have been received at Constantinople. It was intended to exhibit four Greek Captains there alive, and kill them before the Seraglio, but they were seized and carried off on the road. It is supposed that the Captain Pacha's fleet will next descend upon Hydra and Spzzis.

A letter of the 29th of April, from Trieste, states, that since the fall of Missolonghi, all the Greek chiefs have redoubled their energy in calling their countymen to arms. Ibrahim Pacha remains perfectly inactive, awaiting reinforcements from Alexandria.

The Greek Committee at Paris have received intelligence of the Government of Napoli di Romania having sent provisions to Salona for the Missolonghites who have taken refuge there. Mr Eynard has sent provisions to the troops of Kirassaki, which for several days have been reduced to the necessity of subsisting upon the wild fruits of the mountains of Etoia. Not one of the towns in possession of the Greeks is yet besieged, and haste is employed in furnishing them with ammunition. The Committee has also received from General Roshan detailed report upon the provisions, ammunition, etc. sent out, up to the present day, and the satisfaction produced thereby. The clothing and ammunition conveyed by the brig,