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THE PATRIOT,

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ADVERTISEMENTS

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CANIBALS.

The following extract from Mr. Anderson's "Mission to Sumatra," will show the dreadful extent to which the horrible practice of man-eating is carried in many parts of that island. "It is not," says Mr. A. "for the sake of food the natives devour human flesh, but to gratify their malignant and dem-like feelings of animosity against their enemies. Some few there are, however, of such brutal and depraved habits, as to be unable, from custom, to relish any other food. The rajah Yapa Jawa, one of the most powerful and independent Batta chiefs, if he does not eat human flesh every day, is afflicted with a pain in his stomach, and will eat nothing else. He orders one of his slaves (when no enemies can be procured, nor criminals for execution,) to go out to a distance, and kill a man now and then, which serves him for some time the meat being cut in slices put into joints of bamboo, and deposited in the earth for several days, which softens it. The parts usually preferred, however, by epicures, are the feet, hands, ears, navel, lips, tongue, and eyes." "The Battas of Battubara are a particularly ferocious race, and cannot be persuaded to give their attention to agriculture, or the quiet pursuits of commerce, being constantly engaged in warfare with each other. Both the Tumongong and the Sri Maharaja had lived a long time in the Batta country and were married, one to the daughter of the rajah of Sean ar, the other to the daughter of the rajah Jawa, two principal cannibal chiefs. A stout ferocious looking fellow, with muscular bandy legs, came in as I was conversing on the subject of cannibalism, and was pointed out to me as a celebrated marksman and man-eater. He had a most determined look, and my draughtsman took a remarkably striking likeness of him. I made particular inquiries of him, and he gave me the horrid details of cannibalism. He said that the young men were soft, and their flesh watery. The most agreeable and delicate eating was that of a man whose hair had begun to turn gray." "We were now in the heart of the cannibal country, and I was determined to investigate the habits and manners of the people while I remained. I again ascended the hill to the Batta village, where a large crowd assembled in and round the belief or hall, sharpening axes and swords, and making crease candles, &c. I did not observe the heads of any victims here; but upon speaking to the rajah of Munto Panca, on the subject, he told me of a man who had been eaten only six days before, at

one of the villages close at hand, and that if I wished, he would immediately send and get the head for me. We accordingly despatched some of his people, and shortly afterwards we observed a large party of Battas coming down the mountain with this trophy of victory.

This unfortunate wretch was devoured, I was informed in five minutes, each warrior obtained only a small piece. The body was shared out as children do cakes at home. I shall never forget the impression upon my mind at the sight of a bare skull, suspended at one end of a stick, a bunch of plantains on the other extremity, and slung over a man's shoulder. The chief of a village accompanied us, and brought with him to the rajah of Munto Panca 6 slaves, who had been caught two days before, viz. four women and two children. I was offered many slaves, but refused the acceptance of them. I might have seen the disgusting ceremony of eating human flesh, had I chosen to accompany the rajah to the fort, which he was about to attack (and which he was prevented from doing two days before my arrival,) with 500 men; but thinking it not improbable that some poor wretch might be sacrificed to show me the ceremony, I declined witnessing it. They seemed quite surprised that I should have entertained a doubt of the prevalence of cannibalism. The rajah was about to besiege eight forts, under the authority of Rajah Munding, of the tribe Ferdia. At several of the adjacent forts were seen dozens of skulls, hung up in the halls.—The heads of the people killed in the war are reckoned valuable property, and a chief is considered rich according to the number of such trophies which he possesses. The friends of the deceased, when peace is restored, purchase the skulls of the relations, sometimes as high as 30 or 40 dollars. The rajah's mother gave the man who brought the skull to me, ten dollars.—One or two Battas who came from a place called Fongking, also mentioned their having partaken of human flesh repeatedly, and expressed their anxiety to enjoy a similar feast upon some of the enemy, pointing to the other side of the river. This they said was their principal inducement for engaging in the services of the sultan. Another displayed, with signs of particular pride and satisfaction, a kris, with which he said he had killed the seducer of his wife, and whose head he said he had severed from his body holding it by the hair, and drinking the blood as it yet ran warm from the veins. He pointed to a spot of blood on the kris, which he requested me to remark, which he said was the blood of his victim, and which he put to his nose, smelling it with a zest difficult to describe, and his features assuming at the same time a ferocity of expression which would not have been very agreeable, had not my safety been guaranteed by my watchful sepoy guard.—The sultan's force consisted of about 40 men, one third of them at least such savages as I have been describing. Their food consisted of the flesh of tigers, elephants, hogs, snakes, dogs, rats, or whatever offal they could lay their hands upon. Having no religion, they fear neither God nor man. They believe that, when they die, they shall become wind."

The following is from the Rev. T. Flint's new work "Francis Beaman," and is descriptive of the innumerable hordes of wild horses, and sometimes met to the parties near the Rocky Mountains:

"The day before we came in view of the Rocky Mountains, I saw, in the greatest perfection, that impressive, and, to me, almost sublime spectacle, an immense drove of wild horses, for a long time hovering round our path across the prairie. I had often seen great numbers of them before, mixed with other animals, apparently quiet, and grazing like the rest. Here there were thousands un-
employed, their motions, if such a comparison might be allowed, as darting and as wild as those of humming birds on the flowers. The tremendous snorts with which the front columns of the phalanx made known their approach to us, seemed to be their wild and energetic way of expressing their pity and disdain for the servile lot of our horses of which they appeared to be taking a survey. They were of all colors, mixed, spotted, and diversified with every hue, from the brightest white to the clear and shining black; and of every form and structure, from the long and slender racer, to those of firmer limbs and heavier mould; and of all ages, from the curveting colt to the range of patriarchal steeds, drawn up in a line, and holding their high heads for a survey of us in the rear.—Sometimes they curved their necks, and made no more progress than just enough to keep pace with our advance. Then there was a kind of slow and walking minuet, in which they performed various evolutions with the precision of the figures of a country dance. Then a rapid movement shifted the front to the rear. But still, in all their evolutions and movements, like the flight of sea-bowls, their lines were regular, and free from all indications of confusion. At times a spontaneous and sudden movement towards us, almost inspired the apprehension of an united attack upon us. A moment's advance, after a short and rapid retrograde movement, seemed to testify their proud estimate of their wild independence. The infinite variety of their tamperings and manœuvres, were of such a wild and terrific character, that it required but a moderate stretch of fancy to suppose them the gear of those grassy plains. At one period they were formed for an immense depth in front of us. A wheel, executed almost with the rapidity of thought, presented them hovering on our flanks. Then, again the cloud of dust that enveloped their movements cleared away, and presented them in our rear. They evidently operated as a great annoyance to the horses and mules of our cavalcade. The frightened movements, the increased indications of fatigue, sufficient evidenced, with their frequent neighings, what unpleasant neighbors they considered their wild compatriots to be. So much did our horses appear to suffer from fatigue and terror in consequence of their vicinity, that we were thinking of some way in which to drive them off; when on a sudden, a patient and laborious donkey of the establishment, who appeared to have regarded all their movements with philosophic indifference, pricked up his long ears, and gave a loud and sonorous bray from his vocal shells. Instantly this prodigious multitude, and there were thousands of them, took what the Spanish call the 'stompado.' With a trampling like the noise of thunder, or still more like that of an earthquake, a noise that was absolutely appalling, they took to their heels, and were all in a few moments invisible in the verdant depths of the plains and ways and were heard of no more."

Cotton at Cheraw is selling at 8 to 9 1-2 cents.

AUTHENTIC FROM LIBERIA.

From the Agent's letters to the Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society.

Monrovia, August 12, 1826.

The detention of Captain Walstrom a few days beyond his intention, has put it in my power to advise you that negotiations have been entered into with the Chiefs of Cape Mount, which promise us a strong hold upon that important point of the African coast. The absolute purchase of property there is, in the present state of the prejudices of the native tribes who hold it, no doubt entirely impracticable. But an agreement has been concluded which we believe may and will be solemnly ratified in a few weeks, that will secure to us several points which we regard as second in importance only to the actual purchase of the country. The outline of the treaty is as follows:

"1. The colony cedes to the Governor of Cape Mount the right of establishing a trading house at Cape Mesurado, and for the present permits this establishment to be made on Perseverance Island.

"2. And cedes also the right of employing a commercial agent from among the settlers.

"3. To the Colony is ceded the right of the exclusive use of a piece of land situated contiguous to the landing of Cape Mount; and the right to appoint and employ on those premises any number of factors and traders.

"4. The Chiefs of Cape Mount agree to build, in the first instance, a large and secure factory for the Colony at Cape Mount for a reasonable compensation; to guarantee the safety of persons and property belonging to the said factory; exact no tribute or custom of it, or any persons resorting to it, forever, and to encourage the free transmission of all the trade of the interior to the said factory.

"5. They also stipulate expressly, never to sell their country, or any right of occupancy in it, to any Europeans or other foreigners, under whatever circumstances. Also, never to permit any Englishman, Spaniard, or other than the colonists of Liberia to establish a factory or trading house ashore, either for slaves or produce; but oblige them always to trade from their vessels.

"6. They also stipulate that prices shall be mutually adjusted by public authority, and revised by the same parties every four months—and, fixed, shall never be departed from, except by mutual consent, and a mutual understanding first had by the same parties.

"7. The Cape Mount and Cape Mesurado People shall treat each other as friends and members of one common family, and endeavor to obtain, deserve, and keep each other's confidence."

Such is the outline. The arrangement is important in itself; the ultimate consequences can hardly fail, under good management, of being much more so. The trade of Cape Mount is worth, at a moderate computation, \$500,000 per annum. The exclusion of Europeans we regard as tantamount, its present effects on our colony considered, to the acquisition of the property of the soil; to which it may be expected to lead as soon as the growth of our population shall demand its comprehension within our territorial limits.

P. S. Letters received this day from our factory at Sesters, state that the establishment remains unmolested, that King Freeman stands true to his engagements, and that on the return of the dry season, our interest will be easily established there,