

# THE PATRIOT.

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GREENSBOROUGH N C WEDNESDAY MAY 10, 1826

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## THE PATRIOT.

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### ADVERTISEMENTS.

Not exceeding 16 lines, neatly inserted three times for one dollar, and 25 cents for every succeeding publication; those of greater length in the same proportion—Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

FROM THE CONSTITUTIONAL WHIG,  
TO HUGHSON WASHINGTON ESQ  
President of the American Colonization Society.

SIR: It is not my purpose, in addressing you to use the language of flattery. But the occasion of this address requires, that some notice should be taken of your claims to the respect of your fellow men.

I do not speak to you as a private citizen, but a public officer. You are the head of a humane and benevolent institution, and the eyes of the civilized world are on you.

Respectability and integrity in private life; great legal learning and ability; habitual moderation of temper, and a mind always under the influence of reason and sober judgment; a heart expanding with benevolence, and embracing in its circle the whole family of man; your being a near kinsman and hearing the name of Him whom God gave, in mercy to man, to establish rational liberty in the world; the fidelity and ability with which you have discharged your duties in the honorable and responsible office of Judge in the highest Judicial tribunal known to our laws—have combined to secure you the love gratitude and veneration of your countrymen. Enjoying a large share of public esteem and confidence, you have been called to preside over an institution, which seeks to better the condition of our own country by checking a great and growing evil; and to benefit the world, by sending the arts and blessings of civilization into a savage and benighted portion of the globe; by restoring to the dignity of humane nature the degraded and oppressed African; and building, on the ruins of idolatry, the Temple of the only, the living and true God.

Permit me to say, that the office of President of the American Colonization Society is far from being the lowest or least, which it has been your fortune to fill. That this Society is the offspring of private benevolence; that it is connected with, or supported by the Government; that it has enemies who denounce its officers, agents and advocates, as political and religious enthusiasts, fanatics, weak and misguided men, who disturb the country with their visionary schemes of impracticable benevolence; that pride, avarice, deep rooted prejudices, the passions and fears are invoked and arrayed in formidable force against this Society, its officers and friends, are circumstances which, in the judgement of sober reason, do not in the smallest degree detract from its character, or lessen the dignity of the high and holy office which you fill. When was it known, that any man, or association of men, made efforts to do good, without meeting opposition? Sometimes, the more humble, unassuming, inoffensive pacific and rational the means used, the more violent and frantic is the oppo-

sition raised. The history of the world, from the earliest time, to the present verifies this remark. Therefore, we should not be surprised at the denunciation of the Colonization Society; nor should that society be disheartened. They must patiently take their share of the trials and persecutions, which have fallen to the lot of other benefactors of the human race.—Such, however, is the well founded hope and assurance of success in their patriotic and benevolent schemes, that I am forced to believe, they will persevere in its execution with a steady step, untiring patience, and enlightened zeal.—Whether or no they shall pursue their plan with perseverance and energy; and whether their efforts shall be crowned with success, or they are doomed to disappointment in all their hopes and wishes; the office which you hold is one of real dignity.

Your attention is not called to these few lines, because there exists an apprehension or suspicion that you doubt about the practicability, expediency and extensive beneficence of the scheme of colonization; or because it is believed that you have become weary of well-doing. My object is to advise you, that thousands of your fellow-citizens of the South, and of your native State, (who rejoice to see you at the head of this association, most heartily wish you success to the plan approve your plan and proceedings; and wish, not only to excite you to renewed and increased efforts, but others, to greater energy in patronizing and supporting you.

It would be a work of supererogation, to address to you arguments in support of the scheme of colonization. Your mind would not require any small and which I could render in arriving at just conclusions on this subject; even if your opinions were not already formed. But you must not think me presumptuous in offering the following remarks. They will be presented, in language which cannot excite the angry feelings, or awaken the fears of any reflecting man, who reads them.

It is too much the fashion, to hear with suspicion, and that is said, respecting the condition of the free people of colour, and the domestic slave, in some of the U States. Yet, there have been found many patriots and philanthropists, who reside in different and distant parts of the country, who have shown a disposition to change the condition of the first class; and, by so doing, to confer lasting benefits on ourselves, and soften the rigors of slavery. They, some years ago, organized a society at Washington, with officers and agents to make an experiment; which, whether it shall succeed or not will be a lasting monument of glory to the hearts which conceived, and the heads which planned it; to the country which gave it birth, and this age of moral and intellectual improvement, in which the work is begun.

The great object of the society over which you preside, is to send to Liberia, on the coast of Africa, such free people of colour in these United States, as may be willing to go there. When its object is thus presented in plain language, to the mind of any unprejudiced man, it must appear to him strange (passing strange)—that human integrity should have invented so many objections, as have been urged against it.

I have said—that the views of this society are patriotic. They wish, and are striving, to diminish an evil, which has grown to an alarming size, and by rapid advances is overspreading the country. Their object is, to get rid of a population, which has been, and will ever be (so long as we

are cursed with it) annoying and dangerous. To prove that our free people of colour are, not only an unhappy and degraded, but a dangerous class; and that to get rid of them gradually and quietly is an event greatly to be desired, are tasks easy of performance; but which unfortunately, daily experience admonishes us it is unnecessary to perform.—Every man, at a acquaint with the internal condition of the non-slave-holding, as well as the slave-holding States, knows that this anomalous population—half slave and half free—is mischievous and truly alarming in its character. It is folly in the extreme, to temporize, to speculate upon this evil, and sit with our arms folded, lulled in fatal security, and hoping for the special interposition of Divine Mercy to rescue us from it. It is time to act—and in acting—to exercise all our discretion and call forth all our energies; that, under Providence, we may be restored to safety. The efforts of the American Colonization Society are directed by prudence and necessary self defence; and are truly patriotic. They will be beneficial to us in a moral and political point of view.

I have said—that the views of this association are PHILANTHROPIC. The most skeptical of their opponents will not deny, that they wish and intend to confer lasting benefits on the unhappy beings, whom they are striving to raise to the station of freemen. They may be mistaken; but their aim is to give liberty and happiness to those whom they send to Africa. But this is not all.

By the establishment of a colony of freemen in Africa, they hope to carry there the arts and comforts and blessings of civilization and to christianize the savage. With heaven-directed benevolence, they are exciting themselves to make amends to degraded Africa for all the wrongs done her in time past.

They wish to assist in putting an end to the slave trade, which has long disgraced the civilized world. Their agency in this good work has already been great, and will doubtless become greater.

They wish to open an outlet, not only for all the free people of colour now in the United States who may choose to avail themselves of it; but for them who may be hereafter emancipated by their present owners. Thus will another class of our population be diminished, whose numbers are rapidly increasing; who are a standing reproach to our free government, a curse to the country. Good feelings will sometimes excite many, either when they approach the term of earthly existence, or at other times when conscience directs to liberate their slaves.—Some are restrained by the fear, that if they who are emancipated remain in the United States they will be less happy in their new and untried state of freedom, (or rather half freedom,) than if subject to humane masters. Could an asylum far distant be provided for such as may be hereafter freed, this difficulty and restraint upon slave holders would be removed; and by gradual and voluntary emancipation, the number of slaves lessened. The colony in Africa will offer this asylum.

Is there any thing in all or any of these objects which considerate and reflecting men will condemn? None, so far as I am informed, have ventured directly and openly to arraign them; but some have found fault with the MEANS USED to obtain them.

It is not a valid objection to the association over which you preside, that some of its friends and agents have been indiscreet in their manner of re-

commending its scheme to the public. Like all other human institutions it may be abused; but it is not correct reasoning to say that it should not be rightly used because it has been or may be abused. It is quite another thing to say—that abuse is essential to it and that more evil has proceeded from it, and that more evil must naturally and necessarily flow from it. I do not understand that this proposition has been introduced by its worst enemies. Its friends are like other men, liable to err. But if want of discretion in them is an objection to this society, with much greater force may the want of discretion in its opponents be urged as an objection to the opposition raised against it. The language and conduct of these last, have then been indiscreet in the highest degree; intemperate and rash.

It is not a good objection to this society, that they are producing discontent and insubordination among slaves.—They deny that such is the effect of their scheme, or the means used to accomplish it. They have nothing to do with slaves, except through their masters. Their moral influence on the proprietors of slaves is happily great; and it is hoped will prepare their minds and consciences for the work of gradual emancipation. Men are sometimes accused of views directly the opposite of the virtues which shine in their lives. The supporters of the scheme of colonization (regarding slaves as human beings, and in some degree capable of thinking and feeling,) have confidently believed, and fondly cherished the hope, that their measures will produce good feelings between the master and slave—humanity in the first, and gratitude and affection in the last.

It is not a valid objection to this society, that some of its members wish to obtain the aid of the Federal Government in performing their work. They, like other citizens, differ from each other in the construction of the Constitution of the United States. Some are for a strict, others for a free interpretation of that instrument—some for state rights; others latitudinarians. It is not just, to fix on this society the stigma of violating the Constitution of the United States, or wishing to do so, to effect their purposes. It is true, that some of them seek the assistance of Congress in supporting their colony in Africa; but it is exceedingly unjust, on this account, to cast on the society all the odium of soliciting the money and means of the nation for unconstitutional purposes. The government has, in sundry instances, laid aside these constitutional scruples.—It has acquired territory by purchase; witness Louisiana and the Floridas—as established colonies; as in Louisiana and Florida; and in many other instances has planted a colony of free recaptured blacks on the coast of Africa; which is now protected by our navy and supported by the nation. A grand scheme, for the preservation and colonization of the Indians, is at this time the subject of deliberation at Washington, (see a late report of the Secretary of War)—And, with a full knowledge of all these things, the good people of the United States asked, to brand with their displeasure the American society for the colonization of free people of colour, because some of its friends seek assistance from the government.

The humble individual who addresses you believes that the colonization society are not dependent on Congress—and, perhaps, can do very well without their aid—further than that aid which is unavoidably rendered by the national vessels, that visit the coast of Africa, to give protection to the colony of recaptured

states. He believes that the states (a very large number of whom have already approved the plan) will give efficient aid by their legislatures, whenever properly called upon for it—and that the colony at Liberia will, in a few years, subsist by its own energies. In the mean time he would not ask the general government for money, means, or protection, further than they now give it. He believes that the prostration of the state sovereignties, and the erection of a splendid National Government on their ruins, would be the greatest misfortune which could befall us as a nation; and a misfortune to the world, who look to us for an example of liberal and safe government. This opinion is becoming unfashionable; nevertheless, he cannot consent to change it, until he sees its error—and to be blown about by every wind of false doctrine.

To be concluded in our next

## Nineteenth Congress.

### FIRST SESSION

#### IN SENATE.

Thursday, April 27.

Agreeably to notice, Mr. Sanford asked, and obtained leave to introduce a bill authorizing the payment of interest due to the State of New-York; which was read twice, and referred to the committee of Claims.

Mr. Smith, from the Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the bill from the House of Representatives, making appropriations for carrying into effect the appointment of Ministers to the Congress of Panama, reported the same without amendment, and Mr. S gave notice that he would call it up on Tuesday next.

Mr. Berrien, from the same Committee, offered a proviso to the bill, in substance the same with the amendment proposed by Mr. Melane, in the House of Representatives, to the resolution of the committee of Foreign Relations; which was ordered to be printed.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the following resolution, submitted by Mr. Branch, of North-Carolina:

Whereas the President of the United States, in his opening message to Congress, asserts, "that invitations had been accepted, and that ministers on the part of the United States, would be commissioned to attend the deliberations at Panama," without submitting said nominations to the Senate; And whereas, in an Executive communication of the 26th day of December, 1825, although he submits the nominations, yet maintains the right previously announced in his opening message that he possesses an authority to make such appointments and to commission them, without the advice and consent of the Senate: And whereas, a silent acquiescence on the part of this body may, at some future time, be drawn into dangerous precedent; therefore,

Resolved, That the President of the United States does not constitutionally possess either the right or the power to appoint Ambassadors or other public Ministers, but with the advice and consent of the Senate, except when vacancies may happen in the recess.

Mr. Branch replied to the various arguments which had been urged against the resolution; and was followed by

Mr. Randolph, on the same side.—Mr. R. concluded his remarks about six o'clock.

Mr. Bell then moved to lay the resolution on the table, and called for the Yeas and Nays. Yeas 23. Nays 21.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. Webster, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported the bill to alter the time of holding the session of the sitting of the Supreme Court of the United States and of the session of the Circuit Courts of the United States for the Districts of Georgia and North-Carolina, without amendment; and he called for the Yeas and Nays.

Mr. McLane, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill reducing the duties upon certain wines imported into the United States; which was read twice, committed, made the order of the day for to-morrow, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Alexander, of Virginia, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported the bill from the Senate to exempt the Professors, &c. of Columbia College from militia duty, with an amendment.

A motion was made by Mr. McCoy, of Virginia, to commit the bill to the Committee of the Whole—Yeas 28, Nays 65. No quorum.

The amendment strikes out the words "Georgetown and Columbia Colleges" and inserts "different seminaries of learning in the District of Columbia."

A bill to authorize the President of the United States to run a mark the bounding line between the State of Georgia and the Territory of Florida was read a third time and passed.

### REVOLUTIONARY OFFICERS.

Mr. Hemphill moved the House to take up the bill making provision for the surviving officers of the army of the revolution, with its amendments. Yeas 81—Nays 51.

Mr. Alsop moved to postpone indefinitely the further consideration of the bill and its amendments.

On motion of Mr. Reed, the Yeas and Nays were ordered on this question.

Mr. Webster offered a few remarks in favor of the bill as it was originally reported; when Mr. Powell of Virginia—Mr. Aiston having withdrawn his motion of indefinite postponement—in order to give further time for the examination of the amendments—moved to lay the bill on the table. Yeas 62—Nays 85.

The various amendments made in the first section in committee of the whole, with one or two exceptions; the only one of importance relating to the time within which applications must be made to entitle applicants to relief, which was reported "six months" but which was changed to "eighteen months" by a vote of 80 to 45.

On motion of Mr. Carson, of N. C. the amendment was amended by introducing into the twelfth line, a provision including those who fought at the battles of King's mountain, and Cow-Pens, and north-pole's.

Mr. Ward, of New-York, then moved further to amend, by introducing after the last amendment a provision including those who fought at Saratoga, at the taking of Burgoyne, at Bennington, and at Lexington. Yeas 69—Nays 59.

Mr. Burgess then moved to amend the amendment by striking out all after the enacting words, and inserting the following:

Sec. 3 And be it further enacted, That the accounting officers aforesaid be, and they are hereby directed and required to adjust, and make a statement, and distribution of — dollars among such of the survivors of those who served in the army or Navy of the United States, in the revolutionary war, as are not provided for by the first section of this act, as are not now, by law, pensioners of the United States, being citizens thereof on the day of the date of this act, and who, at any time while in service, were under the pay of the United States, and who served at any one continued term of service, though under different enlistments, during the term of nine months, or any greater length of time, who shall apply at the Treasury Department, therefor, on or before the expiration of — months from a date after the date of this act, and said distribution to the persons aforesaid to be made, shall be made according to their several grades, in the following proportions, viz: to a Major General, \$40; to a Brigadier General, \$35; to a Colonel or Lieutenant Colonel, \$30; to a Major, 25 dollars; to a Captain, 20 dollars; to a Lieutenant or Ensign, 15 dollars; to a non-commissioned officer, Musician or Private, 10 dollars. And when the distribution aforesaid, shall have

been made, in manner, and to the persons aforesaid, a certificate shall be issued and delivered to each of them for his proportion of said — dollars, which said certificate shall be signed by —, and dated on the day on which such distribution shall have been made, bearing an interest of five per cent, and redeemable at the pleasure of the Government of the United States.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That all commissioned officers in the Naval Service in the war aforesaid, whose rank relative to the rank of commissioned officers in the army aforesaid, was not established by the Continental Congress, all Chaplains in the army or navy aforesaid, and all officers in the Hospital department of either, shall, for the purposes of the third section of this act, be received as of the grade of Captain in the Army, and all others in the naval service provided for by said 3d section, shall be considered of the grade of non-commissioned officers, musicians, or privates.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted That no person shall be entitled to receive a certificate as aforesaid according to the provisions of the third and fourth section of this act, until he shall have made proof of his services, according to the requirements thereof, to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury, therein showing the regiment or corps, ship or vessel, in which he served, and his then place of residence: Nor shall the provisions of the sections of this act last aforesaid, be deemed or taken to extend to any foreign officer or soldier who served in the war aforesaid.

Mr. Vance then moved to lay the bill on the table, and for its examination. Yeas 80—Nays 55.

The House adjourned.

### NEW-YORK, APRIL 28.

Destructive Fire.—Last night, the New Exchange Building, at the corner of Garden and William streets, owned by Messrs. Lord and Delavan, were entirely consumed by fire. It broke out in an upper story in Garden street, and before it was possible to save the building. The engine companies were as active as usual, and succeeded in preventing its communicating to any of the adjoining houses, which were, however, considerably injured by the falling of the Exchange. The occupants, many of whom are losers to a large amount, were Messrs. Arthur Bronson, J. B. Murray, Saml. Chandler, & Co., Timothy Kellogg, A. W. Hardie, Lord & Delavan, (owners of the building) F. A. Briteher, P. J. Schuyler, (Rhode-Island Coal Company) Bell, (auction room) B. M. Finness, N. Y. Lombard Bank, Marble Manufactory Co., C. D. Collier, Charles Graham, William Van Hook and William H. Maxwell. Insurance was effected at the Howard, Mutual, Eagle, and Chatham Companies to about 150,000 dollars, but this sum is said to be delivered among several of the other companies in the city, by the insurers. It is said that one of the occupants whose insurance had expired not above three days, and who had neglected to renew it, has lost 20,000 dollars.

It is well known that Gen. Charles Lee of revolutionary memory, had an utter aversion to show titles and dignities. The following extract of a letter from him to Patrick Henry, then Governor of Virginia, is an evidence of his republican simplicity of manners:

"There is a barbarism crept in amongst us that extremely shocks me, I mean those tinsel epithets with which (I came in for my share) we are so bespattered; his Excellency and his Honour, the Honorable President of the Congress, of the Honorable Convention. This fulsome, nauseating cant, may be well enough adapted to barbarous monarchies, or to gratify the unadulterated pride of the magnificent Pompous Aristocracies; but in a great, free, manly, equal commonwealth, it is quite abominable; for my own part, I would as lief they

should put ratsbane into my mouth, as the Excellency with which I am daily crammed. How much more true dignity was there in the simplicity of address among the Romans; Lucius Cicerus, Lucius Brutus Imperatoris, or Caius Marcello Consuli—than to his excellency major-general Noodle, or to the hon John Doodle. My objections are perhaps, trivial and whimsical; but for my soul I cannot help stating them. If therefore, I should sometimes address you without the Excellency tacked, you must not esteem it a mark of personal or official disrespect, but the reverse."

Forgery.—On Saturday morning last, a genteel looking young man, by the name of Albert Pointer presented to Mr. Henry Whyte, of this town, a ticket in the Grand Consolidated Lottery, drawn on Wednesday last, in the city of Washington, the numbers of which, as they appeared on the face of the ticket, entitled it to 18 of 500 dollars.—As it was only an eighth, it was not examined very scrupulously by Mr. W. but a check for the amount was immediately given by him. This happened before the book was opened. In the mean time, Mr. W. discovered, by holding the ticket up to the light, that a No. had been ingeniously pasted on by which it seemed to be entitled to the prize above stated. Mr. Neal, one of our indefatigable peace officers, and from the description given of a young man, succeeded in tracing the youth to his hiding place, and finally conducting him to jail, where he now awaits the sentence of the law—and to "God and his country" we leave him.—*Pet. Rep.*

J. P. ERWIN has been appointed Post Master at Nashville and a great clamour has been raised because a Jackson man was not preferred by the President. It is very properly asked what peculiar or exclusively claims have the friends of General Jackson on the administration? If the President were to undertake to please them, he should begin at once by resigning the station of Chief Magistrate, for nothing short of that would satisfy them. Mr. Jefferson's plan was to appoint his friends to office always, and he sometimes turned out his opponents without ceremony, particularly in the post office department, to put them in, giving as an excuse that "few died and none resigned." Mr. Adams ought not to be censured for following Jefferson's example. At no time had Jefferson's administration to contend against a more factious opposition. As to Mr. Erwin, it is no likely that a better choice could have been made. He is a gentleman of excellent character and qualifications, and General Jackson's friends themselves last fall elected him Clerk of the House of Representatives of the Legislature of Tennessee.—*Lexington Reporter.*

### CHEAP HATS.

The Subscribers after returning their sincere thanks for the encouragement received heretofore, beg leave to inform their customers and a generous public, that they have on hand, and will keep constantly for sale, a complete assortment of

### Fur & Wool Hats,

Made of the best materials the country affords, and in the most fashionable style; which from the extensiveness of their business, they will sell as cheap as any other person, for Cash, or a short credit to those who are punctual. Dry and State Wines, Tickers or Country produce will be received as Cash.

WILLIAM ADAMS.

PETER ADAMS.

Greensboro', April 24.—3w.

Blanks and all kinds of Printing done on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms at this Office

Few occurrences have transpired, many, since the formation of this Government, which looked, in our approach to them, to be so full of fearful, or at least of embarrassing consequences, as those which had connexion with the recent Creek controversy, and which is now so happily adjusted. The Executive had it must be confessed, a delicate and highly responsible task to execute; and a task, the execution of which required both wisdom and firmness, and without the exercise of both, the most embarrassing consequences must have followed. The public tranquility, to say the least of it, was certainly menaced at home; whilst those of other countries and of other kinds of governments, looked to the occurrence and hailed it as a symptom of our approaching dissolution. To meet such a crisis, and to pass it as has been done, is alike demonstrative of the firmness of our republican fabric, and of the wisdom of the Executive to whom the administration of our government is entrusted. We are out of the controversy unhurt, and in a way highly honorable to the government; and which is no less gratifying to the friends of harmony at home, than to the advocates of liberty and republican government all over the world.

Whilst the Executive is entitled to the thanks and lasting gratitude of the country, for its proceedings in this very delicate and responsible controversy, it is especially due to the Secretary of War, on whom from his official relation to the subject, the burden of it rested, as did the negotiations which led to its settlement, to award to him a large share of the praise which is due on so happy a termination of it; and although others may have contributed their aid in effecting this result, they have moved merely in co-operation with the views of the Secretary, and in accordance with his advice.—

*Journal.*

**Map of North Carolina.** We learn that the Court of Anson county has recently directed a survey of the county to be made for the use of John McRae Esq. of this town, in the publication of his new map of the State. A correct Map being much wanted, we would respectfully suggest to the authorities in other counties the propriety of following the liberal example thus set. And for the purpose of procuring such official surveys, Mr. McRae informs us that he will delay the publication for a short time.

*FAYETTE OBS.*

*For the Patriot.*

**MR. EDITOR**—The practice of duelling is considered by some, to be a very laudable one; and by others it has been looked upon with indignation. Some of our most distinguished citizens, have resorted to this impious mode of redressing their wrongs; although it is in direct opposition to the laws of God and man. The individual who has put his adversary to death clandestinely, is driven from society as a monster unfit to live; we look upon him with contempt and say the sentence is just, when he is consigned to an ignominious death. But if he has invited his opponent to the field and slays him honorably (as it is termed) he passes in security with impunity.

How often have we seen young men, who are raised and educated together from their infancy, and joined by the most tender ties of friendship, and who bid fare to make bright ornaments in society, from some misunderstanding, caused perhaps, by the malicious and designing, become the murderers of each other. They have too much pride to seek an interview for the adjustment of their disputes, but a challenge is given and accepted, they repair to the combat, which results in consigning one or both to an untimely grave. Should either survive, pleasure is far from him, his conscience will give him no rest because he has been the murderer of his friend and companion. But he that faileth, is ushered with his sins upon his head, into the presence of an omnipotent God; there being no repentance beyond the grave, his case must be lamentable indeed; woe and misery will be his portion forever.

Our army and Navy have been robbed of some of their brightest ornaments, by this detestable practice, and of those too, who have put themselves before the bayonets of their enemy, and proved to the world that they feared not, when engaged in defence of their beloved country. We have read but a few weeks ago, of the unfortunate occurrence at Washington, between the Secretary of State, Mr. — and a distinguished Senator in Congress Mr. — We see them repairing to the field of honor as blood thirsty savages and attempting the destruction of each other. Where is the man who will not shrink with horror at such a scene? Two of our most distinguished Statesmen, who should always be amongst the first to declaim against such an impious practice, setting an example to the world, which, if persisted in will be attended with the most awful consequences. However high they might have stood in the estimation of the American people, by giving way to the direct passion of revenge, have drawn a veil over those splendid deeds which they had before achieved; and brought upon themselves and their country, a stigma, that can be wiped off by the lapse of time only. Many no doubt, but for the fear of being branded with the epithet of Coward, would decline risking their lives in this inconsistent manner; should a man be called a coward because he fears eternal punishment? I presume not. But on the contrary evinces a spirit of heroism.

Our legislatures have endeavoured to suppress duelling, but without any apparent effect. Those miscreants, who wish to be famed for heroism, evade the laws by retreating out of one state into another, there commits the foul deed of murder, and thus sets justice at defiance. To suppress this practice, I think it would be wise in our legislatures to place such offenders on an equality with the midnight assassin, enact and vigorously enforce such laws as may tend to bring such characters to justice, let them flee where they may.

*DARWIN.*  
Granville May 4, 1826.

#### CONSTITUTION

*Of the Randolph Agricultural Society.*

We citizens of the County of Randolph, for the encouragement and promotion of Agriculture and Family Domestic Manufactures, do form ourselves into a Society, to be denominated *The Randolph Agricultural Society*, and for the government of said Society, we adopt the following Constitution:

##### ARTICLE I.

SEC. 1.—Every citizen of Ran-

SEC. 1.—The Society shall be a President, four Vice Presidents, a Secretary and Treasurer, to be elected annually by ballot.

SEC. 2.—The President shall preside at all meetings of the society—shall call extra meetings when necessary, and shall lay before the meetings of the Society, either verbally or in writing, such useful information as he may have received during the recess of the meetings.

SEC. 3. The Vice-Presidents shall be designated 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th who shall, in case of the death, absence or resignation of the President perform the duties of the President viz: First, the 1st Vice President then the 2d Vice President, and so on to the 4th.

SEC. 4.—The duties of the Secretary shall be to record the proceedings of each meeting of the society, in a book to be kept by him for that purpose, in a plain and legible hand writing; and further, to do such other writing as may be required by the President, or the business of the society.

SEC. 5.—The Treasurer shall receive into his hands, and take charge of the funds of the society—He shall not pay out any money except by order of the President, countersigned by the Secretary. He shall report to the annual meetings of the society, the state and condition of their funds, stating in detail the amount of monies received and the disbursements made the preceding year, and the balance actually on hand.

#### ARTICLE III.

The primary object of this Society shall be the encouragement and promotion of Agriculture—that of Family Domestic Manufactures shall be a secondary object.

#### ARTICLE IV.

The 3d, 4th and 5th section of an act of Assembly, passed in the year 1822, entitled "An Act to promote Agriculture and Family Domestic Manufactures," shall be observed in the government and management of this society.

#### ARTICLE V.

Officers of the society shall enjoy the privilege of voting upon all subjects as other members; provided however, that no member shall vote in the election of any officer when he may be a candidate; provided further, that in no case shall the President give a vote except upon an equal division.

#### ARTICLE VI.

The meeting of the society shall be held in Ashborough, annually and at such other times as the society may agree upon or the President think proper.

#### ARTICLE VII.

At the annual meetings of the society eleven members, and at other meetings five members shall form a quorum, but a less number may adjourn from time to time until a quorum shall be formed.

#### ARTICLE VIII.

The society at any annual meeting may pass such bye-laws or regulations for the government of the society, not inconsistent with this Constitution, as they may think necessary, and upon all subjects or questions the majority of the members present shall govern.

DR. J. A. FOULKES,

ANECDOTE OF VOLTAIRE.

When Frederick the Great made short excursions, he used frequently to take Voltaire with him. On one occasion the philosopher followed the king in a post chaise, and alone. A young page, for whom Voltaire had been the means of procuring a severe reproof some days before, had vowed to be revenged on him. As it was his duty to precede the king for the purpose of seeing that the relays were in readiness, he told all the post masters on the road, that the king had an old monkey of which he was passionately fond; that he used to have him dressed like the gentlemen of the court, and took him with him in all his journeys. The animal he said minded nobody but the king, and was extremely mischievous; he therefore cautioned them, that if this monkey should attempt to quit the carriage in which he was placed, they must by all means prevent him. When Voltaire afterwards arrived at the post, and would have alighted from the carriage, all the people at the inns seriously opposed him; and when he put out his hand to open the door, they gave him several smart raps on the knuckles, laughing immoderately at the same time. Voltaire, not knowing a word of German, could not understand what this strange proceeding meant; he got into a furious rage, and this made the people laugh the more. The report was soon spread, owing to the industry of the page, and every body came out of the inns to see the king's monkey, and to laugh at it. In this manner, the whole of the journey passed, and to raise Voltaire's anger to the highest pitch the king found the trick so good a one, that he would not have the inventor punished; and thus the vengeance of the young page was complete.

A young angel of distinction, being sent down to this world, on some business, for the first time, had an old courier spirit assigned him as a guide: they arrived over the sea of Martinico, in the middle of the long day of obstinate fight between the fleets of Rodney and De Grasse. When, through the clouds of smoke, he saw the fire of the guns, the decks covered with mingled limbs, and bodies dead or dying, the ships sinking, burning or blown into the air, and the quantity of pain, misery and destruction the crews yet alive were thus with so much eagerness dealing round to one another; he turned angrily to his guide, and said, you blundering block-head, you are ignorant of your business; you undertook to conduct me to the earth, and you have brought me into hell. No, sir, says the guide, I have no mistake; this is really earth and these are men. Devils never treat one another, in this cruel manner, they have more sense, and more of what men call humanity.—*Franklin's Let.*

*Just in time.*—A gun maker in Washington, advertises "Dueling Pistols" for "gentlemen disposed to conclude their arguments in the field of honor." He has likewise "quartering bullet moulds, giving four chances to one." We hope that no gentleman will neglect the offer—four chances to one should not be overlooked; it is better than silk coats.

**FOUND,**

In this place on the 27th April, a Note of hand, given by John L. Campbell to James Robbins, dated 24th of March 1826. The owner can have it by applying at this office and paying the advertising.

May 2, 1826.

Having returned from Philadelphia, where he has been attending a course of Medical Lectures in the University of Pennsylvania, respectfully informs his friends and the public in generally, that he intends commencing immediately, the practice of Medicine in its various branches, in the Town of Greensborough, the vicinity and in the adjoining Counties, when his services are required.

He has purchased the House and Lot owned by Dr. Watson, as well as the whole of his Medicines: These, with the addition of those he purchased in the City of Philadelphia, will make, it is presumed, a Shop not inferior to any in the state. Persons from the country, can be supplied with Medicines on reasonable terms; Physicians whose assortment may be broken, will on application, be supplied at a moderate advance on the prime cost.

Those who require his professional services, may rely on his promptness and punctuality, as well as his best exertions to serve them faithfully—he can promise no more; the tests of his medical skill can only be applied by a candid and generous public, when they become sufficiently acquainted with him.

Greensboro, N. C., April 24, 1826. **W.**

### Improvement on Saw-Mills.

If any person could want a Sewer-Mill built or repaired, on a principle that cuts from twenty five to one hundred per cent. faster with the same quantity of water, can by writing to the Editor of this paper, *post paid*, be served with a man endowed with such abilities on the shortest notice. This person alluded to, came to this place well recommended by the first emigrants in his state, and the state of Virginia.

## A List of Letters,

Remainder in the Postoffice at  
 a censor's office, on the 1st day of Ap-  
 ril, which, if not taken out before the  
 first day of July next, will be sent  
 to the General Post Office.

John W. B. Armstrong, John  
M. Albright, Mary Alexander Jones  
Arnfield, Isaac A. Albright.

B. Hiram G. Baugard, William Brown, Michael Benson, John B. Beahart, William B. Mason, Sarah B. Mow.

C. James Clummons, Jane Car-  
bry, Thomas Carby, J. Samuel Cra-  
ven, Henry Cobb, Philip Cobb, Jo-  
seph Close, Robert A. Carson.

*D* John D. Ke, Britia Daniel.  
*E* Clerk and Master in equity.

*F* Captain John Fowler, Justice  
Fields, William Farbish.

G William Ganeon.  
H Joseph Haver Britan Hayes,  
Robert Hamilton

J. Ralua Jones, Eben Jester, Joseph Jackson, Thomas Jones, Craft Jackson, Peter Jenkins, James Johnson, William Jenkins.

K William King, Nancy Kelly,  
Jacob Kunault Abel Knight

**L** Joseph Lovett, Edward Lord,  
John Lambeth.

*M* James Mattem, — McLean,  
Rachel Mackiny, Simon Mendin, Da-  
niel McKinnon, David Mendennard,  
Susanna Murrow.

**N. William Niece,**

**P** Jonathan Parker, 4, Benjamin  
H. F. Phillip, Jesse Peltington, Ro-  
bert Paterson, William Potter, 2.

George Rankin 2 Joseph Richardson, Andrew Russell

S. Hugh Shaw, Sheriff, Joshua Stephenson, Isaac Stanley, William Satter, William Shelly, Seth Starbuck, George Spruce.

T. Noah Tharp. Bartlett Thorne  
ton Benjamin Thomas.

*W* William Unthank.  
*W* Polly Wheeler, James Wal-  
ker, Henry Weatherly, John Whea-  
ler, Joshua Webb, Joshua Wilson  
Isaac Wright, jr

WILLIAM YOUNG  
J. A. DEBANE, P. M.

April 24. - 4 W.

**THE VARGELVINE OF ANSPACH.**

This work is the most precious of the productions which the British metropolis has yielded this year. It furnishes abundant materials for the gratification of that literary gossiping, which peculiarly marks the present era, and which while it makes us acquainted with the feelings and habit of many individuals, whose genius or attainments have placed them above the ordinary level of their species, creates notwithstanding a distaste for more solid intellectual food, and stands in the way of living merit which would aspire to reward or distinction. The Memoirs of the Margravine contain many anecdotes of the wits and scholars of the last, and the beginning of the present century.—Having travelled through Europe, she relates events illustrative of the various manners and customs which characterise the different capitals of that portion of the Globe. Like Lady Mary Wortley Montague she resided some time in Constantinople, and like that accomplished female furnishes anecdotes not at all derogatory to the disciples of the Arabian prophet. The Margravine of Anspach is the youngest daughter of the fourth Earl of Bekeley, and was born in December 1750. She was married at an early age to Lord Craven, but the parties not being altogether of congenial dispositions they very wisely separated. This step induced Lady Craven to travel: amongst other courts she visited that of the Margrave of Anspach, who being the nephew of Caroline, consort of George the 2d of England, had known her from her infancy. She spent the greater part of her time in the society of this prince, and accompanied him to Lisbon, where most luckily hearing of the death of the old Margravine and of Lord Craven at the same time the travellers were united and became one.—*Globe and Emerald.*

**We copy the following documents:**

*Reflections upon the growth of Luxury.*—“I have often reflected how much Luxury has increased in London of late years. Down beds, soft pillows, and easy seats are species of luxury in which I have never indulged because they tend to enervate the body, and render it unfit for fatigue. I always make use of hard mattresses, and accustom myself to the open air in all weather. I literally know two young ladies of high quality, (sisters) who employed a servant with soft hands to rouse them gently out of bed in the morning! Nothing less than a powerful vanity could make such persons submit to the fatigues of a toilet.”

*Reflections upon Marriage.* Rome was surprised when the great Scipio repudiated his wife, and more particularly as she appeared to possess those qualifications which could render her husband happy. In justification of his conduct the noble Roman assembled his friends, to whom he showed his foot. "Behold," he said, "how well this sandal is made how proper it is!—but none of you know where it pinches." Without disparagement to the Roman general, there is rarely a shoe after marriage that fits well to the foot.—It is with ma-