

# THE PATRIOT.

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[NO. 7.]

## THE PATRIOT.

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### ADVERTISEMENT.

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From the Christian Spectator.

### ON THE GENIUS OF COWPER.

To discuss the merits of Cowper is like analyzing the qualities of an intimate friend: the emotions of our hearts towards him are not so much admiration as tenderness; not so much a reverence for illustrious genius, as affection for the loveliness of personal character. The accounts of his life, as portrayed by the hand of friendship, and exhibited in his private correspondence, and wrought into the descriptions of his poetry, are made up of those lesser incidents and hourly displays of feeling which constitute the material friendship. We feel ourselves linked to him by the ties of a long and affectionate intimacy; we are let into the secrecy and confidence of his bosom; and our souls mingle with his, and flow to gather with him in its current of thoughts and joys and sadness. Other poets are borne above us, and break away from the sympathies of the soul, and are wafted in vast elevation on the breath of general fame; we gaze on them with feeling of cold and tumultuous wonder, and every personal trait, and favourite virtue, and weakness, are swallowed up in the full blaze of intellectual glory. But Cowper has descended from the dazzling height and glorious company of his fellow-lumaries, hovering over the dwelling of peaceful life, and shedding down upon them a soft radiance as if imploring the love and fellowship of mortality. His image is mingled with our visions of domestic bliss; it dwells among the remembered pleasures of childhood and home. The spirit of his soft and lovely character steals through the relations of private intercourse and social affluence. We throw open to him the inmost sanctuaries of our bosoms, and he enters a dear and welcome visitor. His very name kindles up within us a glow of human sensibility and celestial purity. The thought of him is like a whispering vision of paradise. How softly do our contemplations repose on this dearest and most sacred image of genius! how quietly he steals away one and another of sympathies, till the enchanted heart surrenders in sweet captivation, and rejoices in his power!

There was in the constitution of Cowper a deep and strong morality, a quiet but inextinguishable warmth of temperament, in which every pure and amiable feeling sprang up in ever-blooming freshness and verdure. It was in his age and before, that the hollow-hearted poetry of France had spread its elegant and frosty incrustations over the fountains of the British Helicon; but the streams still flowed beneath and collected in secret their force, till they gushed forth warm and sparkling in the genius of Cowper.

The original temperament of Cow-

per fitted him for a secluded retreat and select friendship. His situation might seem to deprive him of much of that literary stimulus and that wide fellowship with the play of human passions, which is so generally necessary to sustain the heart in healthful and vigorous exercise; suited to the general structure of our mortal nature, was just adapted to give his the vigorous expansion. His acute sensibilities shrank from the pathos of a scene, and a sympathizing word; he sighed for the protection and nourishment of tender childhood; he wanted to repose on the bosom that loved him with maternal fondness. His gentle and innocent affections expanded themselves to sweet smiles, and soothing voices, and delicate assiduousness, and as the tender vegetable drinks in its life from the dews of the evening, so the heart of Cowper banqueted on the soft elegance of female courtesies. He could not tolerate a distant and civil friendship; if he loved, it was with the ardour of young and untaught enthusiasm. With the boundless confidence of inexperience, he clasped his friend to his inmost self, and bathed and blessed him in the outpourings of his purest affections.

Domestic seclusion was the element in which he lived and breathed. He delighted in the contemplation of human character and manners, as they displayed their countless hues to objects of pleasure and ambition; but they must be chastened and meliorated by distance; the toil, and clamour, and confusion, and heart-breaking of this restless and turbid life—he loved to feel and pity them; but it was in the musing quiet of contemplation, it was as one who at a distance from the haunts of men, and his feelings soothed to the mildness of an evening sky, listens to the mingled murmurs of a busy and expiring day. The heartlessness of an indolent and irregular life, the succeeding months of agony which rolled over him, must have given double attractions to a scene of calm and hallowed repose; here he found rest and healing to his wounded spirit; here it flowed even and tranquil like the gentle ripples of an ocean after a night of shipwreck and storm; and the scenery of life comes reflected from his mind in all its original beauty and in crystalline purity.

There is an indefinable charm pervading the writings of Cowper which the heart only can understand. He has no loftiness of diction, or surprising novelties of imagery to lead captive the fancy. His style is that of an even and unambitious phraseology. You see no labour of thought, nor sudden impulses of inspiration. When he rises, it is in gentle undulation. There is sometimes such a want of vigour that he almost borders on the very verge of tameness, when some happy thought will awaken a new gleam of poetic fervour and every reader will forgive him his error. The tone of feeling that pervades his composition is perfectly inimitable, it is so entirely the effusion of his native and spontaneous temperament. The directness and simplicity of his expression, too, no art can equal, because art did not produce it; it is limpid as water, and the sentiment is seen through it as a medium of perfect transparency. It is so original and peculiar so shaped to the thought to which it gives utterance, so impregnated with the warm and living spirit that glowed within him, that it seems not collected from the common vocabulary of the language, but the birth of occasion, and to be thrown out as a new creation from the omnipotence of his fancy.

In many respects Cowper was a contrast to Thomson, whose genius

was certainly inclined to the French models. Thomson had more splendour, but less of that earnest sincerity that flows into the heart like a stream of liquid pathos. He has a more ambitious fancy and while in Cowper you are absorbed by the beauty of the scenery, in him you think of the superlative elegance of the description. The one thrives on the richness of the fancy on the riches of the imagination; the other seems to pour forth and pour with his passion the scene which his pencil is to draw; while in the descriptions of Cowper you have a naked and exact impress of the living beauty which caught his delicate and sensitive eye. There is more invention in Thomson, and more reality in Cowper. In Thomson you see the outbursts of raptures and intoxicated power, the wide diffusion of a spirit so plastic and penetrating, that it moulds and fires every subject of the hardest and roughest materials. Cowper transfuses a sufficiency of fervour into every subject, and while there is no forced animation, there is no over-flowing fulness; nothing waiting and nothing to spare.

Cowper was a Christian, and I doubt not, that often has the devout spirit risen from the personal of his strains, and rapt in the holy elevation caught from this mingled flame of genius and piety, poured out the ecstasies of his soul for such a gift to religion. It has been the reproach of his friends that they have cramped its energies by scholastic definitions; that instead of letting its native attractions shine through the medium of a rich and elevated diction, they have bathed from the pulpit and the press, disguised it by a quiet and pedantic phraseology; they have sullied its lustre by numerous and gross perversities of taste; they have chilled its generous and lofty spirit by narrow and spiritless and common-place sentiment. This reproach can be, and it ought to be, wiped off. The separation between taste and devotion, is a most unnatural divorce. Cowper had a soul keenly alive to every beauty of nature and art; and religion, as invested with the charms of his poetry, never wore an earthly robe that shone so like its hue of original and celestial loveliness. Never dwelt there in a human being a temper that mingled so kindly with the bland spirit of Christianity. It touched with its hallowed fire all the springs of his elegant taste; it breathed its inspiring vigour into all his innocent loves, till every element of his beautiful genius, like the scenes it described, wafted nothing but incense to heaven. What! shall man be attracted to every other of his interests by the forms of a seductive rhetoric, and the power of a brilliant and fascinating imagery! Shall genius pour forth its praises of nature, till the stars above us twinkle down with new lustre, and the whole earth wake to new beauty, as when it bursts fresh from the bosom of almighty love? Shall vice itself glitter in the magic of unwonted melody, and the heart be drunken with its sorceries? Shall the God of heaven be blasphemed in colours dipped in his own glory; and shall religion, the joy of angels, the dearest friend of humanity, the bright hope and vision of immortality, meet the naked selfishness of the heart without a grace to soften and conciliate? Must it contend, not only with the polished shaft of wit, the subtleties of depraved reason, and the host of mighty passions—but must it also wage an natural war with those very refinements and sensibilities of our nature, which owe to it their purest nourishment and noblest elevation? It has done that for man, which ought to fill every heart with enthusiasm.

The prospects of its achievements are enough to open all the fountains of the soul; to make it break from its tame and proscribed impurity of diction; to pour around Christianity the light of every taste, and the charm of irresistible persuasion. Then melting down every obstacle it shall go forth conquering and to conquer till every eye is ravished with its beauty, and every heart yields it the homage of veneration!

### REVIEW.

Of the Memoirs of Richard Henry Lee.

Such a subject, as the history of the United States, is no where else in the range of ages to be appointed out. Beginning with the first steps of the colonial policy of Britain towards America, in 1764, and brought down to the adoption of the Constitution and organization of the government in 1790, it is a theme of epic unity and grandeur. It comprehends every kind of interest; politics alternately of the subtil and of the most expansive school; the action and reaction upon each other of the mature political strength of the English Cabinet, and the adolescent energy of America. It is filled with characters, with an eloquence, like that which was wont to be heard in the storms of the old common-wealths; strains of exhortation and resolute responses echo to each other across the Atlantic; in the shifting scenes of the war, all the races of men and the stages of civilization are mingled, the British veteran, the German mercenary, the gallant Chevaliers of Poland and France, the hardy American yeoman, the mountaineer, the painted savage. At one moment the mighty fleets of Europe are thundering in the Antilles; at the next, the blue eye Brunswicker, the veterans of the Seven Years' War, are seen winding down from the Canadian frontier, under the command of an English Gentleman, to expiate to the American militia; peace is made; thirteen republics stand side by side on the continent, bleeding from the wounds of war, tremblingly alive for the independence, which their labors and agonies had gained them; the trial of war had been borne, that of peace succeeds; a Constitution is proposed, is discussed, is adopted; a new life is breathed by it into the exhausted channels of the nation, which starts from that moment in a career of prosperity so rapid, so resistless, so adventurous, that the reality every day puts our brightest visions to shame. And this astonishing drama of events was the work of our days; its theatre was our beloved country; its immortal actors were our fathers.

### OFFICE SEEKING.

The Georgetown Metropolitan, informs us that a resignation of one of the Clerks in the Treasury Office at Washington City took place recently, and adds, that as soon as the resignation was known, then came the tug of precedence in the ante-chamber. Members of Congress who had friends to serve, broken merchants, discharged clerks, ruined spendthrifts and idle boys, rushed in one promiscuous mass, until the Secretary found it necessary, to preserve his person from being taken by storm, to have a label pasted up in the ante-chamber announcing that the appointment had been made. We understand that the plan was highly approved of, and that several Secretaries have ordered a sign to be hung up, subscribed on one side, "No vacancies in this Office," and on the other, "Vacancies filled," by which it will be suited for any emergencies, even that of resignations.



Washington, May 26.

The following extract we find in the New York American, of Monday. It seems to corroborate the opinions contained in the article we on Wednesday published from the London Traveller, of the probability of an immediate commencement of hostilities, on the part of Russia. The new reign in Russia commences under circumstances of a very portentous aspect.

Extract of a Letter from London, dated April 13th.

"Matters are going on smoothly here—Even the moored affairs are returning to their accustomed regularity. Ministers are strong and popular; and not a little elated at the success of their new principles of free trade. The return of the Duke of Wellington is anxiously expected. It is supposed he left St. Petersburg immediately after the funeral of Alexander: if so, he is now on his way. His experience and sagacity will have enabled him to judge of the condition of Russia, which is here thought to be one of great difficulty. I heard, from the best authority, that more than fourteen thousand persons were under arrest—some of them of the noblest and best families in Russia. No executions have yet taken place: a fact that evinces most strongly the difficulty of the conjuncture.—This hesitation proves, though it is attempted to be concealed, the extent of defection; and the alarm caused by the high character of the person connected with it. To pardon or to punish might, under these circumstances, be alike fatal. Notwithstanding the pacific disposition of Nicholas, a war seems to be the only remedy for the fire that surrounds him. When the Pretorian band are masters, the law they prescribe must be obeyed: with Turkey, therefore, must war, in all probability, be made. Constantinople may be pillaged, and Greece relieved from the Ottoman power. This will give vent to the rebellious spirit which seems to have infected all classes, extend the limits of the empire; and preserve, for the present, the imperial throne. The Holy Alliance, and, above all England, will not see this, without apprehension and jealousy; but, in what way they can avert or successfully oppose the war, it is not easy to perceive. The King has been lately severely attacked with fever and so inflammatory symptoms, but is again convalescent. He has kept himself much in retirement at Windsor, but is expected in London towards the end of the month to remain till the dissolution of Parliament, which is looked for about the first of June."

The Boston Courier gives the following particulars in addition to the extract we made from that paper on Wednesday:

"RUSSIA.—The intelligence from Europe, by the arrival here of the British ship Arcadia, on Thursday night, and which was briefly noticed in our paper of yesterday, is of an interesting character. The opinion at London evidently is, that war is approaching. All the accounts from the north are said to be of a warlike aspect. Admiral Greigh, the commander-in-chief of the Russian naval forces, had been recalled to St. Petersburg, to report the actual condition of the forces under him, and to make the necessary preparations for putting to sea. The movements of the two grand Russian armies were said to be of a remarkable nature, having for their ultimate object the concentration of the troops, for the purpose of approaching with advantage the provinces of Bessarabia. Different corps of cavalry had been reinforced, and were to be joined by the first man of the Cossacks, and be ready to commence the campaign at the first intimation. The Duke of Wellington and Austrian minister had urged every possible argument to save the peace. The Duke had concluded his mission; and it had been announced in Paris that he had left St. Petersburg, and was every moment expected at Calais. The Petersburg Gazette, of March 28, gives an account of the closing funeral ceremonies of Alexander, in that city. The crowd in the streets, as well as in the cathedral, was immense. The balconies and windows of most of the houses were hung with black, and even the roofs of some were covered in like manner. The Emperor followed the hearse on foot, attended by the Grand Duke Michael, the Prince of Orange, Prince William of Prussia, &c. The inhabitants heard (says the Gazette,) with a sensation which it is impossible to describe, the discharge of the artillery, and the three volleys fired by the troops, announcing that the earth had received into her bosom the remains of him, who, when living, was the noblest of her sons."

# FROM THE PACIFIC.

Extract from a letter received from an Officer on board the U. S. ship Placer, dated

CALLAO BAY, February 11, 1826.

"We spent three weeks in October at Guayaquil, a port of Colombia, at which place we were most hospitably received, and every attention paid to us we could wish. In return for these civilities, we celebrated the anniversary of the independence of that part of Colombia, in such style as they were not accustomed to see, by salutes, illuminating, and sending of fireworks, &c. We also gave a social Ball to the Ladies, and were honored with the presence of a large collection of the greatest beauty I have met with since we left the United States. Our ship was superbly decorated upon the Spar Deck, with flags and emblematical distinctions of different nations, and splendidly illuminated. The Ball was attended by the Governor, his suit, and all the principal military and private gentlemen of the place, and conducted in a style becoming the representatives of our country."

"We left Guayaquil on the 27th October, for Chorrillos, touched at several of the intermediate ports, and sailed from Chorrillos, 7th December, for Valparaiso, off which place, we lost our Lieutenant of Marines, Mr. Congeman, of New-Jersey, by a typhus fever, and on Sunday night (as we lost our Purser, Mr. Humphreys, of Philadelphia, by a consumption. We arrived at Valparaiso, 27th December, took on board provisions, and sailed for Chorrillos 10th January, touched at Arica, arrived off Callao on the 21st, and had the extreme pleasure of seeing the Patriotic Flag flying on the Castle.—The capitulation took place on the 19th, and the Castles were surrendered on the 23d of January."

The garrison and inhabitants of Callao were in a very deplorable state, almost entirely without food, and in a state of starvation; dead bodies were found in the houses, and streets, that had died of hunger. The Marquis Torrealba, his wife and family, have either been killed or starved to death. From the extreme want of food in his family, he gave Gen. Rodil a M. dal presented to him by the Peruvian Government, whilst President of Peru, valued at thirty thousand dollars, for a half barrel of beef, and a small quantity of rice. It is ascertained as a fact that the horses and mules they were compelled to kill, (to prevent their dying of starvation,) were sold to the inhabitants at the enormous sum of 17 dollars per pound. A single fowl for 80 dollars, a ship bouquet at 8 dollars a piece; there was not a dog or cat to be found in the place at the time of the surrender of the Castles; they had all been eaten by the inhabitants. At the commencement of the siege there were 1500 troops in the Castles, and 4500 inhabitants in the town. At the surrender there were but 300 troops and 500 inhabitants; thus you see, that out of 6000 souls, there were but 800 left; in short, they were reduced to the last extreme."

Callao now presents the most horrid spectacle I ever beheld; a great part of the town is levelled to the ground, and the houses left standing are more or less injured. Thus ends the war in Peru."

The Spaniards are completely driven off the Continent of South America. The only possession they have in this hemisphere, is the Island of Chiloe, on the coast of Chili. The Chilean squadron, and a strong land force, are now carrying on active operations against them, and strong hopes are entertained of their success."

General Bolivar arrived at Lima on the afternoon of the 6th inst. from Upper Peru. He was received with great pomp and show. I understand that he is much dissatisfied with the capitulation. Gen. Rodil has left the country in the British frigate Briton; the frigate United States has gone to Chili. She will return shortly, when we shall ascertain which vessel is to go to the Sandwich Islands."

# MISSOLONGHI.

We copy the following (says the New York Commercial Advertiser,) from an English paper, where it is described as an authentic letter from an English Colonel, who was one of the brave defenders of the place, and with a copy of which the paper had been favored by the gentleman to whom it was addressed.

St. Anne's near Lepanto, }  
March 14, 1826. }

"Missolonghi has fallen. That heroic city, which for 8 months had defeated the power of the Infidels, and repulsed 82 attacks, was taken by storm on the 10th. Poor St. Aubyn fell on the occasion, but he died nobly. On the 8th, while we were rejoicing for our late victory, Ibrahim having been reinforced by seven thousand troops, arrived before the place, and again summoned us to surrender, promising favorable conditions, which being refused, a sharp affair took place, the result of which was that he felt back, having lost seven hundred killed, 200 wounded, 400 prisoners, 4 pieces of cannon, 2 standards. On the 9th he returned with 20,000 men, and a formidable train of artillery, surrounding the town on all sides."

We had only 7,000 men to oppose to him, and those worn out with fatigue but all resolved to conquer or to die. In the evening we received the Sacrament in the Church of St. Sophia, and marched to our positions, from which few returned. At 12 o'clock the enemy opened a tremendous fire from 184 cannons and 48 mortars, which continued without intermission till 10 o'clock next morning, when the walls became a heap of ruins. The enemy then vigorously attacked us in four directions, and after two hours fighting forced their way into the town. The conflict was now raging in the most deadly form. The streets were choked with the dead and wounded, whilst the blood was running in streams."

The slaughter of the Turks was excessive as every house was a complete fortress, and the ground disputed at the point of the bayonet, inch by inch. Our gallant French volunteers did wonders. Three times headed by our brave and lamented St. Aubyn, they charged and drove back the enemy with great loss, taking a number of prisoners; but in making the fourth and desperate attack, our gallant Aubyn was shot in the breast, and died in my arms, begging me with his last breath, to die rather than yield."

In the mean time the Governor defended himself with heroic obstinacy in the great Church, but the doors being forced, and most of his men killed or wounded, he sprung the mines, which destroyed both that and the citadel, overwhelming himself and two thousand Turks in one tremendous ruin."

The enemy having now entire possession of the hard fought town, we collected about 3,000 of the brave fellows who had fought so well, and after a hard contest, we succeeded in

cutting our way out, leaving them in possession of a heap of ruins, which I have learned has cost Ibrahim one thousand of his best troops in the last attack alone. I joined Gen. Gouras on the 12th with 500 men, 150 prisoners, six cannons, and nine standards taken from the enemy during the last fatal attack.—We brought the body of St. Aubyn off with us, which will be interred to day with military honors. I received three slight wounds, but am now fast recovering."

# CIRCULAR TO POST MASTERS.

Post Office Department.

27th MAY 1826.

Sir: Complaints have been lately made of the delay and sometimes loss of Newspapers sent by mail. These may be attributable in some cases to the careless manner in which papers are prepared for the mail, but, in others, they are believed to arise from the inattention or design of Post Masters. It is feared that some of them are so forgetful of their duty, as to consult the convenience of contractors on their own, by retaining a part of the packets when the mail is so large that the usual number of bags cannot contain it. Others, it is said, being more culpable, retain newspapers to read them. A moment's reflection must convince every Post Master; guilty of either of these charges, that he trifles with the obligation imposed by his oath of office, and should be held responsible for such gross violation of duty."

Publishers of Newspapers and their subscribers, as well as Post Masters are requested to report to the Department all irregularities in the reception of papers forwarded in the mail, and an assurance is given, that where the irregularity shall be proved to have been produced by the negligence or design of any contractor, Post Master, or clerk, the most effectual steps shall be taken to prevent its recurrence."

It is often of as much importance to the public, and always as essential to the reputation of the mail, that Newspapers should be as speedily and as accurately delivered as letters; and an individual who is inattentive to the former, is unworthy of being trusted with the latter. He is a stranger to that high incentive to duty, which arises from an ardent desire to elevate the character of the Department, by giving the utmost efficiency to its operations."

In the post office law, it is provided that, "If any person employed in any Department of the Post Office, shall improperly detain, delay, embezzle, or destroy, any Newspaper, or shall permit any other person to do the like, or shall open or permit any other person to open, any mail or packet of Newspapers, or shall embezzle or destroy the same, not being directed to such person, or not being authorized to receive or open the same, such offender shall, on conviction thereof, pay a sum not exceeding twenty dollars for every such offence."

All offices where Newspapers are mailed, Post Masters should see that they are properly put up and directed. None should be forwarded in the mail except such as are secured by a substantial envelope, and have a legible superscription."

If this injunction were strictly observed, the number of failures would be greatly reduced."

Under no circumstances, should any part of the mail be left on a route short of its destination. This may always be avoided, by Post Masters at the important offices keeping one or more extra mail bags."

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN M-LEAN.

Printers will confer a favor on the Department, and probably promote their own interest, by publishing this Circular."

# JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED AT THE OFFICE.



## GREENSBOROUGH:

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7.

We have received several communications which will be attended to in due time.

### FIETIETH ANNIVERSARY.

Pursuant to previous notice, a meeting was held of the citizens of this place and county, in the Court House, on Saturday last, for the purpose of making arrangements for celebrating the approaching Anniversary of American Independence; Abraham C. C. Esq. was called to the chair, and Dr. R. P. Williamson secretary of the meeting.

Col. Daniel Gilham was appointed to preside, and William Ryan Esq. as Vice President;—Dr. Ralph Gorrell, Orator, and Mr. V. Huntington Doanell, to read the Declaration of Independence.

The following gentlemen were selected as a Committee of Arrangements, viz: John M. Dick, Esq., Christopher Moring, John Conrad, John M. L. Geo. Benjamin Overman, and Dr. William D. Scott.

Toast Committee—William Patrick, Joshua G. Wright and T. E. Strange.

Dr. R. P. Williamson, Marshal of the day.

The Committee of Arrangements were instructed to invite the Revolutionary officers and soldiers within the county.

### Manumission and Colonization.

At the last annual meeting of the Society of Friends in this State, that very respectable body came to the resolution of manumitting and removing all the coloured people held by them that were willing to leave the country; and since that time, they have been concerting measures for carrying their intentions into effect, and in consulting the wishes of the coloured people themselves in relation to their future destination, which has resulted in the following arrangement: 120 of the number are desirous of going to Hayti; 316 to Liberia; and about 100 wish to be sent to the non-slave holding states, Ohio or Indiana.

Dr. George Swaine, of this county, who is deputed by the Society, has gone to Beaufort in this State, to attend to the embarkation, and to supply the wants of those who have made choice of Hayti for their future home; a vessel had been previously chartered for that purpose by Richard Mendenhall of this county, for the society, which was to sail about the first of this month.

The 316 of this population who have chosen to go to Liberia, and the 100 who wish to be removed to Ohio or Indiana, will also be sent there at the expense of the Society of Friends; the former by the first vessels to the African Settlement; and the latter, by means of waggons, which will be engaged to convey them and the little property of which they may be possessed.

In addition to the above, this Society have already sent 64 persons to the State of Ohio, 47 by the ship India Chief, which lately sailed from Norfolk to Liberia, and 11 by another vessel which sailed about the same time to Africa.

This Society, also, contributed \$300 dollars to the funds of the African Colonization Society soon after its establishment.

A Statement has been published in the Washington Telegraph, by Mr. Benton, authorized by Mr. Randolph, which gives the information, that his speeches delivered during the last session of Congress, will be published this summer.

The papers received by the last mails, contain accounts of the drought throughout the whole southern country, extending to Pennsylvania, it has been excessive and the prospects for good crops is gloomy. The water courses are lower than they were at any time last Summer.

The North Carolina Journal, says that J. G. A. Williamson, Esq. of Person county, has been appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, Consul at Lagaira, in South America. We understand he will depart for the place of his destination in the course of this summer.

Samuel E. Foote, has been elected a Senator of the United States from Connecticut, for six years from the 4th of March next, in the place of Mr. Edwards.

**DISTRESSES IN ENGLAND.**—At Manchester and its vicinity, between 40 and 50 thousand persons are said to be out of employ, and in almost a state of starvation. At Blackburn, thousands of manufacturers are also in the greatest distress, whole families being in danger of perishing for want of food. For nine weeks 14,000 persons have been fed on public charity. In a village containing 582 weavers, 459 are without employment, and they and their families dependent on charity for support. The almost entire failure of orders for Cotton goods is assigned as the cause of the recurrence of these alarming and distressing scenes!

It is stated in the New Orleans Daily Advertiser, that Governor Johnson has refused to approve of a score of divorces, which the Legislature wished enacted.

In looking over the list of acts passed at the recent session, we confess our surprise, that the most prominent measures recommended to the attention of Congress, by the President, in his opening message, but one finally succeeded, and that one the Panama Mission. We mention this only as a singular fact, and not with a view of producing an unfavorable inference as to the popularity of the Administration, for there is no doubt that many of them would have passed, had there been time to act upon them. Among the objects to which the President invited attention, were the establishment of a uniform system of Bankruptcy—a more perfect organization of the Militia—a more effective provision for the relief of Revolutionary Pensioners—an uniform standard of Weights and Measures—a revision of the Judiciary system—a new Executive Department of the General Government—the establishment of an Astronomical Observatory—the founding a National University, and a Monument to Washington, within the walls of the Capitol—yet not one of these was fully matured.

### Raleigh Reg.

**NICETY OF THE LAW.**—At a recent term of the Petersburg Superior Court, Albert Painter a white man, was arraigned on the charge of altering or mauling a Lottery Ticket, with the design of giving it a fictitious value. Not the least doubt was entertained of his guilt—indeed it was self evident—yet he was acquitted, because the fraud committed was not on a lottery authorized by the laws of Virginia.

In two days after his acquittal, this man was arrested in Richmond, for presenting for payment a Lottery ticket purporting to be a fifty dollar prize, but upon more minute examination was found to have been altered, by pasting on the numbers cut

out of another ticket, in such a manner as to alter its value. He was arrested, but it is only again to undergo the mockery of a trial. [ib.]

On the 26th ult. the first stone of a new institution, to be called the Western Reserve College, was laid at Hudson, in Portage county, Ohio. The Western Reserve is settled principally by emigrants from New England. While our Eastern States are contented if they can erect one college for a State, Ohio has given charters to six colleges, four of which are now in operation, viz: Athens, Oxford, Cincinnati, and Western Reserve. From the number of her learned institutions, it would seem that Ohio is determined to reverse the proposition that one of the great advantages of our canal system is the conveyance of knowledge from the East to the West, so as to place the Atlantic States in the situation of debtors, rather than creditors, in this kind of traffic. If we may be allowed to discharge a pun, we might add, that Ohio seems also determined to rebut the assertion, that she has grown up at once to her high rank among the States, and to show that she is rising by degrees.

The Baltimore Gazette gives the following extract of a letter, to show that Pensacola harbor requires great improvement to make it fit for the reception of large vessels of war:

*U. S. Frigate Constellation,*  
BAY OF PENSACOLA, April 27, 1826.

"We have at last succeeded in getting our ship into this place. I think it fully calculated for a harbour for frigates or vessels drawing more than nineteen feet water. Our Commodore joined us at Havana; his board pendant is now flying on board this ship."

Washington, May 22.

In the House of Representatives on Saturday, no less than four attempts were made to prolong the session.—When the resolution came from the Senate fixing the day of adjournment for Thursday, the House refused to accede to it. A motion was then made to reconsider the vote by which the resolution of the Senate respecting the prolongation of the session was rejected, but the House refused to entertain the motion. Various bills were then read a third time, and passed; and, on motion of Mr. Cook, a joint resolution suspending the rule which prohibits the sending of bills to the President for signature on the 1st day of the session, was adopted, and sent to the Senate, which body refused to concur in the resolution. The House then took a recess from four to six o'clock.

**Marder at Sea.**—The sloop Rapid, Myrick, arrived at Boston on Wednesday week from Nantucket, with two of the crew and 17 slaves (2 men, 9 women, and 7 children) taken out of the schooner Decatur, by the ship Constitution, Chase, which arrived at Nantucket on the 15th inst. Our Correspondent, Mr. Popliff, writes us that one of the men informed him that the Decatur sailed from Baltimore on the 8th ult. for New Orleans. On the 25th, in lat. 23, lon. 73, while his informant was on the foreyard, one man at the helm, the mate and two men below, and the captain as ride the rail scraping some mud from the anchor stock, two of the blacks seized the Captain by the leg and pitched him overboard. Some noise and confusion ensued, on hearing which the mate came on deck, approaching the railing was seized by three blacks and thrown overboard. The crew then attempted to lower the boat to save them and to alter the helm, but were prevented doing either by the blacks. After this the blacks tried to avoid every vessel, but could not get out of the way of the Constitution. Capt. Chase put his 2d officer on board to bring her into port, but on his learning the facts relative to the fate of the capt. and mate, he re-

fused to go in her without the ship would take out all the blacks, which Capt. Chase could not do, so she was left with two of the crew and 14 slaves (men) on board. The man says that as far as he could learn, their object was to carry the vessel to St. Domingo, where they thought they could be at liberty.

General Scott, Lieutenant Henry Smith, his aid de camp, and Captain Munro, of the U. S. Army, arrived at New York, on the 23d ult. in six days from Savannah.

*Mr. Jefferson.*—The London Globe, remarking on the pecuniary embarrassments of Mr. JEFFERSON, says: "He has, happily, an estate which he cannot be deprived of—in the respect and gratitude of a great part of the civilized world."

It is stated in the Albany Argus, of Tuesday, that the Ministers to Panama will probably sail from N. York about the first of June, in the new sloop of war Lexington. The New York American expresses an opinion that the ministers will not go till the autumn, as the season is now so far advanced, that northern constitutions cannot venture into that climate without imminent risk. The Editor of the American conjectures that the Lexington may be sent to apprise Mr. Anderson, that his colleague, Mr. Sergeant, will be detained here until that time in order that he may regulate his proceedings accordingly.

### MARKED.

At the seat of James Brown Esq. in Rockingham, on the 30th ult. Mr. Robert Galloway to Miss Susan Carter of Caswell.

### DIED.

At Salem in Stokes county, on the 4th inst. Miss Eliza Bagie, daughter of Mr. Charles Bagie, of that place. "Earthly joy is but a tinsel gem,  
That sparkles for an hour—  
And life is but a rilled stem,  
And hope its faded flower."

### Appointment for Camp Meetings.

A Camp Meeting is to commence on the 21st of July, at Centre Camp Meeting Ground, in Guilford county, N. C. for the Methodist Episcopal Church, and all other serious persons, for public and religious devotion, through Christ our Saviour to Almighty God. It is probable, it will continue from Friday, till the Wednesday following. It is wished that the friends of the Camp Meeting, would observe that the Camp ground is to be removed from where it was formerly, some less than a quarter of a mile, to the north of Mr. Shelton's Spring, where there is a very suitable plot of ground for that purpose.

There will be another Camp Meeting to commence at Pleasant Garden Meeting-house, in Guilford county, N. C. on the 22d of September, under the same circumstances, except the removal of the Ground.

### 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. City and State Witness Tickets or Country produce will be received as Cash.

WILLIAM ADAMS,  
PETER ADAMS.

Greensboro', April 24.—3w.



## POETRY.

### SONG.

TUNE—*Rousseau's Dream.*

See the moon o'er cloudless Jume,  
Shining in the lake below;  
See the distant mountain towering,  
Like a pyramid of snow.

Scenes of grandeur—scenes of child-  
hood—

Scenes so dear to love and me;  
Let us roam by hower and wild wood,  
All is lovelier when with thee.

O'er Leman's breast the winds are  
sighing.

All is silent in the grove;  
And the flowers, with dew drops glis-  
tering,

Sparkle like the eye of love.

Night so calm, so clear, so cloudless,  
Blessed night to love and me;

Let us roam by hower and fountain,  
All is lovelier when with thee.

ON SEEING A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE.

Embosom'd in a beautiful vale,  
Fram'd by the gentle southern gale,  
There stands a cot hard by a brook,  
Into whose wave wild flowers look.

All is so lovely—lovely there,  
You well might deem some sprite of  
air.

Some weary wanderer of space  
Had chosen it for a resting place,  
How calmly could I pass my days  
In that sweet solitude with thee,

Far from the cold world's idle gaze,  
Couldst thou though resign the world  
for me.

### ROYAL PHILOSOPHY.

Happy the world the poet sings,  
When they have Philosophers for  
Kings;

And nearly such was Constantine,  
Who might have reigned—yet would  
resign.

At Russian annals perhaps he started  
Seeing how Autocrats departed;  
And shrewdly judging by the letter,  
He tho't that Nick would suit them  
better.

### AGRICULTURAL.

From the *American Farmer.*

HINT FOR A ROTATION OF CROPS  
IN THE SOUTH.

1st year, Oats, (5 acres in the hand.)  
2d year, Cotton, do do do  
3d year, Corn, do do do

### METHOD.

"In July, when the oats are cut,  
turn in the stubble, &c. with a dagon,  
Sow about a bushel of cow peas to  
the acre, broad cast and harrow them  
in with an iron toothed harrow. Be-  
fore frost turn in the green pea vines  
with a dagon, and harrow the ground.

"The next year plant your cotton  
on the ground thus treated, manur-  
ing in the drill with your animal ma-  
nure and straw cotton stalks, corn  
stalks &c. from your farm yard.

"The next year plant your corn on  
the land occupied the year before  
with cotton, and manure the hill or  
drill with cotton stalks, planting the  
step or space with peas for seed, &c.

"In this way go on: first with oats,  
followed by a manuring of peas; se-  
cond with cotton measured with ani-  
mal manure, &c. and third, with corn  
and peas, manured with cotton seed.  
Each year you will have in five acres  
of oats, five of cotton, and five of corn.  
Perhaps fifteen acres is a little over  
the mark to the hand; if so, say less.  
But I think by using the plough more  
and the hoe less that quantity can  
be easily managed, especially when  
deep ploughing with the dagon is us-  
ed in turning the peas, &c. by which  
both the difficulty as to grass is great-  
ly diminished and the cultivation of  
the corn and cotton with the shovel is  
rendered much lighter. J. J."

Newberry, April 21, 1826.

On the Honing and Strapping of  
a Razor.—"Let the hone be seldom  
and but sparingly resorted to; and  
never, unless by frequent and re-  
peated strapping, the edge of the ra-  
zor is entirely destroyed; use the best  
pale oil, and be careful to preserve

the hone clean and free from dust.  
Previously to the operation of shav-  
ing, it will be found of service, par-  
ticularly to those who have a strong  
beard, and a tender skin, to wash  
the face well with soap and water;  
and the more time spent in lathering  
and moistening the beard, the easier  
will the process of shaving become.  
Dip the razor in hot water before  
applying it to the face; use the blade  
nearly flat, always taking care to  
give it a cutting instead of a scrap-  
ing direction. Stop the razor im-  
mediately after using it, for the pur-  
pose of effectually removing any  
moisture that may remain upon the  
edge; and be careful not to employ  
a common stop, as the composition  
with which they are covered, is in-  
variably of a very inferior quality,  
and injurious to a razor. The  
stop should always be of the best  
manufacture, and when the compo-  
sition is worn off, it will be found  
particularly useful to rub it over  
lightly with a little clean tallow,  
and then put upon it the top part of  
the snuff of a candle, which being a  
fine powder, will admirably supply  
the place of the best composition  
ever used for the purpose. An-  
other excellent mode of renovating a  
razor-stop, is by rubbing it well  
with pewter, and impregnating the  
leather with the finest metallic par-  
ticles.

"In closing these observations, I  
cannot omit to protest against the  
elastic cushion stop, which, from  
easily yielding to the pressure of  
the razor, removes the fine, keen,  
flat edge produced by the hone, and  
substitutes an injurious roundness  
in its place.—A flat stop, not too  
much burdened with leather, is best  
adapted to continue the form which  
the edge receives in honing; to ad-  
mit of any other, is to subvert in  
practice the principles on which a  
cutting edge is formed."

### ANECDOTES.

*Novel Recommendation.*—One day  
when the late Lord Chancellor  
Thurlow was busily engaged, a poor  
Curate applied to him for a living,  
which was then vacant. "Don't  
trouble me," said the Chancellor,  
turning from him, with a frowning  
brow. "Don't you see I am busy,  
and can't listen to you! What  
Duke or Lord recommended?" The  
Curate lifted his eyes, and in a tone  
of dejection, said he had no Lord to  
recommend him but the Lord of  
Hosts. "The Lord of Hosts! I  
believe I have had recommendations  
from most Lords, but do not recol-  
lect one from him before, and so do  
you hear young man, you shall have  
the living; and be careful so to con-  
duct yourself as not to disgrace  
your recommendation."

*CURRAN versus MACNALLY.*—  
MacNally was very lame, and when  
walking, he had an unfortunate limp.  
At the time of the rebellion he was  
seized with a military ardour, and  
when the different volunteer corps  
were forming in Dublin, that of the  
lawyers was organized. Meeting  
with Curran, MacNally said, "My  
dear friend, these are not times for  
a person to be idle, and I am deter-  
mined to enter the lawyer's corps,  
and follow the camp." "You follow  
the camp, my little limb of the law,"  
said the wit. "But, tut, renounce the  
idea; you never can be a disciplin-  
arian." "And why not Mr. Cur-  
ran?" said MacNally. "For this  
reason," said Curran, "the moment  
you are ordered to march you  
would halt."

A Doctor going into his boarding  
house, and not finding dinner ready,  
"What! are there no symptoms of  
dinner yet?" "No appearance," re-  
plied a Lawyer. "There is a sample

of it," said a Merchant, as a servant  
appeared with a turkey; "faith and  
a fine token it is," rejoined a Printer.

A gentleman sat down to write a  
deed; and began with—"Know one  
woman by these presents." "You are  
wrong," says a bystander, "it ought  
to be, Know all men." "Very well,"  
answered the other, "If one woman  
knows it, all men will of course."

Observe fair Celia, all in all,  
Mild, beautiful and young;  
'Tis true—but then her mouth's so  
small,  
It cannot hold her tongue.

The question "Why Printers do  
not succeed in business as well as  
Brewers?" was thus answered:—  
"Because Printers work for the  
head and Brewers for the stomach,  
and where twenty men have a stom-  
ach but one has a head."

*A Sailor at Auction.*—At an even-  
ing sale, books, a sailor, half  
seas over, was vociferous and trou-  
blesome. The auctioneer, having in  
vain tried to silence him, proceeded  
to turn him out. Jack entreated  
that he might stay long enough to  
bid "I won't take your bid," said  
the auctioneer. "You will," said  
Jack, "for I'll bid you—adieu!"

A rustic in Connecticut, in pay-  
ing his evening addresses to a cousin,  
past the volatile age of thirty, said,  
"dear Polly, you have stolen my  
liver." "Poh! Mr. Huntly—don't  
you mean your heart?" "Ah, true,  
I knew it was some of my inwards."

### The Examination

Of the Students in the Greensboro-  
rough Academy, will take place on  
Thursday the 8th of June. The stu-  
dents are requested to attend the Exa-  
mination, and to meet at an early an-  
hour as convenient. The next ses-  
sion will commence on the first Mon-  
day in July.

E. W. CARUTHERS.

Greensboro, May 31, 1826

### NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER truly thank-  
ful for the extensive patronage  
which he has received in his business,  
would inform his customers and the  
public generally, that he has formed  
a Co-partnership with W. R. D. Land-  
say, in the Saddle and Harness Mak-  
ing Business; and as a matter of  
course, it becomes indispensable that  
he should close his Books, and re-  
quest, those who may have open ac-  
counts standing that they will call  
and close them by Bond or otherwise.

JOHN HOSKINS.

May 25 1826.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having form-  
ed a Co-partnership as above stat-  
ed, intend carrying on in the Town  
of Greensborough, the

### Saddle & Harness Making BUSINESS,

In all its various branches, where any  
article in the line can be had on the  
shortest notice and most satisfactory  
terms.

LINDSAY & HOSKINS.

May 25, 1826. 6—1f.

### DR. R. P. WILLIAMSON.

OFFERS his professional services  
to the Town of Greensborough and  
the county of Guilford—He hopes  
after receiving the best opportunities  
in his Medical education, and some  
experience in the practice, to do jus-  
tice to patients that may be entrusted  
to his care. He has opened his Shop  
in the eastern wing of Slade's new  
building, where he can always be  
found, except when absent on profes-  
sional business.

May 10, 1826.—2tf.

\*\*\* A very advantageous situa-  
tion would be given at this Office, to  
a young man, 16 or 17 years of age,  
who may wish to become a Printer.

## DR. J. A. FOULKES,

Having returned from Philadel-  
phia, where he has been attending a  
course of Medical Lectures in the  
University of Pennsylvania, respect-  
fully informs his friends and the pub-  
lic in general, that he intends com-  
mencing immediately, the practice of  
Medicine in its various branches, in  
the Town of Greensborough, the vi-  
cinity, 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 purchas-  
ed in the City of Philadelphia, will  
make, it is presumed, a Shop not in-  
ferior 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 sup-  
plied 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 ac-  
quainted with him.

Greensborough, April 24, 1826 1f

### State of North-Carolina

Guilford County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,  
May Term, 1826.

James Stafford, } Original attach-  
vs. } ment levied on  
the sixth divi-  
} ded part of three  
} tracts of Land  
} &c.

Malichiah Pygee }  
It appearing to the satisfaction of  
the Court that the Defendant, in this  
case is not an inhabitant of this State,  
It is ordered that publication of the  
pendency of this suit be made, in *The  
Patriot* printed in Greensborough, for  
six weeks, that unless the defendant  
appear at our next Court, to be held  
for this county, at the Court-house  
in Greensborough, on the third Mon-  
day of August next, then & there to  
plead or reply that judgment final  
will be entered against him.

A true copy from the Minutes.

Test,

JOHN HANNER, c. c. c.

May 21. 6--6 P's. f. 3 50.

### State of North-Carolina,

Guilford County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,  
May Term 1826.

Alexander Wright } Petition for the  
and Wife, } division of the  
vs. } Lands of Tho-  
Joseph Cuppaek, } mas Benjamin,  
and Wife, } deceased.

It appearing to the satisfaction of  
the Court that the Defendants in this  
suit are not inhabitants of this State:  
It is therefore ordered by the Court,  
that publication be made in *The Pa-  
triot*, printed in Greensborough, for  
six weeks successively, that unless  
the defendants appear at our next  
court to be held for this county, at the  
Court House in Greensborough, on the  
third Monday of August next, then  
and there to plead, answer or demur,  
that said petition will be taken pro  
confesso, and heard ex parte.

A true copy from the Minutes,

Test,

JOHN HANNER, c. c. c.

May 31. 6--6. P's. f. 3 50.

### Improvement on Saw-Mills.

If any person should want a Saw-  
Mill built or repaired, on a principle  
that cuts from twenty-five to one hun-  
dred 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. The  
person alluded to came to this place  
well recommended by the first char-  
acters in this state and the state of  
Virginia.

Greensboro' May 2. 2--2.