

John Gillaspie

# THE PATRIOT.

VOL I ]

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[NO 49

## 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 sent post.

From the *National Journal*.

**ROMULUS M. SAUNDERS**, of the Ninth Congressional District, in the State of North Carolina, has taken leave of his constituents for the present, in the doleful strains of a disappointed patriot, mourning over the degradation of his country. He says that he has discharged his duty in the best manner he could; and says also, "I should retire with less regret, if I believed the government of the country in hands likely to administer its affairs in a way to the advancement of our national prosperity and the preservation of our constitutional rights." This, however, he says, is not to be expected. He gives his constituents a peep into the Treasury; all is sadness there; speaks of the attempt of passing the woollens or tariff bill through the House. This is a monstrous measure—regrets that the Constitution had not been altered before this time—describes a corrupt politician—mentions the course he pursues—and believing in the superintendence of Providence over the perpetuity of our liberties, bows and retires. Now this is the identical man, Romulus M. Saunders, who brought forward the famous resolution calling upon the Secretary of State to give a list of the newspapers in which the laws of Congress were directed to be published, in the years 1825, and '26; and also a list of such in which the laws are directed to be published in 1827 designating the changes which have been made, and the causes for such change."

This resolution Mr. Saunders has made a sort of spouting horn through which he might blow at once all his irritations, spleen and vengeance against the Administration. After concocting his bile for near a month, and whetting his beak for prey, he pounced upon Mr. Adams, Mr. Clay, and all who were not with him in opinion; and this speech, rightly understood, is decidedly the best eulogium on the Administration which has yet been delivered; for the mighty amount of his array of political sins is this—that Mr. Adams accepted the Presidency when constitutionally called to it, that he had once a father who had filled the same dignified office; that he sent a veteran politician as minister to England, that he took a strong interest in the new governments of South and Central America; and had been very cautious and prudent in other respects. This was the front and extent of his offending. Mr. Clay was out of the pale of common courtesy, he had committed an unpardonable sin; it was not,

in the power of political mercy to wash it out, the deep and damned stain must go down to posterity with the name of the Secretary, he had preferred Mr. Adams to General Jackson for the presidency, and called the latter "a Military Chieftain. What blindness of judgement! The lessons of Machiavel, the dagger of Cataline the dark deeds of Casca Borgia, the secrets of the Inquisition the treason of Arnold, and the kiss of Judas, were all nothing to a vote given for Mr. Adams for the Presidency, and fixing such a stigma on Gen. Jackson!

This Mr. Saunders, too, is the same gentleman who did not understand a pointed remark from Mr. Buckner, but very adroitly turned it into a compliment, and then pursued Mr. Wright, who had severely chastised him in debate, for a personal attack just as he should have done, on the floor of the House, and with lawful weapons. The course of such men show that the Opposition have nothing to complain of in fact and truth, but join the cry to put down the Administration, "if it were pure as an angel of light." It is impossible that the people can be deluded forever by such sweeping denunciations, and miserable misstatements. Their eyes will be opened by and by. North Carolina is not destitute of men desirous of finding the truth, and discriminating enough to know that it is not found in the speeches, and farewell address of the late Representative of their ninth Congressional District.

### THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

In the 1st number of the *American Quarterly Review* there is a review of "Scott's Life of Napoleon," and some extracts from his preliminary view of the French Revolution. One of these, describing the fierce triumvirs Danton, Robespierre, and Marat, we renubish.

"Three men of terror, whose names will long remain, we trust, unmatched in history by those of any similar miscreants, had now the unrivalled leading of the Jacobins, and were called the triumvirate.

Danton deserves to be named first, as unrivalled by his colleagues in talents and audacity. He was a man of gigantic size, and possessed a voice of thunder. His countenance was that of an Ogre on the shoulders of a Hercules. He was as fond of the pleasures of vice as of the practice of cruelty; and it was said there were times when he became humanized against his debauchery, laughed at the terror which his furious declamations excited, and might be approached with safety, like the Maelstrom at the turn of tide. His profusion was indulged to an extent hazardous to his popularity, for the populace are jealous of a lavish expenditure, as raising their favourites much above their own degree; and the charge of peculation finds always ready credit with them, when brought against public men.

Robespierre possessed this advantage over Danton, that he did not seem to seek for wealth, either for hoarding or for expending, but lived in strict and economical retirement, to justify the name of the incorruptible, with which he was honored by his partisans. He appears to have possessed little talent, saving a deep fund of hypocrisy, considerable powers of sophistry, and a cold exaggerated strain of oratory, as foreign to good taste, as the measures he recommended were to ordinary humanity. It seemed wonderful, that

seething and boiling of the revolutionary cauldron should have sent up from the bottom, and long supported on the surface, a thing so miserably void of claims to public distinction; but Robespierre had to impose on the minds of the vulgar, and he knew how to beguile them by accommodating his flattery to their passions and scale of understanding, and by acts of cunning and hypocrisy, which weigh more with the multitude than the words of eloquence, or the arguments of wisdom. The people listened as their Cicero, when he twanged out his apostrophes of *Pauvre Peuple*, *Peuple vertueux!* and hastened to execute whatever came recommended by such honied phrases, though devised by the worst of men for the worst and most inhuman of purposes.

Vanity was Robespierre's ruling passion and though his countenance was the image of his mind, he was vain even of his personal appearance and never adopted the external habits of a sans culotte. Amongst his fellow Jacobins, he was distinguished by the nicety with which his hair was arranged and powdered; and the neatness of his dress was carefully attended to, so as to counterbalance, if possible, the vulgarity of his person. His apartments, though small, were elegant, and vanity had filled them with representations of the occupant. Robespierre's picture at length hung in one place, his miniature in another, his bust occupied a niche, and on the table were disposed a few medallions exhibiting his head in profile. The vanity which all this indicated was of the coldest and most selfish character, being such as considers neglect as insult, and receives homage merely as a tribute, so that, while praise is received without gratitude, it is withheld at the risk of mortal hate. Self love of this dangerous character is closely allied with envy, and Robespierre was one of the most envious and vindictive men that ever lived. He never was known to pardon any opposition, affront, or even rivalry and to be marked in his tablets on such an account, was a sure, though perhaps not an immediate sentence of death. Danton was a hero, compared with this cold calculating, creeping miscreant, for his passions, though exaggerated had at least some touch of humanity, and his brutal ferocity was supported by brutal courage. Robespierre was a coward who signed death warrants with a hand that shook, though his heart was relentless. He possessed no passions on which to charge his crimes; they were perpetrated in cold blood, and upon mature deliberation.

Marat, the third of this infernal triumvirate, had attracted the attention of the lower orders, by the violence of his sentiments in the journal, which he conducted from the commencement of the revolution, upon such principles that it took the lead in forwarding its successive changes. His political exhortations began and ended like the howl of a blood bound for murder; or, if a wolf could have written a journal, the gaunt and famished wretch could not have ravened more eagerly for slaughter. It was blood which was Marat's constant demand, not in drops from the breast of an individual, not in puny streams from the slaughter of families, but blood in the profusion of an ocean. His usual calculation of the heads which he demanded amounted to two hundred and sixty thousand; and though he sometimes raised it as high as three hundred thousand, it never fell beneath the smaller number. It may be hoped, and, for the honor of human nature we are inclined to believe, there was a touch of insanity in this unnatural strain of ferocity;

the wretch appear to have intimated a degree of alienation of mind. Marat was like Robespierre, a coward. Repeatedly denounced in the Assembly, he skulked instead of defending himself, and lay concealed in some obscure garret or cellar, among his cut-throats, until a storm appeared, when, like a bird of ill omen his deathwreck was again heard. Such was the strange and fatal triumvirate in which the same degree of cannibal cruelty existed under different aspects. Danton murdered to gratify his rage; Robespierre to avenge his injured vanity, or to remove a rival whom he envied; Marat from the same instinctive love of blood, which induced a wolf to continue his ravage of the flocks long after his hunger is appeased."

"Danton despised Robespierre for his cowardice; Robespierre feared the ferocious audacity of Danton and with him to fear was to hate and to hate was—when the hour arrived—to destroy. They differed in their ideas also of the mode of exercising the terrible system of government. Danton had often in his mouth the sentence of Machiavel, that when it became necessary to shed blood, a single great massacre has a more dreadful effect than a series of successive executions. Robespierre, on the contrary, preferred the latter process as the best way of sustaining the reign of terror. The appetite of Marat could not be satisfied but by combining both modes of murder. Both Danton and Robespierre kept aloof from the sanguinary Marat.

Among the three monsters mentioned, Danton had that energy which the Girondists wanted, and was well acquainted with the secret movements of those insurrections to which they possessed no key. His vices of wrath, luxury, love of spoil, dreadful as they were are attributes of mortal men; the envy of Robespierre and the instinctive blood thirstiness of Marat, were the properties of fiends. Danton like the huge serpent called the Bon, might be approached with a degree of safety when gorged with prey;—but the appetite of Marat for blood was like the horned leech, which says Not enough;—and the slaughterous envy of Robespierre was like the gnawing worm that dieth not and yields no interval of repose. In glutting Danton with spoil, and furnishing the means of indulging his luxury the Girondists might have purchased his support; but nothing under the supreme rule of France would have gratified Robespierre; and an unlimited torrent of blood of the unhappy country could alone have satiated Marat. If a colleague was to be chosen out of that detestable triumvirate, unquestionably Danton was to be considered as the most eligible."

From *Port au Prince*—Our correspondents of the New York Gazette have perused a letter from a highly respectable merchant at Port-au-Prince, dated the 14th ult. in which he says, "The *Chambre des Communes* was opened for an extra session three days since. The speech of the President was very patriotic and showed strongly of war. He announced that the despatches received from the French Government were very unsatisfactory, and that it behoved all to be prepared for the worst. I have never seen more anxiety exhibited by the people generally than at this moment.

It is reported and believed that the difficulties relative to the Colonial Trade between this country and England, are likely to be satisfactorily and speedily adjusted at London.



## FOREIGN.

### LATEST FROM EUROPE.

**NEW YORK, March 19.**—The ship *Hampton*, Capt. Buckle, which arrived yesterday, brought London papers to the 10th, and Liverpool to the 12th.

Mr. Canning was confined to his bed by consequence of an illness caught at the Duke of York's funeral.

Parliament re-assembled on the 8th of February. In the House of Lords the Earl of Liverpool stated his intention of introducing the subject of the Corp Laws to the House on the 19th, in order to submit the views of Ministers on that important question. He stated that they would not be called on to come to any immediate decision with regard to the proposition he should then submit, which would be introduced on that occasion merely with a view to its consideration and discussion.

Petitions had been presented to Mr. Henson from the Roman Catholics of England, praying a repeal of the laws affecting them.

In the House of Lords, on the 9th, the Marquis of Lansdown gave notice of his intention on the 14th to present a general petition from the Roman Catholics, and also one from the Catholic Bishops, to point out a course which he wished to suggest for the adoption of the House, without going into the merits of the general question.

In the Lower House on the same day, Sir Francis Burdett gave notice that he would submit a motion on the subject of the Roman Catholic claims on Thursday, 22d, to which day a day of the House was fixed.

The widow of the celebrated ocean navigator, Capt. James Cook, is still living at Clapham, in the full enjoyment of all her faculties.

The exports of British produce the new style of America and Brazil exceed the amount of exports to the United States.

In the House of Lords the Earl of Liverpool gave notice that he would move a respectful Address to his Majesty, of condolence for the melancholy loss recently sustained by the death of his late Royal Highness the Duke of York. A similar notice was given in the House of Commons, by Mr. Peel.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts continue to be favorable.

The arrangement with Spain for the settlement of the British claims was finally agreed to in Paris on the 3d inst. It will be effected by an issue of debentures for the sum of 13,000,000 sterling, bearing interest at the rate of 5 cent. per annum, payable half yearly in London.

**GREECE.**—The intelligence from Greece is of the most gratifying nature. It is calculated to give new animation to the friends of the holy cause, and to stimulate them to new exertions in its behalf.

Letters from Trieste of the 14th of January announce, that Vranitzis, (who commands in the Frigate *Hellas*, sent from New York,) had attacked the Turkish fleet near Zou, taken two corvettes, and three brigs, and sunk or dispersed the remainder.

Another letter from Zante of the 9th of January, says, that Ibrahim being entangled between Modon & Navarino, was attacked by the combined forces of Colocotroni, Nikits, Gorts, and B. Zois, 3000 strong. The battle was bloody, and the noise of the cannon was heard for five leagues. Ibrahim led the head of 2000 men, endeavored to break through the troops of Gorts, but was pushed back, and, after an action of five hours, his troops were driven into Modon, leaving fifteen hundred killed on the field, a great number of wounded and prisoners, for a small party of 800, eight cannon and three hundred horses.

A letter from Zante, of the 10th inst., says, that Ibrahim had been driven from the coast of Zante, and was retreating towards the island of Cephalonia.

battle; that the town of Corist had fallen into the hands of the Greeks, and that Moult's had again beaten the Egyptian fleet between Candia and Cerigo.

**POTUGAL AND SPAIN.**—The insurrection, now concentrated in the province of Frastos Montes, can no more threaten the tranquillity of the other provinces.

The pacific resolutions adopted by the Cabinet of Madrid have been announced by a Spanish courier to the Count de Casa Flores, who was ordered at the same time to communicate them to the Portuguese government.

Three of the English ships of the line that were in the Tagus have sailed to return to England. Marshal Bressford went on board the *Osiris*.

**Madrid, Feb. 2.**—The Madrid Gazette of the 35th of January contains a decree of the Princess Regent of Portugal, ordering the Minister of War to dismiss from the Portuguese army all the Spaniards serving in it.

The King has ordered a separate list to be made out of all the officers, either absent or on unlimited furlough or retired, who were in the Royal Volunteers; and that these officers are to be paid as regularly as possible by the local authorities.

Several persons have been executed at Velez Mataga, who were arrested in consequence of the revolutionary movements which broke out some weeks ago in the neighbouring villages.

All the roads are so infested with robbers, that I do not remember any thing like it since the civil war. An Austrian courier has been stopped within half a league of the capital. At Alicant (Valencia) the police have made some domiciliary visits. The Superintendent General of the police, published on the 29th of last month an ordinance against the seditions and calumnious writing which it attempted to circulate in Spain.

A Paris paper says: Our letters from Rome say, that the acts of the defeat of the Portuguese rebels have only increased the zeal of their friends in the Sacred College. In an assembly of the apostolies, held at Rome on the third of January, in the evening it was resolved that circulars should be despatched in every direction in order to have collection of money made in the monasteries and all Catholic congregations, for the purpose of being sent into Spain.

The apostolies say, however, it is not money that is wanting in the Spanish court, but Ferdinand is in want of force and resolution.

**France.**—The *Moniteur* is filled with the project of the law on the press, and the proposed amendments, which is to be discussed on Tuesday. Forty-four members have inscribed their names to speak against the law and thirty-one for it.

The proposed law for regulating the rates of postage, (which will have an injurious operation upon the transmission of the public journals,) had been adopted by a majority of 74 the numbers being 293 for, and 219 against it.

Intelligence has reached Rotterdam from Java, by which it appears that perfect tranquillity prevails in the district of Solo, and that the old Sultan is reinstated in his authority and had 2000 troops under his command.

**Horrid Murder.**—One of the most shocking acts of murder which stains the catalogue of crime in this section of the county, was committed by his negroes, on the person of Mr. John Hamlin of Lunenburg Co. Va. on Friday night the 9th inst. It appears that the murder of Mr. H. had been in contemplation for more than twelve months. Availing themselves of the absence of the overseer, the negroes carried into effect their horrid design—first by choking him to death, and then in a brush fire, prepared for burning tobacco plant patches, they consumed his body, and to avoid detection,

them in with a plough. Mr. Hamlin was a enterprising and intelligent farmer, whose death will be much regretted by that part of the community particularly, and by society generally.—Seventeen of the negroes, charged with the offence, have been committed to the jail of that county to await their trial before a special Court to be empanelled on Monday the 19th inst.

*Pat. Intel.*

**Slave Trade.**—The King of France has issued a decree, under date of 27th December last, against the African Slave Trade. It ordains that the owners, supercargo, captain, & other officers, of any vessel engaged in the negro slave trade, shall be punished with banishment, and a fine equal to the value of the ship and cargo; and that the individuals composing the crew shall be imprisoned from two months to five years; the vessel to be seized and confiscated.

*Extract of a Letter, dated Natchez, Feb. 13 1827.*

The democratic party calling themselves Fredonians, have ceased to exist, and the Mexican party have quiet possession of the province of Texas.—They have taken ten prisoners who have been put in irons, and marched on to Nacogdoches from the Ayschaon, where they were taken for trial.—They probably will suffer death, though a strong escort of 70 or 80 men (Spaniards) well mounted—to escape is impossible. It is rumored and in this town that the Cerokees have murdered Fields, one of the signers of the declaration of Fredonians.—Dr. Hunter's life is said to be jeopardized. Col. Edwards' family have escaped from Nacogdoches, with exception of his son in law, Mr. Harrison, who is in irons, a prisoner.—*Baltimore Chronicle.*

The last Legislature having made it the duty of the Board of Internal Improvements to examine the Clubfoot and Harlow's Creek Canal, and as the hands are idle, and the work cannot progress until this examination is made, Governor Burton has left this place for Fayetteville where he will be detained one or two days on business of the Cape Fear Navigation Company; from thence he will proceed to Wilmington, for the purpose of viewing the operation of the Dredging Machine; and from thence, as expeditiously as possible, to the above mentioned Canal in the county of Cat Creek. Should there be Executive business, of an important character, which requires immediate attention, an express will be despatched by Mr. Campbell, the Private Secretary. It is expected, however, that the Governor will not be absent more than two weeks.

*Star.*

*Raleigh, March 27.*

The Board for Internal Improvements met at Fayetteville, on Friday last, and the Cape Fear Navigation Company held a meeting on the same day. After finishing their business, on Saturday, the Members of the former Board proceeded in the Steam Boat *Hennetta*, down the River, in order to take a view of the River and of the work carrying on below Wilmington. Measures, we believe, were taken at this meeting for resuming the extension of the Cape Fear Navigation Company to remove any obstructions which may yet remain to a free navigation between Fayetteville and Wilmington. Which being effected, the attention of the Company will then be given to the opening of the River above Fayetteville.—*Reg.*

two monthly periodicals under the titles of the "Evangelical Museum," and the "Virginia and North Carolina Presbyterian Preacher;" the former to be a miscellaneous religious Journal; the latter to consist of Sermons by Ministers of the two States designated in the title. Mr. M'iver is known as the Editor of the Southern Preacher."

*ib.*

**Vineyards.**—Perhaps the cultivation of the vine is carried on to greater extent in Pennsylvania, than in any other State. In one county, we perceive it stated, that there are twenty-seven Vineyards, producing annually about 400 barrels of wine. Cuttings of the Vines are sold at thirty dollars per thousand, and the cost of setting out an acre, including earnings is about \$70. We hope this species of cultivation will be extensively tried throughout the whole country, as nothing will tend so much to remove the curse of drunkenness with which as a nation, we are scourged as the predominance of the use of wine over ardent spirits. It will be recollected that at the late session of our Legislature, a tract of 500 acres of land in Wilkes county, was given to a native of France, who has located himself there, by way of testing the suitability of our climate for the growth of the vine. We wish him all the success which his enterprise deserves.

*ib.*

**Colonization Society.**—The design of this Institution seems to be gaining rapidly and extensively, the favorable opinion of our Countrymen; an act making an annual appropriation of one thousand dollars to aid the Society has, we have seen, passed both Houses of the Legislature of Maryland. In the Senate of Pennsylvania on Friday week a bill was reported making an appropriation of two thousand dollars for the same purpose, but we are not yet informed of its fate. A public meeting has lately been called in Lexington, Ky. to organize a Society auxiliary to the parent Institution. We have observed, also, with pleasure, an account of the annual meeting of the Berkeley county Auxiliary Colonization Society held at Martinsburg, Va. on the 22d Feb. at which Dr. Thos. Davis delivered a very able and interesting address. There is reason to hope that the great and benevolent cause of this Society will shortly receive the countenance of the whole American People, in their individual capacities, at least. What sanction it may be expedient for the Society to ask of the Government of the U. States or for the Government to give is a separate question upon which public opinion is likely to be more divided, and respecting which, we believe, even the patrons of the Colony are not of unanimous opinion.—*Nat. Int.*

The Chief Justice of the United States, Marshall, is said, according to the National Gazette, to be about 70 years of age. He is straight and hale, and his mental powers seem to have undergone no decline. There never was a more upright, perhaps never an abler judge. His elaborate opinions are masterpieces of judicial logic and philosophical law.

Thirteen thousand five hundred and eighty-six shares of stock in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company were subscribed between 10 and 2 o'clock yesterday, being the first day of the opening of the books. Many persons, to our knowledge, who intend to subscribe, have not yet gone forward, inasmuch as the books are to continue open for the subscription some days longer. The



be equally good with those entered on the first day. The subscriptions will greatly overrun; if they do not double, the amount required—so far therefore, as this important scheme depends upon money, its success is certain.

[*Bull. American, March 20.*]

## GREENSBOROUGH:

SATURDAY, MARCH 31.

While Virtue reigns, let her sons rejoice.

DUNLEY, No. 1, is received and has appeared in our next.—Also some Poetical Scraps.

We learn from the Raleigh Papers, that Mr. Standly had so far recovered as to be able to leave that place last week, for his residence in Newbern.

Mr. Long the representative in Congress from Rowan District, in his circular to his constituents, thus expresses himself in relation to the present Administration:—

"The journals of Congress will show, that on many national subjects, I have disagreed with the Administration. My opposition to it arises from a different source, from the charge of intrigue, bargain and management, which has been so profusely promulgated from one end of the continent to the other, which justice and candor compel me to say I do not and never did believe. It is to the general policy of this, as well as of Mr. Monroe's administration (which was nearly the same on the subject of internal improvement and its duties,) that I object. And whether the policy which we in the southern states so justly complain of, will be changed by cancelling the power in the hands of others, I cannot positively state."

As matter of opinion, however, we incline to think that the British ministry has but turned itself on an easy bed. While it may have quieted in some measure, the shipping interest, we apprehend it will have waked a voice in the plantations, where clamorous due, though more distant and long coming, must yet be heard in the Houses of Parliament.

Immediately on the knowledge of the issuing of the Order in Council last summer, lumber, and some other indispensable articles, rose, in the markets of the windward islands, one hundred per cent.

**Official Movements.** On Wednesday week, (says the *Natural Intelligencer*.) the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of War left Washington City in the Steamboat Potomac, for Norfolk, in their capacity of Commissioners of Navy Hospitals, for the purpose of having the location of a Naval Hospital on a lot of ground purchased by them, near the present site of Fort Monroe. They were accompanied by JOHN AVILA, Esq., one of the accomplished Architects of Philadelphia, under whose direction and superintendence the building is to be commenced forthwith. The Commissioners of the Navy were also of the party, on their annual tour of inspection and observation, rendered doubly interesting by the law, passed at the late session of Congress, which provides for the erection of Docks: one of which will, in all probability, be located at, or in vicinity of the Navy Yard at Gosport, Virginia.

**SINKING OF LAND.** Two or more acres of the ten yard belonging to the estate of the late Mr. William Gurrell, at Natchez, near the Mississippi, sunk the distance of 50 feet, on the 24th ult. and carried with it some of the buildings. From appearance it was thought that the whole establishment would soon follow.

Relief to the Greeks—The Ship

since, for Napoli di Romania.—The cargo of the *Chloe* consists of 154 casks of Rice; 356 barrels Corn-meal; 938 barrels of Flour; 205 half barrels of Flour; 410 barrels of Bread; 50 half barrels of Bread; 22 barrels of salted provisions; 3 cask hams 22 cases and bales dry goods and ready made clothing.

A new paper has just made its appearance in Murfreesborough, in this State.—The Editor espouses the cause of General Jackson.

Such is the regularity and speed of the packets from the United States arriving in this port, says the *Liverpool Mercury*, that American venison is no unusual dish at the tables of many of our townsmen.

**Early vegetables.**—The *Savannah Georgian* of the 14th inst. says: Our Market is already supplied with the flowers and vegetables of Spring, in considerable abundance.—Green Peas have made their appearance, which no doubt will be satisfactory news to the gourmands.

A curious proclamation was issued in the reign of King Henry the VIIIth that women should not meet together to babble and talk, and that all men should keep their wives in their houses. Barbarous days! how happy are wives who live in this age of civilization?

Some of the editorial fraternity have lately tried to introduce the practice of sending to the printer a slice of wedding cake with the notices of marriage which they may be requested to publish. A couple in Michigan seem to have had a better idea of this thing—the editor of the *Detroit Gazette* in publishing a marriage, took wedges of a fine hand quarter of beef.

### MARRIED

On the 1st inst. by the Rev. Campbell Stubs, Mr. Wm. Fountain of this County, to Miss Esther Weatherly, daughter of the late Thomas Weatherly of Marlboro' District South Carolina.

### Cheap & Fashionable Spring

GOODS.

LINDSAY & HOSKINS.

We respectfully inform their customers and friends generally, of this and the adjacent Counties, that they will receive by the 15th of next month (April) the most extensive and well selected assortment of goods they have ever opened since they have been doing business; comprising almost every article usually called for in this section of Country. Our assortment is comprised of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery, Hatters Materials, Saddlery of every description, Glass & Queens ware, Paints, Medicines & Dye Stuffs, Groceries &c.

The above articles have all been carefully selected and purchased on the best terms, by one of the partners in the Cities of New York and Philadelphia. Knowing that our goods have been purchased at the lowest prices, we feel confidence in announcing to our friends our determination of selling unusually low; at least, we venture to say, that if they will favor us with a call and examine our prices they will find them such as must command sales. Our usual credit will be given to those whose punctuality can be relied on. We would remark that our prices will be uniform yet unusually low.

Greensboro' March 31, 1827. 49a

### Fan Bark wanted.

The Subscribers will give cash or leather for Fifty cords of White Oak Spanish Oak & Ash Bark, delivered at their Fan Yard in Greensboro' each cord Spring.

HOSKINS & PATRICK.

## NEW STORE.

### Cheap & Fashionable Goods

KYLE & KERR,

Respectfully acquaint the inhabitants of Guilford and adjoining counties and the public in general, that they have commenced business in the Town of Greensboro' where they have now ready for inspection a large and general assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Straw and Lighthouse Bonnets, Hats, Shoes and Boots, China Glass and Earthen-ware, Hardware & Cutlery.

SADDLERY,

Hogskins Harness Skirting, Sole and Upper Leather.

GROCERIES &c.

all which have been selected with care, and purchased for cash in the Northern Markets, on the most advantageous terms; and in addition to their present stock one of the Partners (*David Kyle* of Milton,) is now in New-York for the purpose of making further purchases, so as to make their assortment complete in every thing new and fashionable either in English, French, or India goods, which are expected weekly, they respectfully solicit their friends and the public in general to call and examine their goods, as they feel assured the prices at which they sell will be an inducement to such as want any article in their line to favour them with their custom.

They flatter themselves from the advantages which they possess in purchasing goods and having friends resident in New York and Philadelphia, who will at all times purchase and forward such goods as they may require, to be enabled both to offer a great variety and to sell at most reduced prices.

March 31, 1827.—49 b

### Sunday School Notice.

The annual meeting of the Guilford Sunday School Union will be held at Alamance Church on Sunday immediately preceding the third Sabbath in April. It is expected that, with the leave of Providence, a discourse will be delivered on the occasion, according to an arrangement of the Society; and it is hoped that all who are friendly to the system of Sabbath School instruction, whether actually engaged in its promotion or not, will, if convenient, attend at the above mentioned time and place. But it is particularly desirable that as many of the teachers and scholars connected with the different Sabbath Schools in the county, as have it in their power, should be present. The meeting will commence at 11 o'clock A. M.

E. W. CARUTHERS, Sec'y.  
Guilford, N. C. March 25th 1827.

### State of North Carolina.

Montgomery County.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1827.

Jacob Redwine, to the use of John Redwine, vs. Drury Parker, and James Casler.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Drury Parker one of the defendants in this cause is not an inhabitant of this State. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the *Greensboro' Patriot* for six weeks. That the said Drury Parker appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be holden in and for said County, at the Court House in Laurensville, and answer or Plead to said Cause or Judgment will be entered up against him.

Witness Farquhar Martin Clerk of said Court, the first Monday of March, A. D. 1827.

FARQUHAR MARTIN c. l.

Just Received and for sale at this Office, a variety of School Books consisting in part of,

Webster's, Bowditch's, Murray's and New York Spelling Books, Murray's English Reader, sequeto the English Reader, Introduction to the English Reader, English Grammar, (large and small,) Exercise and Key, Bonnycastle's Algebra, Key to Algebra, Pike's, and Dilworth's Arithmetic, Walker's Dictionary, Garnett's Lectures, Blair's Catechism, Copy plates, &c. Lexicons, Greek Minora, Greek Festivals, Virgil Delphini, Davidson's Translation of Virgil, Sallust, Caesar, Viri Romae, Selectae Eveteis, Cornelius Nepos, Maie's Introduction, Adam's Latin Grammar Rudoman's Introduction, Wettenhall's Greek Grammar.

ALSO—Revised of the Laws of North Carolina, Potter's Justice Taylor's Digest, Martin on Executors.

Family Bibles, Watt's Psalms and Hymns, Portraiture of Quakerism, Watt's on the Mind, &c. &c.

Fine and common Writing Paper, by the quire or ream.

Orders for Books that are not on hand can be filled at a few days notice.

Greensboro' Aug. 2 1826.

### ALMANACKS,

FOR THE YEAR.

1827.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

### HORSE BILLS

With an elegant Engraving Printed in a new and approved manner.



choly. A rage for dancing in females, continued beyond the fall of the cheek's right int, is too often the evidence of a small mind—a smaller heart, and perhaps a still smaller foot.

**Beauty—Fancy**—It is not the personal beauty of woman that makes the most lasting impression. It may when first viewed, create a deep sensation—it may agitate the nerves—it may excite the imagination—it may touch the fancy; but if there is nothing in the mind to correspond with the fair outside how soon is beauty bereaved of its power! Three fourths of what is called youthful love are mere fancy and imagination. It is sheer delusion, which is wonderfully fitted to increase delight. All happiness is merely delusion. Our hopes and fears, out of our existence, and what are hopes and fears but the creatures of fancy and imagination.

Nat. Advocate.

#### PHILOSOPHICAL CALCULATION.

Light goes about thirteen millions of miles in a minute. Sound moves sixty thousand feet in a minute. A strong wind goes twenty feet in a second. When a cannon is fired, if we are distant a mile, we hear the report twenty four seconds after we see the flash. The nearest of the stars is five thousand times more distant from us than the sun; its distance then is seventy seven billions, four hundred millions of miles. Were a cannon to be fired from a star, it would require five millions, four hundred thousand years for the report to reach us.

Three very excellent things, and of great utility, are Reading, Conversation, and Reflection. By reading we treat with the dead; by conversation, with the living; and by reflection with ourselves. Reading enriches the memory, and conversation polishes the mind, and reflection forms the judgement. But of these noble employments of the soul were we to say which we think the most important we must confess that reading seems the ground work of the other two, since without reading, contemplation is fruitless, and conversation dull and insipid.

#### ANECDOTE.

When George II. was at a masquerade, he observed Miss Chudleigh in a habit which bordered very closely upon nudity: "My dear lady," said the good natured monarch, "suffer me to put my hand on that soft bosom." "Sir," said she, "give me your hand, and I will put it in a much softer place." She took his right hand and put it on his own forehead!!

#### ANECDOTE.

A Physician observed to a clock maker, whose work needed mending that if he was to make such errors in practice, it would be attended with the loss of all his patients. The man drily replied, Ah Dr the sun discovers my faults, but the earth hides yours.

**What next?**—A Paris Physician has invented a method of throwing light into the interior of man, so as to better understand any disease which may exist there. He has inserted fine print and read it at a distance of fifteen inches! Hudibras, if alive, might no longer say,

—In man there are no windows  
To shew what's carried on within doors.

Life is too short to be long in forming the tender and happy connexions of it.—*Sterne*

No house is so narrow, but that a liberal mind will add to its dimensions.—*Petrarch.*

**Wine.**—An Indian Chief being asked his opinion of a cask of Wine presented to him by an officer, said he thought it a juice extracted from women's tongues & lions' hearts; for when he had drunk a bottle of it he could

### To Brick Makers,

Owners of Saw-Mills, Shingle-Makers, and  
**MECHANICKS.**

**PROPOSALS** will be received by the committee for building the Episcopal Church in Salisbury, for the delivery of eighty thousand Brick, 9 inches long, 4 1/2 inches wide, and 2 inches thick. Also, for a large quantity of pine and oak Lumber, consisting of scantling, flooring, and other plank of various descriptions. The brick to be all well moulded and well burned; no other will be received. The plank and scantling to be of good timber, sound and clear of knots. A distinct bill of the lumber will be furnished to the lowest bidder, so soon as he gives in his prices for the different kinds of stuff necessary for such a building. A quantity of shingles, 21 inches long and 4 inches wide will also be contracted for. The proposals will be handed to Edwd. Cress, Esq. who will lay them before the rest of the committee for decision. The proposals will be decided on by the 15th of April next. Therefore, all persons wishing to contract for any of the above materials, must put in their terms before that period. Proposals will likewise be received, for executing the brick-work, and carpenter's work, or for the whole building. Plans will be furnished the undertaker or undertakers, as soon as the work is contracted for.

JOHN McCLELLAND,  
SEPHEN L. FERRAND  
JOHN BEARD, Jr.  
EDWARD CRESS,  
THOMAS CHAMBERS,

March 7th, 1827. Committee.

### State of North Carolina.

Gulford County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Session,  
February Term, 1827.

William Adams and Matha his wife, William Kirkman, James Nelson Dilling and Nancy Dilling, by their Guardian Andrew Dilling, Emely Jackson, Emely Jackson, George Jackson, James Jackson, Anna Jackson by their Guardian William Adams.

vs.

Levin Kirkman Adm of George Kirkman dec'd, Thomas Kirkman, George Kirkman, James Kirkman, William Kirkman and Elijah Kirkman, Daniel Sullivan and Prescella his wife, Robert Wood and Anna his wife, Furgerson & Mary his wife, John Himar and Sarah his wife, William Kirkman, and Jane his wife, James Beck and Betsey his wife, John Jackson, Joseph Jackson & William Jackson.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants Thomas Kirkman, George Kirkman, James Kirkman, William Kirkman and Elijah Kirkman, Daniel Sullivan and Prescella his wife, Robert Wood and Anna his wife, Furgerson and Mary his wife, John Himar and Sarah his wife, William Kirkman and Jane his wife, James Beck and Betsey his wife, John Jackson, Joseph Jackson and William Jackson, are not Inhabitants of this State. It is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Patriot for six weeks, that the aforesaid defendants appear at the next Court to be held for the County of Guilford at the Court House in Greensborough, on the third Monday of May next, and plead, answer or demur, that said petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard Ex parte.

Witness John Hanner, Clerk of said Court, at office, the third Monday of February, A. D. 1827.

JOHN HANNER, c. c. c.

Office of the American Farmer,

Baltimore, Feb. 23, 1827.

We wish that every friend of this Journal should understand, and that they would have the kindness to make it known, that to any one who will procure four subscribers, and remit on their account \$20, we will send a fifth copy of the American Farmer without charge—or, and one who will procure five subscribers, will be allowed to retain \$5, on his remitting the remaining \$20. We beg also to repeat, that all which is necessary to be done by any one, wishing to subscribe, is to enclose a five dollar note by mail, at the risk of, and addressed to The Editor of the American Farmer, Baltimore—and whether the money be received or not, the paper will be forwarded immediately and the actual receipt of each number of the volume will be guaranteed by the Editor.

The American Farmer is published weekly by J. S. Skinner, Postmaster of Baltimore, printed on fine paper, the size of ordinary newspapers, folded so as to make 8 pages; about one half or four pages, devoted to practical Agriculture; the remainder to Internal Improvements, Rural and Domestic Economy; selections for housekeepers and female readers, & Natural History and Rural Sports. A minute index and title page to the whole volume is published, and forwarded with last number of each volume. A single number will be sent to any one who may desire to see a specimen of the publication.

The American Farmer is circulated through every state and territory, and is written for by many of the most distinguished practical farmers in the Union.

J. S. SKINNER.

### NOTICE.

The Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends, and the Public in general, for the very liberal Patronage he has received since his commencement in this place;—and wishes to inform them that he has taken into partnership Mr. M. F. Revell, a gentleman who is well qualified in every part of his business.

JOHN CONRAD.

Greensboro' Feb. 20th 1826.

### CONRAD & REVELL, TAILORS.

Respectfully inform the public at large, that they have united in business, and from their long experience in various parts of the United States, and their appropriate arrangement, to receive the most prevailing fashions of the North in their regular seasons, they will be enabled to accommodate all those who may feel disposed to patronise them, in their business; (let their fancies be what they may so they are not beyond the bounds of reason) their work shall be executed in a style to cope with that of any other part of the country, both in neatness and durability also with despatch; and prices quite accommodating—It is to be hoped that by strict attention to business and a general disposition to please, and benefit a generous public, that they will have a sufficient share of encouragement extended towards them to justify a continuance in business.

Orders from a distance shall be promptly attended to—It is expected, that the Merchant, will, in a short time bring on a very general assortment of goods, suitable for their business, as they have furnished the Merchants with a list of all necessary Materials for the purpose of making work in a superior manner to any that has been done of late in this part of the country; and they will be happy to wait on any customer for the purpose of making a selection of choice goods &c.

Greensboro' Feb. 20th 1827.

Writing Paper, For Sale

### VARIETY

From the Savannah Republican.

**Singular Marriage**—A gentleman aged 17, married a lady aged 13, and it is fully believed that he continued his visits regularly once a fortnight, for 35 years, and that the time was appointed for the marriage five or six times during this period; but for some cause unknown to any person except themselves, they were not married. The time was again appointed to be on the 15th December last, the gentleman attended accordingly, but the lady sent him off as he went; she, however, in a few days, changed her notion; wrote him a note to that effect; he went to her house, taking the parson with him, and they were finally married on the 21st December last, without the knowledge of any part of the family, who were astonished on coming into the house at night finding the couple married, and an elegant supper on the table. This story, in part, the uncertainty of things; but be that is faithful to the end shall be saved.

**Dancing.**—This is what I should call a mixed amusement. The head, the tools, the person, the looks, and a few physical sensations make up the sum in bonum of dancing. Sometimes it proceeds of wit and intellect it may be made very subservient to whispering, making love, and all the manoeuvring of those men who live on flying flames and reviving fires. I was once a dancer, but it was in the halcyon days of sixteen, when the bright eye of loveliness would kindle a flame in the bosom. Every one has his dancing age. Generally it ought to be in youth. I have however seen it between thirty and fifty and when such a pair I can scarcely refrain from laughing, although my nose