

THE PATRIOT.

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THE PATRIOT.

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From the African Repository.

Memorial of the American Colonization Society, to the several States.

The American Colonization Society has been enabled by the liberal patronage of their fellow citizens of the several states (and it numbers among these friends and contributors many of the citizens of) to explore the coast of Africa to find an asylum to which the free coloured population of our country might be safely removed—The annual reports of their proceedings, (accompanying this memorial) will show what their labours have effected.

These labours, they have now the happiness of declaring, have, by the favour of Providence, been conducted to a successful issue: and they now present themselves before you, with the power of shewing, that all that could reasonably be expected to be done by their instrumentality, has happily been accomplished.

A Colony of free coloured persons from the United States, amounting to several hundred, has been planted on one of the most eligible situations upon the coast of Africa. The difficulties and dangers necessarily attendant upon such enterprises, have been overcome; and they are now in the peaceful occupation and cultivation of a fertile and extensive territory, possessing every advantage for their own comfortable subsistence, and for carrying on an advantageous commerce with other parts of the world.

Every circumstance calculated to promote a rapid increase of population, is to be found connected with this settlement. The vast mass of inhabitants of this description in our country, their depressed and unfortunate condition among us, the continually decreasing expenses of transportation, their own desires to seek a home, with their brethren, in the land of their fathers, and the obvious interest of every portion of our community to aid and encourage them, give every reason to expect that emigration to Montserdo, will only be limited by the capacity of the country to receive and sustain the Colonists.

And this capacity is almost unlimited—a climate suited to the constitutions of the descendants of Africa, a soil adapted to their wants, producing two crops of corn within the year, and rice almost without cultivation, whose forests abound in cotton, coffee, dye woods, spices, and every tropical production: and such a country, thus abounding in resources for the subsistence of man, destitute of men, depopulated by the slave-trade, must invite, must admit and provide for, a more rapidly increasing population than has perhaps ever yet been witnessed.

Such is the situation, and such are the prospects of the establishment your memorialists have been enabled

to make.—A private association of individuals can do little more.—The work now becomes too vast for their powers, too important to be trusted to any hands, save those, to whom, as guardians of the public, the great interests of the public are committed.

Your memorialists have long looked forward to the period that has now arrived, and deliberately considered the duties it would impose upon them. In the discharge of these duties, they now appear before you, and make their appeal with confidence to the legislature of a state, many of whose citizens have already evinced their readiness to promote the success of the cause in which they have engaged.

They are already prepared to lay before the Congress of the U. States, the work they have effected, and to call upon them, as representing the great body of the American nation, to take into their own hands, the consummation of an object, worthy of national patronage.

Whether the General Government of the United States will consider this a concern of national interest, to which the power and resources of the nation are to be applied, or as more proper for the consideration of the states, in their several capacities, it is not for your memorialists to determine. Their duty is to place it before all, who have the power to accomplish it, and to trust that the wisdom and patriotism of those to whom it is committed, will devise the most proper and effectual means for its success.

Should the state of feel an interest in this great object, either as it affects her own prosperity or that of the Union, her able representatives in the national councils, can speak her wishes: and should it become necessary for the several states, to provide the means for its accomplishment, she can then apply her own power and resources in its behalf, to such extent and in such way as her interest and duty may demand.

It is with these views and for this purpose, that the American Colonization Society now proceeds in the course of its duties, to claim from the several states, their solemn consideration of this most interesting subject. They hope that, in doing so, they may be excused for endeavouring to offer some suggestions, applicable to the difference in situation and circumstances of the several states of the Union, in relation to their coloured population.

The United States contain, dispersed in various proportions, among them, upwards of \$250,000 free coloured inhabitants.—That their removal to the colony now established in Africa, would be a blessing to the selves and a relief to us, is too obvious to our feelings and interests to require argument. It is also evident that, notwithstanding all the impediments to emancipation in the slave states, and all the disadvantages attending such a condition, a great addition is annually made to this number.

If the Colony at Liberia becomes capable of drawing off, annually, portions of this population from the various states, so that it gradually diminishes and finally disappears from among them, and if those, who hereafter become free, are also thus disposed of will not these states have attained, by this disincumbrance, a great moral and political benefit, fully justifying even a considerable expenditure of their funds?

The amount of that expenditure may even now be calculated, though it is certain, that it will fall below any estimates that may be predicated upon the present cost of transportation.

The first emigrants cost the Society about fifty dollars, each, the last, about twenty. And when the vessels in which they embark, can return freighted with the African products, which the industry and enterprise of the Colonists will collect, it is certain that the mere subsistence during the passage, and for a few months afterwards, in the cheapest country upon earth, will constitute the sole expense.

And when this description of persons as they soon must, the great advantage of emigration, may be seen, numbers of them be expected to provide for themselves, the means of transportation? Who can doubt this, that considers the great accession to the population of this country, annually made by the arrival among us, of the most destitute classes of foreigners, multitudes of whom only pay for their passage by their labour?

Those states, then, that at present labour under the disadvantages of such a population, can obtain relief; and at an expense not beyond its value. And if this was all—if a wretched outcast people should be thus made happy, and not confining the blessing to themselves should become a light to that land of darkness, to which we owe such a retribution for past wrongs; if a work thus beneficent to man and acceptable to God, can be made from materials not only useless but injurious where they are, there would be motive enough, excited by patriotism, benevolence and religion, to encourage us to such an effort.

In the course of its endeavours to interest the citizens of the different states in favor of this object, the Society has had to encounter, and in some degree, still to has encounter, an opposition arising from the most contradictory objections.

They have denounced by some as fanatical and visionary innovators, pursuing, without regard to means or consequences, an object destructive of the rights of property, and dangerous to the public peace. While others have looked upon them as a mercenary and selfish association, which, regarding the free people of colour as impediments to the profitable use of their slave property, sought, by removing it, to rivet the chains of slavery.

The Society would conciliate, if possible, these opposing opponents. They doubt not the sincerity and good intentions of both of them, and trust that time and experience will do what their assurances may now be unable to effect, remove the apprehensions of the one and the suspicions of the other.

The sole object of the Society, as declared at its institution, and from which it can never be allowed to depart, is "to remove, with their own consent, to the Coast of Africa, the free coloured population, now existing in the United States, and such as hereafter may become free." That such a removal is practicable, and would be highly beneficial, both to the subjects of it and to ourselves, seems now scarcely to admit of a question.—What its effects might be in relation to another class of our coloured population, and those who lawfully hold them as their property, must of course, be more doubtful. But that such effects would be injurious to either, seems by no means probable. That it would tend to mitigate the evils of slavery, and offer facilities and inducements to voluntary emancipation, seems almost certain: and it cannot be doubted but that this may be done without impairing the rights of property or the safety of society. Whatever influence then it may have upon the question of slavery, must be an objection against it. That every measure which

either directly or indirectly affects this delicate question of slavery, should be managed with the greatest care and circumspection, must be conceded. But it cannot be reasonable to insist that, every measure, however important and beneficial, is to be denounced because it may in its consequences, lead to a removal of the obstructions to voluntary emancipation, and act favorably upon the state of slavery.

In pursuing their object, therefore (although such consequences may result from a successful prosecution of it,) the Society cannot be justly charged with aiming to disturb the rights of property or the peace of society.—Your memorialists refer with confidence to the course they have pursued, in the prosecution of their object for nine years past, to shew that it is possible, without danger or alarm to carry on such an operation, notwithstanding its supposed relation to the subject of slavery, and that they have not been regardless, in any of their measures, of what was due to the state of society in which they live. They are themselves, chiefly slaveholders, and live, with all the ties of life binding them to a slave holding community. They know when to speak and when to forbear upon topics connected with this painful and difficult subject. They put forth no passionate appeals before the public, seek to excite no feeling, and avoid, with the most sedulous care, every measure that would endanger the public tranquillity—they could have obtained friends and resources by such appeals, but they seek nothing at any hazard, and prefer that their work should advance slowly, or even stand still for a season, rather than that it should make its way by any means calculated to excite dangerous dissensions in one class, or just apprehensions in the other.

Yet on such occasions as the present, when they who are delegated to watch over the public welfare are to be invited to examine and consider this great subject in all its connections: it cannot be inconsistent with the Society's declared object, or any of its duties, to endeavour to shew, that nothing injurious or dangerous need be apprehended, either from the measure itself or any of its consequences.

If it be said that this subject of slavery is to be so respected, that no purposes of public benefit, no matter how remotely connected with it or how favorably they may operate upon it, must ever be touched, even with the greatest discretion, it may be asked what is to happen if all matters thus related to it, are never to be touched? If we could prevent the utterance of a word, or the rising of a thought that might call up this fearful subject forever, what would be our gain from this insensibility? We could gain nothing, if we could stifle thought and enquiry—but thought and enquiry, and effort upon such subjects, in such an age as this are not to be stifled. Who does not see in the times in which we live, when a new impulse seems to be awakened in man, and just conceptions of his rights and of his duties are calling forth all the energies of his nature, that there is nothing left but to guide with a steady hand the spirit of improvement, and direct its operations to such results, as may conduce to the general welfare?

If discreet and prudent measures are to be forborne, because their consequences may lead to diminution of the evils of slavery, what shall restrain the inconsiderate, dangerous, and direct efforts that may be made upon the subject itself?—And if, therefore, it can neither be let alone, nor rashly dealt with, what remains

but that those who feel and understand it; those who from habit, situation and interest, know all its bearings and connections, should be allowed to prosecute a useful object, although thus connected, and conduct it with the care and caution it requires? And if its consequences shall lead to the suppressed conclusion, shall open a way, without violating the rights of any, to deliver us from a single evil, is it no objection that can be urged against its prosecution?

To those who charge the Society with the contrary motive of designing to perpetuate slavery, they would beg leave to say, that it is not reasonable to infer such purpose, from the circumstance of the Society's confining its operations to the free people of colour. The Managers could, with no propriety, depart from their original and avowed purpose, and make emancipation their object. And they would further say, that if they were not thus restrained by the terms of their association, they would still consider any attempts to promote the increase of the free coloured population by manumission, unnecessary, premature and dangerous.

They hope that more correct views are now entertained throughout our country of the manner in which all subjects, in any way connected with slavery, should be considered and conducted.

It seems now to be admitted that, whatever has any bearing upon that question, must be managed with the utmost consideration, that the peace and order of society must not be endangered by indiscreet and ill-timed efforts to promote emancipation; and that a true regard should be manifested to the feelings and the fears, and even the prejudices of those, whose co-operation is essential.

The Managers of the Society perceive with gratification, that these considerations begin to be felt and appreciated in those states where slavery is only heard of, and where perhaps the perplexities of its operations upon society, and the necessities it creates and imposes, have not been generally understood.

From the situation of the Society, and its constant intercourse with the citizens of the slave states, they have had abundant opportunities of witnessing the progress of opinion upon this subject, and of accurately knowing its present state. They are convinced, that there are now hundreds of masters who are so only from necessity, who are prepared to manumit their slaves, whenever means are provided for their reception and support in the Colony; and they believe that this disposition, even without any legislative enactments, will increase far more rapidly, than the means for its gratification can be afforded.

They trust, therefore, that the object which they have endeavoured to place before the American people, and which is now proved to be attainable, will be found interesting to every portion of our country, and that no apprehensions of any evil consequences to result from it, can be reasonably entertained.

To those, therefore, whom has selected as the guardians of her interests, your Memorialists beg leave to commit this important subject, trusting that their wisdom will devise the means by which the work they have thus far accomplished, may be made to promote those interests, and the common welfare of our country.

FOREIGN.

Missolonghi.—Recent arrivals at Chio, London and Boston bringing advice from Havre of the 21st and from London of the 22d April, render it extremely doubtful whether this place has fallen, and indeed furnish strong grounds to hope that it has not. A letter dated at Florance on the 6th of April and published in the *Courier Francoise* says, "We have nothing positive since my letter of

the day before yesterday. I wait with anxiety to learn whether the Greek fleet has actually arrived at Missolonghi. Letters from Corfu say, that the British Commissioner, J. Adams, has evinced a disposition to interpose his good offices between Missolonghi and Ibrahim. Other letters say, that the British flag was floating upon that fortress; while others again, assert that the Greek General Gouras, had arrived by force of marches, with a considerable number of troops, to the succour of Missolonghi. Letters from Venice of the 1st April say, that nothing more is known of Missolonghi since the 18th of March, when the Arabs were repulsed."

The New-York Evening Post of the 30th ult. in acknowledging the receipt of the London dates of the 22d of April, by the way of Boston, says "It will be recollected by our readers that the last news from Greece were by a private letter from Corfu, dated March 14th, which stated the fall of Missolonghi, detailing the particulars of the attack of the Turks and the loss of the city. This letter now turns out, as we suspected at the time of its publication, a mean fabrication, got most probably for some speculative purpose. We can now congratulate the friends of Greece upon fair prospects for that country. Should the report be correct, as stated below, that England, France and Austria have united to detain Turkey an arrangement with Greece, it is presumed that a final adjustment cannot be remote. We refer our readers to the following extracts."

Latest from England.—We are indebted to Mr. Topliff for London papers to April 22. They contain very little news. It was expected that the dissolution of Parliament would take place some time from the middle of May to the second week in June, but the precise time was not fixed. At the latest dates from Greece, Missolonghi had not surrendered, and the accounts of this event before received, as we conjectured, were untrue. The Earl of Liverpool, in the House of Lords, in answer to an inquiry respecting the letter which has been published in many of the papers, purporting to be from an English colonel, said, "the facts mentioned in the letter could not therefore be true, for it represented Missolonghi to have fallen at a time when it had certainly not fallen." It was asserted on the authority of a letter from France, that Mr. Villetle had declared that England, France and Austria, had agreed on detaching Turkey an arrangement with Greece, and to consequence, for the observance of neutrality, France would not allow of open contributions for the Greeks.

HAYTI.

Copy of a letter from B. Inginac, President of the Philanthropic Society of Hayti, in the name of the Committee of the Society, to Mr. B. Lundy, Editor of the *Genius of Universal Emancipation*, dated,

Port au Prince, 9 May, 1846.

SIR—I received your letter of the 3d. inst. and immediately consulted some members of the Committee of the Philanthropic Society, in order to answer the five questions which you have propounded, respecting the slaves emancipated in the United States, who shall be in a condition to pass to Hayti.

1. The passage will be fixed, for a laboring man, and will comprise food during the passage from the United States, at from sixteen to twenty dollars, according to the season—two thirds of this sum for a woman, and one half for children under three years of age.

2. When the Redemptioners shall labor upon shares, with a proprietor, they shall have one half of all they receive from the ground, which they cultivate—their portion of the quadrupeds or fowls which they raise, will be one fourth.—It will be necessary for the security of the parties, that a contract, according to the es-

tablished form, be made between the proprietor and the laborer for three years, or for the time which shall be agreed on between them. This contract will provide for the reimbursement of the passage money and such other advances as the proprietor shall have made for the laborer.

3. After the expiration of the contract, the proprietor shall use his influence with the government in favor of the Redemptioner, who shall have faithfully satisfied the conditions of his contract, to obtain for him the land which has been promised to those who shall emigrate to the Republic, having a right to the equality of a Haytian.

4. If the Redemptioners shall have in their families and of their kindred some, who, by reason of their age or infirmities are not able to support themselves by their labor and reimburse the advances which shall have been made to them, they shall be supported in part by their relations, in a condition to labor, and in part by the proprietor; that is to say, two thirds by the relatives, and one third by the proprietor.

5. The contract which shall be made with mechanics and artisans who may emigrate shall only be for eighteen months—unless the emigrant himself shall prefer to make it for a longer time.

As soon as the agricultural code, which our Legislature is about to sanction, shall be published, I will send you several copies of it. It will be clearly seen that the Government is anxious to give security and protection, at all times to those who aspire to the noble profession of cultivators of the earth. I salute you with high consideration,

Signed, B. INGINAC.

New-York, May 29.

Insurrection in Colombia.—In the Mary Robin, which arrived yesterday from St. Thomas, came passenger Capt. R. Brooke, of the British army on his way to England, with despatches from Sir Robert Ker Porter, British Consul at Caraccas, and the British Minister to Colombia, who was on board the frigate Galatea at Laguaira.

From this gentleman we learn, that an insurrection broke out at Valencia, (a town near Porto Cabello,) on the 25th ult. the exact nature and object of which was not known, but it was reported that the troops and Cabildos of that city and Porto Cabello, had proclaimed Gen. Paez the Chief or President of Venezuela. This officer, to whom the troops and people said to be much attached, had some time previously been recalled to Bogota, and Gen. Escalona appointed his successor, but he still retained the command of the troops, and as with his staff in Valencia when the revolt took place. Some lives were said to have been lost in that city. General Marino was marching on Caraccas at the head of a body of troops, and expected to enter on the 5th inst.

When Capt. Brooke left that place, the authorities did not intend to offer any opposition to the revolutionists, but were preparing to receive them. The merchants had been called upon for a supply of money, and had advanced 500 dollars on securities of the Custom house at La Guayra. It was feared this was only the prelude to larger demands. An Embargo was laid on all vessels at La Guayra on the 4th inst.—but on that evening the Galatea touched there on her way to Carthagena, with the British Minister on board, and at night the Embargo was taken off. As some alarm existed amongst the merchants, it was supposed the frigate would remain until confidence was restored, and the object of the revolt was definitively known—which was generally supposed to be the formation of Venezuela into a Federal State.

Mr. J. J.

New-York, May 31.

From South America.—By the arrival of the ship Chacester, Captain Dutcheek, from Caraccas, we have files of papers to a late date. Cap-

tain H. confirms the report of an insurrection at Valencia, under General Paez. Several of the principal inhabitants had been killed, by the forces under Paez, whose army consisted of from two to three thousand men. He was said to be on his way to Caraccas, to separate that part of the republic from the other two and make it a distinct government.

Such was the consternation at Laguaira and Porto Cabello, that all vessels having provisions on board were prohibited from leaving port, and that these ports were to be free from duties for six months. The Dutch Consul requested the Governor of Guayana to dispatch to the above mentioned place, a sloop of war, to protect the foreign merchants and their property, and to receive him on board. Two days after the reception of the letters, a sloop of war was sent accordingly to Porto Cabello, and the next day another sloop of war, to protect foreign merchants and all goods committed to the commander of the vessel for safe keeping.

The 20th of May, being the anniversary of that day on which the Meeklenburgers of 1775 identified their fame with that of American Independence, was celebrated in this place by the *Lafayette Artillery Company*. This legant military body, under the command of Capt. Thomas I. Polk, paraded on the college green, and after performing, in handsome style, the usual evolutions, they moved in order to the tavern of Robert I. Dinkins, where an excellent dinner, given in compliment to their commander by the Artillerists, was honored with a few of those revolutionary veterans who yet remain with us; who, in the times that tried men's souls, shed their blood freely when duty and honor called, and who considered individual interest but as dust in the balance when compared with their country good. Gen. M. Stokes presided, and was assisted by Col. Thos. G. Polk in conducting the ceremonies of the day of public festivity. It was a public commemoration of the virtues of our fathers—it was a day of pride and gratification to the citizens of the county, and every bosom glowed with honest exultation, in the honor and glory paid on this occasion to the memory of our intrepid ancestors. The company was cherished with volunteer and patriotic songs from the grayhaired heroes, whose bosoms glowed with the fire that heated so brightly our revolutionary struggle.irth and good humor pervaded every bosom, and the feast was closed in harmony and good fellowship. Several toasts were drank, accompanied with discharges of cannon.—*Charlotte Journal*.

The Editor of the United States Gazette relates the following anecdote, which occurred at the close of the late session of Congress: On Saturday night, or rather Sunday morning, it was found necessary to despatch the Sergeant-at-arms to compel the members to come into the legislative hall in order to form a quorum necessary towards witnessing the signature of the speaker to a particular bill; and when these transient members were brought in, it was also necessary, by Parliamentary usage, that they should make an apology for their absence. One very worthy personage plead that he could not conscientiously set in a legislative hall and transact public business on the Sabbath.—The excuse was graciously received, though not without a smile when the Sergeant at Arms mentioned that he had brought the worthy gentleman out of an oyster cellar.

The Editor of the *Angora Chronicle* offers a reward of \$20 for the detection of the person, who sent him an obituary notice of the death of Dr. J. J. Singleton, which turned out to be a base and malicious fabrication. It is to be hoped that the Editor will prove successful in detecting out the author of the imposition, that his conscience be obliged up to the search & arrest of an indignant public.

James Lannan, late a Senator in Congress from Connecticut, has been selected a Judge of the Supreme Court of that State by the Legislature.

The proprietors of the Union Line, between Philadelphia and New York, have reduced the fare to two dollars by the steam boat *Emerald*, to and from Philadelphia. A few years ago, the fare from New York to Washington City, was twenty-four dollars—now by the steam boats & stages, it is only nine dollars. From the city of New York to Buffalo, a distance of 450 miles, the fare is reduced to twelve dollars.

For the Patriot.

"Ah! why should virtue dread the frowns of fate,
Here that no wealth can win, no power create,
A little world of clear and cloudless day,
Nor wreck'd by storms, nor moulder'd by decay."

Campbell.

In serious mode, and disposed for rest, or by reflection to invigorate myself; I have again taken the pen; the pen which makes mankind its pupils, and the earth its congregation; I know the importance, and the importance of writing well; for the angel which has the everlasting gospel to preach unto the earth, will probably, speak through his vehicle of instruction. The only apology for my writing or speaking in this way, is that I relieve myself of my cares, and trust for future consequences—I hope it is not for ambition, or that an anonymous scribbler shall be known or applauded—But I would now turn your thoughts on the effects of example and patron shown us, by our superiors in the government. This example perhaps, is of more consequence than some persons imagine, both as strengthening individual citizens and establishing republican institutions—suppose all the officers of the American government, exemplary in their conduct, from the lowest to the chief magistrate of the United States; the temple of liberty would be filled with divine light, and as a city set on a hill, would shed its cheering influence on the nation and invigorate the common pursuits of virtue and integrity; no person will be so hardy as to imagine there is no other distinction between right and wrong, good and evil, than those paltry distinctions we see made by rank and preferment around us; this cannot possibly be the case, for the common peace and happiness of men, is not so much procured by an obedience to the law, as from the influence of truth (the object of understanding) and the restraints and direction of the moral law: the common peace and happiness of society is more dependant on the moral law than any precepts of man, these precepts are mere cobwebs restraining us to the precepts to the moral law, the law of nature and of God.—Virtue is that divine seraph which connects our intelligent souls with eternity, surrounds truth by immortal sunbeams, and fills the temple of our bodies with light, as the sun enlightens the skies, virtue, temperance, humanity, justice, love, peace and good will to man, as guardian angels ever attend her, to aid in the divine work of building up a new heaven and earth, where peace and happiness shall abound—deny to the mind this divinity, teach our country that those sunbeams and angels are but moonshine, that the ladder Jacob saw, which extended to heaven, on which divinity in the house of God, the spiritual Jerusalem on

Earth, the patron after heavenly kings, holds union with man, was but the frenzy of superstition—your own mind is soon involved in Egyptian darkness, & you desecrate among mankind generally, the most powerful obligations of virtue; obligations which have become stronger and stronger, through the lapse of ages, in the same proportion as the spiritual man has been seen more distinctly in all his parts, and the solemnities and ceremonies of religion have been confined to their legitimate places. It is a republican spirit to unfold in any degree these principles which secure the virtue of society, the strong bonds which unite us together as a people, without which, as infidel, yet republican France, we must relapse into tyranny.—Could I speak with the tongue of an angel, I would proclaim aloud, that peace and good will to man, is produced only by virtue—it cannot be produced by restraint, or by the best codes of human jurisprudence. How easily stupified are poor mortals, with the grandeur of human legislators, as if this grandeur and power by their law, could even seat itself in the seat of the almighty; and make alterations of the moral law—though kings and emperors, ye must die as men, and with the beggar on the dunghill, be weighed in equal scales of judgment and justice, ye are no Gods! ye cannot alter the moral law but on the account of the weakness of equity and justice, (the judgment of God and nature) ye receive those dazing distinctions which intoxicate us with your grandeur and power—mistake me not, the shade of liberty is glorious, but it is only a defence and infinitely inferior to the blessings we may enjoy under it—But the annals of our race exhibit the fascination which power has had on men, as if legislation really made men gods, who could alter and modify the moral law, they have indeed acted as if gods or independent; when this fascination produces its enchantment, (the enchantment of the great sorcerer of spiritual wickedness in high places) nothing can resist this lust of power and legislation! It will wade through seas of blood and every corruption to gratify itself! alas! we have seen it! every page of history is red with human blood! and blackened with the baseness of this monster! a bitter rebel whose heart sacredly covenants with the king of kings, for the moral empire of heaven and earth—while he should acknowledge humbly, that all legislation should but co-operate, in producing the common happiness of men; I speak in this way respecting the influence of virtue, because, with regret I see disgraceful proceedings in our Congress; generated from the fascinating enchantments of legislation—this heinous monster when introduced, brings with him faction and discord, murderous revenge and dueling, and banishes the spirit of counsel and wisdom, the spirit of peace and good will, which alone can guide us in the way of liberty, both of body and mind—this is the spirit of republicanism, this was the presiding spirit of our godlike Washington; who by his presence could silence the bickerings of intoxicated greatness. When legislation becomes intoxicated by faction, and imbibes the kingly spirit, it soon as the bubble on the wave, burst into vanity and brings down ruin on republican institutions; republicans must become kings over all the sons of pride and vanity, or the sons of pride and vanity will rule them with an iron rod. But to conclude, is there any among our counsellors infected with the King's evil—let the people bring him home and plough him with Cincinnatus, until he shall have caught his spirit, the spirit of

Republicanism, though humble, his spirit is as high as heaven above the faith of kings and the vanity of power—but if virtue is connected with heaven, may we not ask for the wisdom whose delight was with me to direct our republic.

A CITIZEN.

For the Patriot.

CHARITY, one of the three grand divine graces, consisting, in the love of God, and our neighbour, or the habit or disposition of loving God with all our heart, and our neighbour as ourselves. Charity, says an able writer, consists not in speculative ideas of general benevolence floating in the heart, and leaving the heart as speculation often do, untouched and cold; neither is it confined to that indolent good-nature which makes us rest satisfied with being free from malice or ill-will to our fellow creatures, without being prompt to be serviceable to any. True charity is an active principle—it is not properly a single virtue; but a disposition residing in the heart as a fountain, where all the virtues of benignity, candour, forbearance, generosity, compassion and liberality flow as so many native streams. From general good-will to all, it extends its influence particularly to those with whom we stand in nearest connection, and who are directly within the sphere of our good offices. From the country or community to which we belong, it descends to the smaller associations of neighbour-hood, relations and friends, and spreads itself over the whole circle of social and domestic life. I mean not that it imparts a promiscuous undistinguishing affection, which gives every man an equal title to our love. Charity, if we should endeavour to carry it so far, would be rendered an impracticable virtue, and would resolve itself into mere words, without affecting the heart. True charity attempts not to close our eyes to the distinctions between good and bad men, nor to warm our hearts equally to those who befriend and those who injure us. It reserves our esteem for good men, and our complacency for our friends; towards our enemies, it inspires forgiveness and humanity. It breathes universal candour and liberality of sentiment. It forms gentleness of temper, and dictates affability of manners. It prompts corresponding sympathies with them who rejoice and them who weep. It teaches us to slight and dispise no man. Charity is the comforter of the afflicted, the protector of the oppressed, the reconciler of differences, the intercessor for offenders. It is faithfulness in the friend, public spirit in the judge, moderation in the ruler, and delicacy in the subject. In parents it is care and attention: in children it is reverence and submission. In a word, it is the soul of social life. It is the sun that enlivens and cheers the abode of men, not a meteor which occasionally glares, but a luminary, which in its orderly and regular course, dispenses a benignant influence.

Neighbourly—The house and barn of Cornelius Haggerty, of Fairview township, Erie county, Penn. was destroyed by fire with all its contents. His neighbors, to the number of 57, with about 25 teams, turned out next day and put up a house for him.

The Mississippi—A letter to the editors from a friend at St. Louis, dated the 12th ultimo, contains the following information respecting the early and usual rise of the Father of rivers:

Nat. Int.

"The waters of the Mississippi are unusually high, and more especially for the present season, as our annual flood is generally in June. It is a question not decided, whether the Mississippi is not now as high as the great fresh of 1811. Much injury, of course, has been done, both great rivers standing forth their waters at the same period. Whole settlements of farmers driven, with stock and every thing they can carry, from the

COMMUNICATED.

DIED.

In Rockingham county, on the 4th inst. Terry Collins, aged 52 years—she had no family, was a native of Maryland, and a member of the Methodist Church. Few have ever manifested less concern for the fleeting trifles of this world than she did, her life was pious and irreproachable—her death was happy and triumphant. It was truly affecting to see with what supernatural courage she raised her fast-failing hands in victory over the king of terrors, while, with eyes uplifted to heaven, her almost expiring tongue declared the praise of God! the beholders could not restrain their tears—and, it is believed that every one secretly wished to come, at least, to so glorious an end.

The hardened Infidel can boast,
No pleasures in the Holy Ghost,
In guilt he spends his vital breath,
And darkness covers him in death:
Let all his follies be forgot,
And where he sinks pursue him not.
But, when the humbled Christian goes,
From earthly joy and earthly woes,
Let a ten thousand rays of light!
Then say he takes his glorious flight!
Look up, my soul! and O prepare,
By grace divine to meet him there.

JOB PRINTING
EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

sir, when you in a melancholy hour, shall reckon up your miseries by murders in America. Life, with you, begins to wear a cloudy aspect, and the visions of pleasurable delusion is fast wearing away, and changing to the barren wilds of age and sorrow. The poor reflection of your having served your King, will yield you no consolation in your parting moments; he will crumble into the same undistinguished ashes of yourself, and have sins enough of his own to answer for—'tis not the farcical benediction of a Bishop, nor the cringing hypocrisy of a Court of Chancery, nor the formalities of an act of Parliament that can change guilt into innocence, or make your punishment one pang the less. Perhaps, sir, you may be unwilling to be serious, but this destruction of the goods of Providence, and this sowing the world with mischief, must be accounted for to him who made and governs it. To us, sir, these are only present sufferings, but to him, they are deep rebellions."

ANECDOTES.

"Serjeant Davy.—The anecdote, now going the rounds of the press, from the last London, of Gen. Warrion's advice to the Frenchman who complained that an Englishman knocked him down whenever he attempted to rise—*Mon ami*, when an Englishman knocks you down, never do you get up until he is gone away," reminds me of a story of Serjeant Davy. The Serjeant having abused a witness, as Serjeants will abuse witnesses, was on the following morning, whilst in bed, informed that a gentleman wished to speak to him; the Serjeant, concluding that it was a client, desired that he might be shown up; the visitor, stating his name, reminded the Serjeant of the abuse which he had heaped on him on the preceding day, protesting that he could not put up with the imputations, and must have immediate satisfaction, or he would resort to personal chastisement. On this the Serjeant raising himself up, said; "But you won't attack me surely while 'm in bed, will you?"—"Certainly not," said the aggrieved party; "I should never think of attacking a man in bed."—"Then I'll be hanged," said the Serjeant, as he laid himself down, wrapping the clothes around him, "if I get out of bed while you're in this town."

When we take a survey of mankind, we cannot help cursing that wretch, who to the unavoidable misfortune of nature would wilfully add the calamities of war. One would think there were evils enough in the world without studying to increase them, and that life itself was sufficiently short, without shaking the sand that measures it. The History of Alexander and Charles of Sweden, are the histories of Human Devils—a good man cannot think of their actions without abhorrence, nor of their deaths without rejoicing. To see the bounties of Heaven destroyed and the beautiful face of nature laid waste, and the choicest works of creation and art tumble into ruin, must fetch a curse from the soul of piety itself. But in this country, the aggravation is strengthened by a combination of affecting circumstances—America was young, and compared with other countries, was virtuous—none but a Herod of uncommon malice could have made war upon infancy and innocence; and none but a People of the most finished fortitude, dared under those circumstances to have resisted the tyranny. The natives, or our ancestors, had fled from the former oppressions of Great Britain, and with the industry of bees, had changed a wilderness into a habitable world. To Great Britain, we were indebted for nothing; this country was the gift of Heaven and God alone, our Lord and Sovereign. The time will come,

An Irishman observing a pair of enormous long legged stockings hanging in a hosiery window, stepped in and enquired who they were made for—to which the clerk replied, "for no body in particular."—"Arrah, honey," said pat, "what a long legged fellow that Mr. No-body-in-particular, must be."

DR. JOHNSON AND FATHER O'LEARY.—O'Leary told us of the triumph which he once enjoyed over Dr. Johnson. O'Leary was very anxious to be introduced to that learned man, and Mr. Murphy took him one morning to the Doctor's lodgings. On entering the room, the Doctor viewed him; at length, darting one of his sourest looks at him, he spoke to him in the Hebrew language, to which O'Leary made no reply. Upon which the Doctor said to him, "Why do you not answer me, Sir?"—"Faith, Sir," said O'Leary, "I cannot reply to you, because I do not understand the language in which you are addressing me."

Upon this the Doctor with a contemptuous sneer, said to Murphy, "Why, Sir, this is a pretty fellow you have brought hither; Sir, he does not comprehend the private language."

O'Leary immediately bowed very low, and complimented the Doctor

with a long speech in Irish, of which the Doctor, not understanding a word, made no reply, but looked at Murphy. O'Leary, seeing that the Doctor was puzzled at learning a language of which he was ignorant, said to Murphy, pointing to the Doctor, "This is a pretty fellow, to whom you have brought me; Sir, he does not understand the language of the sister kingdom." The Reverend Padre then made the Doctor a low bow, and quitted the room.

Kelly's Memoirs

ENIGMA.

A gentleman travelling stopped at an Inn and called for supper—He called for a lady's greatest ornament, roasted—a man's greatest dignity, boiled—What England never will be, for a desert—and mock misery, for drink. What did he call for?

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.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER truly thankful 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. Lindsay, in the Saddle and Harness Making Business; and as a matter of course, it becomes indispensable that he should close his Books, and request those who may have open accounts standing that they will call and close them by Bond or otherwise.

JOHN HOSKINS.

May 25 1826.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having formed a Co partnership as above stated, 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—tf.

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 justice 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 professional business.

May 10, 1826.—3tf.

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

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

DR. J. A. FOULKES.

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

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

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

Greensborough, April 24, 1826. tf

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 hundred per cent faster with the same quantity of water, can by writing to the Editor of this paper, *post paid*, be served with a man endowed with such abilities on the shortest notice. The person alluded to came to this place well recommended by the first characters in this state and the state of Virginia.

Greensboro' May 3. 1826.—n.

State of North-Carolina.

Guilford County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term 1826.

Alexander Wright and Wife,	Petition for the division of the
vs.	Lands of Thomas Benjamin, 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 Patriot, 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.

State of North-Carolina,

Guilford County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term 1826.

James Stafford,	Original attachment levied on
vs.	the sixth undivided part of three tracts of Land &c.

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 Monday 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 31. 6—6. P's. f. 3 50.